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23 March, 2017

2 Chaitra, 1939 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 23rd March, 2017/2nd Chaitra, 1939 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair:*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

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

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा (पंजाब): उपसभापति जी, एक मिनट ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; after disposing of the formal Business, I will allow you.

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, the concerned Minister is there....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me dispose of this first and then I will allow you.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, it appears that there is no Rule 267. So, kindly allow me to raise something. Anything on Rule 267...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; '267' is an important number.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Without that how can...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nobody can delete it. Now, we will take up Papers to be laid on the Table.

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of NMRCL, Nagpur and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of Rao Inderjit Singh, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(a) First Annual Report and Accounts of the Nagpur Metro Rail Corporation Limited (NMRCL), Nagpur, 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. 6991/16/17]

Notification of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, 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. 170(E), dated the 27th February, 2017, publishing the All India Services (Death-Cum-Retirement-Benefits) Amendment, Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6679/16/17]

Reports (2015) on the working of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and related papers

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report on the working of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, for the year 2015, under sub-section (4) of Section 15A of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6759/16/17]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report on the working of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, for the year 2015, under sub-section (4) of Section 21 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6760/16/17]

Reports and Accounts (2013-14 to 2015-16) of various Sarva Shiksha Abhiyans and Mahila Samakhya, Uttar Pradesh and related papers

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rajiv Gandhi Shiksha Mission, Raipur, Chhattisgarh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rajiv Gandhi Shiksha Mission, Raipur, Chhattisgarh, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6635/16/17]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mahila Samakhya, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6735/16/17]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Primary Education Development Society of Kerala implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Thiruvananthapuram for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7032/16/17]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Tamil Nadu State Mission of Education for All (TNSMEA) implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Chennai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6632/16/17]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajasthan Council of Elementary Education (RCEE) implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Jaipur, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6634/16/17]
- (vii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission, UT Administration of Daman and Diu, Daman, 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 (vii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6631/16/17]

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

SHRI KRISHAN PAL: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Swami Vivekanand National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research (SVNIRTAR), Cuttack, Odisha, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6667/16/17]
- (ii) (a) Thirty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Ali Yavar Jung National Institute of Speech and Hearing Disabilities (Divyangjan), Mumbai, 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. 6666/16/17]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities (NIEPMD), Chennai, 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 (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6668/16/17]

Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of Technology Development Board, New Delhi, CEL, New Delhi and NRDC, New Delhi and related papers

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, on behalf of Shri Y. S. Chowdary, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 14 of the Technology Development Board Act, 1995:—
 - (a) Twentieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Technology Development Board, 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 Board.

- (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. 6683/16/17]

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

- (i) (a) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Electronics Limited (CEL), 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 Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6682/16/17]

- (ii) (a) Sixty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC), 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. 6681/16/17]

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of CFSI, Mumbai and related papers

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, on behalf of Col. Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Children's Film Society, India (CFSI), Mumbai, 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. 6685/16/17]

Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of various Universities and NITs and related papers

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. महेंद्र नाथ पाण्डेय): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 30 and sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Central Universities Act, 2009:—
- (a) Annual Report of the Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi, for the year 2015-16.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6644/16/17]
- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 27 and sub-section (5) of Section 28 of the Jamia Millia Islamia Act, 1988:—
- (a) Annual Report of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, for the year 2015-16.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6754/16/17]
- III. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 19 and sub-section (2) of Section 20 of the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act, 1966:—
- (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report of the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6752/16/17]
- IV. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 22 of the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Dimapur, Nagaland, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6649/16/17]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Calicut, Kerala, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6648/16/17]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Surathkal, Mangalore, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6651/16/17]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Uttarakhand, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6652/16/17]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Silchar, Assam, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6647/16/17]
- (vi) (a) Fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Meghalaya, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6650/16/17]
- (vii) (a) Fifty-sixth Annual Report of the National Institute of Technology, Durgapur, West Bengal, for the year 2015-16.
(b) Fifty-sixth Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Durgapur, West Bengal, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6738/16/17]

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

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

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

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Seventy-fourth, Two Hundred and Seventy-eighth and Two Hundred and Eighty-sixth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Y. S. Chowdary, I make the following statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Seventy-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in its Two Hundred and Fifty-ninth Report on Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Department of Biotechnology.

- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Seventy-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2016-17) of the Department of Biotechnology.
- (iii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Eighty-sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in its Two Hundred and Seventy-eighth Report on Demands for Grants (2016-17) of the Department of Biotechnology.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COURT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

“That in pursuance of item (e) of clause (1) read with clause (2) of Statute 8 of the Statutes of the University of Allahabad, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to be a member of the Court of the University of Allahabad.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

REFERENCES

Re. Coverage of the proceedings of the House by the media

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, पूरा देश यह अपेक्षा करता है कि इस सदन में जो भी कार्यवाही हुई हो, उस कार्यवाही को मीडिया के माध्यम से कम कम वह जाने। इधर मैं देख रहा हूँ कि यहां मीडिया वालों के लिए गैलरी बनाई गई है और मीडिया वालों को इसलिए बैठाया गया कि सदन की कार्यवाही में हम लोग जो भी भाग ले रहे हैं, उसमें जो भी चीजें उठा रहे हैं, वह जाने। सर, जनता में यह भावना बन गई है कि नेता लोग तो सिर्फ भत्ता लेने जाते हैं, तनखाह लेने जाते हैं, कुछ काम नहीं करते...

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मैं कह रहा हूँ कि यहां कल भी इलेक्टोरल रिफॉर्म्स पर बहुत इम्पॉर्टेंट मुद्दे उठे। हमारी nuisance तो मीडिया तुरंत छाप देती है, जैसे अगर हमने कोई ऐसी चीज की, वैल में चले गए, कोई नारे लगाने लगे, लेकिन अगर सकारात्मक डिबेट हो रही है, तो कुछ नहीं छपता। कल शरद जी ने भी यह बात उठाई थी, जब वे बोल रहे थे कि टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया वगैरह एक लाइन भी नहीं छापेंगे, जैसा हम लोग रोज देखते हैं। श्रीमन्, जो इम्पॉर्टेंट विषय, जैसे कल हम लोगों ने इलेक्टोरल रिफॉर्म्स पर बात की...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं क्या करूँ?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, यह पीठ निर्देश दे। पीठ को तो इतने अधिकार हैं, अगर हमें डांटने का अधिकार है, हमें निर्देश देने का अधिकार है, मैं नहीं कहता कि मीडिया को डांटने का अधिकार है। लेकिन पीठ कम से कम मीडिया को निर्देश दे कि मीडिया केवल negative चीजें न छापे, बल्कि सदन में जो भी positive चर्चा हुई है, उसको भी छापे, जिससे देश समझ सके कि यहां पर क्या बात हुई और क्या बात नहीं हुई। आपको इसका अधिकार है।

श्री उपसभापति: मीडिया ने इसे छपा है।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, कल इतनी बेहतरीन ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: कल आपने मीडिया की इतनी आलोचना की, क्या वह पूरा छपना चाहिए?

श्री शरद यादव: मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)... कि इसी सदन में इन्हीं दीवारों के भीतर वह दफन हो गया। मैंने कहा था कि जो मीडिया है, वह मालिकों का हो गया है, मीडिया को जो आजादी मिली है, वह मालिकों को मिल गई है और मालिकों की आजादी इस लोकतंत्र को खत्म करेगी। कल मैं यह बोला हूँ, यह साबित होता है। किसी अखबार में, किसी मीडिया में, कहीं किसी तरह से बात नहीं आई है। इसका मतलब है कि मीडिया धंधेवालों, पूँजीपतियों की मुट्ठी में है। इसको उनकी मुट्ठी से निकालना चाहिए और इसके लिए कानून बनना चाहिए कि कोई व्यक्ति एक धंधा कर सकता है और यदि कोई मीडिया चलाता है, तो वह दूसरा धंधा नहीं करेगा। इस तरह से इस सदन का ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can the Chair do? ...(Interruptions).. It is okay. Anand Sharmaji, what do you have to say?

श्री शरद यादव: नहीं, सर, इसको आप गम्भीरता से लीजिए। लोकतंत्र मरने वाला है। लोकतंत्र में सच्ची बोली बाहर नहीं जाएगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can the Chair do?

श्री शरद यादव: आप कह सकते हैं। आप सरकार को निर्देश दे सकते हैं कि वह इसके लिए कानून लाए कि जो व्यक्ति मीडिया चलाएगा, वह दूसरा धंधा नहीं कर सकता है। लोग मीडिया के अन्दर-बाहर धंधा कर रहे हैं।

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... No discussion on that. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sharadji, I have understood. मैं समझ गया। Now, Shri Anand Sharma. Are you on the same point or something else? I am not allowing a discussion.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Same issue, Sir.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I am not allowing a discussion on this. If you want, ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this country, as such, is governed by the Constitution of the Republic of India. The Constitution guarantees certain fundamental rights to the citizens, and those rights, particularly, under Article 19(1), the Right of Freedom of Expression, are also given to the media of the country. Now, it becomes incumbent. Media, particularly, the private media, besides the public broadcaster or the State broadcaster, plays an important role in a democracy in informing public opinion on important matters and on sensitizing public opinion, at the same time, in ensuring that there is a balance of narrative on important national issues. In a democracy, this is essential. On this issue, I don't think there is a difference of opinion. There was one, but the views of the Opposition matter a lot irrespective of the size or the strength of the Opposition, if democracy has to survive. What the Opposition raises are fundamental issues, which must get adequate projection.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, today, I would also like to make one point, that the freedom of expression, — let the media hear it — particularly, of the commercial media, is not the right which is given to the citizens, because that is commercial and citizen's right is non-commercial. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. Sit down.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No discussion on this.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I would like to make it very clear. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made it clear. I have understood. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have understood your point. ...(*Interruptions*).. Everybody has understood. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Only the negative fanfare...*(Interruptions)*... of any disruption in the House is welcome. That is celebrated on the front page. But, if there is a constructive discussion on important matters, that is totally blacklisted. Therefore, I have to say one thing.*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have to say one thing, particularly, on the issue of cross-holdings in the media.*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. You cannot make a speech.*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: There should be a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Monopolies are being created. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, please. ..*(Interruptions)*... Don't take too much of time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yesterday, we raised it. ..*(Interruptions)*... There has to be a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I have understood. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have understood the point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: There has to be a discussion on cross-holdings. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Jairam Rameshji, I will call you later. ...*(Interruptions)*... No more discussion on this.*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The cross-holdings in the media,...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Creating media monopolies will destroy the democracy in the country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Sir, someone who has ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We are not blaming those ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No discussion on this, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Anand Sharmaji, please sit down. I have to take up Zero Hour.*(Interruptions)*... I have understood. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have understood your point. Now you can sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, yesterday,....(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made the point. ...(*Interruptions*)... No; this is not a disussion. ...(*Interruptions*)... How can I allow like that? ...(*Interruptions*)... This is not a discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we are all for the freedom of media. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Why are you interrupting me?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, you have made your point. Why do you repeat? ...(*Interruptions*)... You have made your point. Why do you repeat? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: At the same time, commercial media, ...(*Interruptions*)... monopoly is, actually, hurting democracy. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; Anand Sharmaji, you cannot make a speech. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... What is this? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am not making a speech. ...(*Interruptions*)... We demand a discussion on this. ...(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I am coming to that. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am coming to that. Now you sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now you sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The I&B Minister is sitting here. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Is there a thinking on cross-holding? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री उपसभापति: आनन्द शर्मा जी, आप बैठिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... आनन्द शर्मा जी, आप बैठिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I will sit down, Sir. But the Minister should get up. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He gets up on every matter. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, please resume your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Sir, ... *...(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On what subject are you? ...*(Interruptions)*... On this subject, I don't want any more suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You listen to what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: It will be a very dangerous day if the Government or the Parliament starts giving instructions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह क्या बात कर रहे हैं?...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the use of the word ... *...(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, let me remind ...*(Interruptions)*... The House of Commons ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आनन्द शर्मा जी, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Anand Sharmaji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, I am not allowing you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing anybody on this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. Already too much ...*(Interruptions)*... See, yesterday itself, when Sharad Yadavji raised this issue in the discussion, I said, we can have a discussion on a motion. So, if a proper motion is given, there can be a discussion. That is number one. Number two, there is no point in blaming the Media also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव: हम पत्रकारों को नहीं कह रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: पत्रकारों को नहीं कह रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you are not blaming. You are raising an issue. But the point is, there is a saying in Malayalam which I will translate into English. It is like this. It says, "If a dog bites a man..."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, say it in Malayalam.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I will say in Malayalam. It says, “ * ” I will translate it. It is, “If a dog bites a man, it is no news. But if a man bites a dog, it is a news.” So, if you sit properly, make a speech, there is no much news. But if you misbehave, then it is a news. ...(*Interruptions*)... However, I would like to add ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me add something. ...(*Interruptions*)... However, I would like to add that Media is the fourth pillar of our democracy. They should be responsible. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down. I am saying something. They should be responsible. What is responsibility? There should be honest reporting. See, if something happens and if it is exaggerated and published, it is dishonest. Likewise, if a news is black-out, it is also a dishonest reporting. Therefore, for the sake of democracy, it is expected that true reporting should be adhered to by the Media. That is all what I have to say. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मेरा एक point of order और है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no, point of order.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, point of order है।...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री उपसभापति: क्या है यह? और कितने point of order हैं? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, बस यह लास्ट point of order है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... This is the last.(*Interruptions*)...

श्री उपसभापति: और कितने point of order हैं? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, आज दिन भर का यह लास्ट point of order है, जो हम सबसे जुड़ा हुआ है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

माननीय उपसभापति जी, हमने कई बार इस सदन में एमपीज़ के वेतन-भत्ते का मामला उठाया, लेकिन उस पर कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ। आज अखबारों में छपा हुआ है कि पूर्व एमपीज़ के वेतन-भत्ते, पेंशन, रेलवे सुविधा आदि भी ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री उपसभापति: अभी कोई डिस्मिशन नहीं हुआ है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... यह आप क्या बोल रहे हैं? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, गवर्नमेंट का नोटिस हो गया है और चार हफ्ते में गवर्नमेंट को जवाब देना है। यह तो ऐसा लग रहा है कि जैसे हम लोग कोई खजाना लूट रहे हों। एक्स एमपीज़ बेचारे असहाय हैं। हमारे हरदोई में एक एक्स एमपी के लड़के और पोते पेंटिंग का काम कर रहे हैं, मज़दूरी का काम कर रहे हैं, इतनी गरीबी से वे गुजर रहे हैं। मैं उनका नाम भी लेना चाहूंगा, श्री मणिलाल जी, जो एक्स एमपी हैं।

* Mr. Deputy Chairman spoke in Malayalam.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; it is in court.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: जब एक्स एमपी या एमपी इतनी बुरी स्थिति में रह रहे हैं, अगर उस पर हमारी इमेज इस तरह खराब की जाएगी और इस तरह उनकी सुविधाएं बंद कर दी जाएंगी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: कोर्ट ने जो ऑर्डर किया है, इसमें हम क्या करेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं नेता सदन से चाहूंगा कि वे इस पर कुछ जवाब दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Every MP is not a multi-millionaire. ...*(Interruptions)*... Even the PAs are getting more pay than the MPs. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप लोग बैठिए। लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस बोलना चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: After the Seventh Pay Commission, salaries of.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, before the Leader of the House responds, I wish to say something.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On this subject?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Yes, Sir, on this subject.

Sir, with the greatest of respect, I was astonished to read today in the newspapers an observation made that 80 per cent of all ex-MPs are *crorepatis*. Now, I did not know that a survey had been done of ex-MPs and I did not know that the survey had resulted in 80 per cent of ex-MPs becoming *crorepatis*.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): What about ex-IAS officers?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, normally observations get made in the Judiciary. It is part of the judicial process.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't criticize the Judiciary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Why not, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, please hear me out. ...*(Interruptions)*....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You could go and seek remedy in the court itself; you cannot criticize the Judiciary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, the Parliament is supreme. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, when a Supreme Court Judge says that 80 per cent of ex-MPs are *crorepatis*, I think this is a very serious issue and, with the greatest of respect, I have to say that this is an astonishing statement to come from the highest in the land, which is one of the pillars of democracy that you spoke about. So, I would request the Leader of the House to take note of the statement and the sentiments of the Members of the House, because we would all be ex-Members some day or the other and I am sure, 80 per cent of us are not *crorepatis*.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, how many Judges... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Leader of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, it is unquestionably a clear constitutional position that public money can only be spent with the authority of Parliament and, therefore, Parliament is the one and only authority that determines how public funds are to be spent. This is an authority of Parliament. No other institution can really exercise that power; it is only the Parliament which can exercise that power. Therefore, who is entitled to pensions what the quantum of pensions is, and so on, is an area which exclusively falls within the domain of the Parliament. That is the position of this Government. I understand the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members and the Government would always stick to this position. I think, as part of an inter-institutional discipline, this is a constitutional position which all institutions will eventually have to respect.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is clear. Now, Zero Hour submissions; Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I wish to make a point of order under Rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not allowed. Mr. Ritabrata Banerjee, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down, Mr. Bajwa. I would call you later. I would give you time. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ritabrata, I would call you later. Now, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Need for import duty on wheat and pulses

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के समक्ष, यदि वे यहां दो मिनट रुके रहें, तो

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

उठाना चाहता हूँ। देश के किसान और उनकी स्थिति इतनी दयनीय है कि कई बार इस संसद में उनकी आत्महत्या को लेकर और उनकी खराब स्थिति को लेकर चर्चा हो चुकी है। अब किसान के गेहूँ की threshing वगैरह सब होने लगी है और गवर्नमेंट ने प्रोक्योरमेंट शुरू कर दिया है, लेकिन गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश में किसान गेहूँ की जो मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस रुपये 1625/- प्रति क्विंटल की रखी गई है, उससे बहुत कम कीमत पर अपना गेहूँ बेचने पर विवश है। क्योंकि इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी, जोकि जीरो परसेंट है, उसको बढ़ाने के लिए गवर्नमेंट कोई कदम नहीं उठा रही है। यहां किसान मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस से कम कीमत पर गेहूँ बेचने को विवश है। दक्षिण भारत की कुछ कम्पनीज हैं, जो बड़े पैमाने पर यहां से गेहूँ खरीदती हैं, क्योंकि गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश के गेहूँ की क्वालिटी बहुत अच्छी है। सर, वास्तविकता यह है कि यह जो मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस है, वह भी बहुत कम है। जब हमने कुछ किसानों और एक्सपर्ट्स के साथ बैठ कर इसको कैलकुलेट करवाया, तो प्रति क्विंटल गेहूँ की जो कॉस्ट है, वह लगभग 1,900 रुपये आती है। यानी प्रति क्विंटल उनकी लागत 1,900 रुपये है और एमएसपी 1,625 रुपये है। ऐसे में किसान आत्महत्या नहीं करेगा, तो और क्या करेगा? उसको लाभ की बात तो बिल्कुल छोड़िए, उसको तो प्रति क्विंटल 300 रुपये की हानि हो रही है, यह स्थिति है। तो माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जो इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी है, इसको जब तक नहीं लगाएँगे, बाहर से वह आना बंद नहीं होगा, तब तक हमारे किसान को कीमत नहीं मिल पाएगी और किसान की स्थिति और ज्यादा खराब होती जाएगी। यह जो स्थिति है, शरद पवार साहब भी सहमत होंगे, हम इनसे ज्यादा नहीं जानते।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): इस मुद्दे को मैं यहां उठा चुका हूँ।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: इस पर जितनी शीघ्र हो सके, इसे लगाइए, क्योंकि प्रोक्योरमेंट शुरू हो गया है। प्रोक्योरमेंट शुरू होने के बाद भी अभी तक इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी लगाने का कोई डिंसीजन नहीं लिया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसे जब तक नहीं लगाएँगे, तब तक किसान का गेहूँ मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस से कम रेट पर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Time over.

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

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी अपने आपको इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी अपने आपको इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी अपने आपको इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी अपने आपको इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी अपने आपको इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी अपने आपको इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विवेक के. तन्खा (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी अपने आपको इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर ...(व्यवधान)... मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस चालू नहीं हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)... मध्य प्रदेश के किसान मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस से कम रेट में इसे बेचने को मजबूर हो रहे हैं। इसलिए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से इस बारे में मेरा अनुरोध है कि जहां कम से कम गेहूँ की early varieties आ जाती हैं, वहां तो Minimum Support Price operation राज्य सरकारों को सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, मैंने सोमवार को इस इश्यू को उठाया था। मैंने यह बताया था कि इसकी वजह से सिर्फ महाराष्ट्र में 119 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है। कई प्रदेशों में उन्होंने जो आत्महत्या की है, उसका एकमात्र कारण यह है कि पैदावार अच्छी हुई है। ...(व्यवधान)... पैदावार अच्छी है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ और सरकार को तत्काल इम्पोर्ट ज्यूटी ...(व्यवधान)... इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर नेता सदन को बहिर्गमन नहीं करना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर ...(व्यवधान)... क्या वे बहिर्गमन कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... Sir, it is a very serious issue. ...(Interruptions)... It is the issue of farmers. ...(Interruptions)... He should respond to this. ...(Interruptions)... He has walked out of the House. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you made your point. The Government will take note of it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Whatever you said, they will take note of it. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, related to this is the issue of the import duty on wheat. There was a 25 per cent import duty on wheat. Last year, in 2016, it was reduced to 15 per cent. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; you can only associate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now Shri Rangarajan, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Then it is reduced to zero per cent. ...*(Interruptions)*... And the wheat is being imported in this country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister wants to respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Let him respond why it was imposed at 25 per cent and why it was then reduced to zero per cent. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot have a discussion now. ...*(Interruptions)*... मंत्री जी, क्या आप respond करना चाहते हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... ठीक है, आप बोलिए।

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री (श्री रामविलास पासवान): उपसभापति जी, जहां तक गेहूँ पर इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी का सवाल है, तो यह 2006 से 2015 तक यह ज़ीरो परसेंट थी।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: 25 परसेंट थी।

श्री रामविलास पासवान: नहीं, 2015 तक यह ज़ीरो परसेंट थी।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Check your facts. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: मैं बता रहा हूँ। मैं जो कह रहा हूँ, सरकार की तरफ से कह रहा हूँ। यदि मैं गलत बोलूँ, तो आप बाद में बताइएगा।

महोदय, 2015 में इसे 25 परसेंट किया गया। उसके बाद 10 परसेंट किया गया और उसके बाद इसे ज़ीरो परसेंट किया गया, जब गेहूँ की पैदावार कम हो गई थी, क्योंकि ओले पड़े थे और गेहूँ खराब हो गए थे। लोगों को लगा कि अगर यह बाहर से नहीं आएगा, तो यहां इसकी शॉर्टेज होगी और इसका दाम बढ़ेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this is not a correct statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: आप पहले हमारी बात तो सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We go by the Parliamentary record. We were exporting wheat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

Sharmaji, let him say. ...(Interruptions)... Why are you interrupting like this? Let him say. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: There was no question of zero per cent Import Duty when India was the second largest exporter of wheat. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: पहले उनको बोलने तो दीजिए। कृपया आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: In December last year, the Finance Minister had made a statement. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sharmaji, let him say. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, हमारा कहना यह है कि इस बार गेहूं की पैदावार बहुत होने की संभावना है, 967 लाख टन हुआ है और पहले का जो ओपनिंग स्टॉक है, वह 65 लाख टन है। मैं आपसे सहमत हूँ, हम लोग सिर्फ wait कर रहे थे, चूंकि अभी गेहूं मार्केट में आ रहा है, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि कभी बारिश हो जाए, कभी ओला पड़ जाए और फिर संकट आ जाए, इसलिए जो आपने कहा है कि इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी बढ़ाने की बात कही है, यह सरकार के विचाराधीन है और हम लोग इस पर तुरंत निर्णय लेने जा रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, Shri T. K. Rangarajan. ...(Interruptions)... इस पर डिस्कशन नहीं हो सकता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: आपने दिसम्बर में इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी जीरो परसेंट की है, उसको आप क्यों नहीं खत्म कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... कहां ओले पड़े? ...(व्यवधान)... आप उसको खत्म क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri T. K. Rangarajan, please start. ...(Interruptions)... You start, otherwise you will lose time. Why don't you start?

**Need to fix minimum support price of copra at
₹ 120 per kilo to benefit coconut cultivators**

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to bring to the kind notice of this august House the plight of the coconut cultivators, particularly in the Southern States - Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh - which contribute 88 per cent of the coconut production of this country. In this, Tamil Nadu contributes 34 per cent of the production and it is the highest in India. The coconut production and other related activities give employment to 15 million people. In the year 2015-16, exports of oil and other coir products have earned a foreign exchange of ₹ 3,352 crores.

The coconut cultivators are in miserable conditions and the Minimum Support Price for copra has been raised by only four per cent which is very uneconomic, considering the cost of production. In view of the distress, the coconut cultivators

[Shri T. K. Rangarajan]

are demanding a reasonable Minimum Support Price of copra at ₹ 120 per kilo. I request the Government to examine the issue sympathetically. Further, the Coconut Development Board in Cochin must actively involve itself in looking after the welfare of the coconut farmers. The State Trading Corporation may be involved in the export promotion of coconut. The Committee, for fixing the Minimum Support Price may conduct its meetings in South India, Tamil Nadu, instead of conducting meetings only in Delhi. The Coconut Development Board must allocate more funds to Tamil Nadu in view of Tamil Nadu being the highest producer of coconut.

In this connection, the coconut cultivators have obtained an order from the High Court of Madras, Writ Petition 21958 of 2016, directing the Government to announce the MSP before December, 2016.

I request the Government to consider all the above issues. I also request the House to support this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, the House is supporting. All are supporting. ...*(Interruptions)*... All those names who support will be added.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri T. K. Rangarajan.

SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri T. K. Rangarajan.

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

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri T. K. Rangarajan.

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri T. K. Rangarajan.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri T. K. Rangarajan.

SHRI LA. GANESAN (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri T. K. Rangarajan.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri T. K. Rangarajan.

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri T. K. Rangarajan.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri T. K. Rangarajan.

SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri T. K. Rangarajan.

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

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri T. K. Rangarajan.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri P. L. Punia. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Mr. K. K. Ragesh is also associating. Now, Shri P. L. Punia...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your name is there. You are associating. That is enough. It is clear.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, the State Trading Corporation is importing coconut oil and also the palm oil, which affects the price of ...*(Interruptions)*... It has to be banned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: पी. एल. पुनिया जी, अब आप स्टार्ट कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Mr. Ragesh, sit down.

Need for an independent inquiry into the death of Rohit Vemula of Hyderabad Central University

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ, क्योंकि पिछले दो हफ्ते से मैं इस इश्यू के लिए नोटिस दे रहा था और आज आपने मुझे इस पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसलिए मैं आपका बहुत आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

सर, हैदराबाद सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी के कैम्पस में रोहित वेमुला ने पिछले साल 2016 में 17 जनवरी को आत्महत्या की थी। पूरे देश में इस पर चिन्ता व्यक्त की गई, सब जगह इसका विरोध हुआ और 11 दिन बाद, 28 जनवरी, 2016 को HRD Ministry ने Justice Roopenwal की

[श्री पी. एल. पुनिया]

अध्यक्षता में एक आयोग गठित किया, जिसके Terms of Reference में शामिल था कि वे उन कारणों का पता लगाएं, जिसकी वजह से रोहित वेमुला ने आत्महत्या की। उनका दूसरा Terms of Reference था कि University में SC/ST students की Grievances redressal के लिए क्या व्यवस्था है और उसमें क्या सुधार किए जा सकते हैं? Justice Roopenwal आयोग ने अपनी Report में इन Terms of References पर कुछ नहीं बोला, केवल जाति के आधार पर कहा कि रोहित वेमुला Scheduled Caste के नहीं थे, बल्कि OBC के थे। उन्होंने कहा कि रोहित वेमुला को Hostel से निकालने का काम भी University ने ठीक किया था और अपनी निजी हताशा के कारण उसने आत्महत्या की थी। इसके अलावा रोहित वेमुला की मां दलित वर्ग से नहीं है, बल्कि OBC की है, ऐसा भी कहा गया। इस Report के आधार पर तत्काल स्थानीय कलेक्टर और प्रशासन द्वारा नोटिस जारी किया गया, जबकि कलेक्टर, गुंटूर ने, जहां के वे रहने वाले थे, अपनी रिपोर्ट में और राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग की रिपोर्ट में यह स्पष्ट कहा गया था कि रोहित वेमुला अनुसूचित जाति के थे, इसलिए उसी तरीके से उन्हें treat किया जाना चाहिए। मैं आपको बता दूँ कि उनके आत्महत्या करने के बाद जो रिपोर्ट दर्ज हुई, वह भी Prevention of Atrocities Act के अंतर्गत दर्ज हुई। इसके अलावा जो आर्थिक सहायता उन्हें मिली, उन्हें उपलब्ध हुई, उसमें भी यह माना गया और establish किया गया। कई वर्षों तक उन्हें Scheduled Caste के certificates दिए गए। आज स्थिति यह है कि उस परिवार को आतंकित और प्रताड़ित किया जा रहा है। उन्हें न्याय तो नहीं मिला, लेकिन उनकी प्रताड़ना हो रही है। उन्हें certificates cancellation के लिए नोटिस दिया गया है। कोई अन्य कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि सबसे पहले तो Universities में इस विषय पर अलग से कानून बनना चाहिए और इनके परिवार की जो मानसिक प्रताड़ना हो रही है, उसे रोका जाए। साथ ही, HRD Ministry द्वारा जो भेदभाव पूर्ण व्यवहार किया जा रहा है, वह भी बंद होना चाहिए।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, मैं अपने आपको इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी अपने आपको इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी अपने आपको इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी अपने आपको इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी अपने आपको इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हुसैन दलवर्द (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी अपने आपको इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी अपने आपको इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

† جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش): مہودے، میں بھی اپنے آپ کو اس وئے سے سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

Concern over dependence on China for raw material used in the production of medicines

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, दवा निर्माण में प्रयुक्त होने वाली कच्ची सामग्री के मामले में भारत की चीन पर जो चिन्ताजनक रूप से निर्भरता है, उसके बारे में मैं सदन में अपनी चिन्ता प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। भारत दवा निर्माण के मामले में भले ही आत्म-निर्भर हो, लेकिन दवा निर्माण में इस्तेमाल होने वाली कच्ची सामग्री के मामले में वह पूरी तरह चीन पर निर्भर है। एक सरकारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार दवाओं के निर्माण में अब 92 परसेंट कच्ची सामग्री चीन से आ रही है। इससे भी चिन्ताजनक बात यह है कि आपूर्ति का दारोमदार चीन की कुछ कम्पनियों पर ही निर्भर है। इतना ही नहीं, दवाओं के लिए कच्चे माल, यानी Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API) के मामले में चीनी निर्भरता पर राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा सलाहकार समिति ने भी अपनी चिन्ता व्यक्त की है। इन तमाम प्रयासों के बावजूद निर्भरता कम होने का नाम नहीं ले रही है, बल्कि बढ़ती जा रही है। केंद्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय National Drugs Survey की रिपोर्ट पर भी अपनी चिन्ता व्यक्त कर चुका है। उस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार दवाओं में सर्वाधिक इस्तेमाल होने वाले 57 APIs आयात हो रहे हैं। कुल 108 विदेशी कम्पनियों से यह सामग्री आयात की जा रही है, जिसमें से 58 फीसदी API चीन की 8 कम्पनियों से खरीदी जा रही है, विशेषकर 35 फीसदी API की सिर्फ दो कम्पनियों द्वारा आपूर्ति की जा रही है। ये आंकड़े दर्शाते हैं कि API को लेकर भारत न सिर्फ चीन पर निर्भर है, बल्कि कुछ ही कम्पनियों पर उसकी निर्भरता लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है। रिपोर्ट में सरकार को सलाह दी गई है कि API के मामले में चीनी निर्भरता को कम किया जाए। भारतीय कम्पनियों को API निर्माण के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिए। चीन से आ रही कच्ची सामग्री भारत में निर्मित होने वाले कच्चे माल की तुलना में करीब चार गुना सस्ती है। API भारत में भी बन सकती है लेकिन इसके लिए चीन की तर्ज पर तैयारियां करनी होंगी। उद्योग जगत चीन से आयातित एपीआई पर रोक की मांग कर रहा है, लेकिन घरेलू उद्योग उसके अनुकूल एपीआई की आपूर्ति करने में सक्षम नहीं हैं। नेशनल ड्रग्स सर्वे की चिन्ताजनक रिपोर्ट और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा सलाहकार द्वारा किए गए आगाह को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए सरकार से यह अपेक्षा है कि वह दवा निर्माण में प्रयुक्त कच्ची सामग्री के मामले में भारत की चीन पर निर्भरता को न्यूनतम करे, नहीं तो हमारी स्थिति और भी खराब होगी।

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम नारायण डूडी (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शमशेर सिंह मन्हास (जम्मू और कश्मीर): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हुसेन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, the hon. Ministers are present here. There was a task force which was set up. There was not only the national health dimension but also national security dimension. It is not only on the API, as the hon. Member, Prabhat Jha, has said that our over dependence, an increasing dependence, on Active Pharma Ingredients is affecting the production of medicines in this country, but, Sir, it is on vaccines also. Sir, 'vaccines', which are energy intensive, is a related issue, and India is losing its capacity to produce life-saving vaccines, including Penicillin capacities. It is an Inter-Ministerial issue. That is why the Inter-Ministerial Task Force has worked on that. What the hon. Member has referred to actually needs a very serious deliberation by the Inter-Ministerial

Committee and a prompt response from the Government because this is a matter on which everybody will have the same concern in the country. That is why I fully endorse what he has said.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How come that ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): I think it is a very serious issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. That is what I am going to say. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: And the Government must prioritize its attention on this instead of selling off the public sector pharmaceutical companies. ..(Interruptions).. They are more concerned with that job. ..(Interruptions)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. The Minister is there. ..(Interruptions).. How come that 90 per cent of the raw material is imported from China? You cannot have it. What is the problem? What is the position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, the issue raised by the hon. Member, Prabhat Jhaji, and also equally emphasised by the Deputy Leader, Shri Anand Sharma, is a matter of serious concern and the Government is fully seized of it. In fact, let me assure the House, that on these very specific issues of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients, our dependence and also the inputs which are coming in such big numbers from one country and as a result, national security concerns, and also the issue of Penicillin, in which once India was a dominant producer — there was almost a near self-sufficiency situation in India, but even that now has gone away — we are quite seized of the matter. Quite a few discussions are happening, and let me place it on record that the Prime Minister himself has sat with many of us and has had discussions. There is some work going on in it. I may not be able to go into the details at the moment. But, let me assure the House that the Government is very seriously taking this up.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are seized of the matter. That is okay. Now, Shri Naresh Agrawal. ..(Interruptions)..

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA (Punjab): Sir, can I speak for a minute? ..(Interruptions)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Naresh Agrawal.

Serious situation of air pollution in the country

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, देश में पर्यावरण की जो स्थिति है, उस पर इस सदन के माध्यम से मैं अपनी चिन्ता व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ और उस ओर सदन का ध्यान भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यह ठीक है कि हम विकासशील देश हैं, उद्योग-धंधे लगेंगे, लेकिन पर्यावरण के मामले में हिन्दुस्तान की स्थिति चिन्ताजनक बनी हुई है। आज हिन्दुस्तान में प्रति वर्ष करीब 10 लाख लोग एयर पॉल्यूशन से मर रहे हैं, यह आपकी रिपोर्ट में है। वाटर पॉल्यूशन का और भी बुरा हाल है। कोई नदी ऐसी नहीं रह गई है, जो पॉल्यूटेड न हो गई हो। हिन्दुस्तान के 22 राज्यों के करीब 94 शहर ऐसे हैं, जिनका पॉल्यूशन स्तर मानक से 6 गुना, 7 गुना, यहां तक कि 50 गुना तक ज्यादा है। दिल्ली, जो कि कैपिटल है और जहां विश्व के सभी लोग आते हैं, के संबंध में एक अलर्ट यह है कि यहां पीएम 2.5 की मात्रा 235 माइक्रोग्राम है, जो कि 60 माइक्रोग्राम से ज्यादा नहीं होनी चाहिए। जाड़े के दिनों में तो यह मात्रा करीब 300 से ऊपर पहुँच जाती है। श्रीमन्, इसमें एक बात यह भी है कि दिल्ली में पॉल्यूशन का एक बहुत बड़ा कारण हरियाणा है, जहां के किसान जब अपने खेतों में आग लगाते हैं, तो वह यहां के पॉल्यूशन का सबसे बड़ा कारण बन जाता है। इस बारे में ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल ने बहुत बार चेतावनी दी है और उसने तमाम नोटिसेज भी इश्यू किए हैं। मुझे यह कहने में दुःख है कि जो पॉल्यूशन बोर्ड्स बने हुए हैं, वे कमाई का ज़रिया बन गए हैं, पॉल्यूशन बोर्ड्स पॉल्यूशन को नहीं देखते हैं। अगर वे कमाई का ज़रिया नहीं बन गए होते, तो पॉल्यूशन की स्थिति ऐसी क्यों होती? आपने दिल्ली में क्या किया? मैं केंद्र सरकार और दिल्ली सरकार से पूछूंगा कि अगर हम अपनी राजधानी सुरक्षित नहीं रख सकते हैं....., श्रीमन्, मैं खुद दिल्ली में जब आता हूँ तो लगता है कि हमारे गले में एलर्जी हो गई। जब छोटे शहर में जाता हूँ तो गला ठीक हो जाता है। डॉक्टर बताते हैं कि एलर्जी है, एलर्जी की कोई दवा नहीं है, फिर भी कोई दवा ले लो। यहां कौन ऐसा एम.पी. है जो इससे अपने आपको ग्रसित नहीं पा रहा है? पानी की भी स्थिति खड़ी हो गई है, वैसे भी हिन्दुस्तान में पीने के पानी की कमी है। आज पॉल्यूशन की स्थिति ऐसी हो गई है कि हरिद्वार में भी हम गंगा का पानी नहीं पी सकते। तो मैं इस पर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह स्थिति बनी रही तो हिन्दुस्तान बहुत चिन्ताजनक स्थिति में पहुँच जाएगा, मृत्यु की संख्या बढ़ जाएगी। विश्व में सबसे ज्यादा पॉल्यूटेड कंट्री हम हो जाएंगे। तो मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस पर क्या मीज़र्स ले रहे हैं, क्या रोकथाम कर रहे हैं? आखिर हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को इस सदन के माध्यम से बतलाने का कष्ट करें, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a very important point.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद (जम्मू और कश्मीर): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد (جموں و کشمیر): مہودے، میں بھی اس وئے کے ساتھ خود کو سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

†جناب جاوید علی خان (اتر پردیش): مہودے، میں بھی اس وئے سے اپنے آپ کو سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

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

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

†جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش): مہودے، میں بھی اس وئے کے ساتھ خود کو سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, एक बार यहां पर गंगा की तीन साल में कितनी सफाई हुई, क्या हुआ गंगा को साफ करने के लिए, क्योंकि इतनी बड़ी परियोजना है जिस पर हजारों करोड़ रुपए खर्च हो रहे हैं, उस पर एक बहस हो जाए, एक कॉलिंग अटेंशन मोशन इस पर हो जाए। आप परमिट करें कि गंगा की सफाई हुई या नहीं हुई, क्योंकि गंगा के पानी की स्थिति बहुत खराब है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): गंगा के नाम पर बहुत पैसा गया है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can put another question. ...(*Interruptions*)...
You can put another question or another notice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Need to revise the wages of Aanganwadi workers

SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, aanganwadi workers are the key to achieve UN Sustainable Development Goals which are to be achieved by 2030. And success in this sphere can be achieved only if aanganwadi workers are happy. But, unfortunately, they are not happy as they are not being paid appropriately in the country.

The ICDS is the world's largest community based outreach programme which offers through aanganwadis a package of health, nutrition and education services to the children below six years and pregnant and lactating mothers.

More than 25,000 aanganwadi workers and helpers along with their families and children are on strike in Bangalore demanding increase in their monthly remuneration. They are on the streets of Bangalore for the last three days and nights without proper food and shelter.

Sir, Karnataka has 63,682 aanganwadi centres with 1.22 lakh women employed. Aanganwadis started in 2006-07 in Karnataka as a Central Government project under the ICDS. The State Government was receiving full contribution of 100% till 2008-09. But from 2009-10, the sharing pattern changed to 90:10 between the Centre and the States. And from 2015-16, after this Government took charge, it was made 60:40. The State Government, which was spending ₹ 17 crore in 2006-07, was forced to increase its contribution to ₹ 157 crore. And the share of the Government of India has come down from ₹ 1,350 crore in 2011-12 to ₹ 900 crore in 2016-17. Under this project, lakhs of children and women are being benefited and the State Government, at this stage, cannot discontinue this programme. It has to meet the expenses expecting a revision in the ratio from the Central Government.

Since the nature of work and the outcome is extremely good, the remuneration to each aanganwadi worker has been gradually increased. They are currently getting ₹ 7,000 per month of which the share of the Government of India is a paltry amount of ₹ 1,200. The State Government is finding it extremely difficult to meet the additional expenditure.

Sir, as I said before, aanganwadi workers and helpers are on streets demanding hike in their salary to ₹ 12,000 from the existing ₹ 7,000. I am totally with them as their demand is genuine and it should be considered. But taking shelter under increased devolution of funds, the Government of India cannot absolve its responsibility.

Had the funding pattern remained what it was till 2014-15, aanganwadi workers and helpers would not have come on streets.

In view of what I said, I appeal to the Government, particularly the hon. Prime Minister, as he strongly advocates *Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas* to restore fund sharing pattern between the Government of India and the States.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

†جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش): مہودے، میں بھی اس وشے کے ساتھ خود کو سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

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

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

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, it was a unanimous recommendation. ...(Interruptions)... The Central Government is also a party in this matter. ...(Interruptions)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Basawaraj Patil.

Opening of Yatri Ticket Suvidha Kendra at Gulbarga

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, कर्णाटक प्रदेश में गुलबर्गा 12 लाख population की एक सिटी है। यहां पर यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए टिकट सुविधा केंद्र, जो एक सांसद की recommendation पर नियमानुसार वहां पर बनना चाहिए, इस प्रकार की एक सूचना है, लेकिन मैं लगभग पांच साल से प्रयास कर रहा हूँ, जो सुविधा वहां मिलनी चाहिए, वह सुविधा इतनी बड़ी सिटी को अभी तक नहीं मिल रही है। हमारी सरकार के आने के

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्री बसावाराज पाटिल]

बाद advertisement हुआ, applications ली गयीं, interview लिया गया, selection हुआ, लेकिन जहां पहले से सुविधा केंद्र है, उन्होंने अपने सुविधा केंद्रों के बारे में writ डाली, लेकिन दूसरे जो नए बनने वाले थे, उसको वहां के रेलवे विभाग ने रोककर रखा। इस प्रकार जहां 12 लाख की जनसंख्या रहती है, इतने बड़े शहर में गरीब लोग नयी टेक्नोलॉजी से नहीं जुड़े हुए, नई तकनीक से टिकट देने की जानकारी सबके पास नहीं है, उनके पास मोबाइल भी है, लेकिन वे इसका इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पाते हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में गुलबर्गा जैसी बड़ी सिटी में रेलवे सुविधा केंद्र की अत्यंत आवश्यकता है। मैं समझता हूं कि कांग्रेस सरकार से मेरी सरकार तक कम से कम 10-12 बार मैंने पत्राचार किया है। किसी सांसद के लिए हर चीज के लिए बार-बार मंत्री महोदय या मंत्रालय में जाना अच्छी बात नहीं है, इसलिए मैं यह आग्रह करता हूं कि जो भी बात है, बिना विलम्ब किए सरकार यह रेलवे सुविधा केंद्र गुलबर्गा को देने की कृपा करे। यह विनती लगभग पांच साल से किसी न किसी कारण से टाली जा रही है। गुलबर्गा को यह रेलवे सुविधा केंद्र तुरंत दिया जाना चाहिए। अगर सदस्यों की ऐसी कोई genuine demand किसी भी मंत्रालय को जाती है तो सरकार उसे गंभीरता से ले, इससे मेरी सरकार की घनता और कीमत भी बढ़ेगी। इसलिए इस दिशा में काम हो, यह मैं सरकार से विनती करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूं।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

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

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

SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Basawaraj Patil.

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

श्री शरद यादव: सर, मैं एक मिनट के लिए कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। मुझे अफसोस है कि कल श्री सीताराम येचुरी जी ने हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के बारे में मुझे बताया, मैं माफी चाहता हूं...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will give you time after this is over.
...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri D. P. Tripathi.

Low ranking of India in World Happiness Report of United Nations

SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra): Sir, I am raising a very important issue which is based on the United Nations Report issued on World Happiness Day. issued on 20th of this month. The Report is a matter of shame for the Government of the day. It puts India on 122nd rank in the World Happiness Report. 155 countries were surveyed. This Report is being issued every year since 2012. Even terror-stricken Pakistan is at a much higher level than us. It is at 88. Bhutan is at 97. Nepal is at 99. Bangladesh is at 120. Because of paucity of time, I cannot talk about all the parameters and how the Happiness Index is decided. Bhutan has taken this Happiness Index as one of the decisive factors of their national growth. This Happiness Index is decided on various dimensions – social, economic, environmental and emotional. They talk so much about "अच्छे दिन।" Where are the अच्छे दिन? In one of my articles, I had written, "मोदी जी कहते हैं, अच्छे दिन आएंगे। अच्छे दिन तो नहीं, बुरी रातें आ गयी हैं, लोग सो नहीं पा रहे हैं, सुख से इस देश में। ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है?" Mainly, this is because of the atmosphere of fear created in this country. How that atmosphere of fear is created; when you try to be intolerant, to be oppressive against those who differ with you, when all those, who differ with you, are anti-national. ...*(Interruptions)*... Universities, which were described by Jawaharlal Nehru as the institutions for adventure of ideas are being crushed. There are important leaders of the Ruling Party who say that JNU should be closed. In Delhi University's Ramjas College, you do not allow people to express their ideas and they are beaten by the goons of the Ruling Party. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are jumping from one subject to another. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: What happened in Hyderabad University? So, I am telling you that this atmosphere of terror...*(Interruptions)*... is based on ideas....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: From happiness, you have come to.....*(Interruptions)*... Your subject is not.....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: This is happiness. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am talking about happiness. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Time over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Time over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Suresh Gopi. ...*(Interruptions)*... Happiness in any case is relative. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

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

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी अपने को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी अपने को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(Interruptions)... It is all on record. ...(Interruptions)... Do not worry. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Suresh Gopi. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SURESH GOPI (Nominated): Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to Shri Suresh Gopi. ...(Interruptions)...

**Need for a memorial and cultural centre in the name
of Karinthandan – a tribal chieftain**

SHRI SURESH GOPI (Nominated): Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to rise and raise this issue which is a long-pending request from the Paniya community, a community which belongs to the group of *Adivasis*. There are around 38 communities in Kerala and the Paniya community still confesses to hold Karinthandan march every year during the second Sunday of every March. There is a long-pending request to the Government to name the National Highway numbered 766, which connects Kozhikhode in Kerala with Kollegal in Karnataka *via* Mysore. This path was navigated and founded by Karinthandan, a tribal chieftain, who was engaged by the British, somewhere between 1700 to 1750. This tribal chieftain, Karinthandan, founded the path and the British had promised him a reward for that. Once he founded the path, he was beheaded. ...(Interruptions)... And the soul of Karinthandan was believed to be disrupting peaceful traffic between these two States and his soul was chained by a priest. There is a chained tree to mark respect to this great soul. Now, the Paniya community and tribals still existing in that area request the Government to name this part of the National Highway as Karinthandan Pass and also build a memorial. We hear, in both the Houses,

requests for having more and more names on memorials, like, Shivaji Maharaj, Dr. Baba Sahab Ambedkar, Rani of Jhansi, but how many or do we have names of any tribal leaders in the form of memorials? So, I request the Government, through you, to consider this request and have a cultural memorial built which will help and support tourism fulfilling all the physiological needs of tourists who make use of this Highway. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Thank you very much.

SHRI LA. GANESAN (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE (Karnataka): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी अपने को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी अपने को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

REFERENCES — *Contd.*

Re. Airport in the name of Shaheed Bhagat Singh

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA (Punjab): Sir,.....(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will call you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, what is your point? ...(*Interruptions*)... What is your point? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रीताब्रता बनर्जी: सर, आज 23 मार्च, भगत सिंह, राजगुरु व सुखदेव का शहादत दिवस है। सर, 1931 में they were hanged. ..(*Interruptions*)... Sir, there has been a controversy going on. The Punjab Government had agreed that the Chandigarh Airport will be named after Shanneed-e-Azam Bhagat Singh. The Chief Minister of Haryana said 'No'. They want to name the Airport in the name of Mangal Sein. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: I do not know who Mangal Sein is. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You say your point of view. *...(Interruptions)...* That is all. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: I am sure many people do not know. *...(Interruptions)...* There were agitations yesterday. The students were agitating to name the airport. The airport must be named after Shaheed-e-Azam Bhagat Singh. *...(Interruptions)...* The Haryana Government has... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, all right. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, I want, through you,... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I got your point. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, you sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Bajwaji. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, ... *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: सर, मेरी आपके माध्यम से गुजारिश है और आज मुझे बहुत भारी अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज से 86 साल पहले महान शहीद-ए-आजम भगत सिंह, राजगुरु और सुखदेव ने इस देश की खातिर 1931 में लाहौर में अपनी महान कुर्बानियां दीं। मेरी गुजारिश है, यदि आप एलाउ करें और सारा हाउस इस बात को तसलीम करे, आज के दिन जब हम कार्यवाही शुरू करते हैं, तो कम-से-कम दो मिनट का मौन बनता है। *...(व्यवधान)...* Make it mandatory in the House अभी हर हालत में, हर साल make it mandatory सर।

दूसरी बात, जो हमारे छोटे भाई ने कही है, जब से यह बीजेपी की गवर्नमेंट है। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, all right. *...(Interruptions)...* Okay, it has been taken note of. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: एक तरफ शहीद-ए-आजम भगत सिंह की महान कुर्बानियां हों, उनका नाम हो और दूसरी तरफ बीजेपी ने अपने एक एक्स चीफ मिनिस्टर को कह दिया कि चण्डीगढ़ का एयरपोर्ट उनके नाम पर होगा। *...(व्यवधान)...*

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

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You made your point. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: We completely stand by this. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Sharad Yadavji. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is taken note of also. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is noted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is taken note of. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Sharad Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: हम चाहते हैं कि नाम*(व्यवधान)*... एयरपोर्ट का हो और दो मिनट का मौन, make it mandatory.*(व्यवधान)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): हमने यह बिल्कुल नहीं कहा है और किसी ने भी नहीं कहा है। इस प्रकार की sweeping स्टेटमेंट ठीक नहीं है। जहां तक शहीद-ए-आजम भगत सिंह और उनकी कुर्बानी की बात है, तो हम उनको नतमस्तक होकर सलाम करते हैं। माननीय सदस्यों ने जो सुझाव दिया है, हम उसको नोट करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, now Shri Sharad Yadavji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: माननीय सदस्यों ने जो सुझाव दिया है, हम उसको नोट करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kindly note the suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take note of that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Sharad Yadavji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Sharad Yadavji. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I called Sharad Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*... Some Members are trying to monopolize. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप उनको बोलने दीजिए What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Sir,... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You made your point, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*.... I called Sharad Yadavji. ...*(Interruptions)*... शरद यादव जी, आप जल्दी बोलिए, एक ही मिनट है।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, कल मैं जब अपना बयान दे रहा था, तो मैं मजीठिया कमेटी के वेज बोर्ड पर बोल रहा था। मुझे अफसोस और खेद है कि किसी सदस्य ने मुझसे कह दिया कि "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" बिक गया है। मैंने वह बात बोल दी, इसका मुझे अफसोस है, लेकिन वह बात गलत थी। मुझे अफसोस है कि मैंने कल उस बात को बोला था, ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है और आज मैं उसको वापस लेता हूं। यह मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you very much. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Message from Lok Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA**The Finance Bill, 2017**

ADDITIONAL SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Finance Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd March, 2017."

"The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 110 of the Constitution of India".

I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

REFERENCES**Re. Airport in the name of Shaheed Bhagat Singh — Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions. Shri K. Somaprasad ...*(Interruptions)*...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद): शहीद-ए-आजम भगत सिंह के नाम पर एयरपोर्ट होगा या नहीं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह सरकार बताए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

†قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): شہید اعظم بھگت سنگھ کے نام پر ایئرپورٹ ہوگا یا نہیں؟ ---*(مداخلت)*--- یہ سرکار بتائے ---*(مداخلت)*---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, he has taken note of it. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is already said. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government has reacted that the suggestion has been taken note of. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, that is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot... ...*(Interruptions)*... No problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... हो जाएगा।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, हो जाएगा। They will consider it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: आपके कहने से होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: آپ کے کہنے سے ہوگا ---*(مداخلت)*---

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that is what is needed. ...(Interruptions)... Anand Sharmaji. ...(Interruptions)... Bhagat Singh is a great martyr and everybody respects him. ...(Interruptions)... So, what is the problem? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: एयरपोर्ट का नाम केंद्रीय कैबिनेट रखती है। यह प्रस्ताव केंद्र सरकार के सामने आया और केंद्र सरकार ने एयरपोर्ट का नाम शहीद भगत सिंह रखा या नहीं रखा, यह बता दें।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: ایئرپورٹ کا نام کیندریہ کینیٹ رکھتی ہے۔ یہ پرستاؤ کیندر سرکار کے سامنے آیا اور کیندر سرکار نے ایئرپورٹ کا نام شہید بھگت سنگھ رکھا یا نہیں رکھا، یہ بتا دیں۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, all right. ...(Interruptions)... हो जाएगा। You made your suggestion. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this was decided. ...(Interruptions)... A resolution was passed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government is not opposing it. ...(Interruptions)... Then, why do you... ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, यह कैबिनेट का फैसला था। उसको क्यों बदला गया, सदन को बताया जाए कि कैसे बदला गया? ...(व्यवधान)... यह गलत बात है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप एक तरफ शहीदों की बात करते हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, time over. ...(Interruptions)... Special Mentions will be taken up later. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: इस बात का फैसला होना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

(MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Impact of orders of US President on Indian Americans

*226. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that more than three lakh Indian Americans are

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

set to be affected by the recent order of the President of United States of America (USA) which puts the nation's eleven million undocumented immigrants at the risk of deportation and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken up the matter with Government of USA and if so, the details of outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):
(a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Government of India is aware of the Executive Order issued by the U.S. President dated 25 January, 2017 titled “Enhancing Public Safety in the Interior of the United States” which *inter alia* directs agencies “to employ all lawful means to ensure the faithful execution of the immigration laws of the United States against all removable aliens”. Subsequently, the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has issued two Implementation Memorandums dated 20th February, 2017 which *inter alia* instructs all DHS personnel to “initiate enforcement actions against removable aliens encountered during the performance of their official duties.” Those who have been involved in any criminal conduct or pose a risk to public safety or national security have been prioritized for removal by the US Government.

There are no authoritative figures on the number of undocumented Indian immigrants in the US.

(b) Yes Sir. The Government has taken up with the U.S. Government the matter of welfare of Indian Diaspora in the US. Our Embassy and Consulates in the US are in continuous dialogue with US authorities and local Indian community groups to address any emergent issues relating to Indian Diaspora. GoI remains vigilant to developments impacting the lives of Indians in US and will do everything possible to safeguard their interests and welfare.

GoI does not encourage illegal migration of Indian citizens into other countries. When requested by US enforcement authorities, Indian Embassy and Consulates in the US facilitate issue of travel documents to undocumented Indians after due verification of nationality, to enable their safe return to India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please.. ...(*Interruptions*)... Question Hour, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Question No. 226.

श्री अमर सिंह: माननीय सभापति जी, ट्रंप प्रशासन के शासन में आने के बाद जो सूचनाएँ आई हैं, मैं उन पर आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ। यह

सही है कि आंतरिक सुरक्षा हर देश का अपना मसला है और उस मसले के अंतर्गत वह अपनी नीतियों का निर्धारण कर सकता है, लेकिन उन छह मिलियन अवैध लोगों ने, जिन्होंने अमरीका में प्रवेश किया है, जहां मेक्सिको से बहुत ज्यादा लोग जाते हैं, वहां मात्र 3 लाख या उससे भी कम भारतीय हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वे लोग चिह्नित किए जा चुके हैं? अगर चिह्नित किए जा चुके हैं, तो उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए या उनका वहां से प्रत्यावर्तन किए जाने की स्थिति में हमारी सरकार की क्या तैयारी है?

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सभापति जी, सबसे पहले तो मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सांसद से कहना चाहूंगी कि ट्रंप प्रशासन आने के बाद अवैध लोगों की नीति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। जनवरी, 2012 में सबसे पहले एक आंकड़ा आया था, जिसमें अमरीका में यह कहा गया कि वहां 11.43 मिलियन illegal immigrants रहते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि इसमें से 2 लाख, 60 हजार भारतीय हैं। यह जनवरी, 2012 की बात है, तब ट्रंप प्रशासन नहीं था। हमने अभी भी उस आंकड़े को नहीं माना है, क्योंकि जब तक हम राष्ट्रीयता की जांच न कर लें, तब तक उस आंकड़े को कैसे मानें? अभी जो लिस्ट हमें दी गई है, वह केवल 271 लोगों की लिस्ट दी गई है, लेकिन हमने 271 लोगों की वह लिस्ट भी मानी नहीं है। हमने कहा कि आप हमें डिटेल्स दीजिए, हम राष्ट्रीयता की जांच करेंगे, उसके बाद उनके deportation के लिए इमरजेंसी सर्टिफिकेट देंगे। पहले तो यह कहना कि ट्रंप प्रशासन के आने के बाद नीति परिवर्तन हुआ, यह सही नहीं है। इस समय हमें जो लिस्ट दी गई है, वह मात्र 271 लोगों की दी गई है।

श्री अमर सिंह: सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री को इस स्पष्टीकरण के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं। वहां पर जिनका अवैध रूप से अनधिकृत प्रवेश है, वह एक कानूनी मसला है, लेकिन यह भी हो सकता है कि यह बात सत्य नहीं हो। H1B visa लेकर जो लोग वहां पर कार्यरत हैं और भारतीय मूल के लोगों, जिन्होंने आई.टी. इंडस्ट्री में, Silicon Valley में कम से कम 150 बिलियन की इंडस्ट्री बनाई है, Facebook के माध्यम से और अन्य विधाओं से ऐसी सूचनाएँ आ रही हैं कि उन लोगों के वीजा सशंकित हैं, एक असुरक्षा की भावना है। एयरपोर्ट पर सिक्युरिटी के नाम पर और अन्य तरीकों से उन्हें परेशान किया जा रहा है, उनकी पत्नियों के visa का भी renewal नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसमें कितना सही तथ्य है और यदि यह तथ्य सही है, तो जो लोग विधिक वीजा लेकर वहां पर कार्यरत हैं और अपना इतना ज्यादा योगदान दे रहे हैं, क्या हमारी सरकार इस पूरे मामले का संज्ञान लेकर उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए कुछ कदम उठा रही है?

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सभापति जी, माननीय सांसद ने जो प्रश्न पूछा था वह illegal immigrants के बारे में था। मुझे खुशी है कि उन्होंने अब वह सवाल पूछा है, जो वैध लोगों के बारे में है। जो भी H1B visa holders हैं या L1 visa holders हैं, वे सभी legal immigrants हैं। जहां तक यह सवाल है कि उनके ऊपर कोई तलवार लटकी हुई है, तो मैं उन्हें बताना चाहती हूं कि कांग्रेस में चार बिल जरूर आए हैं, लेकिन वे कांग्रेस से पारित हुए बिना अभी लागू नहीं होंगे। हम इसके बारे में बहुत उच्च स्तर पर बातचीत कर रहे हैं और US से engagement कर रहे हैं, इसलिए एक तो मैं उन्हें कहना चाहती हूं कि अभी चिंता का कोई विषय नहीं है। जहां तक उन्होंने spouses की बात की है, मैं माननीय सांसद को बताना चाहूंगी कि सन् 2015 में, जिस समय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी की राष्ट्रपति बराक ओबामा से बातचीत हुई थी, तब यह सुविधा प्रदान की गई थी। अभी तक यह सुविधा छिनी नहीं गई है, लेकिन जहां तक हमारे H1B

visa का सवाल है, इसमें लगातार flip-flop होता रहा है। 1990 में, जब यह एक्ट आया था, उस समय मात्र 65 हजार लोगों को यह Visa दिया जाता था, लेकिन 1998 में इसे बढ़ाया गया और 2000 में, जब हमारी सरकार थी, उस समय एक Act पारित किया गया, जो Visa Reform Act था, उसमें इस संख्या को 1 लाख, 95 हजार कर दिया गया था। और वह भी तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए, जो 2000, 2001, 2002 और 2003 तक चला। फिर दिसंबर, 2004 में एक और एक्ट वीजा रिफॉर्म्स एक्ट के नाते से पास हुआ। पहले वाले को हम अमरीकन कॉम्पेटिटिवनेस, ट्वेण्टी फर्स्ट सेंचुरी एक्ट कहते हैं, दूसरे को हम वीजा रिफॉर्म्स एक्ट के नाम से ही जानते हैं, उसमें वापस उसको 65 हजार कर दिया गया। पहली बात तो यह है कि यह सब कुछ ट्रम्प प्रशासन में हो रहा है, ऐसा नहीं है। उस समय ट्रम्प प्रशासन नहीं था, उस समय 2004 में प्रेज़िडेंट बुश का शासन था, जिस समय इसको 1 लाख 95 हजार से वापस 65 हजार कर दिया गया और दिसंबर, 2004 में हमारी सरकार भी नहीं थी। इसलिए मेरा सिर्फ यह कहना है कि सरकार किसी की भी रही हो, इस तरह का फिलिपफ्लोप यानि उनकी वीजा नीति में परिवर्तन होता रहता है, लेकिन कोई भी सरकार रही हो, वह अपने भारतीयों के हितों के बारे में उनसे बात करती रही है और जैसा मैंने कहा कि स्पाउसेस को जो अधिकार दिलवाया था, वह 2015 में प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी ने ही राष्ट्रपति ओबामा जी से बात करके दिलवाया था। अब भी हम लगातार बात कर रहे हैं, स्थिति पर नजर रखे हुए हैं। हम यही चाहेंगे कि किसी भी तरह से हमारे आईटी इंडस्ट्री के लोगों के हित प्रभावित न हों। हम बार-बार यूएस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से जो एक बात कह रहे हैं, वह यह कह रहे हैं कि ये भारतीय आपकी नौकरियां नहीं चुरा रहे, ये आपकी इकोनॉमी को बहुत बड़ा कंट्रीब्यूट कर रहे हैं। धीरे-धीरे यह बात कांग्रेसमैन की समझ में आ रही है, अमरीकी प्रशासन की भी समझ में आ रही है।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, before I ask my supplementary, I would like to..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just put your supplementary.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I would like to welcome the hon. Minister of External Affairs after her recovery.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everybody associates himself with you on that.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We all are very happy and wish her a very long life and good health.

My supplementary pertains to the movement of skilled professionals which the hon. Minister has just now referred to. This is about H1B and L1 visas. Sir, it is true that a number of Bills have been placed before the U.S. Congress, four to be precise. Recently there have been three Bills. One by Jack Russley and Dick Durbin. This is about curbing H1B visas. Even before they were taken up for consideration, the processing, that is, the premium processing, wherein applications were expeditiously disposed of. That has been dispensed with and stopped for which a concern has been expressed. Equally there are two Bills on anti-outsourcing. Now, as the hon.

Minister has said, it is true that there are reports for every job outsourced there are two higher value jobs which are created in the parent company back in the United States of America. Equally it is important to make a distinction.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: My question is: Have we made this distinction very clear and firm to the U.S. Government that temporary movement of skilled professionals from India which is the requirement of the U.S. IT industry must not be mixed up as immigrants? They are not immigrants. Neither they are getting social security contributions back nor are they getting any benefits. In fact, this is an ongoing issue between India and the United States. They are not getting any benefits. Visas are structured in a manner that they make millions of dollars on social security contributions to US Economy and now they are being humiliated. I would like to know from the Minister whether any steps are being taken to ensure that they are protected, their rights are protected and they are not treated as immigrants and deported. I want a credible assurance.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सभापति जी, मैंने उनके आधे प्रश्न का उत्तर तो पिछले प्रश्न के उत्तर में दे दिया है। मैंने खुद ही स्वीकार किया है कि कुछ बिल इंट्रोड्यूस हुए हैं, लेकिन वे इस रूप में पारित न हों, इसके लिए हम पूरा जोर लगा रहे हैं। अभी विदेश सचिव जब यूएस गए थे, तो वे कांग्रेसमैन से भी मिले, जिसमें उन लोगों ने कहा कि वे भारतीयों के बड़े प्रशंसक थे, उन्होंने माना कि यह नहीं होना चाहिए और हम प्रशासन से मिलेंगे। जहां तक यह जो एच1बी और एल1 वीज़ा का सवाल है, हम लोग इसमें लगे हुए हैं, लगातार बातचीत कर रहे हैं कि किसी भी तरह से भारतीय आईटी इंडस्ट्री और यहां के प्रोफेशनल्स का हित प्रभावित नहीं होना चाहिए। हम उन्हें यह कह रहे हैं, जैसा मैंने आपसे पहले कहा, कि वे आपकी नौकरियां नहीं ले रहे, वे आपकी अर्थव्यवस्था में योगदान कर रहे हैं।

जहां तक आपने सोशल सिक्योरिटी की बात की, वह मसला आज का नहीं है, वह बहुत पुराना है और उस बीच में दोनों सरकारें रहीं, सरकार में आप भी रहे हैं और हम भी रहे हैं। जब मैं नेता प्रतिपक्ष के नाते राष्ट्रपति ओबामा से मिली थी, तो जो प्रमुख सवाल मैंने उठाया था, वह मैंने यही टोटलाइजेशन का उठाया था। वह बहुत पुराना विषय चल रहा है। अभी तो जैसा आप कह रहे हैं कि इस समय नौकरियों पर तलवार लटकी हुई है, तो यह विषय तो अभी पीछे पड़ा हुआ है। एक बार इनकी नौकरियां बच जाएं, तो हम दोबारा वह विषय उठाएंगे, लेकिन हर सरकार ने Totalization Agreement की बात की है।

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Sir, in reply to the question whether the recent order of the President of the United States put the nation's 11 million undocumented immigrants at the risk of deportation, the hon. Minister has stated that there are no authoritative figures on the number of undocumented Indian immigrants in the U.S.

Also, it has been stated that the Indian Embassy and Consulates in the U.S. facilitate issue of travel documents to undocumented Indians. I would like to know whether travel documents have been sought by any Indian and whether the Government of India is trying to help them in getting those documents. Also, how many people have applied for these?

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सभापति जी, पहले तो मैं यह बताऊँ कि मैंने कहा कि उनके बारे में कोई प्रामाणिक आंकड़ा नहीं है। जब हम उनको अवैध कह रहे हैं, undocumented कह रहे हैं, तो प्रामाणिक आंकड़ा कैसे हो सकता है? जो अवैध रूप से जाते हैं, वे Embassy से सम्पर्क ही नहीं करते। उनके पास दस्तावेज नहीं है, तो वे क्यों आएँगे? इसलिए कोई भी Embassy यह नहीं कह सकती कि यह प्रामाणिक आंकड़ा है। यह आंकड़ा भारत सरकार को उस समय एक रिपोर्ट में दिया गया था कि ऐसे 2 लाख 60 हजार लोग हैं, जिसको हमने नहीं माना। रही travel documents की बात, तो इसके लिए वे आकर apply नहीं करते। वे वापस क्यों आना चाहेंगे? यह अमरीकी सरकार हमें देती है और हम उनके दिए हुए आंकड़े में सबको travel document नहीं दे देते। हम सबसे पहले उनकी राष्ट्रीयता की जांच करते हैं। जब हम इस नतीजे पर पहुँचते हैं कि हां, ये वाकई भारतीय हैं, तब उनकी सुरक्षित वापसी के लिए हम यह travel document देते हैं, क्योंकि अगर हम उनको यह travel document न दें, तो वे उनको अवैध करके जेल में डाल देंगे, उन पर मुकदमा चलाएँगे। इससे वे और संकट में फँसेंगे। इसलिए वे स्वयं मांगने नहीं आते पर मैं आपको कह सकती हूँ कि हम लोगों ने 2014 से अब तक 576 लोगों को travel documents दिए हैं।

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, first of all, I wish to assure the hon. Minister that I am not asking anything in a spirit of hostility or criticism.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: It is a gentle advice which I wish to give by asking this question.

Sir, first of all, it is well known that the President of the United States wishes to establish friendly relations with India. Secondly, except those who have initially entered the United States illegally, and their initial entry is a criminal offence under the law of the United States, all others have some protections both under the international law as well as the domestic constitutional law of the United States.

Sir, I would request the hon. Minister to undertake a serious study of both these problems and be sure that a gentle approach to President Trump will solve this problem and it would be the greatest, greatest feather in her cap.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a suggestion.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सर, इन्होंने प्रश्न के बजाय सुझाव दिया है। राम जी, हम इस सुझाव पर जरूर काम करेंगे।

***227. [The questioner was absent.]**

SC/ST hubs in the country

***227. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK:** Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started SC/ST hubs for their upliftment in the country;

(b) if so, whether this programme has been started in Punjab;

(c) if so, the details of its achievements, till date; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) In pursuance of the Budget announcement in February, 2016 Ministry of MSME had formulated and issued a guideline for creation of National Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Hub in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises on 25.07.2016. Hon'ble Prime Minister of India formally launched this Hub on 18.10.2016 at Ludhiana. The Hub provides professional support to SC/ST entrepreneurs to fulfill the obligations under the Central Government Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises Order 2012, adopt applicable business practices and leverage the Stand up India initiatives. The Scheme is being implemented through National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (NSIC). The budget earmarked for the Hub is ₹ 490 crore for the period from 2016-17 to 2019-20. For 2016-17, a budget of ₹ 20.00 crore has been allocated at RE stage. The National SC/ST Hub carries out the following functions:—

- (i) Collection, Collation and Dissemination of information regarding SC/ST enterprises and entrepreneurs.
- (ii) Capacity building among existing and prospective SC/ST entrepreneurs through skill training and EDPs.
- (iii) Vendor Development. involving CPSEs, NSIC, MSME-DIs and industry associations including DICCI.
- (iv) Promoting participation of SC/ST entrepreneurs in exhibitions and organizing special exhibitions for this purpose.

- (v) Mentoring and hand holding support to SC/ST entrepreneurs.
- (vi) Working with States as well as other organisations for SC/ST entrepreneurs so that these enterprises can benefit from all of them.
- (vii) Facilitating SC/ST entrepreneurs participating in public procurement, e-platform of DGS&D and monitoring the progress.
- (viii) Facilitating credit linkages for SC/ST entrepreneurs.

A Special Marketing Assistance Scheme, Special Subsidy for Single Point Registration Scheme, Special Subsidy for Performance and Credit Rating Scheme are being implemented under SC/ST Hub. Special Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (SCLCSS) has been approved for new as well as existing SC/ST Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) for technological upgradation with subsidy of 25% instead of 15% as in the case of existing CLCSS.

(b) and (c) The Hub has started implementing various activities across the country including in Punjab. The number of SC/ST Units benefited under the Special Marketing Assistance Scheme is as follows:

Type of Event	No. of SC/ST MSMEs beneficiaries from Punjab
Domestic Exhibitions	18
International Exhibitions	11
Special Vendor Development Programmes (SVDP)	53

Eight (8) Units owned by SC/STs from Punjab have applied for availing registration under Single Point Registration Scheme of NSIC.

Twenty Seven (27) Units owned by SCs in Punjab have applied for subsidy to obtain Performance and Credit Rating.

- (d) Does not arise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 227. Questioner absent, let the answer be laid on the Table. Shri Punia.

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया: सभापति जी, मैंने 8 फरवरी, 2017 को राज्य सभा Unstarred Question No. 747 पूछा था और उसमें विस्तार से बताया गया था कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सार्वजनिक खरीद नीति आदेश 2012 के अन्तर्गत दायित्वों को पूरा करने के लिए SC/ST Hub create किया है, ऐसा आदेश जारी किया गया है और यह भी बताया गया था कि 2016 से 2020 के बीच में 490 करोड़ रुपए अनुमानित लागत होगी, लेकिन जो आँकड़े हैं, उनको देखने से पता लगेगा कि

2016-17 में केवल 20 करोड़ रुपए और 2017-18 में 60 करोड़ रुपए, कुल 80 करोड़ रुपए अभी तक आवंटित किए गए हैं, जबकि टोटल अनुमानित लागत बजट 490 करोड़ रुपए का था। अब आगे आने वाले दो-तीन सालों में 410 करोड़ रुपए खर्च होने हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार स्कीम को प्रभावी ढंग से लागू करने के लिए इस वर्ष भी बजट को बढ़ाने का प्रयास करेगी और क्या वे यह प्रयास करेंगे कि 2020 तक जो 490 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमानित बजट था, वह पूरा खर्च करके जो उद्देश्य रखे गए थे, उसकी प्राप्ति कर सकेंगे और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय ने MSME मंत्रालय से इस विषय के बारे में विचार-विमर्श किया है?

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय सांपला): माननीय सभापति महोदय, चूंकि यह योजना 2016-17 से लेकर 2019-20 तक के लिए शुरू की गई थी और जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, पहले वर्ष के लिए इसमें 20 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया था। चूंकि यह नई योजना है, इसलिए इसके पहले चरण को क्रियान्वित करने की शुरुआत हुई है। दिसम्बर, 2016 तक इस पर 4.553 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए गए और दिसम्बर के बाद से अब तक 3.85 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए जा चुके हैं। अगले वर्ष, 2017-18 के लिए इसमें 60 करोड़ रुपये रखे गए हैं। चूंकि यह योजना अभी initial stage पर है, इस कारण शुरुआत में इसके लिए कुछ कम बजट रखा गया है। धीरे-धीरे मार्केट में जैसे-जैसे इसकी दर बढ़ेगी, तब नेचुरली, जैसा योजना के अनुसार इसमें तय किया गया है, इस पर खर्च किया जाएगा।

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल: सर, मैं सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि SC/ST के उत्थान के लिए, 2016 में इसको स्टार्ट किया गया। गुजरात में भी ऐसा एक केंद्र स्थापित किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस वर्ष के बजट में उसके लिए कितना प्रावधान है? सर, गुजरात में यह करना बहुत जरूरी भी था, क्योंकि हमारे गुजरात में SC/ST के बहुत सारे लोग हैं, इसलिए वहां के बजट में इसके लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रावधान किया जाए।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मुझे यह जानकारी देते हुए बहुत खुशी हो रही है कि वर्तमान सरकार ने, मोदी साहब के नेतृत्व में, अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति वर्ग के लोगों को उद्यमिता के क्षेत्र में प्रवेश करवा कर, सफलतापूर्वक उद्योग चलाने की दृष्टि से अनेक योजनाएं बनाई हैं, जैसे जन-धन योजना, प्रधान मंत्री मुद्रा योजना, स्टैंड-अप योजना, स्टार्ट-अप योजना, वेंचर कैपिटल फंड और उद्यमिता ऋण गारंटी योजना। इन योजनाओं के माध्यम से उद्योगपति औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में entrepreneurs के रूप में आ रहे हैं। उनका कारखाना व्यवस्थित चल सके, संस्थान व्यवस्थित चल सके, इसके लिए उन्हें मदद देने के लिए ही यह हब बनाया है। इस हब को 18 अक्टूबर, 2016 को लुधियाना से प्रारम्भ किया गया था और जैसा माननीय राज्य मंत्री जी ने बताया, यह अभी initial stage पर है। हमने जो योजना बनाई है, उसके अनुसार प्रथम दृष्टया रजिस्ट्रेशन की कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ कर दी गई है। रजिस्ट्रेशन के आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं। अगर आप अनुमति दें, तो वह जानकारी मैं दे दूंगा। मेरा आशय यह है कि अभी रजिस्ट्रेशन हुआ है, बाद में सप्लाई करने के लिए भी अलग से रजिस्ट्रेशन करने की व्यवस्था की है। उस रजिस्ट्रेशन के आंकड़े इतने हैं कि 490 करोड़ रुपये का बजट में जो प्रावधान किया गया है, उसकी पूर्ति हम निर्धारित समयावधि में कर सकेंगे। अगर आप कहेंगे तो मैं रजिस्ट्रेशन के आंकड़े बता सकता हूं,

SC/ST के अलग-अलग आंकड़े भी मेरे पास हैं, लेकिन अभी मैं आपको टोटल आंकड़े बता देता हूँ। अभी तक जो रजिस्ट्रेशन हुआ है, उस रजिस्ट्रेशन के आधार पर, भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों या उपक्रमों में आगे उनकी खरीदी ठीक से हो सके, इसकी सुविधा देने के लिए 2 करोड़ 82 लाख 9 हजार 689 लोगों का रजिस्ट्रेशन हुआ है। यह रजिस्ट्रेशन होने के बाद, इनके आवेदन का एक डाटा सिस्टम बनाया है, जिसमें यह सुविधा लेने के लिए वे एप्लाई करेंगे और फिर सुविधाओं की स्वीकृति देंगे। इस तरह आपने जो आशंका व्यक्त की है कि बजट प्रावधान में जो 490 करोड़ रुपये स्वीकृत हुए हैं, उसका उपयोग होगा या नहीं होगा, तो मैं आपको आश्वस्त करता हूँ कि उसका उपयोग हो जाएगा।

जहां तक गुजरात का प्रश्न है, मेरे पास गुजरात के रजिस्ट्रेशन के आंकड़े भी हैं। गुजरात में 2 लाख 41 हजार 529 लोगों का रजिस्ट्रेशन हुआ है। रजिस्ट्रेशन के बाद आगे की जो प्रक्रिया है, उसको पूरा करके, हम उनको सुविधा दिलवाएंगे। लगभग सभी राज्यों की जो जानकारी है, उसके अनुसार 2 करोड़ 82 लाख 9 हजार 689 का रजिस्ट्रेशन हुआ है।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply has stated that SC/ST Hub, which the Government of India has launched, is providing support. In the reply, he has enlisted eight functions that the Government is carrying out. The major problem what the SC/ST entrepreneurs are facing is in identifying the business partners and also in procurement. The Confederation of Indian Industry has an initiative of affirmative action and 927 companies have signed it. Out of 927 companies, only 307 companies have complied with. I would like to know from the Government whether it is taking any measures or initiatives to address the specific concerns relating to caste discrimination faced by Dalit entrepreneurs in carrying out the business, in identifying the business partners and to mitigate the problems faced by them in procurement.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: माननीय सभापति जी, जैसा मैंने कहा कि यह नई योजना है, फिर भी हमने इन छः महीनों के अंदर बहुत कुछ करने का प्रयास किया है। जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने स्वयं कहा है कि आठ प्रदर्शनियां हुई हैं और उन आठ प्रदर्शनियों में, देश भर में उद्यमिता के क्षेत्र में जो लोग हैं, उन्हें आमंत्रित किया गया था। उनमें से बहुत सारे लोगों ने उनमें पार्टिसिपेट भी किया। उसमें हम उन्हें मार्केटिंग की कुशलता के बारे में बताते हैं। इन प्रदर्शनियों में उन्हें इस बारे में बताया भी गया है और उसके बाद, जैसा मैंने बताया था, 37 और ऐसे प्रोग्राम अन्य स्थानों पर हुए हैं, जो इसी आशय को ध्यान में रख कर किए गए हैं। इनमें से आठ पंजाब में हुए हैं और बाकी देश के अन्य भागों में हुए हैं। कुल मिलाकर हमने जो कार्य-योजना बनाई है, उस पर हम तेज गति से अमल कर रहे हैं। मैं सदन को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस उद्देश्य से इस योजना को प्रारम्भ किया गया है, उस उद्देश्य को हम प्राप्त कर सकेंगे।

महोदय, इस बारे में नियम पहले से बने हुए हैं और प्रावधान भी पहले से ही किया गया था कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के उद्यमियों से जो वे उत्पादन करते हैं,

उस उत्पादन का भारत सरकार के मंत्रालय या उपक्रम खरीद करते हैं। उनके उत्पादन का 20 परसेंट में से भी 20 परसेंट, यानी 20 परसेंट तो ऐसी टोटल संस्थाओं से खरीदना और उसमें से चार परसेंट अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के लोगों से ही खरीदना, परन्तु खरीदने की कार्रवाई एक परसेंट भी नहीं हो पा रही थी। इस बात को ध्यान में रखकर ही यह योजना बनाई गई है। इस हब के माध्यम से हमारा प्रयास है कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के उद्यमियों से खरीदने का जो नियम बनाया गया है, उसके अनुसार भारत सरकार के मंत्रालय और उपक्रम खरीद करेंगे।

Mechanism to check plagiarism

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

(a) the number of Ph.Ds awarded every year in the country by various universities/institutions;

(b) the details of major disciplines and the respective number of Ph.Ds awarded during the last three years; and

(c) whether any mechanism to check plagiarism is in place with the universities/institutions which award Ph.Ds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statament

(a) and (b) The Annual All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) captures data on discipline/subject-wise pass-out(s) at Ph.D./M.Phil and Post Graduate levels in various Universities/Institutions based on actual responses received from such Universities/Institutions. As per the AISHE, Discipline-wise and year-wise number of Ph.Ds pass-out(s) from various Indian Universities/Institutions during the last three years is as under:—

Pass-out(s) at Ph.D. level in Select Major Disciplines/Subjects in various Universities/Institutions

Sl. No.	Select Major Discipline	Ph.D Pass-out(s) (in Numbers)		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agriculture	2,307	1,545	1,956

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Commerce	1,052	1,334	1,179
3.	Education	851	727	822
4.	Engineering and Technology	2,583	2,597	2,785
5.	Indian Language	1,997	1,384	1,669
6	IT and Computer	491	321	487
7	Law	225	169	181
8	Management	1,102	1,071	983
9	Medical Science	900	985	1,226
10	Science	5,822	5,623	6,607
11	Social Science	3,721	2,960	3,248
TOTAL (11 DISCIPLINES)		21,051	18,716	21,143
OTHER DISCIPLINES		2,810	3,114	3,028
GRAND TOTAL		23,861	21,830	24,171

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 (Table No. 36).

(c) Para 9.5 of University Grants Commission (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.Phil./Ph.D. Degrees) Regulations, 2016 mandates that the Academic Council (or its equivalent body) of the University/Institution shall evolve a mechanism using well developed software and gadgets to detect plagiarism and other forms of academic dishonesty. While submitting for evaluation, the dissertation/thesis shall also have an undertaking from the research scholar and a certificate from the Research Supervisor attesting to the originality of the work, vouching that there is no plagiarism and that the work has not been submitted for the award of any other degree/diploma of the same Institution where the work was carried out, or to any other Institution.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, the reply has raised serious concern over the quality and quantity of the academic research in our country. We are able to produce only 0.7 per cent Ph.D. holders as compared to the students enrolled in various universities and colleges in our country. The corresponding figures in many countries are more than five per cent. Earlier, the figure was higher. Sir, during the last two decades, we have been witnessing a rapid growth in higher education in our country. But, that growth is registered due to the mushrooming growth of private self-financing institutions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, I am coming to the question. We have not found a place among the 250 world-class institutions worldwide. As the mushrooming growth of private institutions did not bring about any shift so far as the quality of research and quality of education is concerned, considering all these aspects, I would like to know from the Government whether it has got a concrete plan for quantitative and qualitative improvement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: There are certain regulatory mechanisms. Irrespective of those regulatory mechanisms, whether the Government has got any concrete plan of action for quantitative and qualitative improvement of academic research in our country.

डा. महेंद्र नाथ पाण्डेय: मान्यवर, माननीय सदस्य ने यह जो बात कही है, यह अपने आप में बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। गुणवत्तापरक शोध के लिए ही पहले ऐसी व्यवस्था थी कि गाइड जिसको भी चाहते थे, उसको सेलेक्ट करते थे। लेकिन अब यूजीसी ने यह व्यवस्था निर्देशित की कि पहले हम एम.फिल., पी.एच.डी. में उनका टैस्ट लेंगे और टैस्ट से एक लेवल पर हम उनको जज करेंगे। उनको जज करने के बाद कि वे उस लेवल पर हैं या नहीं, उसके बाद गाइड उनका चयन करेगा। After test, फिर through interview selection करेगा। इसके बाद से यह क्रम थोड़ा सुधरा है। इसी के साथ, पूरे देश में कई और चीजें एक-दूसरे से interact हों, इस नाते कई ऐसे पोर्टल्स बनाए गए हैं, जिनसे mischief भी न हो पाए और गुणवत्ता का विकास भी हो। इस पर सरकार ने अच्छे प्रयत्न किए हैं और यूजीसी ने उस पर आगे पहल की है। हम लोगों ने युनिवर्सिटीज़ को advice दी है, जो हमारी ड्यूटी है। जो भी autonomous universities हैं, उनको हम advice दे रहे हैं और यह कोशिश हो रही है।

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, in fact, I was demanding for more concentration on the part of the Government for ensuring more research scholars to be produced. That is the main intention of my question. But the answer has come in some other way, it is all right. Sir, my second question is that we, as Members of Parliament, get a lot of complaints regarding the disbursement of scholarships and also fellowships due to lot of stringent regulations and all other such things. That is why the Universities are failing to submit the Utilization Certificates, etc., and the students are not in a position to get scholarships and fellowships in time. Sir, the fellowship or scholarship is being provided by the UGC, AICTE, etc. This is a very meagre amount considering the research that the students are undertaking. So, it has to be increased. I myself personally wrote to AICTE, UGC, etc., for timely disbursement of scholarships.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: My question is: will the Government increase the scholarship and fellowship amount and also ensure a procedure for ensuring timely disbursement of scholarships and fellowships?

डा. महेंद्र नाथ पाण्डेय: सर, हम इसका पूरा ध्यान रखते हैं कि उन्हें समय पर स्कॉलरशिप मिले। फिर भी इसके साथ यूजीसी ने students' grievances के लिए अपना पोर्टल जारी किया है। आज की स्थिति तक जो भी students' grievances आई थीं, उनमें 715 की शिकायतें थीं, जिनमें से सभी की शिकायतों का निस्तारण किया गया और 13 प्रोसेस में हैं। 2014 से यह जो स्कॉलरशिप अमाउंट है, इसमें हम लोगों ने पिछले वर्षों की तुलना में 55 परसेंट की वृद्धि की है। हम खुद चिन्ता कर रहे हैं।

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY: I would like to put supplementary questions to the hon. Minister of HRD through you. I have two questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One, please.

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY: One, I want to know whether Ph.D is essential and should continue to stay as mandatory qualification for employment or promotion in case of practical and creative subjects like art of painting, dance, performing arts where competence and innovation in practice reigns the supreme. When getting Ph.D, it can be purely by academic practice and many times in obscure and insignificant subjects. The second one is...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question, please.

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY: My second question is...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question, please.

डा. महेंद्र नाथ पाण्डेय: महोदय, शैक्षिक क्षेत्र में अध्यापन और शोध की गुणवत्ता बनाए रखने के लिए पीएचडी को सभी जगह महत्व दिया गया है। देश और विदेश में स्वाभाविक रूप से पीएचडी को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। इस नाते शैक्षणिक क्षेत्र में innovation को और बढ़ाने के लिए पीएचडी की अपरिहार्यता है।

डा. प्रभाकर कोरे: सर, यह तो बहुत सीरियस मैटर है, even, as compared to our neighbouring countries like Pakistan and Bangladesh, which is such a small country, — we have less Ph.D holders every year. Basically my question is, if you see the last three years' numbers, the number of students for Ph.D is coming down because of two important aspects. In basic studies of courses like B.Sc. and B.A. there are no students. There are many subjects which have been closed in colleges. Even in universities, it is worse than this. There are no senior professors, there are no guides in most of the universities and because of that the quality and quantity of Ph.D holders in this country is coming down. Is the Government serious in giving a thought about this? It is a very serious matter. It is such a big country. Sir, 0.7 per cent of the students are going for Ph.D's. As there are no facilities in universities, the students are not willing to go to universities for Ph.Ds. Can the Government come out with a new thing?

डा. महेंद्र नाथ पाण्डेय: महोदय, माननीय सांसद जी की यह जानकारी इस वर्ष के परिप्रेक्ष्य में पूरी तरह सही नहीं है, क्योंकि यह बात ठीक है, जो उन्होंने कही। पूरे देश के सभी विश्वविद्यालयों के 2013-14 के आंकड़े हैं, उस वर्ष कुल 23,861 स्टूडेंट्स ने पीएचडी की और 2014-15 में इसमें थोड़ी कमी आई और यह 21,830 है, लेकिन आज 2015-16 में नए प्रयत्नों, नए प्रोत्साहन और प्रॉपर ध्यान देने से पूरे देश में पीएचडी स्टूडेंट्स की स्ट्रेन्थ बढ़ी है। 2015-16 में 24,171 स्टूडेंट्स पीएचडी के लिए awarded हुए हैं। इसके साथ ही जो फैकल्टीज़ की कमी है, इस पर लगातार यूजीसी और हमारा डिपार्टमेंट advice भेज रहा है और जगह-जगह स्पेशल ड्राइव के द्वारा फैकल्टीज़ की कमी पूरी की जा रही है ताकि फैकल्टीज़ की कमी पूरी हो और पीएचडी स्टूडेंट्स को और भी अवसर मिले तथा उनको प्रॉपर गाइडेंस मिले।

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: My basic point is, there are no professors. यूनिवर्सिटी में प्रोफेसर नहीं हैं, गाइड नहीं हैं, तो कैसे पीएचडी होगी? That is the basic question which I am putting.

डा. महेंद्र नाथ पाण्डेय: महोदय, हमने तो माननीय सांसद जी को यही बताया कि यूनिवर्सिटीज़ में ज्यादा प्रोफेसर हों ताकि स्टूडेंट्स को पीएचडी के लिए अधिक अवसर मिलें, इसके लिए हम लोग advice भेज करके और लगातार स्पेशल ड्राइव करके यूनिवर्सिटी में फैकल्टीज़ को भरने का काम कर रहे हैं।

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, we are all concerned about the status of research in this country. India was far ahead of China in the 90s. Now, China has overtaken us. We are spending only 0.82 per cent of our GDP in research, while a small country like Korea is spending about 3.74 per cent of the GDP. Sir, the UGC's recent guidelines on admission would further reduce the numbers if it is implemented. They have reduced the numbers of M.Phil and Ph.Ds by 70 per cent all over the country and, particularly, in case of JNU, the university has changed the admission procedure also. Earlier there was a provision in the admission procedure which looked into the issues of deprivation points for weaker sections in research courses, which they have now done away with. Earlier, they decided to have admissions only through viva. Now, of course, after the protests. ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, my question is this. The guidelines issued by the UGC are counter-productive to the existing research status in this country. The MoS has just now said that they want to increase the number. He is saying something here, but the UGC guidelines are totally contrary to that. Would he kindly reconsider this?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, our effort is to improve the quality of research; therefore, many initiatives have been taken. I will just quote a few. Under GIAN, foreign faculties come to the universities and colleges of this country. They do one course. About

200 such faculties came this year. For the next year's academic session, 600 are slated. They stay here for three weeks and complete their course. That is one. You, specifically, asked about the JNU. Let me make it very that under the UGC mandate, एक रिसर्च गाइड, प्रोफेसर, 8 students को गाइड कर सकता है, एक Associate Professor 6 students को गाइड कर सकता है और एक Assistant Professor 4 students को गाइड करता है। दुनिया भर में यह संख्या इससे कम होती है। वहां एक Professor चार students को ही गाइड करता है। They guide only four students. We have already made this because we want more Ph.Ds to come up and we want research to grow more. We need to calibrate both, quality of research and the number of researchers. So, what UGC has done, is implemented by all 800 universities. The JNU matter went to the court. The Delhi High Court has given its verdict that every university has to follow the UGC guidelines. So, they are following that up. Let me also tell you that there was a news item yesterday that in the JNU, there will be less number of admissions. That is because, as of now, there were many. JNU में एक अलग स्थिति थी। एक Research Scholar, एक प्रोफेसर 5 students को भी पढ़ा रहा है, 15 को भी, 20 और 25 तक students को पढ़ा रहा है। Have you heard anywhere that one Professor is guiding 25 research scholars? But that has happened. Therefore, now, we have mandated, that is, the Court has mandated that we have to follow the UGC guidelines. There are 300 vacancies; for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, 190 vacancies were there. They were not filled for years. So, advertisement was issued. Applications were received. Interviews of *divyangs* and others have already started. So, when all these faculties are completed within months, the seats for research in the JNU will be more than last year. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

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

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: This is not correct.*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No further discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... If the answer is wrong, you know the process. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, it is factually wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If it is factually wrong, Mr. Digvijaya Singh, you know the procedure. ..*(Interruptions)*... Question 229. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, यही तो मौका है प्रश्न पूछने का। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the answer be given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: अगर procedure में जाएंगे तो लंबा process हो जाएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम बंद करने का कारण जानना चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may have a different discussion on this. ...(*Interruptions*).. Mr. Narayanan, you ask your supplementary.

Plan to improve quality of education

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

(a) whether Government has any plan to improve quality of education especially with reference to mother tongue, Mathematics, Science and English; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KNSHWAHA): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 lays down the duties of the appropriate Government and the local authority to ensure that good quality elementary education conforming to norms and standards is provided, that curriculum and courses of study are prescribed in a timely manner, and that teachers are trained. In order to focus on quality education, the Central RTE Rules have been amended on 20th February, 2017 to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes. The Learning Outcomes for each class in Languages (Hindi, English and Urdu), Mathematics, Environmental Studies, Science and Social Science up to the elementary stage have, accordingly, been finalized and shared with all States and UTs. These would serve as a guideline for States and UTs to ensure that all children acquire appropriate learning level.

In pursuance of the decision taken in the meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) on 25.10.2016 and suggestions from States and UTs, the Central Government is proposing suitable amendment to the provision of no-detention as laid down in Section 16 of the RTE Act, 2009.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the State Governments and UT Administrations are supported on several interventions to improve teaching standards, including regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, training of all untrained teachers to acquire professional qualifications through Open Distance Learning (ODL) mode, recruitment of additional teachers for improving pupil-teacher ratios, academic support for teachers through block and cluster resource centres, continuous and comprehensive evaluation system to equip the teacher to measure pupil performance and provide remedial action

wherever required, and teacher and school grants for development of appropriate teaching-learning materials, etc. For the year 2016-17, 10% of SSA funds have been clearly earmarked for quality interventions.

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

In order to provide quality education to students at the secondary level, various interventions are funded under the RMSA, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. These include provision for: (i) Appointment of 1 head teacher and 5 teachers (2 language teachers, 1 science teacher, 1 social science and 1 maths teacher) for every new/upgraded secondary school, (ii) Additional teachers to improve Pupil Teacher Ratio, (iii) Induction and in-service training for Principals, Teachers, Master Trainers and Key Resource Persons, (iv) Maths and Science kits, (v) Lab equipments, (vi) Special teaching for learning enhancement, (vii) ICT facilities in schools, (viii) Introduction of vocational education component at the secondary level and (ix) Activities under 'Unnati' project for improvement in English language skills.

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

Further, for improving the quality of school education, the School Standards and Evaluation framework, known as 'Shaala Siddhi' has been launched by NUEPA, to enable schools to evaluate their performance in a more focused and strategic manner and to facilitate them to make professional judgments for improvement.

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Sir, I thank the hon. Minister for giving a detailed reply. Our country is very backward in general education, or, school education. Out of 148 countries, we were at 126th place a couple of years back. You have given details regarding the SSA and RMSA and all that. But in different States, we have got different levels, quantity-wise and quality-wise, of enrolment in the schools as

well as the quality. So you are prescribing uniform standards which, of course, they should maintain. But, if you insist on uniform standards in minor details, the States will find difficulty in various areas. So, my question is, will the Ministry of Human Resource Development be giving some leeway to the States to attack the problems they have at hand? You also have to review these things year-wise as to whether they have done it properly. Will such a thing be done in this matter?

श्री उपेंद्र कुशवाहा: महोदय, माननीय सदस्य की बात से हम निश्चित रूप से सहमत हैं कि राज्यों की स्थिति भिन्न-भिन्न होती है और हम अपनी पॉलिसी को बनाते समय इसका ख्याल भी रखते हैं। अभी क्वालिटी ठीक करने के लिए जो भी स्टेप्स लिए गए हैं, जिनके बारे में उत्तर में भी मेंशन किया गया है, उसमें मैं माननीय सदस्य से आग्रह करूँगा कि अभी हमारी जो no detention policy चल रही है, उसमें हमने सभी स्टेट्स को बुलाकर उनके साथ मीटिंग की और फिर उनके अलग-अलग सुझाव लिए। उसके आधार पर, अलग-अलग स्टेट्स में से अधिकांश राज्यों ने यह कहा कि no detention policy review होनी चाहिए, इसको समाप्त करना चाहिए। कुछ ही राज्यों ने यह कहा है कि यह चलनी चाहिए। हमने सबका ख्याल रखा और इसके आधार पर हमने इसे राज्यों के ऊपर छोड़ने का प्रस्ताव किया है कि राज्य ही डिसीज़न लेंगे कि no detention policy में उनको बदलाव करना है या उसको आगे जारी रखना है। इस तरह, हमने विभिन्न स्टेट्स की बात उदाहरण के रूप में बताई है, लेकिन अलग-अलग स्टेट्स की आवश्यकता और उनकी परिस्थिति के हिसाब से हम करते हैं।

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Sir, my question was also regarding the teaching of language, Mathematics and English. Now in our country, in various States, we find that both in English and Mathematics, the general level is very poor. As far as English is concerned, one thing is that we have to teach that language in the way it is being taught. It should not be taught in the way in which either Hindi or Malayalam is taught because the whole structure of sentence and all that will be different in English language. So, my question is, will the teaching of English be done in such a way that the students are trained to speak in English and to write in English? What we are now doing is, 'parroting' that is to make students learn by heart. I was also a teacher. That is why I am saying it. Instead of parroting, the individual student should be guided to express herself.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Along with that, in Mathematics also, generally, in all countries, Mathematics is a difficult subject. So, I want to know whether we can teach it in a particular way in which it will be intelligible to students. There are various ways of doing it. I don't want to go into details. I want to know whether this will be done to help students.

श्री उपेंद्र कुशवाहा: महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने अलग-अलग सबजेक्ट्स के बारे में चिन्ता व्यक्त की है। हमने इंग्लिश के लिए अलग से योजना बनाई है। कई स्टेट्स ने हमारे यहां "उन्नति प्रोजेक्ट" के संबंध में प्रोजेक्ट्स दिए हैं, जिसे देखकर हम लोगों ने उनको "उन्नति प्रोजेक्ट" के लिए अलाऊ किया है। अगर कोई स्टेट इंग्लिश-लर्निंग के लिए अलग से भी कुछ करता है, तो हम ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Their quality is very poor. ...(Interruptions)...

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

श्री उपेंद्र कुशवाहा: बिल्कुल। गुणवत्ता खराब है, इससे हम सहमत हैं। गुणवत्ता आज खराब नहीं हुई है, गुणवत्ता खराब होने की प्रक्रिया पहले से चल रही है। माननीय सदस्य को मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब से हमारी सरकार बनी है, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने खुद इनिशिएटिव लिया है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हम सभी मिनिस्टर्स और बाकी अधिकारियों को बुलाकर इस बात के लिए खुद इंटरवीन किया है कि क्वालिटी एजुकेशन कैसे लाई जाए और इसमें कैसे सुधार हो। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, ये प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दे रहे हैं, ये प्रधान मंत्री का प्रशंसा-पत्र पढ़ रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, प्रश्न क्या है और ये क्या उत्तर दे रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री उपेंद्र कुशवाहा: उसके आधार पर ...(व्यवधान).... महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान).... Please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, ये प्रश्न का उत्तर दे दें। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, please. Precious time is being lost in this. ...(Interruptions)... Please.

श्री उपेंद्र कुशवाहा: महोदय, "पढ़े भारत, बढ़े भारत" नाम से सर्व शिक्षा अभियान के तहत हमने योजना ली है। उसमें Class-I और Class-II के बच्चे हैं, उन्होंने mother tongue के बारे में कहा, local language के बारे में कहा तो local language बच्चे कैसे सीख पाएं, इंग्लिश कैसे सीख पाएं, Mathematics कैसे सीख पाएं, इसके लिए एक अलग योजना है, जो चल रही है।

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, was a unique programme of the UPA Government. But nowadays, during the reign of the NDA Government, particularly the BJP Government, we have seen two very important things. One, teachers of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan are not getting their salaries properly. You may say that that depends on State Governments. But my submission

to you very clearly is that the Central Government certainly has something to do with this matter. Their pay scales have to be properly indicated by the Government of India. If we do not do this thing, then, how can we fulfill the requirements of the teaching standards? You have mentioned here that teaching standard is included in the regular service teachers' training.

श्री उपेंद्र कुशवाहा: महोदय, टीचर को कितनी salary मिले, यह State Subject है, इसमें हम लोग interfere नहीं कर सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, अगर हम इसमें interfere करने लगे तो माननीय सदस्य भी इस पर सवाल उठाएंगे कि State Subject में आप interfere कर रहे हैं। यह राज्यों का अधिकार है और यह राज्यों के ऊपर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री उपेंद्र कुशवाहा: हम सर्व शिक्षा अभियान में salary के लिए जो भी पैसा देते हैं, हर तरह से हम financial support करते हैं, लेकिन किस टीचर को कितनी salary देनी है, यह हम यहां से तय नहीं कर सकते।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: माननीय सभापति जी, यहां पर सर्व शिक्षा अभियान की चर्चा हो रही है। यह योजना केंद्र सरकार की है और उसे कार्यान्वित करने का काम राज्य सरकारें करती हैं। वैसे तो सभी जो शिक्षा के उपाय किए गए हैं, उनमें इस सरकार और इसके निर्णयों का मैं स्वागत करूंगा, अब No Detention Policy के बारे में भी कहा है, रोको मत, जाने दो और रोको, मत जाने दो — इस प्रकार के जो निर्णय हैं, उनमें असमंजस पैदा हो जाता है। इसके स्थान पर सीधा कहना चाहिए कि इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था लागू होगी, जिसमें हम परीक्षा के बिना किसी को आगे नहीं जाने देंगे। मेरा प्रश्न सीधा है और मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि देश में कितने सर्व शिक्षा अभियान में कुल कितनी धनराशि और प्रोन्नत माध्यमिक स्कूल में प्रत्येक के लिए कितनी धनराशि का प्रावधान किया गया है?

श्री उपेंद्र कुशवाहा: सर, धनराशि का डिटेल् माननीय सदस्य को बाद में भिजवा दिया जाएगा। अभी वह डिटेल् मेरे पास नहीं है, मैं माननीय सदस्य को वह बाद में दे दूंगा।

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Sir, if the answer is to be believed — because there are seven issues that need to be answered then, one can say that this Government gives the highest recognition. Under the RMSA Scheme, I would like to know what the ratio of funding is. That is number one. Number two, if the ratio is full, then, of the entire secondary education, fifty per cent would be sponsored and funded by the Central Government under your scheme. You explain that, because this is very vaguely written here. They say they would give five teachers, all the equipment, teaching aids, the wherewithal, the training programme. If that is so, from tomorrow every State would close down its secondary school and upgrade all their primary schools and elementary schools so that you start paying for them. Am I right to say that?

श्री उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा: महोदय, माननीय सदस्य की आशंका सही नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य ने जानना चाहा है कि राज्यों को RMSA के माध्यम से किस ratio में देते हैं तो मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम उन्हें 60:40 के ratio में देते हैं। जो राज्यों के regular teachers होते हैं, उसके अलावा RMSA में अलग से और सर्व शिक्षा अभियान में भी अलग से हम टीचर्स देते हैं।

डा. के. केशव राव: आपने RMSA की बात की, उसके डिटेल्स नहीं हैं। या तो आप डिटेल्स दीजिए। इसमें दिखाया गया है कि अगर upgrade हुआ तो पांच टीचर्स आप देंगे। तो कल से हर प्राइमरी स्कूल, हर elementary school, हाई स्कूल्स को क्लोज करके उसे upgrade करने का नाम दे देगा। It would be totally funded by you; that would be the easiest method. यह आपका रूल है।

Protecting interests of Tamils in Sri Lanka

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent United Nations report raising serious concern about the delay in addressing the allegations of war crimes and in meeting other promises Colombo made when it co-sponsored a resolution at UN Human Rights Council in 2015;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to take up the matter with the Government of Sri Lanka in order to protect the interests of Tamils there?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

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

Statement

(a) to (c) During the UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC)'s 34th Session from 27 February – 24 March, 2017, the Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (HCHR) on Sri Lanka has been presented before the Council. This report assesses the progress made in the implementation of UNHRC resolution 30/1, on promoting reconciliation, accountability and human rights in Sri Lanka between October, 2015 and January, 2017. On that basis, the HCHR has identified efforts that need to be taken to achieve progress in the reconciliation and accountability agenda to which the Government of Sri Lanka has committed by agreeing to be the co-sponsor of the resolution that is tabled before the UNHRC. The HCHR also advocates for the Government of Sri Lanka to continue meaningful consultations with relevant stakeholders on transitional justice and the reform agenda,

and urges the UNHRC to sustain its close engagement and monitoring of developments in Sri Lanka.

India's approach in the UN Human Rights Council has been guided by the firm belief that promotion and protection of human rights can be best pursued through constructive and collaborative engagement. We also believe in the primacy of national efforts in the realisation of human rights. In keeping with its traditional commitment to human rights and values, India has actively participated in all sessions of the UN Human Rights Council, in a constructive and inclusive manner.

As Sri Lanka's closest neighbour, India cannot remain untouched by developments in that country. India has always supported efforts to preserve Sri Lanka's character as a multi-ethnic, multi-lingual and multi-religious society in which all citizens, including the Sri Lankan Tamil community, can live in equality, safety and harmony, and prosper and fulfil their aspirations within a united Sri Lanka.

We hope that with the sagacity and political will of its leadership and the support of its people, Sri Lanka will achieve genuine reconciliation and development.

The Government has consistently called upon Sri Lanka during bilateral discussions and in the international fora to fulfill its commitments made to the international community on addressing the issues related to protecting the interest of Tamils in Sri Lanka.

Since the end of the conflict in Sri Lanka, the focus of Government of India has been on the welfare and well-being of the Tamil citizens of Sri Lanka. In this context, the Government has implemented and continues to implement a wide range of projects covering assistance projects for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the areas of housing, de-mining, education, connectivity, livelihood restoration, economic revival etc.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, Sushmaji, in fact, has given a long and detailed answer. However, my question is very specific and pointed one, that is, to know the Government's position on the recent United Nations' Report raising serious concern about the delay in addressing the allegations of war crimes and in meeting other promises Colombo made when it cosponsored a Resolution at UN Human Rights Council in 2015. Sir, I draw the attention of Sushmaji to the report which has appeared in today's Hindu newspaper. The report is from Geneva. It says, "UN Rights Chief blasts Colombo – failure to investigate crimes reflects reluctance to take action." I quote what Mr. Hussein has said, "The consistent failure to effectively investigate,

prosecute and punish serious crimes appears to reflect a broader reluctance or fear to take action against members of the security forces." That is what Mr. Hussein has said. Now, the Sri Lankan Government has sought extension of time for any action. Madam, you know very well that we have discussed several times on the floor of this House that at the end of the war in 2009, at least, one lakh people were massacred and thousands of young Tamil people have been declared disappeared; 90,000 Tamil women are living a life of widows and semi-widows.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the question.

SHRI D. RAJA: That is why, Sir, India, being the neighbouring country, has a moral obligation and moral right to question the Sri Lankan Government about what they have done to investigate the war crimes, violation of human rights, and abuse of human rights. What is the stand of India on this issue? That is what I would like to know. India cannot keep quiet when India cosponsors such a Resolution.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सभापति जी, राजा जी ने पूछा है कि गवर्नमेंट की position क्या होगी? उन्होंने उस रिपोर्ट का भी जिक्र किया, 'में दि हिन्दू' की रिपोर्ट की बात नहीं कर रही हूं, मैं High Commissioner of Human Rights Council की रिपोर्ट की बात कर रही हूं। सर, यह Resolution 30/1, 2015 में आया था, जिस पर वोट नहीं बल्कि consensus हुआ था। यह US-sponsored Resolution था, लेकिन चूंकि श्रीलंका ने स्वयं co-sponsor किया था, इसलिए consensus से पास हुआ। बिल्कुल वही बात इस बार 2017 में भी दोहराई जा रही है। यह Resolution यू.एस.ए., यू.के., मेसेडोनिया और बाकी देश co-sponsor बनकर लाए हैं और श्रीलंका स्वयं co-sponsor बना है।

सभापति जी, मैं आप के माध्यम से राजा जी को सिर्फ एक ही बात कहना चाहूंगी कि इस पूरे मामले में हमारा लक्ष्य श्रीलंका के तमिलों के हितों की सुरक्षा करना है। अब ये दो तरीके से किए जा सकते हैं — या तो forcefully, जोर-जबर्दस्ती कर के करिए या एक अच्छे पड़ोसी देश के नाते उन्हें समझा-बुझाकर और persuade कर के करिए। मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहूंगी कि इस रिपोर्ट में जितने उनके concerns हैं, वे सारे-के-सारे concerns इस में लिखे गए हैं और Resolution में श्रीलंका से यह अपेक्षा की गयी है कि वह इन्हें 2017 तक पूरा करेगा और co-sponsor होने के नाते श्रीलंका ने इन अपेक्षाओं पर खरा उतरने का वायदा किया है। तो एक तरफ अपेक्षा और दूसरी तरफ उन का commitment, यानी विश्व श्रीलंका से क्या मांग रहा है और श्रीलंका का यह कहना कि हमें दो वर्ष और दे दो, हम ये पूरा-का-पूरा काम करेंगे। इन दोनों चीजों के मद्देनजर एक परिपक्व देश के नाते हम ने यह तय किया कि जो consensus इस पर बन रहा है, हम इस consensus को नहीं तोड़ेंगे। सभापति जी, श्री राजा ने जो प्रश्न यहां रखे हैं, मैं उन के बारे में बता दूं। मैं इस रिपोर्ट के केवल 5 points बताना चाहूंगी। पहला उन्होंने कहा है the Government of Sri Lanka to embrace the Report of the Consultation Task Force on Reconciliation Mechanisms; Second, present a comprehensive strategy on transitional justice with time-bound plan to implement the commitments welcomed by the Human Rights Council in its Resolution 31/1, 30th September, 2015. Third,

publicly issue unequivocal instructions to all branches of the military, intelligence and police forces that torture, sexual violence and other human rights violations are prohibited and will be investigated and punished. Next, आप लोगों की सबसे बड़ी चिंता लैंड की है — give the highest priority to the restitution of all private land that has been occupied by the military and to ending military involvement in commercial and other civilian activities. Next, operationalise the Office of Missing Persons Act and provide the Office of Missing Persons with sufficient resources and technical means. And, the last one I would like to read - "the Government of Sri Lanka to develop a national policy that takes into account the specific needs of women and children and strengthen psychological support for victims". इस Resolution में यह कहा गया है कि इस report को आप embrace करेंगे। यह पूरा काम अगले दो वर्षों में करेंगे और sponsor USA, UK के साथ और जो co-sponsors हैं, उनके साथ स्वयं श्रीलंका co-sponsor बना है। मुझे लगता है कि जो श्रीलंका से अपेक्षा की गई है और जो कमिटमेंट उन्होंने किया है, उसके मद्देनजर हमें consensus के साथ जाना चाहिए।

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, despite all these claims, so far, there has been no prosecution or no punishment to anybody in Sri Lanka for war crimes. It is known to the whole world. It is not only India but the whole world knows that nothing has happened, no justice has been delivered to the Tamil people in Sri Lanka. It is known. Let us not forget the fact. India, being the neighbour and part of whole development in Sri Lanka, should take a moral responsibility to speak for Tamil people in Sri Lanka and bring justice to Tamil people in Sri Lanka. That is my appeal. The Government of India should play a proactive role. You should speak out morally. Morally, you must speak out against Sri Lankan authorities and their attitude. Why are you reluctant? Those were all war crimes and abuse of human rights. The Government of India should not keep quiet. I appeal to the hon. Minister. As a Government, they should speak out.

Having said that, the Minister talked about the restoration of lands. Now, I am asking my second question. You have consistently called upon Sri Lanka, during bilateral discussions in the international fora, to fulfil commitments made to the international community on addressing the issues related to protecting the interests of Tamils in Sri Lanka. Tamil people in Sri Lanka have lost their land and their homes. They have lost their cultivable land and it has been occupied by Army.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, during bilateral discussions, which were the issues discussed by the Government of India with Sri Lanka? Could you restore the land and homes

of Tamil people in Sri Lanka? See the condition of their children. You look at the pictures.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are running out of time, Rajaji. There are other Members also.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, we must feel the pain. I feel the pain when I look at the pictures of Sri Lankan Tamils.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सभापति जी, सबसे पहले तो मैं आपके माध्यम से राजा जी को और अपने बाकी सांसदों से कहना चाहती हूँ कि जिस वेदना के साथ उन्होंने यह बात रखी है, उस वेदना से सरकार अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती है। जब से यह युद्ध हुआ है और उसके बाद से जो भी सरकार आई है, उसने श्रीलंकाई तमिलों के बारे में एक भी मीटिंग श्रीलंका के साथ ऐसी नहीं की, जिसमें यह विषय न उठाया हो। चाहे पूर्व की सरकार रही हो या फिर आज की सरकार हो। वह bilateral meeting चाहे प्रधान मंत्री मोदी और प्रेजिडेंट सिरीसेना के बीच में हुई हो, चाहे प्रधान मंत्री मोदी और प्रधानमंत्री विक्रमसिंघे के साथ हुई हो और चाहे मेरी मीटिंग, मेरे counterpart विदेश मंत्री मंगल समरवीरा के साथ हुई हो। एक भी मीटिंग ऐसी नहीं होती, जिसमें हम श्रीलंकाई तमिलों के हित की बात नहीं करते। मैं यहां खड़ी होकर स्वीकार करती हूँ कि जो अब तक किया गया है, उससे हमारा बिल्कुल भी संतोषजनक समाधान नहीं है। इसीलिए यह Resolution दोहराया जा रहा है, इसीलिए उनको और दो वर्ष दिए जा रहे हैं कि जो काम 2015 से 2017 के बीच में नहीं हुआ, वह हो। मैं आपको बताती हूँ कि operative part इस resolution का क्या है? पहला है, request the Government of Sri Lanka to implement fully the measures identified by the Council in its Resolution 30/1 which are outstanding. Second, present a written update to the Human Rights Council at its 37th Session. Next, a comprehensive report, followed by a discussion on the implementation of the Council's Resolution 30/1, at its 40th Session. एक टाइमलाइन रखी है, 2017 की टाइम लाइन के साथ इन चीजों की अपेक्षा की गई है, इसलिए मैं उन्हें यह कहना चाह रही हूँ कि जो उन्होंने पीड़ा रखी है, वही पीड़ा भारत सरकार की है और श्रीलंकाई तमिलों के हितों के बारे में कभी भी ऐसा नहीं हुआ कि वह विषय नहीं उठाया गया हो। जहां तक यह सवाल है, ठीक है, लैंड्स का मामला बहुत कम हुआ है, प्रिजनर्स का मामला बहुत कम हुआ है, लेकिन कुछ चीजें हैं, हम जिनकी अनदेखी न करें, क्योंकि कुछ positive developments भी हुई हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: उसमें जो सबसे बड़ी बात हुई है, वह यह हुई है कि श्रीलंकाई तमिलों की सबसे बड़ी पार्टी टीएनए, उसके बहुत ही प्रतिष्ठित और सम्मानित नेता, श्री सम्पन्थन जी को नेता प्रतिपक्ष बनाया गया है। वे स्वयं उस भूमिका में बैठकर, सारे काम करवा रहे हैं।

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

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Return of certificates and tuition fee by engineering colleges**

*231. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that engineering colleges are reluctant to return the certificates of students who discontinue their studies in the middle of courses and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether All India Council for Technical Education has issued guidelines to such colleges directing them to return the certificates and tuition fee of such students;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has made any statutory provisions for such colleges to comply with those guidelines and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Some incidences of engineering colleges showing reluctance to return the certificates of those enrolled students, who discontinue their studies in between the courses, have come to the notice of the Government. Taking cognizance of this fact, the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has included a clause in AICTE Approval Process Handbook 2017-18 which directs engineering institutes approved by AICTE to refund the fee collected from the students in those cases where the seat falling vacant has been subsequently filled by another candidate by the last date of admission, after deducting the processing fee of not more than ₹ 1,000/- and proportionate monthly fee and hostel rent, wherever applicable. The clause also prohibits the AICTE approved technical institutes from retaining the School/Institute Leaving Certificates. The above stated provisions are available on AICTE website at http://www.aicte-india.org/downloads/Final-Approval-Process-Handbook-2017_18.pdf.

Further, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified a regulation on remittance and return of fees and other student centric issues according to which no institution of higher education shall insist upon a student to submit the original and personal certificates and testimonials like mark-sheets, school leaving certificates and other such documents at the time of submitting admission form. The regulation is available on UGC website at http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/5681274_Fee-Refund-Notification.pdf.

Checking malnutrition among children

†*232. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey has revealed that about ten lakh deaths of children in the age group of below five years in the country take place due to malnutrition every year;

(b) the details of reduction in malnutrition in the country during the last three years and the details of population still deprived of two square meals;

(c) the details of malnourished children in the age group of 0 to 5 years during the last three years; and

(d) the details of amount spent to check malnutrition during that period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Malnutrition is not a direct cause of death but contributes to mortality and morbidity by reducing resistance to infections. As per the Sample Registration Report (SRS), 2010-13 of Registrar General of India, the major causes of deaths of children are — Prematurity and low birth weight (29.8%); Pneumonia (17.1%); Diarrhoeal Disease (8.6%); Other Non-Communicable Diseases (8.3%); Birth Asphyxia and birth trauma (8.2%); Injuries (4.6%); Congenital Anomalies (4.4%); Ill-defined or cause unknown (4.4%); Acute bacterial sepsis and severe infections (3.6%); Fever of unknown origin (2.5%) and all other remaining causes (8.4%). However, the data regarding death of children and women due to malnutrition is not maintained by this Ministry.

(b) and (c) As per the recent report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-4, 2015-16, 35.7% children under 5 years of age are underweight and 38.4% are stunted indicating a reduction from the previous data captured in NFHS-3, 2005-06, which reported 42.5% children under 5 years of age as underweight and 48% stunted.

Under the ICDS Scheme, there is a provision of Supplementary Nutritious Food to the beneficiaries. Take Home Ration is given to Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers, children (6 months - 3 years) and severely malnourished children and Hot Cooked Meals are provided to children (3 - 6 years). ICDS is a universal and a self-selecting scheme. Those who visit Anganwadi Centers and enroll themselves can avail these services.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) This Ministry is implementing Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Scheme for Adolescent Girls (AGs) and Maternity Benefit Programme (MBP) as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition in the country. The State-wise details of amount spent to check malnutrition during the last three years is given in Statement-I to Statement-III, respectively.

Statement-I

*Funds released for Supplementary Nutrition (SNP) under ICDS Scheme
during the last three years*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14 Funds released	2014-15 Funds released	2015-16 Funds released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40877.32	31693.85	36298.39
2.	Bihar	51022.67	53875.44	69357.73
3.	Chhattisgarh	15794.18	11302.16	32879.98
4.	Goa	385.92	515.46	593.45
5.	Gujarat	17414.66	18445.91	30058.92
6.	Haryana	6732.32	7424.01	5545.06
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3067.82	2839.15	3707.29
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	5631.95	5141.04	4169.34
9.	Jharkhand	18055.44	20478.70	15927.08
10.	Karnataka	24820.33	40184.12	59330.30
11.	Kerala	4511.22	4917.75	9411.98
12.	Madhya Pradesh	42386.37	48462.49	57366.69
13.	Maharashtra	43029.81	37860.23	37690.90
14.	Odisha	29109.00	38610.37	37421.34
15.	Punjab	6174.61	5577.39	3184.64
16.	Rajasthan	24075.05	23837.65	22694.59
17.	Tamil Nadu	22639.02	26961.81	27006.20
18.	Telangana	0.00	13088.78	18292.97
19.	Uttar Pradesh	126054.32	152371.18	203927.22
20.	Uttarakhand	1751.25	6014.82	21307.95

1	2	3	4	5
21.	West Bengal	35245.14	37687.47	42524.56
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	101.37	147.23	267.67
23.	Chandigarh	265.39	341.99	535.56
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	98.78	123.48	62.38
25.	Daman and Diu	100.41	67.34	40.24
26.	Lakshadweep	29.02	46.96	68.31
27.	Delhi	6249.29	4978.98	6740.28
28.	Puducherry	177.71	182.37	340.04
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	3492.73	5032.15	4194.48
30.	Assam	34300.52	45517.33	33637.97
31.	Manipur	4449.10	3632.78	1150.60
32.	Meghalaya	8110.80	9380.22	7565.63
33.	Mizoram	2481.65	2437.62	1551.50
34.	Nagaland	3445.56	5308.79	1717.06
35.	Sikkim	587.68	734.59	434.30
36.	Tripura	4000.16	5969.31	7870.18
	TOTAL	586668.57	671190.92	804872.78

Statement-II

*Amount released/utilised under the Scheme for Adolescent Girls
during last three years*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14 Released	2014-15 Released	2015-16 Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1305.11	805.48	675.68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	116.83	120.94	78.41
3.	Assam	2311.46	1042.63	817.44
4.	Bihar	3289.87	6458.23	875.28
5.	Chhattisgarh	1076.83	4232.15	2072.23
6.	Goa	130.56	236.44	337.905

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Gujarat	4707.30	2270.30	2234.25
8.	Haryana	269.66	792.09	812.47
9.	Himachal Pradesh	574.95	583.71	956.78
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	466.80	292.12	156.27
11.	Jharkhand	150.99	944.50	193.31
12.	Karnataka	3118.78	4345.49	3164.54
13.	Kerala	1511.57	802.45	1201.84
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6554.02	7395.74	8746.45
15.	Maharashtra	2797.64	386.74	1531.25
16.	Manipur	53.20	21.15	95.82
17.	Meghalaya	383.58	296.92	232.04
18.	Mizoram	111.15	96.37	90.65
19.	Nagaland	240.73	185.31	188.39
20.	Odisha	4003.62	3528.36	3477.67
21.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	814.7
22.	Rajasthan	5163.67	4301.48	3275.09
23.	Sikkim	30.90	55.99	48.2
24.	Tamil Nadu	3774.02	4322.41	4131.91
25.	Telangana		1226.48	1242.82
26.	Tripura	599.60	622.77	417.25
27.	Uttar Pradesh	13836.29	14642.59	8823.48
28.	Uttarakhand	0.00	243.19	14.12
29.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24.36	93.11	44.14
31.	Chandigarh	5.70	7.78	14.01
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	22.99	0.00	16.44
34.	Delhi	884.48	655.20	228.43
35.	Lakshadweep	3.52	0.00	12.03
36.	Puducherry	16.26	24.02	19.27
	TOTAL	57536.41	61032.12	47040.57

Statement-III

State/UT-wise details of funds released under Maternity Benefits Programme during the last three years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
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	-	171.82
9.	Himachal Pradesh	124.30	295.19	537.11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	665.24	522.38	261.20
11.	Jharkhand	34.64	-	17.32
12.	Karnataka	1452.81	-	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
17.	Meghalaya	53.93	-	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	-	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	-	1,877.78	938.90
26.	Tripura	161.76	209.70	479.83

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
27.	Uttar Pradesh	95.29	-	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	-	162.37
34.	Daman and Diu	4.13	18.70	9.34
35.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11.29	-	5.62
36.	Lakshadweep	0.00	-	0.00
TOTAL		23205.84	34,313.63	23346.92

Fishermen apprehended by Sri Lanka and Pakistan

†*233. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports of arrest of Indian fishermen fishing in Indian waters by the Sri Lankan Navy are repeatedly coming to light and such incidents have been reported even during the last February and March;

(b) the number of Indian fishermen apprehended and kept in custody by the Sri Lankan and Pakistani Navy during January and February, 2017; and

(c) the details of steps being taken to get such fishermen released and the number of such fishermen actually released during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):
(a) Instances of Indian fishermen apprehended for allegedly fishing in Sri Lankan waters have been reported from time to time, including during the last two months.

(b) As per available information, the number of Indian fishermen apprehended and in custody in Sri Lanka and Pakistan in the months of January-February 2017 is as under:—

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(i) Sri Lanka - 35

(ii) Pakistan - 65

(c) Government regularly takes up with the Government of Sri Lanka and Pakistan the matter of early release and repatriation of Indian fishermen. Our High Commissions in Colombo and Islamabad provide humanitarian and legal assistance to the apprehended fishermen. India has consistently maintained that the fishermen issues involve long standing livelihood and socio-economic practices and humanitarian concerns that need to be handled with great care and sensitivity.

With Sri Lanka, a Joint Working Group (JWG) on Fisheries has been set up as a bilateral institutional mechanism to help find a permanent solution to all fishermen related issues. It has also been agreed that Ministers for Fisheries of the two countries meet every six months to review the progress. The first meeting of the JWG on Fisheries was held in New Delhi on 31 December, 2016 and the first Ministerial meeting was held on 2 January, 2017 in Colombo.

The number of Indian fishermen released during the last two years is as under:—

(i) Sri Lanka - 708

(ii) Pakistan - 858

In addition, the number of Indian fishermen released in 2017 by Pakistan and Sri Lanka as of 20 March, 2017 is 218 and 136 respectively.

Making the country slum free by 2022

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government, prior to 2014, had set a target to make the country slum free within five years and even one-third thereof has not been achieved;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has currently set a revised target to make the country slum free by 2022; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) In pursuance of the Government's vision for creating a Slum Free India, a new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY)

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

was launched on 02.06.2011 to be implemented in two phases; the preparatory phase for a period of two years which ended in June, 2013 and implementation phase. Implementation phase of RAY was approved in September, 2013.

Till May, 2015, out of the 1.91 lakhs Dwelling Units (DUs) sanctioned under RAY, only 7,782 DUs had been completed.

(c) and (d) Government of India thereafter launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} Mission on 25.6.2015 for assisting the State/UT Government in providing housing for the urban poor including slum dwellers and subsumed the liabilities created in respect of 183 ongoing RAY/AHP Projects, where work had begun on ground, in the new Mission.

PMAY(U) Mission seeks to address the housing requirement of urban poor through the following four verticals:—

- (i) “*In situ*” Slum Redevelopment with participation of private developer using land as resource under which a slum rehabilitation grant of ₹ 1 lakh per house on an average is provided by Government.
- (ii) Promotion of Affordable Housing for weaker section through Credit Linked Subsidy under which an interest subsidy of 6.5% on home loans upto ₹ 6 lakhs is provided by the Government for both EWS/LIG categories.
- (iii) Affordable Housing in partnership with public or private sector under which Central Assistance of ₹ 1.5 lakh per EWS house is provided by the Government.
- (iv) Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement under which ₹ 1.5 lakh per house is provided by Government for EWS category.

PMAY(U) Mission 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. States/UTs have been requested to ensure that the construction of houses sanctioned under the projects are completed in time.

Allocation for Gender Budget Statement

*235. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to strengthen the Gender Responsive Budgeting; and

(b) the details of allocations made for Gender Budget Statement (GBS) by Ministries during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The Government of India is committed for promoting gender equality in all sectors and at all levels of governance. Gender Budgeting is an ongoing process to ensure that benefits of development reach women as much as men. Gender Budgeting entails maintaining a gender perspective at various stages like programme/ policy formulation, assessment of needs of target groups, review of existing policies and guidelines, allocation of resources, implementation of programmes, impact assessment, reprioritization of resources, etc.

Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, issued instructions to all Ministries/Departments in December, 2004 to establish a 'Gender Budgeting Cell' a focal point at Ministry/Department level, by 1st January, 2005 and introduced a GB Statement (20) in the Union Budget 2005-06 for bringing together all information on the allocations for women as a reporting mechanism. The Ministry of Finance further in consultation with Ministry of Women and Child Development had issued a Gender Budget Charter on March 8, 2007 which laid down guidelines for composition and functions of the Gender Budgeting Cells (GBC). So far 57 Ministries/Department have confirmed setting up of a cell. In order to develop stronger accountability mechanisms towards gender budgeting, and achieve the desired change the Ministry has been pursuing with all the Gender Budgeting Cells of the Central Ministries/ Departments to prepare an Action Plan indicating areas of gender concern that require focused attention.

A Plan Scheme for Gender Budgeting was launched in the year 2008, for conducting trainings/workshops, capacity building, research surveys, etc. Under the Scheme *inter alia*, the Ministry undertakes many programmes as well as provides financial support to Central/State Government Agencies, organizing the training programmes focused on increasing awareness about the need and importance of Gender Responsive Budgeting along with the framework and tools to undertake Gender Budgeting, conducted a brainstorming workshop for developing a framework of Gender Audit. The Ministry has developed a Gender Budgeting Handbook for Government of India Ministries and Departments and a Gender Budgeting Manual for Trainers. The Ministry has also undertaken one-to-one sessions with several departments to promote Gender Budgeting and urge all Ministries/Departments to report in the GBS in respect of schemes undertaken by them to the Ministry of Finance. Ministry of Women and Child Development has issued guidelines to Chief Secretaries of all States to provide a roadmap towards institutionalizing Gender Budgeting at State level. Till date 20 Nodal Centers have been set up by State Governments.

(b) The details of allocations made for Gender Budget Statement (GBS) by Ministries during the last three years is as under:

Year	No. of Ministries/Departments [No. of Demands (Ministries +Union Territories in bracket)]	Total Magnitude of Gender Budget (BE) (₹ in crore)
2013-14	30(35)	97,133.70
2014-15	36(41)	98,029.84
2015-16	34(39)	81,249.12

Checking unplanned urbanisation

*236. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps are being taken by Government to address the problem of unplanned urbanisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of best performing States/cities with reference to best urban infrastructure and service delivery; and

(c) if not, whether Government would propose to take such steps?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU):
(a) to (c) Urban Development including urban planning is a State subject. Preparation and implementation of urban planning guidelines and master plan are done by State/UT Governments under their State laws. Government of India assist efforts of States and UTs in improvement of infrastructure and governance by providing financial and technical assistance through various schemes and programmes.

Ministry of Urban Development has released Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014 which provide a framework for preparing and implementing master plans for planned urban development. Ministry has prepared Model Building Bye Laws, 2016 as an advisory for development and regulation of built environment.

Government has not undertaken ranking of cities and States based on urban infrastructure and services delivery criteria. However, in order to foster a healthy competition between cities for improving cleanliness standards, the Ministry of Urban Development has started the “Swachh Survekshan” survey, ranking of cities on cleanliness and other aspects of urban sanitation. In 2016, 73 cities were ranked across the country. On the same lines, Ministry of Urban Development has initiated “Swachh Survekshan” 2017 to conduct a survey to rank 500 cities of India. The

best performing (top 10) cities under “Swachh Survekshan” 2016 were Mysuru, Chandigarh, Tiruchirappalli, Delhi (NDMC), Vishakhapatnam, Surat, Rajkot, Gangtok, Pimpri Chinchwad and Greater Mumbai.

The Government has launched programmes- (i) The Smart City Mission aims to cover 100 cities in the country for improving infrastructure and services including smart solutions and area based development. (ii) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), covering 500 cities of the country having population more than 1 lakh and other identified categories, provides financial assistance to Mission cities for water supply, liquid waste management, development of city parks and non motorized transport. (iii) The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) which covers all urban local bodies of the country and provides financial assistance for construction of individual household toilets, community and public toilets and for scientific management of solid waste.

Metro services in the country

*237. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the name of cities where metro services are operational in the country fully and partially;
- (b) by when the pending projects would be completed, area-wise;
- (c) whether the existing metro stations are linked with feeder bus services; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU):
(a) and (b) Metro rail projects constructed under different financial models are fully/partially operational in 7 cities namely Delhi and NCR, Bangalore, Chennai, Kolkata, Jaipur, Mumbai and Gurgaon. The expected date of completion for ongoing projects is shown in the annexure.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, feeder bus services is linked with important stations of metro rail network operational in all the above cities.

Digital skill development training centres

*238. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has committed to improve digitalization and skill development of youth and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of digital skill development training centres being established in each State; and

(c) the incentives and sops being given to digital media organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Ministry has taken various measures and interventions to promote digitalization in the implementation of flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) for promoting skill development in the country. Scheme promotes digitalization under two fronts namely digitalization of the skill development training process and provision of digital training to candidates. Under Skill development training process, digitalization achieved with the introduction of SMART portal as one stop solution for all centre accreditation and affiliation process, SDMS for monitoring of fund disbursement, Assessment Apps for assessment of candidates, Skill Up App for mobilization of candidates, Digi-Locker for integration of candidates and their digital certificates, Labour Market Information System (LMIS) for repository of digital employment actions details of the skilled candidates and socio-economy data etc. In the domain of training to candidates, a 40 hours top up module for training on using digital facilities including cashless payment facilities, courses on digital skills ranging from Android developer to mobile software repairer.

Additionally, other interventions also made towards digitalization in PMKVY like course content, Direct Benefit Transfer, Aadhaar linkage of trainers and trainees, Biometric attendance of candidate etc. have been ensured. Scheme encourages the standalone TCs through various digital platforms to voluntarily disclose the features and achievements of their training programmes such as TC infrastructure, number of trainees trained, passed, certified, placed, and their placement details, on social media (Facebook and Twitter) on periodical basis as a part of the Performance Standards Metrics. Varieties of Digital Channel are used by training partner for mobilization of candidates for organizing Kaushal Mela and Rozgar Mela under PMKVY.

In addition, for training module on digital issues, Ministry is also encouraging all TCs for conducting training cum awareness classes on digital/cashless transaction training module. Ministry of Skill development and Entrepreneurship with Ministry of Finance is encouraging Lead Bank Managers (LDMs) to organize classes and demonstration at Skill Development Centers and ITIs in their respective districts.

(b) and (c) All the affiliated TCs under PMKVY are compatible to facilitate various training programme using digital platform. NSDC as implementation agency has facilitated expert outsourced agencies to formulate and implement PMKVY Scheme in various skilling process using digitalization concepts.

Children suffering from malnutrition

*239. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India ranks highest in the world in respect of the number of underweight children and children suffering from malnutrition;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Global Hunger Index projects, India with serious hunger levels where most affected children are below the age of five years;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the details of action taken by Government thereon; and

(d) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) As per “The State of the World’s Children 2016” Report published by United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF), India ranks 10th in terms of underweight prevalence and 17th in terms of stunting prevalence in the world.

(b) to (d) As per Global Hunger Index (GHI) prepared by IFPRI in 2016. India has been ranked 97th among the 118 countries surveyed in 2016 GHI. The GHI is dependent on four component indicators namely undernourishment, child wasting, child stunting and child mortality which are used to arrive at the GHI scores. Therefore, improvement in position in GHI is directly related to the improvement in nutritional outcomes in the country.

The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. This Ministry is implementing Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Scheme for Adolescent Girls and Maternity Benefit Programme as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition among children.

Besides these, Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development with its 43 field units in India is engaged in creating awareness in nutrition in collaboration with State Government/institutions through exhibitions; advertisement in audio-visual and print medium; lectures promoting the consumption of balanced diets and inclusion of fruits and vegetables in daily diets in addition to demonstrations of low cost nutritious recipes using locally available foods; training of field functionaries and training in food preservation for grassroots level workers; celebration of nutrition related events, etc.

As a result of these concerted efforts, the level of malnutrition has reduced. As per the recent report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-4, 2015-16, 35.7% children under 5 years of age are under weight and 38.4% are stunted indicating a reduction from the previous data captured in NFHS-3, 2005-06, which reported 42.5% children under 5 years of age as under weight and 48% stunted.

All these schemes address one or other aspect related to nutrition and have the potential to improve nutritional outcomes in the country.

Research on climate change in Northern Pole

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

- (a) whether Government proposes to conduct research on climate change in northern pole;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of expenditure likely to be incurred on such research;
- (d) whether any agreement has been signed with any other country for collaboration in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research (NCAOR), Ministry of Earth Sciences has a long-term program of monitoring one of the major fjords at Ny-Ålesund (1200 km to the South of the North Pole) on the Svalbard archipelago in the Arctic region to understand how it may respond to changing climate. Main objective of the project is to establish a long-term comprehensive physical, chemical, biological and atmospheric measurement programme to study:—

- The variability in the Arctic/Atlantic climate signal.
- The winter convection and its role in the biogeochemical cycling.
- The trigger mechanism of spring bloom and its temporal variability and biomass production.
- The production and export of organic carbon in the fjord.

The scientific challenges associated with the cryospheric changes in Arctic to

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

climate variability are also addressed at the Centre for Climate Change Research, Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune.

(c) An expenditure of around ₹ 45 crores is likely to be incurred during the next 3 years (2017-20).

(d) Yes, Sir. NCAOR, Goa, an autonomous institute of MoES has entered into a MOU with the Norwegian Polar Institute (NPI) for scientific and logistic cooperation in the Arctic.

(e) A wide range of scientific activities concerning climate response of the Polar and Himalayan Cryosphere are being carried out at NCAOR, Goa.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Estimation of atomic mineral reserves

2397. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any estimate about the atomic mineral reserves in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken to undertake exploration by locating the new reserves?

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

(b) Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), which has a mandate to identify and evaluate resources of atomic minerals of uranium, thorium, niobium, tantalum, beryllium, lithium, zirconium, titanium and rare earths containing uranium and thorium has established adequate quantity of atomic mineral resources as given below:—

Uranium	2,48,786 tonne Uranium Oxide (U ₃ O ₈)
Beach Sand Minerals (BSM) (monazite, ilmenite, leucoxene, rutile, Zircon, garnet and sillimanite)	1,173.07 million tonne
Thorium (as monazite)	12.47 million tonne (1.12 million tonne ThO ₂)
Titanium (as ilmenite+leucoxene+rutile)	682.30 million tonne

Zirconium (as zircon)	35.75 million tonne
Garnet	187.46 million tonne
Sillimanite	255.09 million tonne

(c) In order to speedily augment the resources of atomic minerals from existing deposits as well as identify new deposits, AMD is presently carrying out integrated, multi- disciplinary exploration in several potential thrust areas of the country by utilising state-of-the-art technology in remote-sensing, geological, radiometric, geochemical and heliborne/ground geophysical surveys and drilling. Besides, various laboratories equipped with modern and high-tech instruments are providing timely and accurate analytical support to the on-going exploration programme.

Commissioning of nuclear reactors

2398. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of nuclear reactors currently commissioned in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the years in which different reactors were commissioned and the individual energy generation capacity thereof; and
- (c) whether the total energy generated through nuclear reactors is less than ten per cent of energy generated using fossil fuels and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The current installed nuclear power capacity in the country comprises of 21 reactors with a total capacity of 5780 MW. One more reactor, KKNPP-2 (1000 MW) is presently generating infirm (non-commercial) power and commencement of its commercial operation will take the nuclear installed capacity to 6780 MW. The details of their location, date of start of commercial operation and capacity are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir. In the current financial year 2016-17 (upto February, 2017), the electricity generation from nuclear power on commercial basis was 34136 Million Units. In addition, Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP), Unit-2 has generated 2086 Million Units of infirm power (non-commercial) during this period. Thus, 36223 Million Units of electricity has been generated from nuclear power as against 903694 Million Units from fossil fuel sources (source:CEA), which is about 4% of the energy generated from fossil fuel in the current financial year 2016-17 (up to Feb-2017).

Statement*Details of nuclear reactors operating in the country*

State	Location	Units	Capacity (MW)	Date of Commercial Operation
Maharashtra	Tarapur	TAPS-1	160	28-Oct-1969
		TAPS-2	160	28-Oct-1969
		TAPS-3	540	18-Aug-2006
		TAPS-4	540	12-Sep-2005
Rajasthan	Rawatbhata	RAPS-1*	100	16-Dec-1973
		RAPS-2	200	01-Apr-1981
		RAPS-3	220	01-Jun-2000
		RAPS-4	220	23-Dec-2000
		RAPS-5	220	04-Feb-2010
		RAPS-6	220	31-Mar-2010
Tamil Nadu	Kalpakkam	MAPS-1	220	27-Jan-1984
		MAPS-2	220	21-Mar-1986
	Kudankulam	KKNPP-1	1000	31-Dec-2014
		KKNPP-2**	1000	**
Uttar Pradesh	Narora	NAPS-1	220	01-Jan-1991
		NAPS-2	220	01-Jul-1992
Gujarat	Kakrapar	KAPS-1#	220	06-May-1993
		KAPS-2#	220	01-Sep-1995
Karnataka	Kaiga	KGS-1	220	16-Nov-2000
		KGS-2	220	16-Mar-2000
		KGS-3	220	06-May-2007
		KGS-4	220	20-Jan-2011

*Under extended shutdown for techno-economic assessment for continued operation.

**Presently, generating infirm (non-commercial) power and is expected to be in commercial operation soon.

#Presently, the units are under long shutdown for Enmasse Coolant Channel Replacement (EMCCR) and Enmasse Feeder Replacement (EMFR)

Target of tripling nuclear power capacity

2399. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government in 2014, had set a target of tripling the then existing nuclear power capacity by 2024;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the additional nuclear power generated across the country since 2014;

(c) the share of nuclear power in the total electricity generation of the country, as on date;

(d) whether there is a gap between nuclear power capacity and its actual generation in some of the nuclear plants; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the total capacity and actual generation of nuclear energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government, in July, 2014, had announced tripling of the then existing capacity of 4780 MW in the next ten years. With the commencement of commercial operation of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP), Unit-1 (1000 MW) in December, 2014, the installed nuclear power capacity in the country has reached 5780 MW. In addition, KKNPP, Unit-2 (1000 MW) has been connected to the grid for the first time in August, 2016 and is presently generating infirm power. On commencement of commercial operation of KKNPP-2, the installed nuclear power capacity in the country will reach to 6780 MW.

Further, four reactors with a total capacity of 2800 MW are under construction and four more reactors with a total capacity of 3400 MW have been accorded sanction by the Government. Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI), a public sector company under Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) is building one 500 MWe capacity Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu. PFBR is expected to be functional by October, 2017. On progressive completion of these projects, the installed nuclear capacity will reach 13480 MW. More reactors based on both indigenous technologies and with foreign technical cooperation are also planned in future.

(c) The present share of nuclear energy in the country is about 3.2% in the current financial year 2016-17 (up to Feb-2017).

(d) No, Sir. The nuclear power plants in the country are presently operating close to their rated capacity.

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

Mines operated by UCIL

2400. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL) is a corporation under the Department;

(b) whether this is also a fact that this corporation is responsible for all the mining of radioactive materials in the country; and

(c) if so, the details of mines being operated by UCIL?

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

(b) Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL) is engaged only in mining and processing of uranium ore in the country.

(c) UCIL operates seven uranium mines at Bagjata, Jaduguda, Bhatin, Narwapahar, Turamdih, Bandhuhurang and Mohuldih in Jharkhand State. A mine is also being operated by UCIL at Tummalapalle in Andhra Pradesh under a project.

Infrastructural bottlenecks of NER

2401. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the infrastructural bottlenecks identified in the North Eastern Region (NER); and

(b) the projects/programmes taken up to remove those bottlenecks during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Difficult and hilly terrain, geographical location and short working season of the North Eastern Region (NER) pose a challenge to development of optimal infrastructure and communication links within the region and with the rest of the country. The infrastructural bottlenecks *inter alia* include inadequate road and railway connectivity, power transmission and distribution, telecom connectivity and absence of airports in the States.

(b) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under its Special Accelerated Road Development Programme–North East (SARDP-NE), out of 1427 km, 989 km roads have been completed during the last three years and the current year.

Apart from the development under SARDP-NE, about 637 km length of NHs covered under NHDP Phases-I and II in the State of Assam is being improved to 4-lane standard as part of East West Corridor. Works in about 597 km have been completed so far. Also, improvement of NH-44 from Jowai to Ratacherra (length 104 km) in the State of Meghalaya to 2 lane with paved shoulder is in progress by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI).

Ministry of Railways has sanctioned two new rail doubling projects totalling 283 km in NER in the last three years.

Airports Authority of India (AAI) is constructing a Greenfield airport at Pakyong (Sikkim) suitable for operation of ATR-72 aircraft. Also, AAI has planned operationalization of Tezu airport in Arunachal Pradesh for ATR-72 type of aircraft operations.

Under Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan, Department of Telecom envisages providing mobile coverage to 8621 identified uncovered villages by installation of about 6673 mobile towers, installation of 321 mobile tower sites along National Highways and strengthening of transmission network in the NER.

Ministry of Power is implementing Comprehensive Scheme for Strengthening of Transmission and Distribution Systems in Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim at a total estimated cost of ₹ 4754.42 crore with the completion schedule of 48 months *i.e.* by December, 2018. The Cabinet has accorded investment approval to North Eastern Region Power System Improvement Project (NERPSIP) for six States (*viz.* Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura and Nagaland for strengthening of the Intra-State Transmission and Distribution System (33 kv and above) at a total cost of ₹ 5111.33 crore with the completion schedule of 48 months *i.e.* by December, 2018.

In addition, Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region including North Eastern Council provides funds to State Governments to bridge infrastructural gaps in North East. Under NLCPR Scheme Ministry of DoNER has sanctioned 169 projects at an approved cost of ₹ 2791.44 crore and North Eastern Council has sanctioned 41 projects at an approved cost of ₹ 500.582 crore, during the last three years and the current year.

Efficiency of IMD

2402. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to increase the efficiency of the India Meteorological Department (IMD);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government for better coordination with the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Starting from the Eleventh Five Year Plan, Government has initiated a comprehensive upgradation of (i) observation systems (ii) advanced data assimilation tools (iii) advanced communication and IT infrastructure (iv) high performance computing systems and (v) intensive/sophisticated training of India Meteorological Department (IMD) personnel to facilitate the implementation of advanced prediction models for improving the accuracy of weather forecasts.

During the Twelfth Plan, the High Performance Computing (HPC) systems have been up-scaled to 1.2 petaflops so far to support the ongoing efforts on modelling. Operational implementation of improved suite of prediction models has enhanced the weather forecasting capability through assimilation of all available global satellite radiance data for the production of forecast products at 22 km grid globally and 9 km/3 km grid over India/regional/mega city domains.

Further, under the National Monsoon Mission initiative, the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune, Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad and National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF), NOIDA have embarked upon to build a state-of-the-art coupled ocean atmospheric model for (a) improved prediction of monsoon rainfall on extended range to seasonal time scale (16 days to one season) and (b) improved prediction of temperature, rainfall and extreme weather events on short to medium range time scale (up to 15 days) so that forecast skill gets quantitatively improved further for operational services of IMD.

Forecasts, early warning of severe weather events and advisories are issued by IMD at national, regional and State levels. In order to provide early warning of severe weather events, IMD has setup a network of state meteorological centres to have better coordination with the state and district level agencies.

Fully organized protocol exists between IMD, Central Water Commission (CWC) and with the various designated disaster management authorities at Centre and State levels for dissemination of weather forecast warning alerts. Such existing dissemination protocol is always duly complied with. All available Print and Visual media dissemination mechanism are employed for expanded outreach of severe weather events and advisories related information.

Further, augmentation of the observing system networks for the upgradation of IMD is a continuing process that shall be taken up as per the emerging needs from time to time.

Partnership with US weather agency

2403. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that US weather agency, the National Centers for Environment Prediction wanted to partner with India Meteorological Department (IMD) in medium and long range weather forecasting;

(b) if so, the details of proposed partnership with US;

(c) to what extent this benefits IMD; and

(d) how India is rated among the developed countries of the world with regard to weather forecasting, quality of system and information to the end-users?

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

(b) Under Ministry of Earth Sciences-National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, USA (MoES-NOAA) collaboration, improved framework of forecast models were adopted and after due performance evaluation and associated fine tuning of modelling frameworks, global forecast system was implemented in 2014. Through Indo-US collaboration, a “Monsoon Desk” has been set up for working jointly for improving seasonal forecast of Indian monsoon rainfall. Through this forum, Indian and US Scientists are exchanging their ideas and sharing their expertise. This effort has led to appreciable improvements in the efficiency of models in making better forecasts.

(c) Under this collaboration, an improved suite of prediction models has been implemented operationally at India Meteorological Department (IMD) for enhanced weather forecasting capability through assimilation of all available global satellite radiance data for production of forecast products at 22 km grid globally and 9 km/3 km grid over India/regional/mega city domains. A coupled model has been developed, implemented and operationalized in July, 2016 for generating operational Extended Range/Seasonal Forecast products for different users. A 20 member Ensemble Prediction System has also been implemented to generate probabilistic forecasts.

(d) A high resolution global deterministic weather prediction model has been commissioned for generating operational weather forecasts at a horizontal resolution

of 12 km. With this, MoES has attained the same capability as in USA in using high resolution weather prediction models. The forecast skill of this model is comparable with other major Global Numerical Weather Prediction Centres. Noteworthy improvement was made in track and intensity forecast of tropical cyclones (24 hour forecast error in track prediction reduced from 141 km to 97 km and Landfall error from 99 km to 56 km during 2006 to 2016). Accurate forecasts of recent cyclones, Phailin, Hudhud and Vardah saved thousands of human lives. Noticeable improvements achieved in skills of Heavy Rainfall Forecasts (False Alarm Rate reduced from 46% to 11% and Probability of Detection increased from 49% to 67% from 2002 to 2016).

Plans for cloud seeding

2404. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) how many State have approved plans for cloud seeding to produce rain artificially in the coming year and the budget allocated therefor;

(b) the status of standardized scientific evaluation done on cloud seeding to gather full information of the process and its plausible efficient usages, if any;

(c) the details of major benefits of cloud seeding and side-effects, if any; and

(d) the details of the different methodologies of cloud seeding and the details of country's preferred mode, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Sir, so far no one has approved cloud seeding plans.

(b) and (c) Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Ministry of Earth Sciences has implemented a program named Cloud Aerosol Interaction and Precipitation Enhancement Experiment (CAIPEEX). Under this programme aerosol-cloud interaction and rain formation over Indian region is studied. On the basis of observations, a cloud seeding experiment was conducted on the research mode over the rain shadow region of Indian peninsula to propose protocols for conducting cloud seeding. Past efforts could not give adequate samples for statistically significant results. It is proposed to conduct more aircraft based observations in 2018-19 monsoon season. Cloud seeding has the potential to stimulate precipitation and form rain when the clouds are in the development stage with a sufficient amount of moisture. There are no known side effects.

(d) Cloud seeding involves using either silver iodide or other hygroscopic particles for being dispensed on top or at the cloud base. The particles thus form

cloud condensation nuclei and grow by condensation of water on a cloud droplet. Ultimately, they grow in size, by collecting more droplets to form rain drops of a few millimeter size, that fall out as precipitation.

Strengthening researches in earth sciences

2405. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any measures to strengthen the researches in earth sciences in Indian universities and in think tanks organisations;

(b) the details of challenges faced by earth science researches and documentation thereof;

(c) the collaboration made between inter-Governmental and international agencies to strengthen and innovate earth science researches;

(d) whether Government is planning to introduce Masters level university programmes in core and diversified areas of earth science studies in our universities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry is supporting the following academic programmes:—

- User Oriented M.Tech Programme in “Ocean Technology” in IIT, Madras.
- M.Tech and Ph.D. Programme in Atmospheric-Oceanic Science and Technology in IIT, Delhi.
- M.Sc. course in Ocean and Atmospheric Science at Centre for Earth and Space Sciences, University of Hyderabad.

(b) The challenges include the development of required infrastructure with High Performance Computers (HPC), Aircrafts and research ships including polar research vessel, development of technology for the exploration and sustainable harnessing of marine living and non-living resources and development of skilled and trained manpower in Earth Sciences with the support of academic institutions in the country and abroad.

(c) Under bilateral and multilateral international agreements with various Government Agencies in the field of Earth system science, the Ministry supports research proposals, joint observational campaigns, joint development work, exchange

of resources personnel and training abroad, workshops etc. Projects being implemented under these collaboration provide excellent opportunity to students/researchers to work and interact with foreign researchers, visit their labs etc.

- Under an MoU with Belmont Forum countries, Indian Scientists are supported for international collaborative research through joint calls in societal relevant global environmental change challenges.
- Under an MoU with the Natural Environmental Research Council (NERC), the research institutes are participating in joint observational campaigns for studying the various processes involved in understanding the monsoonal behavior. Under this MoU, research institutes are part of projects funded by the ministry for undertaking research in Monsoon, Atmospheric Pollution and Human Health, Changing Water Cycle.
- Under an MoU with Research Council of Norway, the research institutes are part of the various projects being funded by the ministry for undertaking research in Polar Research and Geo-Hazards.
- The Ministry has launched a mission mode program such as Monsoon Mission wherein various national and international agencies work together to improve prediction of the monsoon in various spatial and temporal scales. In addition various flagship programs such as Metro Air Quality, Climate Change Research including atmospheric Chemistry wherein the researchers/scientists from universities and research institutes working in these projects get hands-on experience on the sophisticated equipment's through participation in field campaigns, laboratory experiments and data analysis/modeling techniques etc.
- India has signed an Implementing Agreement (IA) to become a member country of the International Energy Agency-Ocean Energy Systems (IEA-OES). A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the Ministry of Earth Sciences and the Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC) to establish and promote cooperation between in the field of marine and earth science and technology.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Already, several universities are offering master level courses in Meteorology/Atmospheric Science, Physical/Chemical/Biological Oceanography, Geophysics/Geology with the support of Ministry of Earth Sciences. In addition, special grants are offered to various Indian Institute of Technologies (IITs)/Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru to support Research and Development (R&D) on priority area of Earth System Sciences.

Setting up of Mausam Kendras

2406. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to establish Mausam Kendras in about 660 districts in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the objective thereof;

(c) the number of such Kendras presently functioning in the country particularly in Odisha;

(d) the number of Kendras, out of the above, so far, set up and the time by which all the Kendras would be established; and

(e) the total expenditure likely to be incurred on setting up of these Kendras?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. India Meteorological Department (IMD) has not decided to set up Mausam Kendras in 660 districts of the country. However, IMD is implementing district level Agro-Meteorological Advisory Services in collaboration with Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR). Starting from existing 130 districts, the district level Agro-Meteorological Services will be gradually increased to all the 660 districts in a phased manner.

(c) and (d) At present there are 10 (Bhawanipatna, Bhubaneswar, Ranital, Keonjhar, Mahisapat, G. Udaigiri, Keirei, Chiplima, Similiguda and Malkangiri) Agro-Meteorological Field Units (AMFUs) functioning in Odisha.

(f) Total expenditure at 10 AMFUs in Odisha has been ₹ 1,07,16,417/- for the year 2016-17.

Exploration of deep sea minerals

2407. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the licenses issued by International Sea Bed Authority (ISBA) to India to explore deep sea minerals;

(b) whether Government has conducted any detailed study to assess the damage that exploration and mining could cause to the ecology of deep sea and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India has developed the technology required for deep sea mining and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by when India would be permitted by ISBA to exploit the minerals from deep sea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) International Sea Bed Authority (ISBA) has not issued any license to India to explore deep sea minerals. However, India signed a 15 year contract with International Sea Bed Authority (ISBA) for exploration of polymetallic nodules from the Central Indian Ocean Basin (CIOB) on 25th March, 2002. Another 15 year contract was signed with ISBA for exploration of polymetallic sulphides in Indian Ocean Basin near Rodriguez Triple Junction on 26th September, 2016.

(b) Yes, Sir. A benthic disturbance was created in seabed in the allocated area in CIOB in 1996-97. Environmental studies for mining of deepsea polymetallic nodules were undertaken to evaluate the possible impacts of mining on deepsea environment. In order to study effects of sediment re-suspension and resettlement, monitoring of the environmental parameters were carried out by collection of samples at the test and reference areas for the benthic disturbance experiment. Results of the monitoring cruises have indicated that the benthic conditions are steadily moving towards restoration and the effect of disturbance is waning off.

(c) As a first phase of development, National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), an autonomous institute under the Ministry of Earth Sciences has designed and developed a prototype shallow bed mining system capable of working upto a depth of 500 m. The system has been demonstrated successfully at a water depth of 512 meters off the Malvan Coast. In addition, a Remotely Operable Submersible (ROSUB 6000) and a remotely operable *in-situ* soil testing equipment was also developed.

(d) The regulation for exploitation of deep sea minerals have not been formulated by ISBA so far. In absence of such regulations, no country is permitted to exploit minerals from deep sea in international waters.

Crime against Indians in foreign countries

2408. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of recent incidents of killing/assault/attack and crime against Indians in foreign countries particularly in the United States of America (USA), Government has discussed the issue with the concerned countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any assurance has been received from the respective countries particularly from USA administration about the safety and security of Indians living there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Following the three incidents of physical attack recently in the United States of America (USA) on Indian nationals and persons of Indian origin, the Government, through its Embassy and Consulates in the USA, immediately reached out to the affected persons and their families for extending all possible help and support. The Government has taken up this issue with the US Government at very high-levels, conveyed our deep concerns, called for necessary measures to ensure the safety and security of Indian diaspora and expeditious investigation into these incidents.

(c) The US authorities have responded strongly and assured us that they are working with all concerned agencies to ensure speedy justice. There has been widespread condemnation of these incidents by the US leadership, both in the administration and the Congress.

The safety and security of Indians abroad is among the top diplomatic priorities for the Government of India. Missions and posts remain vigilant and closely monitor any incident of attack against Indians. Such incidents are immediately taken up with the concerned authorities of local, State and Union Administration as appropriate, to ensure that the cases are properly investigated and guilty punished. In the USA, the Government also engages with the US Congress for their support.

Contribution of NRIs for IDF-OI

2409. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has made an appeal to Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) to contribute for India Development Foundation for Overseas Indians (IDF-OI);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether some delegates at the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD) were reluctant to contribute;

(d) whether the delegates from Middle East were also disappointed as the requests for a seminar on issues pertaining to NRIs in the Gulf were ignored; and

(e) if so, what steps the Ministry is taking to take grievances of NRIs into account and redress the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Overseas Indians are keen to contribute to projects in their village or place of origin in India and to participate in flagship programmes such as Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) and National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG). IDF-OI offers a credible platform through which Overseas Indians can contribute to such projects which are implemented by Government entities. India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians (IDF-OI) has called on the Overseas Indians to contribute to these projects.

(c) Delegates at the 14th Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD) Convention in January, 2017 in Bengaluru were keen to know about IDF-OI's functioning, projects being implemented and the reporting mechanism to donors. At the 14th PBD Convention, IDF-OI received contributions from Overseas Indians for projects in their native villages in Telangana and Haryana.

(d) No. At the 14th PBD Convention in Bengaluru from 7 to 9 January, 2017, there was a Plenary Session about "Managing the migration cycle: Streamlining and Supporting Indian Workers' Migration to ECR Countries"...

In this session, several issues pertaining to NRIs in the Gulf region were discussed alongwith action taken by the Government to address these issues. Overseas Indian delegates also gave their comments, recommendations and suggestions about how these issues could be addressed.

(e) Grievances of Overseas Indians are addressed immediately by the Indian Missions by taking them up with the concerned foreign authorities. In addition, the Government has taken several steps and initiatives to safeguard interests of Indian nationals. Labour and Manpower Cooperation MoUs/Agreements already in place with the six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, Jordan and Malaysia provide the institutional framework to comprehensively discuss and review issues pertaining to overseas employment of Indian workers. The Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF), aimed at assisting Overseas Indian nationals abroad in times of distress on a means tested basis in the most deserving cases, has been extended to all Indian Missions and Posts abroad.

The multi-lingual 24X7 helpline of Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) in Gurugram, Haryana provides information and guidance on all matters and problems pertaining to overseas employment of Indian nationals. Migrant Resource Centres have also been setup in Kochi, Hyderabad Gurugram, Chennai and Lucknow. The Indian Worker Resource Centre (IWRC) provides guidance and counseling on all matters and complaints pertaining to Overseas Indian workers. IWRC, Dubai is already functional

and four more IWRCs have been approved in Sharjah (UAE), Riyadh and Jeddah (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) and Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia). Shelter homes for distressed Indian nationals have been setup in Bahrain, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, UAE and Malaysia. Missions in Gulf countries also conduct Open Houses on a regular basis where workers can register their grievances and seek redressal. Some Missions have established 24x7 helplines and Toll Free helplines.

The MADAD portal of Ministry enables Overseas Indians and their families to register consular grievances online and track their redressal by concerned Indian Missions abroad/Ministry.

Grievances related to overseas employment in notified Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries, registered by emigrants/relatives/Overseas Workers Resource's Centre (OWRC) on eMigrate portal, are settled by respective jurisdictional Protectors of Emigrants (PoEs).

Grievances of NRIs received on CPGRAMS portal and through email and post are also addressed by the Ministry.

Extradition Treaty with UK

2410. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is an Extradition Treaty with United Kingdom (UK);
- (b) the number of persons extradited from UK during the last five years;
- (c) the names of persons in respect of whom proposals have been rejected by UK Government;
- (d) whether the persons who have defaulted in making payments to the financial institutions in India could be extradited;
- (e) the number and names of persons with respect to whom extradition requests are pending with UK Government; and
- (f) whether there is any proposal to seek modifications in the Extradition Treaty with UK?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Yes, India and the UK have an Extradition Treaty in force since 1993.

(b) In the last five years, only one fugitive criminal namely Samirbhai Vinubhai Patel has been extradited from the UK.

(c) The extradition requests in respect of criminal fugitives namely Raymond Varley, Ravi Shankaran, Velu Boopalan, Ajay Prasad Khaitan, Virendra Kumar Rastogi and Anand Kumar Jain have been rejected by the UK Government.

(d) As per Article 2 of the India-UK Extradition Treaty, an extradition offence for the purposes of this Treaty is constituted by conduct which under the laws of each Contracting State is punishable by a term of imprisonment for a period of at least one year. An offence may be an extradition offence notwithstanding that it relates to taxation or revenue or is one of a purely fiscal character.

(e) As on date, a total of 10 extradition requests made by Government of India in respect of fugitive criminals namely Rajesh Kapoor, Tiger Hanif, Atul Singh, Raj Kumar Patel, Jatinder Kumar Angurala, Asha Rani Angurala, Sanjeev Kumar Chawla, Shaik Sadiq, Ashok Malik and Vijay Vittal Mallya are pending with the UK Government.

(f) Till date, there is no proposal to seek modification in the Extradition Treaty with the UK.

Facilities to NRIs

2411. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) in the world, country-wise;
- (b) the remittances made by NRIs during the last three years, year-wise; and
- (c) the facilities provided to NRIs and Overseas Citizens of India by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) The details indicating estimated country-wise population of Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs), compiled in December, 2016 on the basis of inputs received from Indian Missions abroad is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Details of remittances/private transfers by NRIs during the last three years, as recorded in India's balance of payments statistics by the Reserve Bank of India, are set out in the Table below:—

Year	Gross (US \$ Billion)
2013-14	69.64
2014-15	69.82
2015-16	65.60
2016-17 (April-Sept.)	30.43

(c) PIOs, who are Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) cardholders, are entitled to specific benefits. The details about facilities/benefits extended by the Government to NRIs and OCI Cardholders is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Population of Overseas Indians (2016)

Sl. No.	Country	Non-Resident Indians (NRIs)	Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs)	Overseas Indians
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Afghanistan	2,960	9	2,969
2.	Albania	50	-	50
3.	Algeria	3,770	17	3,787
4.	Andorra	160	0	160
5.	Angola	1,500	2,500	4,000
6.	Anguilla	15	5	20
7.	Antigua and Barbuda	250	300	550
8.	Argentina	600	1,800	2,400
9.	Armenia	1,465	23	1,488
10.	Aruba	-	1,000	1,000
11.	Australia	241,000	255,000	496,000
12.	Austria and Montenegro	15,500	4,500	20,000
13.	Azerbaijan	1,694	83	1,777
14.	Bahamas	300	100	400
15.	Bahrain	312,918	3,257	316,175
16.	Bangladesh	10,385	6	10,391
17.	Barbados	100	2,114	2,214
18.	Belarus	280	60	340
19.	Belgium	10,651	8,000	18,651
20.	Belize	200	1,300	1,500
21.	Benin	1,563	0	1,563
22.	Bhutan	60,000	0	60,000
23.	Bolivia	50	10	60
24.	Bonaire and Smaller Islands	-	200	200

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	23	1	24
26.	Botswana	9,000	3,000	12,000
27.	Brazil	832	393	1,225
28.	British Virgin Islands	75	3	78
29.	Brunei Darussalam	11,500	98	11,598
30.	Bulgaria	100	62	162
31.	Burkina Faso	200	5	205
32.	Burundi	465	35	500
33.	Cambodia	1,400	10	1,410
34.	Cameroon	245	0	245
35.	Canada	184,320	831,865	1,016,185
36.	Cape Verde Islands	20	0	20
37.	Cayman Islands	1,500	100	1,600
38.	Central African Republic	10	0	10
39.	Chad	120	0	120
40.	Chile	1,400	1,300	2,700
41.	China	55,500	520	56,020
42.	China (Hong Kong)	45,000	6,430	51,430
43.	China (Taiwan)	2,444	128	2,572
44.	Colombia	112	106	218
45.	Comoros	30	200	230
46.	Congo (Dem. Rep. of)	9,000	25	9,025
47.	Congo (Republic of)	350	8	358
48.	Cook Island	5	200	205
49.	Costa Rica	230	20	250
50.	Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	1,500	0	1,500
51.	Croatia	42	38	80
52.	Cuba	500	200	700
53.	Curacao	-	1,500	1,500
54.	Cyprus	5,730	128	5,858
55.	Czech Republic	1,800	600	2,400

1	2	3	4	5
56.	Denmark	8,100	3,100	11,200
57.	Djibouti	350	0	350
58.	Dominica (Commonwealth of)	50	500	550
59.	Dominican Republic	100	75	175
60.	East Timor	70	0	70
61.	Ecuador	43	47	90
62.	Egypt	3,500	265	3,765
63.	El Salvador	3	3	6
64.	Equatorial Guinea	250	0	250
65.	Eritrea	1,000	3	1,003
66.	Estonia	450	50	500
67.	Ethiopia	5,250	23	5,273
68.	Fiji	1,000	313,798	314,798
69.	Finland	5,500	1,500	7,000
70.	France	19,000	90,000	109,000
71.	France (Reunion Is.)	250	280,000	280,250
72.	France (Guadeloupe, St. Martinique, Mayotte)	420	66,800	67,220
73.	Gabon	100	10	110
74.	Gambia	600	15	615
75.	Georgia	3,228	8	3,236
76.	Germany	76,093	67,029	143,122
77.	Ghana	10,000	0	10,000
78.	Greece	12,319	181	12,500
79.	Grenada	200	5,000	5,200
80.	Guatemala	84	33	117
81.	Guinea (Republic of)	700	0	700
82.	Guinea Bissau	100	3	103
83.	Guyana	300	297,493	297,793
84.	Haiti	580	0	580

1	2	3	4	5
85.	Holy See	NA	0	0
86.	Honduras	13	2	15
87.	Hungary	902	98	1,000
88.	Iceland	225	80	305
89.	Indonesia	7,500	100,000	107,500
90.	Iran	4,000	190	4,190
91.	Iraq	10,000	0	10,000
92.	Ireland	17,000	9,000	26,000
93.	Israel	12,467	85,000	97,467
94.	Italy	172,301	25,000	197,301
95.	Jamaica	4,000	70,000	74,000
96.	Japan	28,047	670	28,717
97.	Jordan	11,000	82	11,082
98.	Kazakhstan	5,500	250	5,750
99.	Kenya	20,000	60,000	80,000
100.	Kiribati	-	50	50
101.	Korea (DPR)	12	0	12
102.	Korea (Republic of)	10,869	310	11,179
103.	Kuwait	921,666	1,594	923,260
104.	Kyrgyzstan	4,786	28	4,814
105.	Laos, PDR	425	75	500
106.	Latvia	604	20	624
107.	Lebanon	8,000	30	8,030
108.	Lesotho (Kingdom of)	500	1,000	1,500
109.	Liberia	3,000	0	3,000
110.	Libya	1,500	2	1,502
111.	Liechtenstein (Principality of)	5	5	10
112.	Lithuania	250	50	300
113.	Luxembourg	500	500	1,000

1	2	3	4	5
114.	Macedonia	10	5	15
115.	Madagascar	2,500	15,000	17,500
116.	Malaysia	244,274	2,742,000	2,986,274
117.	Malawi	2,500	8,000	10,500
118.	Maldives	25,000	108	25,108
119.	Mali	212	0	212
120.	Malta	300	65	365
121.	Marshall Islands Rep.	14	1	15
122.	Mauritania	200	0	200
123.	Mauritius	10,500	884,000	894,500
124.	Mexico	1,750	250	2,000
125.	Micronesia	1	0	1
126.	Moldova	190	10	200
127.	Monaco	30	40	70
128.	Mongolia	150	5	155
129.	Montserrat	40	200	240
130.	Morocco	300	20	320
131.	Mozambique	1,500	20,000	21,500
132.	Myanmar	8,337	2,000,000	2,008,337
133.	Namibia	200	59	259
134.	Nauru	6	0	6
135.	Nepal	600,000	0	600,000
136.	Netherlands	25,000	200,000	225,000
137.	Netherlands Antilles	-	2,700	2,700
138.	New Zealand	75,000	125,000	200,000
139.	Nicaragua	6	6	12
140.	Niger	150	0	150
141.	Nigeria	40,000	35	40,035
142.	Norway	7,718	12,300	20,018
143.	Oman	795,082	919	796,001

1	2	3	4	5
144.	Pakistan	0	0	0
145.	Palau (Republic of)	15	0	15
146.	Palestine	65	0	65
147.	Panama	4,000	9,000	13,000
148.	Papua New Guinea	1,400	100	1,500
149.	Paraguay	200	400	600
150.	Peru	400	50	450
151.	Philippines	100,000	15,000	115,000
152.	Poland	4,000	600	4,600
153.	Portugal	6,935	65,000	71,935
154.	Qatar	600,000	Nil	600,000
155.	Romania	500	210	710
156.	Russian Federation	28,610	1,950	30,560
157.	Rwanda	2,940	60	3,000
158.	Samoa	40	30	70
159.	San Marino	NA	0	0
160.	Sao Tome and Principe (Rep. of)	50	0	50
161.	Saudi Arabia (KSA)	3,050,000	3,567	3,053,567
162.	Senegal	380	31	411
163.	Serbia	46	6	52
164.	Seychelles	4,000	6,000	10,000
165.	Sierra Leone	900	50	950
166.	Singapore	350,000	300,000	650,000
167.	Slovak Republic	130	50	180
168.	Slovenia	80	50	130
169.	Solomon Islands	20	0	20
170.	Somalia	100	0	100
171.	South Africa	60,000	1,500,000	1,560,000
172.	Spain	35,308	20,000	55,308

1	2	3	4	5
173.	Sri Lanka	14,000	1,600,000	1,614,000
174.	St. Kitts and Nevis	250	500	750
175.	St. Lucia	250	5,005	5,255
176.	St. Martin	-	5,300	5,300
177.	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	50	3,000	3,050
178.	Sudan	3,400	100	3,500
179.	South Sudan	500	Nil	500
180.	Suriname	150	154,321	154,471
181.	Swaziland	500	500	1,000
182.	Sweden	12,500	9,000	21,500
183.	Switzerland	13,295	6,738	20,033
184.	Syria	107	0	107
185.	Tajikistan	590	20	610
186.	Tanzania	10,000	50,000	60,000
187.	Thailand	20,000	175,000	195,000
188.	Togo	500	10	510
189.	Tonga	6	40	46
190.	Trinidad and Tobago	1,800	555,000	556,800
191.	Tunisia	121	11	132
192.	Turkey	847	64	911
193.	Turkmenistan	309	-	309
194.	Turks and Caicos Islands	200	35	235
195.	Tuvalu	-	50	50
196.	Uganda	23,500	6,500	30,000
197.	Ukraine	5,737	317	6,054
198.	United Arab Emirates	2,800,000	3,751	2,803,751
199.	United Kingdom	325,000	1,500,000	1,825,000
200.	United States of America	1,280,000	3,180,000	4,460,000
201.	Uruguay	500	30	530

1	2	3	4	5
202.	Uzbekistan	650	47	697
203.	Vanuatu	10	800	810
204.	Venezuela	75	40	115
205.	Vietnam	2,600	2,120	4,720
206.	Yemen	400	10,000	10,400
207.	Zambia	5,000	18,000	23,000
208.	Zimbabwe	500	9,000	9,500
TOTAL		13,008,012	17,835,407	30,843,419

Statement-II

Details of facilities/benefits extended by Government to NRIs and OCIs

Facilities to NRIs*

The Government has put in place a liberal and transparent policy for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), including investments from Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), wherein most of the sectors are open to FDI under the automatic route. The policy allows special dispensation for NRI investments in the sector of townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction-development projects (which include, but are not restricted to, housing, commercial premises, hotels, resorts, hospitals, educational institutions, recreational facilities, city and regional level infrastructure) without the conditionalities attached to FDI in such projects. It also allows a special dispensation for NRI investments in the sectors of Scheduled Air Transport Services, Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airlines, Non-Scheduled Air Transport Services, Non-Scheduled Airlines, Chartered Airlines and Cargo Airlines, wherein 100% NRI investment is permitted under the automatic route. Further investment made by NRIs on non-repatriation basis under Schedule 4 of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) Regulation is deemed to be domestic investment at par with the investment made by residents.

Benefits to OCIs

Facilities provided to Overseas Citizens of India (OCI) cardholders under Section 7B(1) of the Citizenship Act, 1955 are as follows:—

- Multiple entry lifelong visa.

* On the basis of inputs received from Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

- Exemption from registration in FRRO irrespective of duration of stay.
- Parity with NRIs in economic, financial and educational fields in India except acquisition of agricultural or plantation property.
- Parity with NRIs.
 - for inter-country adoption of Indian children.
 - for air fares in domestic sector.
 - for entry fee to national parks and wild life sanctuaries in India.
 - for visiting national monuments, historical sites and museums in India.
 - for practice as medical professionals, advocates, architects and CAs.
 - to appear in AIPMT and other entrance tests for technical courses in India.
- Permission to OCIs to file an affidavit to declare their address in India.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) have issued regulations to the Universities/Higher Education Institutions in the country for keeping 15% supernumerary seats for Foreign Nationals/PIOs/NRIs out of which five per cent is meant for the Children of Indian Workers in the Gulf countries (CIWG) who want to pursue higher education in India. This facility is available subject to certain conditions, as specified by the above regulatory authorities.

Launch of chip enabled e-passports

2412. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to launch chip enabled e-passports;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of enhanced security features to be included therein; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to secure the data and curb the menace of fake passports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Yes. The Government has plans to issue chip enabled e-passports to the citizens. The Government has given its approval for procurement of electronic contactless inlays for manufacturing of e-passports to India Security Press (ISP) Nashik. In this regard, ISP, Nashik, has been authorised to float a Global three-stage tender for procurement of International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)-compliant electronic contactless inlays along with its operating

system which is required for manufacture of e-passports. Manufacture of e-passport will commence on the successful completion of the tendering and procurement process by ISP, Nashik.

The personal particulars of the applicants would be digitally signed and stored in the chip. In case, anyone tampers with the chip, the system shall be able to identify it and resulting in the failure of the passport authentication. Access of information is protected in a way that the chip cannot be read without physical possession of the passport.

(c) The process of issuance of passports has been made foolproof under the Passport Seva System. 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.

With the introduction of advanced security features in recent years, possibilities of issuance of fake Indian passports have been eliminated. However, forgery cases, whenever reported, are duly investigated by this Ministry in co-operation with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the concerned police authorities.

Grant to Institute of Chinese Studies

2413. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has recently cut grants to India's premier Institute of Chinese Studies this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a new director of the institute is yet to be selected; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of External Affairs extends support to various institutes for their research projects and other activities related to chinese

studies. The Institute of Chinese Studies (ICS), which is an independent registered society, is one such institute. Apart from financial assistance from this Ministry, the Institute has also been funded by other Government and non-Government entities. The financial assistance received by ICS from this Ministry for the current FY (2016-17) will come to an end on 31 March 2017. The institute has been advised to submit proposals for research projects and activities, based on the merits of which the exact quantum of financial support to the institute by this Ministry for the next FY (2017-18) will be decided.

(c) and (d) According to information available with this Ministry, ICS has selected a candidate to serve as the next Director on expiry of the term of the current incumbent.

Talk on Indus Water issues with Pakistan

2414. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has signaled to Pakistan that India is willing to commence the talk on Indus Water issue;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India has communicated to Pakistan that there is no reason that the two countries could not sort out their differences on Indus Water as they had in the past; and

(d) if so, the response from Pakistan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) to (d) At the invitation of his Pakistan counterpart, the Commissioner (Indus) of India will participate in the 113th meeting of Permanent Indus Commission (PIC), scheduled to be held in Pakistan on 20-21 March 2017. PIC was established in accordance with the Indus Waters Treaty (IWT), 1960 between India and Pakistan. The Treaty mandates the PIC to maintain cooperative arrangement for the implementation of the Treaty and to promote co-operation between the two sides for the development of the waters systems. The Treaty also mandates the PIC to meet at least once a year alternately in India and Pakistan. The forthcoming meeting of PIC is a regular Treaty-mandated meeting. The IWT has been the cornerstone of the sharing of waters of the river Indus and its tributaries between India and Pakistan, and the Government remains committed to addressing all matters within the Treaty's purview bilaterally with Pakistan through appropriate mechanisms in accordance with the IWT.

Delay in issuing passports

2415. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the issuance of general passport has slowed down considerably and is not being received by the applicants within the stipulated time fixed by Government;

(b) the number of passports issued on time and the number thereof not supplied within the stipulated time during the last two years ending 31st December, 2016, State-wise; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the delay in issuing passports was due to police verifications and if so, the measures adopted to speed up the process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) No. The time taken for issue of passports has been progressively reduced in recent years. The Ministry endeavours to issue passports within the indicative time provided in the “Citizen’s Charter of Central Passport Organisation of Ministry of External Affairs for Issuance and Delivery of Passport Services 2016” provided the application is complete in all respects and a clear police verification report, wherever required, has been received.

(b) A list indicating the time taken to dispatch passports during the last two years is given in Statement (*See* below). The data has been provided RPO-wise instead of State-wise as per the available format in the system.

(c) Delay in issuance of passports, if any, is attributable to various factors such as non-receipt of police verification report within the stipulated time of 21 days; receipt of incomplete police verification report, inability of the applicant in providing required document(s), verification of document submitted by the originator, if needed, increase in demand for passports; shortage of manpower in the Central Passport Organization, to deal with the increasing demand for passport services etc.

The Government has taken several corrective steps to reduce delay in passport issuance. As police verification of personal particulars and antecedents of applicants is critical to passport issuance, passport offices keep in touch with police to expedite Police Verification Reports. passport offices conduct Passport Melas at PSKs on weekends from time to time for meeting high demand of passports. Passport Adalats, on need basis, are also conducted by Passport Offices to redress passport service grievances by dealing with citizens directly. Inspections of PSKs and passport offices are conducted from time to time to improve service delivery.

Launching of mPassport Police App for speedy submission of Police Verification Report. The app would facilitate the field level verification officers to directly capture the PV report into the system digitally. With the launch of this App, the need to download and print the physical Personal Particular Form and Questionnaire would no longer be required resulting in paperless end-to-end digital flow of the PV process, further reducing the time required for completion of PVR, within the desired time limit of 21 days.

The Ministry of External Affairs has made a policy w.e.f. 26 January, 2016 under which 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. The passports under this liberal dispensation will be issued on Post-Police Verification basis.

Statement*(A) Time taken to dispatch the passport for the passport dispatched from 01 Jan., 2015 to 31 Dec., 2015*

RPO Name	Dispatch on Same Day	Dispatch in 1 days	Dispatch in 2-3 days	Dispatch in 4-7 days	Dispatch in 8-14 days	Dispatch in 15-21 days	Dispatch in 22-30 days	Dispatch in more than 30 days	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CPV Delhi	107	274	301	664	421	259	108	636	2,770
RPO Ahmedabad	5,996	734	18,252	84,677	86,716	1,03,933	1,34,725	1,09,180	5,44,213
RPO Amritsar	88	7,625	9,488	7,248	29,579	41,864	15,055	17,802	1,28,749
RPO Bangalore	444	26,349	1,06,424	88,492	65,579	68,181	89,498	1,73,448	6,18,415
RPO Bareilly	43	1,843	939	2,822	8,665	15,132	55,842	83,717	1,69,003
RPO Bhopal	2,311	5,363	9,090	12,649	20,638	33,694	37,433	41,364	1,62,542
RPO Bhubaneswar	436	2,839	6,745	7,338	7,770	16,442	18,993	42,745	1,03,308
RPO Chandigarh	8,285	3,481	17,868	77,030	43,402	1,17,029	1,17,309	58,090	4,42,494
RPO Chennai	14,405	58,841	53,040	30,203	64,939	79,564	48,444	54,765	4,04,201
RPO Cochin	63,828	10,822	4,771	16,271	86,952	33,326	81,588	94,989	3,92,547
RPO Coimbatore	18,233	11,373	3,489	4,795	29,489	27,984	16,350	17,918	1,29,631
RPO Dehradun	376	771	2,737	6,845	10,515	20,396	19,493	20,422	81,555
RPO Delhi	786	10,017	46,090	63,386	81,263	1,05,102	1,04,364	85,413	4,96,421

RPO Ghaziabad	992	6,352	2,757	9,389	16,277	19,159	42,516	1,15,661	2,13,103	Written Answers to [23 March, 2017] Unstarred Questions 111
RPO Goa	99	8,416	5,735	2,158	16,980	9,050	797	2,068	45,303	
RPO Guwahati	172	457	5,140	14,503	3,743	937	3,064	54,242	82,258	
RPO Hyderabad	16,665	20,544	59,503	1,70,912	2,15,722	1,07,869	48,341	75,672	7,15,228	
RPO Jaipur	598	6,300	11,805	29,898	30,191	75,530	1,04,838	38,657	2,97,817	
RPO Jalandhar	39,269	17,378	3,707	1,216	70,560	1,10,667	6,358	8,787	2,57,942	
RPO Jammu	338	97	39	26	98	208	663	36,865	38,334	
RPO Kolkata	174	2,140	23,983	47,594	34,854	44,909	50,730	3,91,706	5,96,090	
RPO Kozhikode	19,189	11,185	48,301	56,444	13,190	53,914	39,037	42,179	2,83,439	
RPO Lucknow	69	1,016	22,139	36,862	64,680	1,99,053	2,90,161	3,01,757	9,15,737	
RPO Madurai	261	10,902	31,076	28,116	21,051	50,615	53,723	56,250	2,51,994	
RPO Malappuram	5,574	21,632	34,297	28,832	4,220	8,222	19,809	86,286	2,08,872	
RPO Mumbai	172	25,003	81,620	67,868	41,417	77,214	58,572	95,377	4,47,243	
RPO Nagpur	4,134	12,673	5,843	2,404	3,255	7,227	15,943	66,150	1,17,629	
RPO Patna	141	3,422	12,283	15,077	7,413	18,490	44,288	2,48,609	3,49,723	
RPO Pune	2,646	16,015	20,596	37,863	14,148	11,910	24,647	1,57,330	2,85,155	
RPO Raipur	57	1,105	2,918	2,430	3,341	5,495	6,148	16,934	38,428	
RPO Ranchi	587	6,558	5,641	2,489	2,906	8,454	19,818	35,141	81,594	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RPO Shimla	888	1,099	1,279	1,730	1,365	1,464	3,143	29,789	40,757
RPO Srinagar	3,319	923	501	295	352	349	599	66,020	72,358
RPO Surat	8,692	14,513	12,884	18,687	54,959	33,456	17,236	16,222	1,76,649
RPO Thane	7,021	18,433	38,492	25,279	4,951	4,039	10,924	2,08,028	3,17,167
RPO Trichy	5,266	27,164	20,669	7,605	14,581	39,815	38,960	43,153	1,97,213
RPO Trivandrum	57,775	34,396	8,571	2,623	33,762	43,149	17,472	11,625	2,09,373
RPO Visakhapatnam	7,032	21,302	14,818	34,590	69,776	38,501	12,264	18,874	2,17,157
GRAND TOTAL	2,96,468	4,29,357	7,53,831	10,47,310	12,79,720	16,32,602	16,69,253	30,23,871	1,01,32,412

(B) Time taken to dispatch the Passport for the passport dispatched from 01 Jan., 2016 to 31 Dec., 2016

RPO Name	Dispatch on Same Day	Dispatch in 1 days	Dispatch in 2-3 days	Dispatch in 4-7 days	Dispatch in 8-14 days	Dispatch in 15-21 days	Dispatch in 22-30 days	Dispatch in more than 30 days	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CPV Delhi	25	26	10	80	191	66	25	18,930	19,353
RPO Ahmedabad	3,053	12,064	73,161	96,759	1,33,255	1,65,307	22,968	23,768	5,30,335
RPO Amritsar	117	8,653	10,431	6,215	33,948	48,029	13,224	5,293	1,25,910
RPO Bareilly	37	1,372	5,574	9,068	7,684	28,808	43,911	14,335	1,10,789

RPO Bhopal	1,375	904	9,156	15,016	24,696	38,382	31,921	25,272	1,46,722	Written Answers to [23 March, 2017]
RPO Bhubaneswar	293	3,132	4,808	8,639	10,115	19,792	24,529	36,359	1,07,667	
RPO Chandigarh	4,845	5,856	33,827	65,989	64,218	1,25,794	80,839	48,838	4,30,206	
RPO Chennai	15,771	75,378	51,570	29,080	46,566	61,619	55,880	81,631	4,17,495	
RPO Cochin	84,568	71,990	29,027	20,216	59,047	90,549	32,495	19,317	4,07,209	
RPO Coimbatore	22,290	9,993	4,550	5,618	28,852	24,630	16,837	20,706	1,33,476	
RPO Dehradun	143	847	2,616	6,229	8,601	16,243	17,690	15,992	68,361	
RPO Delhi	1,336	39,731	51,558	66,249	85,633	1,01,101	90,116	86,936	5,22,660	
RPO Ghaziabad	5,581	3,436	9,735	22,972	17,790	39,107	61,967	47,802	2,08,390	
RPO Goa	4,448	8,677	4,546	1,756	8,615	14,518	2,200	3,497	48,257	
RPO Guwahati	298	2,765	11,121	15,035	2,653	2,175	5,975	58,222	98,244	Unstarred Questions 113
RPO Hyderabad	14,342	29,748	88,792	2,08,125	1,94,168	47,843	13,878	70,784	6,67,680	
RPO Jaipur	1,042	5,561	9,937	32,392	26,965	66,059	1,10,993	51,996	3,04,945	
RPO Jalandhar	42,451	12,894	3,218	2,923	91,865	1,09,701	4,968	7,977	2,75,997	
RPO Jammu	226	106	55	39	118	236	888	41,118	42,786	
RPO Kolkata	56	11,933	32,423	52,308	60,414	53,300	67,976	2,52,878	5,31,288	
RPO Kozhikode	16,821	15,088	61,563	50,567	12,711	39,288	40,979	47,668	2,84,685	
RPO Lucknow	64	911	72,497	1,18,836	77,842	1,76,595	2,04,312	75,902	7,26,959	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RPO Madurai	472	20,631	35,777	22,199	14,196	48,888	47,882	48,006	2,38,051
RPO Malappuram	16,066	27,370	26,954	22,519	3,213	11,317	19,708	74,594	2,01,741
RPO Mumbai	13,716	48,202	67,523	58,300	87,560	70,253	34,755	68,542	4,48,851
RPO Nagpur	1,876	11,852	8,541	6,143	6,896	12,403	19,057	49,844	1,16,612
RPO Patna	90	10,338	18,550	13,455	12,061	42,102	58,419	1,27,999	2,83,014
RPO Pune	3,632	13,986	28,652	38,950	13,704	29,721	52,204	99,904	2,80,753
RPO Raipur	362	3,016	3,519	2,229	2,994	4,846	6,608	18,358	41,932
RPO Ranchi	715	7,341	5,260	3,069	12,195	18,444	16,754	16,521	80,299
RPO Shimla	4,843	756	474	2,326	9,301	9,211	6,573	8,496	41,980
RPO Srinagar	1,886	294	96	141	210	533	2,684	53,304	59,148
RPO Surat	11,819	11,080	5,734	26,508	62,160	12,730	1,891	7,480	1,39,402
RPO Thane	7,700	45,147	29,807	13,578	15,936	33,184	51,559	1,18,364	3,15,275
RPO Trivandrum	63,827	26,426	7,516	3,190	35,587	41,711	15,576	8,719	2,02,552
RPO Visakhapatnam	3,374	10,062	27,802	57,440	73,654	18,842	6,603	17,316	2,15,093
RPO Bengaluru	343	23,512	1,06,117	1,14,007	61,336	73,749	84,793	1,80,485	6,44,342
RPO Tiruchirappalli	11,873	32,033	17,417	6,214	10,572	26,716	33,585	49,469	1,87,879
GRAND TOTAL	3,61,776	6,13,111	9,59,914	12,24,379	14,17,522	17,23,792	14,03,222	20,02,622	97,06,338

114 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Passport issuing centres in Post Offices

2416. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to set up passport issuing centres in Post Offices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that this service has already been started in several States and if so, the details thereof;

(d) by what time such centres would be opened in Puducherry; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that centralized system for issuing of passports is being introduced and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Yes. The Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and the Department of Posts (DOP) have decided to utilize the Head Post Offices (HPO) in the various States as Post Office Passport Seva Kendra (POPSK) for delivering passport related services to the citizens of the country. The pilot projects for this joint venture between MEA and DOP was inaugurated on 25 January, 2017 at the Post Offices at Mysuru in Karnataka and at Dahod in Gujarat. The POPSK at these two places have been running successfully since their inauguration. With the successful operationalization of these two pilot projects, the Government has now decided to scale up this programme by opening 83 more POPSKs taking the total number of POPSK to 85. The list is given in Statement (*See below*).

Out of the 85 POPSK, sixteen POPSKs at Asansol, Bikaner, Dahod, Jamshedpur, Kavaratti, Kota, Muzaffarpur, Mysuru, Pathanamthitta, Purnia, Raiganj, Rourkela, Salem, Sambalpur, Udampur and Vidisha have been inaugurated till 20 March, 2017.

The POPSK would be functioning like the other existing Passport Seva Kendra (PSK). The process of issuing passports will not change after the opening of the POPSK. Applicants, who apply for their passports online through the passport portal, can now schedule an appointment and then visit the designated POPSK to complete the formalities similar to those at the PSK necessary prior to the issue of the passport. The photographs, biometrics and the supporting documents would be electronically captured at the POPSK and the applicant will not have to revisit the POPSK prior to the issue of the Passport.

(d) A Passport Seva Kendra (PSK) is working in Puducherry. A POPSK at Puducherry will be considered in the next phase.

(e) The Passport Seva Project, currently being used, is a centralized system for issue of passports. The Post Office Passport Seva Kendra (POPSK) would be connected to the PSP centralized system for processing of applications submitted at POPSK. The printing and dispatch of the Passports for applications, which are received at POPSK, will be carried out at the Regional Passport Office (RPO) under whose jurisdiction the POPSK would function.

Statement

List of total number of POPSKs in the country

Sl. No.	State	Locations
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadappa
3.	Assam	Silchar
4.	Bihar	Purnia
5.	Bihar	Gopalganj
6.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur
7.	Bihar	Bhagalpur
8.	Bihar	Siwan
9.	Chhattisgarh	Surguja
10.	Daman	Daman
11.	Diu	Diu
12.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvasa
13.	Delhi	East Delhi
14.	Delhi	Noth East Delhi,
15.	Delhi	North West Delhi
16.	Delhi	South Delhi
17.	Delhi	West Delhi
18.	Goa	South Goa
19.	Gujarat	Bhuj
20.	Gujarat	Palanpur
21.	Gujarat	Dahod
22.	Haryana	Hisar
23.	Haryana	Karnal

Sl. No.	State	Locations
24.	Haryana	Faridabad
25.	Himachal Pradesh	Palampur
26.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur
27.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh
28.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur
29.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur
30.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad
31.	Jharkhand	Deoghar
32.	Karnataka	Belgaum
33.	Karnataka	Devangere
34.	Karnataka	Hassan
35.	Karnataka	Gulbarga
36.	Karnataka	Mysuru
37.	Kerala	Pathanamthitta
38.	Kerala	Kasargod
39.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti
40.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior
41.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna
42.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur
43.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha
44.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad
45.	Maharashtra	Beed
46.	Maharashtra	Ghatkopar
47.	Maharashtra	Mumbai North Central
48.	Maharashtra	Mumbai South Central
49.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon
50.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur
51.	Maharashtra	Pimpri Chinchwad
52.	Odisha	Rourkela
53.	Odisha	Sambalpur
54.	Odisha	Koraput

Sl. No.	State	Locations
55.	Punjab	Bhatinda
56.	Punjab	Gurdaspur
57.	Punjab	Patiala
58.	Rajasthan	Kota
59.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer
60.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu
61.	Rajasthan	Bikaner
62.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar
63.	Tamil Nadu	Salem
64.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore
65.	Telangana	Mehbubnagar
66.	Telangana	Warangal
67.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra
68.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad
69.	Uttar Pradesh	Ayodhya
70.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnaur
71.	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria
72.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Budh Nagar (NOIDA)
73.	Uttar Pradesh	Gazipur
74.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi
75.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura
76.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut
77.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit
78.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur
79.	Uttarakhand	Almora
80.	Uttarakhand	Haldwani
81.	Uttarakhand	Nainital
82.	West Bengal	North Kolkata
83.	West Bengal	Asansol
84.	West Bengal	Nadia
85.	West Bengal	Raiganj

Indians expelled from USA

†2417. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Indians working in different cities of United States of America (USA), at present;
- (b) whether all these Indians have valid Visas;
- (c) if so, the number of Indians who have been expelled from various cities of USA;
- (d) whether Government has discussed this matter with USA Administration; and
- (e) if so, the issues on which talks were held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) and (b) There are no authoritative figures available for the number of Indians working in different cities in the United States and whether they have valid visa. However, the estimated number of Overseas Indians in the US is 44,60,000. This includes 12,80,000 Non-Resident Indians and 31,80,000 Persons of Indian Origin.

(c) to (e) GOI remains engaged with the US Government on all issues that concern the safety, security and well being of Indian nationals in the US.

From time to time, Indian Embassy and Consulates in the U.S., upon the request of the U.S. authorities, facilitate repatriation of undocumented immigrants after their nationality verification. Since 2014, 576 undocumented Indian nationals have been issued travel documents to enable their safe return to India.

Hate crimes against Indians abroad

2418. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to tackle the issue of hate crimes against Indians abroad;
- (b) whether Government provides any compensation or any rehabilitation support to the families of such victims in India;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) The safety and security of Indians abroad is among the top diplomatic priorities for the Government of India. Missions and Posts remain vigilant and closely monitor any incident of attack against Indians. Such incidents are immediately taken up with the concerned authorities of local, State and Union Administration as appropriate, to ensure that the cases are properly investigated and guilty punished. In the USA, the Government also engages with the US Congress for their support.

(b) to (d) Indian Missions and Posts abroad also render all possible consular assistance to the Indian nationals, including emergency medical care, facilitating boarding and lodging for those in distress, air passages to those stranded, transportation of mortal remains, initial legal assistance in deserving cases, whenever required. Government has established 24x7 help line in the Indian Missions/Posts in these countries.

Cooperation with MCC of USA

2419. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has joined hands with Millennium Challenger Corporation (MCC) of United States of America to strengthen regional integration and connectivity, particularly in the area of energy, trade and investment in Third World countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether USA and India have shared a strong commitment to promote economic growth, development, regional cooperation and connectivity and the proposed cooperation between MCC and Government's Development Partnership Administration was also in line with that spirit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) to (d) The Development Partnership Administration (DPA), Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, and the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) of USA have expressed their intention to cooperate for mutual benefit through a Joint Statement issued on 13 January 2017. Based on their shared vision of reducing poverty globally through sustainable economic growth, they intend to cooperate with the goal of advancing their mutual interests to strengthen regional integration and connectivity, particularly in the areas of energy, trade, and investment. The collaboration may include the following topics and projects:—

- Exchange of information and experience in relevant sectors or issues pertaining to project development or implementation in partner countries (mutually-identified countries or regions);
- Providing advisory or technical assistance to partner countries regarding sector policy reform, project and sector management, project implementation, and economic growth promotion strategies in relevant sectors;
- Facilitating site visits to cross-border or other relevant projects; and
- Capacity building of partner countries.

Crackdown on illegal immigrants

2420. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of crackdown on illegal immigrants announced by Government of the United States of America (USA);

(b) if so, Government's response thereto;

(c) whether any high level talk is being held with USA to see that Indian nationals are not harassed or expelled;

(d) whether USA would continue to give exemptions to certain classes or categories of people from enforcement and those illegal immigrants who arrived as children there; and

(e) the details of the steps taken by Government to protect all such Indian nationals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) to (e) President Trump issued an Executive Order titled "Enhancing Public Safety in the Interior of the United States" dated 25th January, 2017 which *inter alia* "directs agencies to employ all lawful means to ensure the faithful execution of the immigration laws of the United States against all removable aliens". Subsequently, Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has issued two Implementation Memorandums dated 20th February, 2017 which *inter alia* instructs all DHS personnel to "initiate enforcement actions against removable aliens encountered during the performance of their official duties." Those who have been involved in any criminal conduct or pose a risk to public safety or national security have been prioritized for arrest and removal by the US Government. Exemption granted to undocumented immigrants who entered the country as minors has not been impacted so far.

The Government has taken up with the U.S. Government the matter of welfare of Indian Diaspora in the U.S.. Our Embassy and Consulates in the U.S. are in continuous dialogue with U.S. Authorities and local Indian Community groups to address my emergent issues relating to Indian Diaspora. GOI remains vigilant to developments impacting the lives of Indians in U.S. and will do everything possible to safeguard their interests and welfare.

GOI does not encourage illegal migration of Indian citizens into other countries. When requested by U.S. enforcement authorities, Indian Embassy and Consulates in the U.S. facilitate issue of travel documents to undocumented Indians after due verification of nationality, to enable their safe return to India.

Indian students in USA and UK

2421. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of Indian students studying in United States of America (USA) and United Kingdom (UK) has come down recently, in view of anti-immigration policy adopted there;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken up the matter with these countries for relaxing the visa norms in favour of Indian students for training and taking up employment; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) to (c) In the United States, a total of 165,918 students from India were studying in 2015-16 academic year, as per the U.S. Institute of International Education (IEE) data. This constituted an increase of 24.9% over the previous year. There has been a consistent increase in the number of Indian students in the U.S. during the last three years. Government of India remains engaged with the United States Government and the Congress in regard to all issues relating to the Indian students including their training and employment.

In the United Kingdom, 18,320 students were enrolled during 2014-15 as compared to 29,900 in 2011-12, according to the data published by the UK Higher Education Statistics Agency. The decline is mostly due to the termination of post-study work visas for non-EEA (European Economic Area) nationals. This change was introduced in 2012. As per the revised rules, post-study stay in the UK for

students depends on the duration of their academic courses. For courses longer than a year, post study stay up to 4 months is available while for courses less than a year, post-study stay allowed is 2 months. These rules are not India-specific but apply to all non-EEA nationals.

The issue of declining Indian students in the UK has been raised consistently by the Government with the UK Authorities who have maintained that they welcome Indian students to the UK and that there is no cap on the number of Indian students coming to study in the UK. In July 2016, Government of the UK introduced a pilot scheme that allows post-study stay up to six months for students applying for Masters course in UK's top 4 Universities (Imperial College London, Oxford, Cambridge or Bath universities).

Reforms in management of embassies and consulates

2422. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any mechanism of seeking any feedback from Indians staying abroad and also citizens of different countries about the functioning of Indian embassies and consulates, in place and if so, the details of manners in which it is being done and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) what are the major reforms, if any, introduced in management of embassies and consulates of India after May, 2015 and what is the nature of such reforms; and

(c) what has been the overall impact of these reforms so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) The Government has been according high priority to the feedback from non-resident Indians as well as citizens of different countries including Persons of Indian origin. It has been using the social media platform, suggestion boxes maintained by Indian Missions/Posts abroad, regular and frequent interaction with Indian diaspora for getting the feedback. All the Indian Missions/Posts abroad have a Twitter handle to institutionalize their engagement on social media *inter alia* ensuring receipt of feedback and to ensure that help reaches to all those who need it.

(b) and (c) Reforms in the management of Indian Missions/Posts abroad is a continuous process. Ministry from time to time, issues instructions to all Indian Missions/Posts abroad reiterating a more proactive approach by our Heads of Missions/Posts in dealing with the problems faced by Indian nationals living in the country of their accreditation.

Indian Missions/Posts abroad are readily accessible to all Indian citizens within their jurisdiction. The officials freely meet them with a view to provide assistance at the time of emergency. There is also a designated nodal officer in each Mission/Post abroad whose contact details/coordinates are prominently displayed in the concerned website/within the chancery premises to enable Indian citizens to contact them during emergencies round the clock. In all key Indian Missions/Posts abroad, a 24x7 Helpline has been established to deal with issues of an urgent nature. Indian nationals residing abroad are advised to register with the nearest Indian Mission/Post. This advice is also printed on the passports of Indian nationals. Missions/Posts also keep in close touch with Indian Community Associations and Groups in the countries of their accreditation.

A dedicated Community Welfare Wing has been established in many of the Indian Missions/Posts abroad, headed by a senior India-based officer to exclusively cater to Indian nationals in that country. These Wings are responsible for looking after all aspects of welfare of Indian nationals residing abroad.

Road projects with neighbouring countries

2423. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government has taken up the construction of India-Myanmar-Thailand trilateral highway, Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar (BCIM) economic corridor, the Asian Highway (AH-1), and the reopening of Stilwell Road between India, Myanmar and China with China, Myanmar, Bangladesh and Thailand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: Governments of India, Myanmar and Thailand had agreed to cooperate in the construction of India-Myanmar-Thailand (IMT) Trilateral Highway. Under this, Government of India is implementing two projects—(i) construction of 69 Bridges, including approach roads on Tamu-Kyigone-Kalewa section and (ii) construction/upgradation of road on Kalewa-Yargi section of the Trilateral Highway in Myanmar.

Bangladesh, China, India and Myanmar have agreed to establish a Joint Study Group (JSG) on strengthening connectivity in the BCIM region for closer economic, trade and people-to-people linkages through the development of a BCIM Economic Corridor (BCIM EC). Two meetings of the JSG have taken place so far and the joint study is underway.

India is party to the Inter Governmental Agreement on Asian Highway Network which was adopted in November 2003 and ratified by India in May, 2006. The Asian Highway (AH-1) is part of this network.

At present India is not engaged in any discussions with Myanmar and China on re-opening of Stilwell Road.

Passport offices operating in rented buildings

2424. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passport offices/passport seva kendras operating from rented buildings in different parts of the country and the rent paid during the last two years;

(b) whether Government has any proposal to shift these offices in its own buildings;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) There are total 38 Passport Offices and 90 Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) across the country. PSK operates under the control of the respective Passport Offices.

22 Passport Offices at Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Bareilly, Bhubaneswar, Chandigarh, Cochin, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kozhikode, Lucknow, Panaji, Patna, Raipur, Thane, Visakhapatnam, Chennai, Surat, Mumbai, Delhi, Ghaziabad, Nagpur and Shimla and 3 PSKs at Bhubaneswar, Delhi and Panaji are functioning out of buildings owned by the Ministry of External Affairs/Government of India. The Passport Office at Vijayawada is operating out of the PSK premises provided by the Service Provider without rental liability on MEA.

15 Passport Offices at Amritsar, Bhopal, Coimbatore, Dehradun, Guwahati, Jammu, Jalandhar, Kolkata, Madurai, Malappuram, Pune, Ranchi, Srinagar, Thiruvananthapuram and Trichy and 19 PSKs at Dehradun, Jammu, Ranchi, Raipur, Shimla, Srinagar, Aizwal, Shillong, Imphal, Gangtok, Agartala, Itanagar, Dimapur, Gulbarga (Kalaburgi), Karimnagar, Bhimavaram, Puducherry, Indore and Darbhanga are operating out of rented buildings.

The total rent paid on account of rented buildings during the last two years *i.e.* 2014-15 and 2015-16 was ₹ 5,82,66,931/- and ₹ 5,72,29,317/- respectively.

(b) Yes.

(c) The construction of Passport Office buildings is underway at Amritsar, Jalandhar and Pune. Ministry has already acquired a piece of land for the construction of Passport Office buildings at Bhopal, Dehradun, Kolkata, Ranchi and Srinagar and has initiated pre-construction activities on the acquired lands.

(d) Does not arise.

Indians stranded in strife torn countries

2425. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Indian nationals stranded in various strife torn countries who sought Government of India's support during the last three years and the current year, country-wise; and

(b) whether the Indian nationals seeking such support have been rescued and brought back to the country and if so, the details thereof, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) The Government of India has accorded the highest priority to ensure the safety and well-being of Indian nationals abroad. During the last two years, the Government has undertaken evacuation of Indian nationals from countries affected by war, internal strife and natural disasters. The Government has also assisted in the repatriation of Indian nationals from abroad for various other reasons including those caught in contingency situations, impacted by economic slowdown in the Gulf region and facing difficulty due to employment related issues.

Information on the number of Indian nationals who sought the support of the Government and the number of Indian nationals who were brought back to India during the last three years and the current year is being validated and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Compensation to displaced Indians

2426. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest status of payment of compensation to Indians displaced from various countries during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether Government has approached the United Nations Compensation Commission in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) The United Nations Compensation Commission (UNCC) was set up by the United Nations in 1991 to process claims and pay compensation to persons of various nationalities, including Indians, for losses and damage suffered during the Gulf War in 1990-91. The final deadline for preferring individual compensation claims with the UNCC was 1 January 1996.

A Special Kuwait Cell (SKC) was established in the Ministry of External Affairs in 1991 to facilitate processing of the individual compensation claims. On receipt, all such claims were forwarded by the SKC to the UNCC for further processing.

The UNCC concluded the claims processing exercise in 2005 and the process of payments to individuals was concluded in 2007.

The Governing Council of the UNCC did not agree to accept any individual claims that were preferred beyond the prescribed deadline of 1 January 1996, despite several requests by the Government of India.

The Governing Council of the UNCC has further notified that the Commission would neither reconsider any resolved claims nor would it accept any new claims, regardless of the circumstances. The UNCC has already wound up its office dealing with processing of claims and their payment.

Action against illegal agencies sending Indians abroad

2427. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has made it clear that it would take strict action against illegal agencies that hire people for jobs abroad, especially in West Asian countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government had already requested the countries to recruit women as domestic helps only through agencies established by the State Governments; 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) Complaints are received from time to time by Government where unwary Indian emigrants have been sent for overseas employment by illegal agents, on tourist visas.

On receipt of details of such illegal agents involved in unauthorized recruitment for overseas employment, the same are forwarded to the concerned State/UT Government and Police Authorities urging them to apprehend illegal agents and prosecute them on the basis of complaints. This is necessary as 'law and order' is a State subject. On receiving requests from these Governments/Police Authorities, the necessary Prosecution Sanctions are issued by the Ministry enabling them to proceed for prosecuting the accused illegal agents.

As per the available records, number of cases forwarded to the State Governments against illegal agents, and number of Prosecution Sanctions issued during 2016 are as under:

Year	Names of States/ UT Governments for initiating investigation	Number of cases referred to State/UT Governments for initiating investigation	Number of cases in which request received for issue of Prosecution Sanction	Number of Prosecution Sanction issued
2016	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	231	9	9
	Kerala		4	4
	Maharashtra		2	2
	Punjab		8	8
	Rajasthan		4	4
	Tamil Nadu		15	15
	TOTAL		42	42

In May 2016 Government had also issued Standard Operating Procedure to be followed by States on receipt of complaints. Visual and Print Media campaigns are also launched from time to time for promoting legal and safe migration and encouraging emigrants to use the services of registered Recruiting Agents to avoid being trapped by Illegal/fake agents.

(c) and (d) In view of the complaints of exploitation and harassment by unscrupulous agents and employers in the Gulf countries, the Government has taken additional measures to safeguard the interests of female workers migrating to Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries. As per extant guidelines, the minimum age of Emigration Check Required (ECR) category female workers proceeding for overseas employment to Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries is 30 years. Their emigration for overseas employment is permitted only through following six designated State-run recruitment agencies:—

- (i) Non-Resident Keralites' Affairs Roots (NORKA), Kerala;
- (ii) Overseas Development and Employment Promotion Consultant (ODEPC), Kerala;
- (iii) Overseas Manpower Corporation Ltd. (OMCL), Tamil Nadu;

- (iv) Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation (UPFC), Uttar Pradesh;
- (v) Overseas Manpower Company A. P. Ltd. (OMCAP), Andhra Pradesh; and
- (vi) Telangana Overseas Manpower Company Limited (TOMCOM), Telangana.

In addition, Foreign employers have to deposit US \$ 2500 in the form of a Bank Guarantee with the Indian Mission in case of female workers holding ECR passports, which is returned when the emigrant returns safely.

Agreement for protection of Indian workers in Saudi Arabia

2428. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that an agreement is signed between India and Saudi Arabia for protection of general category of workers from India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and to what extent this helps in protecting Indian workers;
- (c) whether the above agreement facilitates in expediting the cases filed against our workers working in Saudi Arabia;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) how many workers from India are working in Saudi Arabia, State-wise, particularly from Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Yes. Ministry of External Affairs has signed an agreement with Ministry of Labour of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 3rd April, 2016 with a validity of 5 years for recruitment of General Category Workers from India. The agreement, *inter-alia*, envisages:

- (i) Adopting a standard employment contract for General Category Workers with detailed terms and conditions of the employment, including the rights and obligations of the employer and workers;
- (ii) That the welfare and rights of General Category Workers employed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia are promoted and protected in accordance with the applicable laws, rules and regulations;
- (iii) That the term 'General Category Workers' shall refer to all Indian nationals employed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia through employment contracts except domestic workers;

- (iv) Recruitment of General Category Workers directly or through recruitment agencies, offices or companies that are licensed/registered by their respective Governments;
- (v) That recruitment agencies, offices or companies of both countries shall not charge or deduct from the salary of the General Category Worker any cost attendant to his/her recruitment and deployment or impose any kind of unauthorized salary deductions;
- (vi) That recruitment, hiring and placement takes place in accordance with laws, rules and regulation applicable in India;
- (vii) Authenticity of the Employment Contract by way of attestation of contracts by Mission;
- (viii) The right of recourses to competent authorities within a fixed time-frame in accordance with applicable laws in case of contractual dispute between both parties; etc.

(c) and (d) Yes. Recently, there were reports of Indian workers being affected in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia by the ongoing economic downturn due to fall in crude oil prices. There were some layoffs due to closures or downsizing by the companies to adjust to the current situation. Instances of unpaid salaries for a few months were reported by a section of Indian workers employed in two major companies Saudi Oger and Saad Group. Government of Saudi Arabia extended assistance to the affected workers of these two companies including waiver of fines on Iqama (resident permit) related violations, providing exit visas and one way return ticket to India. Saudi authorities also facilitated transfer of sponsorship, wherever possible, for the affected workers from their present company to other companies on gratis basis. A significant number of affected workers also availed of transfer of sponsorship to other companies. Embassy has already handed over the claim forms of the Indian workers to the Law Firm appointed by the Saudi Labour Ministry, which in turn is fighting the case of all the aggrieved workers of the Saudi Oger Company. All these procedures/formalities were completed by the Embassy before repatriation of the workers. In Dammam also, the issue of legal dues of the SAAD Group workers and Saudi Oger Workers have been referred to the Saudi Government appointed law firm/lawyer.

(e) This Ministry maintains data relating to Emigration Check Required (ECR) category passport holders proceeding for overseas employment to the 18 notified ECR countries. The State-wise number of ECR category Indian workers, who have been granted emigration clearance during the last three years, for employment to Saudi Arabia, are given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of emigration clearance granted to ECR passport holder Indian emigrants who went to Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for employment during the last three years

Sl. No.	State	2014	2015	2016
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29	8	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8688	8875	1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	48	4	0
4.	Assam	2723	2915	1
5.	Bihar	45918	42956	2
6.	Chandigarh	421	104	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	80	102	4
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	3	10
9.	Daman and Diu	4	2	7
10.	Delhi	1270	1189	3
11.	Goa	264	195	59
12.	Gujarat	1627	1369	38
13.	Haryana	460	678	41
14.	Himachal Pradesh	308	275	153
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3075	3267	101
16.	Jharkhand	3977	3427	587
17.	Lakshadweep	6	0	862
18.	Madhya Pradesh	830	1089	532
19.	Maharashtra	6266	5481	1341
20.	Manipur	5	16	1927
21.	Meghalaya	2	4	2284
22.	Mizoram	0	2	3032
23.	Nagaland	6	11	710
24.	Odisha	2202	2278	1703
25.	Puducherry	62	82	1761

Sl. No.	State	2014	2015	2016
26.	Punjab	4955	4216	2739
27.	Rajasthan	18789	16190	1761
28.	Sikkim	6	0	4933
29.	Tamil Nadu	19817	14399	8561
30.	Telangana	15039	10716	3571
31.	Tripura	295	1138	3003
32.	Uttar Pradesh	131428	128251	7457
33.	Uttarakhand	2018	3064	5700
34.	West Bengal	29343	37279	28664
35.	Karnataka	6935	4687	24005
36.	Kerala	22977	12371	59799
TOTAL		329882	306642	165356

Source: e-Migrate portal.

POPSKs in Tamil Nadu

2429. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified any head post office in the district of Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu to commence its Post Office Passport Seva Kendras (POPSKs) in the current financial year;

(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) Salem and Vellore have been identified for opening of two POPSKs in Tamil Nadu. Out of these two, one POPSK has been inaugurated at Salem on 07.03.2017.

There are eight Passport Seva Kendras in Tamil Nadu at Aminjikarai, Saligramam, Tambaram, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Thanjavur and Trichy.

There are four Passport Offices at Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai and Trichy. Opening of POPSK in the district of Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu is under the consideration of the Government.

Hate killing in USA

2430. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Indian techies are killed in the United States of America and other foreign countries due to hate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken up the issue with those countries to stop such killings and to protect our countrymen; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Two Indians techies were shot in Kansas (Texas), USA on 22 February 2017 resulting in tragic death of one of them and the other sustaining injuries in the process. There are, however, no clear indications to suggest that this was a hate crime against Indians in the United States of America (USA).

(c) and (d) The Government has taken up this issue with the US Government at very high-levels and conveyed our deep concerns. We have called for necessary measures to ensure the safety and security of Indian Diaspora and expeditious investigation into these incidents. The US Authorities have responded strongly and assured us that they are working with all concerned agencies to ensure speedy justice. There has been widespread condemnation of these incidents by the U.S. leadership, both in the Administration and the Congress.

The safety and security of Indians abroad is among the top diplomatic priorities for the Government of India. Missions and Posts remain vigilant and closely monitor any incident of attack against Indians. Such incidents are immediately taken up with the concerned authorities of local, State and Union Administration as appropriate, to ensure that the cases are properly investigated and guilty punished. In the USA, the Government also engages with the US Congress for their support.

Risk of deportation of Indian students from USA

2431. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than ten thousand Telugu speaking students in the United States of America (USA) working on Optional Practical Training (OPT) run the risk of deportation; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider taking up their problems with USA Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) and (b) There are no specific inputs to suggest that any large group of Indian students staying legally in the U.S. are currently facing the risk of deportation.

Government of India remains engaged with the United States Administration and the Congress in regard to all issues relating to the Indian students including their training and employment.

Religious persecutions

2432. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any report on any religious persecutions taking place in Afghanistan and Pakistan after 1947 and in Bangladesh after 1971 for which the people of different religions had to come to India for shelter;

(b) if so, the details of religious persecutions taken place in those countries;

(c) the number of people who have come to India due to this, country-wise and religion-wise; and

(d) the number of total Hindu Bengali families who are taking shelter in Assam due to such persecutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) to (d) Government carefully monitors political and social developments in India's neighbourhood. It has taken up developments of concern as appropriate with neighbouring Governments, including those of Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan. Various religious minorities in Pakistan have over the years faced several difficulties in practising their faiths. The Government has emphasized the need to ensure the well being of religious minorities to obviate pressure resulting in their movement to other countries, including India. There are not authoritative statistics in this matter.

Identification of post offices for passport services

2433. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of post offices that have been identified for passport services in the country;

(b) whether Government has undertaken any study to determine whether such added responsibilities would hinder the efficiency of employees of post offices and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to deploy additional personnel to the post offices for carrying duties pertaining to passport services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) The Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and the Department of Posts (DoP) have decided to utilize the Head Post Offices (HPO) in the various States as Post Office Passport Seva Kendra (POPSK) for delivering passport related services to the citizens of the country. The pilot projects for this joint venture between MEA and DOP was inaugurated on 25 January, 2017 at the Post Offices at Mysuru in Karnataka and at Dahod in Gujarat. The POPSK at these two places have been running successfully since their inauguration. With the successful operationalization of these two pilot projects, the Government has now decided to scale up this programme by opening 83 additional POPSKs, taking the total number of POPSK to 85. The list is given in Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to answer to USQ NO. 2416.] Out of the 85 POPSK, sixteen POPSKs at Asansol, Bikaner, Dahod, Jamshedpur, Kavarratti, Kota, Muzaffarpur, Mysuru, Pathanamthitta, Purnia, Raiganj, Rourkela, Salem, Sambalpur, Udhampur and Vidisha have been inaugurated till 20 March, 2017.

(b) No.

(c) Deployment of staff in Post Offices is an on-going process and is based on the work load of a particular Post Office.

Home for homeless

2434. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce a scheme of land for landless and home for homeless and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any proposal from States are pending with Government in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government on the request of the States for providing home for homeless during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No such proposal

has either been received from States or is under consideration of the Government.

(c) '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 vulnerable categories among the urban poor.

Government of India, however, through its earlier Schemes of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) has extended Central assistance to States/UTs for providing housing with basic civic amenities to urban poor. Government has also launched 'Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-(Urban)' Mission on 25.06.2015 to provide central assistance to States/UTs for addressing housing requirement of all urban poor including slum dwellers.

Details of houses constructed for the urban poor under JnNURM/RAY/PMAY (U) Mission during the last three years, are given in Statement.

Statement

*Details of construction of houses for urban poor during the last three years
under schemes of JnNURM, RAY and PMAY (Urban)*

(as on 14th March 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Central share Sanctioned (₹ in crore)	Central share Released (₹ in crore)	Houses Sanctioned for construction	Houses completed	Houses occupied*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,903.65	400.56	1,96,006	9,097	20,593
3.	Arunanchal Pradesh	77.39	57.80	3,072	320	244
4.	Assam	0.04	24.99	2	1,488	2,335
5.	Bihar	751.17	165.29	38,272	5,627	21,591
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	0.04	4.78	2	2	9,664
7.	Chhattisgarh	192.15	177.98	13,354	9,623	7,274
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	0.02	0.02	1	49	1
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi (UT)	1.33	503.74	82	12,560	591
11.	Goa	0.02	0.02	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Gujarat	1,338.61	590.28	1,03,022	30,684	43,908
13.	Haryana	208.84	133.51	5,019	2,048	1,769
14.	Himachal Pradesh	16.27	15.18	1,685	754	350
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	30.48	92	3,751	5,286
16.	Jharkhand	213.45	131.79	24,034	6,528	6,787
17.	Karnataka	781.29	464.77	36,862	12,474	14,332
18.	Kerala	32.12	76.90	1,188	6,375	6,260
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	744.43	321.60	56,453	18,529	14,667
21.	Maharashtra	32.45	423.52	1,612	51,160	48,967
22.	Manipur	-	10.98	-	1,532	1,552
23.	Meghalaya	0.02	4.50	2	422	161
24.	Mizoram	154.43	39.54	10,548	1,679	786
25.	Nagaland	41.68	27.61	1,198	3,061	4,273
26.	Odisha	318.53	163.77	19,858	5,789	5,436
27.	Puducherry (UT)	0.13	0.13	7	895	878
28.	Punjab	0.85	17.41	44	3,796	1,602
29.	Rajasthan	410.05	383.58	35,869	30,982	35,071
30.	Sikkim	-	6.57	-	208	149
31.	Tamil Nadu	597.56	366.07	40,468	46,822	36,006
32.	Telangana	1,209.43	320.29	81,262	3,445	23,200
33.	Tripura	78.00	30.75	5,714	634	634
34.	Uttar Pradesh	156.64	166.05	3,382	20,969	19,779
35.	Uttarakhand	170.36	75.19	5,151	992	955
36.	West Bengal	1,140.85	410.86	75,607	43,083	43,298
GRAND TOTAL		11,571.81	5,546.51	7,59,869	3,35,379	3,78,400

*Houses occupied also includes for those houses which construction was completed in previous years.

Employment opportunities in urban areas

†2435. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:

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

(a) whether large scale migration to urban from rural areas is the main reason for urban unemployment and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the development of economic opportunities in urban areas is not at par with the extent of migration; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to create employment opportunities and to improve the capacity of urban areas through rapid development of urban manpower?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation does not have any data which supports the contention that migration to urban areas from rural areas is the main reason for urban unemployment.

(c) This Ministry is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, “Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)” to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis. The Mission has been extended to all statutory towns in the country in February, 2016. Besides, the Government has increased public expenditure on Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. Government has also decided to strategically promote labour-intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries. A new Scheme “Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana” has been announced in the Budget for 2016-17 with the objective of promoting employment generation. A new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been established to enhance skilling programme and to coordinate skilling activities across Ministries.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Credit linked subsidy scheme under PMAY

†2436. SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

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

(a) the details of credit linked subsidy schemes under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY);

(b) whether Government has any record regarding financial assistance provided under this scheme during the last two years;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has any proposal to increase financial assistance under this scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) Under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) {renamed as CLSS for EWS/LIG} component of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY[U]}, beneficiaries of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) not owning a pucca house anywhere in India and seeking housing loans (for new construction and for addition of rooms, kitchen, toilet etc. to existing dwellings as incremental housing) from Banks, Housing Finance Companies and other such identified institutions are eligible for an interest subsidy at the rate of 6.5% for a maximum tenure of 20 years w.e.f. 01.01.2017.

The credit linked subsidy is available only for loan amounts upto 6 lakh and additional loans beyond 6 lakh, if any, are at non-subsidized rate. The interest subsidy is credited upfront to the loan account of beneficiaries and the Net Present Value (NPV) of the interest subsidy is calculated at a discount rate of 9%.

Government of India has recently launched a new Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme to provide interest subsidy for housing loans to eligible beneficiaries belonging to Middle Income Group (CLSS for MIG). The scheme will be implemented initially in 2017 for a period of one year w.e.f 01.01.2017.

The Scheme covers two income segments in the MIG viz. annual household income between ₹ 6,00,001 to ₹ 12,00,000 (MIG-I) and annual household income

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

between ₹ 12,00,001/- to ₹ 18,00,000/- (MIG-II). The interest subsidy under the new scheme will be available to beneficiaries of MIG-I category and MIG-II for loan amounts upto ₹ 9,00,000/- and ₹ 12,00,000/-, respectively. The interest subsidy will be at the rate of 4% and 3% on the principal amount of the loan for the MIG I and MIG-II beneficiary, respectively and would be credited upfront to the housing loan account of the beneficiary. Additional housing loans beyond ₹ 9,00,000/- and ₹ 12,00,000/-, respectively, if any, will be at non-subsidized rate.

The details of subsidy disbursed so far under CLSS for EWS/LIG, State-wise, are given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of financial assistance provided under CLSS scheme during last two year

(as on 14th March 2017)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Loan Amount/ Investment	Central Subsidy Released (₹ in crore)	Total Houses involved
1	2	3	4	5
States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27.68	4.87	258
2.	Bihar	6.09	1.12	67
3.	Chhattisgarh	39.56	7.05	676
4.	Goa	1.02	0.20	10
5.	Gujarat	822.21	178.61	9,343
6.	Haryana	28.69	4.55	236
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1.25	0.23	16
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.65	0.14	10
9.	Jharkhand	3.73	0.60	39
10.	Karnataka	54.70	10.46	587
11.	Kerala	16.21	3.19	190
12.	Madhya Pradesh	108.77	22.92	1,406
13.	Maharashtra	716.67	111.78	5,516
14.	Odisha	5.05	0.64	104
15.	Punjab	13.88	2.67	140

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Rajasthan	54.89	10.95	1,042
17.	Tamil Nadu	106.19	18.80	1,128
18.	Telangana	39.13	6.74	344
19.	Uttar Pradesh	76.25	13.59	772
20.	Uttarakhand	3.83	0.76	47
21.	West Bengal	31.06	5.96	321
SUB TOTAL		2,157.52	405.84	22,252
North East States				
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
23.	Assam	1.35	0.22	13
24.	Manipur	1.56	0.38	23
25.	Meghalaya	1.43	0.24	16
26.	Mizoram	1.26	0.26	28
27.	Nagaland	0.20	0.02	1
28.	Sikkim	0.10	0.02	1
29.	Tripura	0.46	0.08	4
SUB TOTAL		6.36	1.21	86
Union Territories				
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	-	-	-
31.	Chandigarh (UT)	0.64	0.10	5
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	2.55	0.54	25
33.	Daman and Diu (UT)	-	-	-
34.	Delhi (UT)	18.01	2.72	200
35.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry (UT)	1.20	0.27	14
SUB TOTAL		22.40	3.64	244
GRAND TOTAL		2,186.27	410.68	22,582

Housing for BPL families

2437. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of achievements of promoting housing and urban poverty alleviation in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the action plan of Government to provide houses to every family belonging to BPL category of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) '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 vulnerable categories among the urban poor.

Government of India, however, through its earlier Schemes of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) has extended Central assistance to States/UTs for providing housing with basic civic amenities to urban poor. Government has also launched 'Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-(Urban)' Mission on 25.06.2015 to provide Central assistance to States/UTs for addressing housing requirement of all urban poor including slum dwellers. State-wise details of houses constructed for the urban poor under JnNURM/RAY/PMAY (U) Mission is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

This Ministry has also been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis. The Mission has been extended to all statutory towns in February, 2016. Financial progress and physical achievements under DAY-NULM are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of Financial and Physical achievement in schemes of JnNURM, RAY and PMAY (Urban) being implemented by Ministry of Housing Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA)

(as on 14th March 2017)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Project Proposal Considered	Financial Progress (₹ in crore)			Physical Progress (Nos)			
			Investment in Projects	Central Assistance involved	Central Assistance Released	Houses sanction for construction	Houses grounded for construction	Houses Completed	Houses Occupied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
States									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,442	13,023.58	4,056.64	1,679.98	2,74,404	1,26,938	68,375	55,304
2.	Bihar	844	3,392.79	1,410.07	765.09	87,458	46,997	20,705	26,610
3.	Chhattisgarh	533	3,232.46	802.73	548.12	58,586	43,793	25,078	16,792
4.	Goa	-	1.02	0.20	2.05	10	10	5	5
5.	Gujarat	2,521	11,718.42	3,166.95	2,106.03	2,74,144	2,18,854	1,51,393	1,30,367
6.	Haryana	315	640.14	441.40	338.17	17,444	16,300	13,618	11,054
7.	Himachal Pradesh	97	210.88	110.49	66.07	4,360	3,348	860	486
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	352	598.96	351.12	170.34	20,441	9,157	6,980	7,839
9.	Jharkhand	325	1,896.23	844.20	472.94	54,559	52,589	10,975	10,867

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Karnataka	1,756	6,406.76	2,647.03	1,204.45	1,60,204	76,427	55,501	46,512
11.	Kerala	536	1,096.48	631.66	458.82	58,919	40,736	35,499	35,823
12.	Madhya Pradesh	849	14,512.00	3,214.45	1,060.67	2,19,924	96,334	38,817	34,056
13.	Maharashtra	6,122	19,335.27	5,058.88	3,729.54	2,99,650	1,74,014	1,43,237	1,02,622
14.	Odisha	410	2,390.60	1,028.57	490.45	61,553	32,015	13,802	12,592
15.	Punjab	474	1,341.07	670.51	207.21	49,674	7,371	6,308	3,392
16.	Rajasthan	1,118	3,688.62	1,278.67	1,008.61	80,763	70,078	44,420	41,282
17.	Tamil Nadu	3,855	11,101.37	4,902.03	2,182.53	3,55,135	1,84,249	1,22,228	1,13,732
18.	Telangana	2,079	6,913.36	2,144.45	1,422.32	1,65,701	89,226	76,581	57,079
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2,678	3,663.16	1,884.54	1,789.25	1,03,884	87,914	75,438	62,970
20.	Uttarakhand	177	640.35	283.60	195.41	11,767	7,292	3,702	2,697
21.	West Bengal	4,309	10,021.81	4,441.18	2,831.40	3,16,642	2,08,085	1,65,972	1,65,360
SUB TOTAL		31,793	1,15,825.32	39,369.38	22,729.46	26,75,222	15,91,727	10,79,494	9,37,441
North East States									
22.	Arunanchal Pradesh	76	169.05	141.86	120.09	2,778	2,708	420	244
23.	Assam	177	899.02	513.02	126.43	30,936	5,892	3,482	3,641
24.	Manipur	104	351.44	222.51	95.18	13,827	4,200	4,095	4,095

25.	Meghalaya	67	67.61	41.87	52.34	1,280	1,277	888	366
26.	Mizoram	139	348.48	273.55	125.46	13,502	3,216	3,091	2,013
27.	Nagaland	218	540.07	376.17	223.69	19,825	7,320	5,305	4,274
28.	Sikkim	53	53.59	47.00	47.00	294	294	261	150
29.	Tripura	84	1,323.81	773.45	369.40	49,276	35,229	3,526	3,376
SUB TOTAL		919	3,753.08	2,389.43	1,159.59	1,31,718	60,136	21,068	18,159
Union Territories									
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	10	9.88	8.90	5.53	-	-	-	-
31.	Chandigarh (UT)	669	669.66	301.05	379.13	17,701	17,701	17,701	12,531
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	7	34.71	15.92	3.88	972	169	119	119
33.	Daman and Diu (UT)	2	2.26	1.23	0.29	62	14	14	14
34.	Delhi (UT)	2,555	2,573.18	1,165.77	1,123.37	55,624	55,624	31,527	1,966
35.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry (UT)	61	90.56	48.09	45.35	2,276	1,556	1,401	882
SUB TOTAL (UTs)		3,304	3,380.27	1,540.95	1,557.55	76,635	75,064	50,762	15,512
GRAND TOTAL		36,016	1,22,958.66	43,299.76	25,446.59	28,83,575	17,26,927	11,51,324	9,71,112

Statement-II*(A) Details of financial progress and physical achievements under DAY-NULM*

States		Allocation 2014-15	Released 2014-15	Allocation 2015-16	Released 2015-16	Allocation 2016-17	Released 2016-17
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5573.83	4034.00	5108.83	1500.00	5714.45	5630.43
2.	Bihar	4518.44	0.00	4344.27	2572.99	5925.87	2237.79
3.	Chhattisgarh	2201.69	1487.91	2193.65	1778.51	2526.46	1346.44
4.	Goa	10932.87	6354.10	335.04	0.00	81.97	23.27
5.	Gujarat	91.94	62.11	9512.12	0.00	6333.81	0.00
6.	Haryana	3571.39	1607.60	3266.92	0.00	2321.96	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	250.13	604.45	254.40	250.00	451.78	356.23
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1449.95	998.98	1268.49	0.00	565.22	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	3295.80	1012.55	2931.05	1461.32	1749.12	1536.30
10.	Karnataka	9484.48	6347.11	8729.16	989.80	6735.75	0.00
11.	Kerala	1855.84	0.00	5887.53	0.00	2096.59	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7812.59	5158.37	7415.11	500.00	6491.10	2364.89
13.	Maharashtra	22814.89	12853.86	18775.98	0.00	10165.56	0.00
14.	Odisha	2308.77	1808.46	2587.66	1321.59	1927.42	656.18
15.	Punjab	3846.35	0.00	3842.20	0.00	1717.37	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	6532.15	4201.04	6298.81	0.00	3760.52	791.56
17.	Tamil Nadu	10730.45	6439.54	12901.06	5786.17	10327.03	5844.70
18.	Telangana	5692.60	0.00	5317.36	3988.02	1990.76	470.13
19.	Uttarakhand	962.76	0.00	1126.65	507.68	1040.26	538.10
20.	Uttar Pradesh	15797.72	4655.31	16439.73	1741.92	10328.95	2265.54
21.	West Bengal	10474.40	5372.61	10749.08	0.00	5678.91	830.79
UTs with Legislature							
22.	Delhi	5353.04	0.00	3751.85	0.00	2365.25	0.00
23.	Puducherry	342.12	0.00	195.46	0.00	282.06	279.00
UTs without Legislature							
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	55.08	0.00	18.96	0.00	13.29	106.31

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25. Chandigarh		537.58	282.32	135.65	0.00	139.84	92.69
26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		50.09	0.00	21.22	0.00	12.18	0.00
27. Daman and Diu		34.80	0.00	24.16	0.00	7.02	0.00
NE States							
28. Assam		5375.77	0.00	8077.07	0.00	4412.57	0.00
29. Arunachal Pradesh		716.53	193.87	582.79	146.26	532.02	0.00
30. Manipur		1018.54	837.43	1531.76	311.39	1391.26	0.00
31. Meghalaya		799.26	420.34	1093.43	0.00	432.55	0.00
32. Mizoram		1307.05	851.52	1049.95	1032.05	2931.07	2092.58
33. Nagaland		953.84	532.25	1048.47	0.00	1223.26	845.30
34. Sikkim		276.91	152.21	282.02	84.63	218.86	96.80
35. Tripura		1261.65	946.24	1765.52	0.00	1070.10	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		148281.30	67214.18	148863.41	23972.33	102962.19	28405.03

(B) Physical targets/achievements during 2014-15 under NULM

(As on 31.03.2015)

Sl. No.	Names of the States/UTs	Social Mobilisation and Institution Development (SM&ID)				Employment through Skills Training and Placement (EST&P)				Self-Employment Programme (SEP)	
		No. of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) formed		No. of SHGs for given Revolving Fund (RF)		No. of members trained		Placement of Skill trained beneficiaries		No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/Group Micro Enterprises	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1504	4924	1128	2000	18800	429	9400	182	2255	2159
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	193	23	145	0	2500	823	1250	0	290	20
3.	Assam	1450	0	1088	0	18200	0	9100	0	2175	0
4.	Bihar	1219	2220	914	1366	15300	0	7650	0	1828	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	594	2719	445	473	7500	4090	3750	655	891	933
6.	Goa	25	1	19	0	300	91	150	0	37	0
7.	Gujarat	2949	165	2212	0	36900	0	18450	0	4424	0
8.	Haryana	963	98	723	109	12000	433	6000	282	1445	181
9.	Himachal Pradesh	67	490	51	0	850	1126	425	0	101	316
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	391	179	293	0	4900	5089	2450	0	587	3
11.	Jharkhand	889	1019	667	15	11000	0	5500	0	1334	0

12.	Karnataka	2559	3029	1919	4200	32000	5502	16000	0	3838	3839	Written Answers to [23 March, 2017]
13.	Kerala	501	0	375	0	6300	0	3150	0	751	0	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2108	2051	1581	32	26400	30104	13200	2337	3161	3555	
15.	Maharashtra	6154	3009	4616	668	76900	0	38450	0	9232	812	
16.	Manipur	275	512	206	0	3500	422	1750	0	412	0	
17.	Meghalaya	216	13	162	0	2700	465	1350	0	323	21	
18.	Mizoram	353	1152	264	1152	4400	5287	2200	0	529	376	
19.	Nagaland	257	100	193	36	3300	4780	1650	1866	386	310	
20.	Odisha	623	2500	467	500	7800	0	3900	0	934	571	
21.	Punjab	1038	0	778	0	12500	0	6250	0	1556	0	
22.	Rajasthan	1762	1041	1322	0	22000	316	11000	0	2643	87	Unstarred Questions 149
23.	Sikkim	75	0	56	0	900	0	450	0	112	0	
24.	Tamil Nadu	2895	17071	2171	3530	36200	94894	18100	52988	4342	19569	
25.	Telangana	1536	3035	1152	2741	19200	2378	9600	2628	2303	389	
26.	Tripura	340	0	255	0	4200	0	2100	0	511	0	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4262	467	3196	0	53300	0	26650	0	6392	2026	
28.	Uttarakhand	260	88	195	6	3300	0	1650	0	390	256	
29.	West Bengal	2826	1786	2119	1849	35400	24054	17700	2083	4238	0	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15	0	11	0	200	0	100	0	22	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
31.	Chandigarh	145	80	109	0	1800	771	900	94	218	26
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14	0	10	0	200	0	100	0	20	0
33.	Daman and Diu	9	0	7	0	150	0	75	0	14	0
34.	Delhi	1444	0	1083	0	18000	983	9000	0	2166	0
35.	Puducherry	92	0	69	0	1100	0	550	0	138	0
TOTAL		40000	47772	30000	18677	500000	182037	250000	63115	60000	35449

(C) Physical targets/achievements during 2015-16 under NULM

(As on 31.03.2016)

Sl. No.	Names of the States/UTs	Social Mobilisation and Institution Development (SM&ID)				Employment through Skills Training and Placement (EST&P)				Self-Employment Programme (SEP)	
		No. of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) formed		No. of SHGs for given Revolving Fund (RF)		No. of members trained		Placement of Skill trained beneficiaries		No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/Group Micro Enterprises	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1031	4242	773	4901	10310	17051	5155	3116	1031	5465
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	118	505	89	0	1176	0	588	0	118	0

3.	Assam	1630	208	1223	0	16299	0	8150	0	1630	0	<p>Written Answers to [23 March, 2017] Unstarred Questions 151</p>
4.	Bihar	877	3501	658	2431	8767	17054	4384	90	877	625	
5.	Chhattisgarh	443	6809	332	3270	4427	15930	2214	3513	443	4200	
6.	Goa	68	0	51	10	676	91	338	0	68	0	
7.	Gujarat	1920	1395	1440	25	19195	4589	9598	226	1920	628	
8.	Haryana	659	40	494	0	6593	0	3297	0	659	385	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	51	253	38	533	513	2176	257	196	51	94	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	256	557	192	53	2560	5089	1280	254	256	545	
11.	Jharkhand	591	608	443	138	5915	2279	2958	0	591	510	
12.	Karnataka	1762	1435	1322	1249	17615	22832	8808	3527	1762	4372	
13.	Kerala	1188	1192	891	3014	11881	0	5941	0	1188	5	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1496	3870	1122	1136	14964	42597	7482	4307	1496	14668	
15.	Maharashtra	3789	3088	2842	1316	37890	3760	18945	0	3789	3802	
16.	Manipur	309	679	232	280	3091	647	1546	6	309	0	
17.	Meghalaya	221	1	166	0	2207	15	1104	0	221	0	
18.	Mizoram	212	731	159	0	2119	1712	1060	0	212	15	
19.	Nagaland	212	491	159	0	2116	1310	1058	691	212	310	
20.	Odisha	522	1004	392	670	5222	23700	2611	0	522	2134	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21.	Punjab	775	714	581	0	7753	0	3877	0	775	299
22.	Rajasthan	1271	3688	953	915	12711	6933	6356	0	1271	1883
23.	Sikkim	57	0	43	0	569	190	285	0	57	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	2603	4801	1952	2411	26034	9554	13077	6262	2603	8527
25.	Telangana	1073	3373	805	5725	10730	8817	5365	3718	1073	1490
26.	Tripura	356	0	267	0	3563	0	1782	0	356	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3318	10778	2489	513	33175	37140	16588	0	227	8278
28.	Uttarakhand	227	169	170	2	2274	6294	1137	0	3318	615
29.	West Bengal	2169	3999	1627	7505	21691	20980	10846	6322	2169	143
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	0	5	0	59	0	30	0	6	0
31.	Chandigarh	42	55	32	28	421	3333	211	1436	42	28
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	0	5	0	66	0	33	0	7	0
33.	Daman and Diu	7	0	5	0	75	0	38	0	7	0
34.	Delhi	757	0	568	0	7571	0	3786	0	757	0
35.	Puducherry	39	0	29	0	394	0	197	0	39	0
TOTAL		30062	58186	22549	36125	300622	254073	150382	33664	30062	59024

152 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

(D) Physical targets/achievements during 2016-17 under NULM 28.02.2017

Sl. No.	Names of the States/UTs	Social Mobilisation and Institution Development (SM&ID)				Employment through Skills Training and Placement (EST&P)				Self-Employment Programme (SEP)	
		No. of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) formed		No. of SHGs for given Revolving Fund (RF)		No. of members trained		Placement of Skill trained beneficiaries		No. of beneficiaries helped to set up Group/Micro Enterprises	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1943	3112	1388	10098	18353	23891	12847	9690	1943	7993
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	181	36	129	0	1500	1162	1050	0	181	0
3.	Assam	1500	1976	1071	996	14172	5385	9920	5	1500	114
4.	Bihar	2014	2669	1439	1795	19032	12708	13322	176	2014	265
5.	Chhattisgarh	859	4865	613	3148	8114	9982	5680	2289	859	3052
6.	Goa	28	5	20	41	263	583	184	0	28	3
7.	Gujarat	2153	4140	1538	2280	20342	7501	14239	239	2153	1588
8.	Haryana	789	113	564	30	7457	1183	5220	0	789	233
9.	Himachal Pradesh	154	187	110	59	1451	85	1016	0	154	106
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	192	319	137	328	1815	0	1271	0	192	250
11.	Jharkhand	595	1982	425	558	5618	35318	3933	0	595	431

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12.	Karnataka	2290	557	1635	299	21633	9673	15143	346	2290	588
13.	Kerala	713	2067	509	6586	6734	270	4714	0	713	245
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2207	3052	1576	2678	20847	44432	14593	12885	2207	8335
15.	Maharashtra	4000	3524	2800	2990	32650	25557	22855	156	3600	3588
16.	Manipur	473	68	338	149	3000	68	2100	0	473	17
17.	Meghalaya	147	38	105	0	850	369	595	0	147	7
18.	Mizoram	250	138	214	126	6800	3476	4760	0	850	221
19.	Nagaland	300	0	255	0	3500	415	2450	0	416	0
20.	Odisha	655	7713	468	218	6190	4111	4333	745	655	1926
21.	Punjab	584	1062	100	94	5516	544	3861	0	584	107
22.	Rajasthan	1278	1998	913	2599	12078	6114	8455	0	1278	1303
23.	Sikkim	25	13	10	0	703	2067	492	0	74	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	3510	2373	2507	1050	15000	0	10500	0	3510	2162
25.	Telangana	677	3689	483	2088	6394	1351	4476	792	677	1303
26.	Tripura	350	454	260	154	3437	0	2406	0	364	30
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4594	4709	3080	2131	57205	152691	40044	12195	3765	3834
28.	Uttarakhand	354	316	250	91	3341	2369	2339	1185	354	645

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29.	West Bengal	1930	5086	1379	6664	18239	19243	12767	2120	1930	2275
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	0	3	0	43	0	30	0	5	0
31.	Chandigarh	48	66	34	28	449	529	314	30	48	64
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	0	3	0	39	0	27	0	4	0
33.	Daman and Diu	2	0	2	0	23	0	16	0	2	0
34.	NCT of Delhi	100	0	574	0	7596	0	5317	0	550	0
35.	Puducherry	96	0	68	0	300	0	210	0	96	0
ALL INDIA		35000	56327	25000	47278	330684	371077	231479	42853	35000	40685

Geo-tagging of houses under PMAY

2438. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started geo-tagging of houses/construction sites under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details regarding the advantages that may accrue by such geo-tagging; and

(d) whether geo-tagging would help in prevention of misuse of facility of affordable housing being offered by Government and ensure that benefits of the scheme reach the eligible individuals and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) This Ministry has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), ISRO, Hyderabad, for tracking physical progress of every single house constructed under the Beneficiary-led Construction (BLC) Component of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) Mission [PMAY(U)]. NRSC has developed a Bhuvan-MoHUPA Geo-Portal wherein NRSC has provided a mobile application for taking geotagged photographs and uploading them to the Bhuvan-MoHUPA Geo-Portal. Management Information System (MIS) under PMAY (U) Mission has further been integrated with this Bhuvan-MoHUPA Geo-Portal of NRSC for monitoring the progress of individual houses at various stages of construction [viz. foundation, lintel, roof, and completion along with the comments of surveyor]. Geo-tagging has further been linked with release of subsequent installments under BLC Component of the Mission.

Accessible housing for disabled people

2439. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been conducted regarding the lack of accessible housing for disabled people and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has issued any guidelines to ensure that all housing projects by public and private agencies comply with the requirement of accessibility to disabled people and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has not conducted any assessment regarding the lack of accessible housing for disabled people.

The National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP): 2007, however, advocates special efforts for catering to the needs, *inter alia*, of disabled persons and other vulnerable sections of the society in relation to housing and access to basic services.

The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) emphasizes that preference in allotment of houses may be given, *inter alia*, to physically handicapped persons, senior citizens and other weaker and vulnerable sections of the society. The guidelines further provide that while making allotments, the families with persons with disability and senior citizens may be allotted houses preferably on the ground floor or lower floors.

Residential units under Housing for All in Delhi

†2440. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of residential units proposed to be constructed under the Housing for All scheme in Delhi by the year 2022 along with the locations thereof;

(b) the details of categories of residential units being constructed under the above scheme; and

(c) whether any special provision is being made under this scheme for the poorest of poor and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) In pursuance of the Government's vision of facilitating housing for all by 2022, the Government is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] Mission with the aim to provide assistance to all States/UTs including NCT of Delhi for addressing the housing requirement of slum dwellers and other urban poor of Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) Categories.

For participating in this Mission, as a first step, the States and UTs are required to sign Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with this Ministry by agreeing to implement six mandatory conditions with timelines. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has so far not signed the MoA with Government of India.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Missing of JNU student

2441. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that still there is no trace of Najeeb, the JNU student who got missing from the campus;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether anybody accused in the assault on Najeeb has been arrested;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (e) The JNU has reported that Mr. Najeeb Ahmed has not returned to his hostel till date. He left his hostel on 15th October, 2016 without any information. A missing report was lodged with Delhi Police on 15.10.2016 and subsequently a case of kidnapping was registered on 16.10.2016 *vide* FIR No. 523/2016 at Vasant Kunj (North) Police Station. The case has been transferred to Crime Branch of Delhi Police on 11.11.2016 for investigation.

Funds under sub-components of SSA

2442. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the allocation and expenditure of funds under different sub-components of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan during the last three years;
- (b) the percentage of funds allocated and spent for promoting inclusive education under SSA during that period;
- (c) whether there is a gap between funds allocated and spent under different components under SSA; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the Central share is released in lump-sum directly to States and UTs Governments and the component-wise releases are not made. Further, due Central share is released in accordance with approved Annual Work Plan and

Budget (AWP&B) of States and UTs and the releases are subject to, amongst other thing, the mandatory submission of the requisite documents such as utilization certificate, progress report, audit report, the release of commensurate State share by States and the availability of budgetary resources at the Budget Estimate/ Revised Estimate stage. The funds released as Central share/State share are utilized for the implementation of approved interventions and the components, including for promoting Inclusive Education, of the SSA Programme for universalization of elementary education. The State-wise details on allocation, release of Central share and expenditure under SSA during the last three financial years and current year are given in the Statement.

Statement

The State-wise details on allocation, release of Central share and expenditure under SSA during the last three years and current year

2013-14 & 2014-15

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2013-14			2014-15		
		Allocation (Including State Share)	Release of Central Share	Expenditure (Including State Share)	Allocation (Including State Share)	Release of Central Share	Expenditure (Including State Share)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	308847.62	174715.39	281301.52	286775.47	154566.68	220151.96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30348.81	19261.85	27951.01	41573.46	33607.83	35417.42
3.	Assam	160590.30	131820.73	111710.54	180927.56	97782.17	154779.39
4.	Bihar	693581.77	261013.11	464515.23	802157.80	216336.05	549982.34
5.	Chhattisgarh	162588.24	76699.64	140262.60	146266.71	92705.34	170940.10
6.	Goa	2451.22	1333.57	2122.60	2577.08	1310.38	2301.07
7.	Gujarat	137400.94	80559.63	110874.10	140821.83	78476.48	126367.05
8.	Haryana	74277.14	35088.42	62677.23	93301.66	42110.65	77111.15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	21505.39	11453.10	19799.95	25065.25	12547.30	22157.43
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	167731.59	89143.50	111710.53	178530.32	51276.51	68657.21
11.	Jharkhand	130241.50	45010.71	81742.33	193794.50	75775.18	130830.03

12.	Karnataka	118216.08	65371.33	91639.05	133978.35	66213.52	103546.41
13.	Kerala	40294.21	20800.66	40560.00	43109.17	21844.02	27164.26
14.	Madhya Pradesh	369535.47	200408.56	342673.13	449489.52	149094.91	275475.85
15.	Maharashtra	141693.55	65653.65	103800.01	143914.77	58288.54	119545.19
16.	Manipur	29552.96	13193.93	21941.80	32181.27	21465.80	23629.08
17.	Meghalaya	40028.62	28340.86	32342.29	40632.71	20404.51	26368.72
18.	Mizoram	19302.59	10657.69	12842.05	21046.25	14739.69	13034.86
19.	Nagaland	22171.50	15803.02	17151.36	29834.27	20568.72	15350.76
20.	Odisha	159217.27	73956.08	108390.20	192326.54	66695.31	137715.57
21.	Punjab	73953.65	38323.72	64292.06	85356.37	36215.98	64378.84
22.	Rajasthan	337217.81	242488.70	354100.45	483635.95	248041.55	425261.03
23.	Sikkim	6057.08	4195.08	4551.71	6057.89	4526.13	4819.66
24.	Tamil Nadu	152945.36	96827.48	178541.42	198987.49	135819.79	178546.68
25.	Telangana				195982.92	81406.88	104426.68
26.	Tripura	20128.42	15991.09	19083.48	23075.82	19800.13	21878.04
27.	Uttar Pradesh	917830.57	466698.04	848713.69	882045.88	449867.53	780113.36
28.	Uttarakhand	40428.97	22043.51	36494.51	51885.58	22880.56	37138.60
29.	West Bengal	362860.28	153196.42	284664.48	476627.83	97240.30	250940.93
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1385.28	612.35	733.46	1031.98	147.21	609.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Chandigarh	5803.19	3009.26	5179.60	6909.78	3893.53	6436.30
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1426.45	927.19	1200.73	1795.04	911.74	1987.09
33.	Daman and Diu	433.80	145.54	365.43	633.70	72.77	434.56
34.	Delhi	20600.30	8322.82	10211.77	20290.53	6223.73	12432.94
35.	Lakshadweep	290.69	0.00	183.84	291.05	58.83	448.88
36.	Puducherry	806.34	443.19	428.13	814.13	100.00	607.62
TOTAL		4771744.96	2473509.82	3994752.29	5613726.43	2403016.25	4190986.17

2015-16 & 2016-17

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2015-16			2016-17		
		Allocation (Including State Share)	Release of Central Share	Expenditure (Including State Share)	Allocation including State Share	Release of Central Share (as on 08.3.2017)	Expenditure [till 31.12.2016] (including State Share)
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	211606.15	66810.81	161051.54	263700.49	63302.18	95443.89
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	35864.48	18179.44	29271.33	38085.81	19956.64	31293.84
3.	Assam	168215.67	100464.64	116527.23	167692.16	87652.30	66885.83

4.	Bihar	738714.81	251557.33	576225.94	966527.08	270688.44	386861.42
5.	Chhattisgarh	214934.28	62219.70	147751.88	235111.31	57705.17	128835.5
6.	Goa	2423.75	813.58	1585.81	2903.76	869.11	1458.53
7.	Gujarat	197359.78	61563.82	182493.43	259135.02	77740.50	113119.78
8.	Haryana	112058.25	34501.21	52916.29	106238.33	18699.88	46835.94
9.	Himachal Pradesh	34533.84	12139.13	32526.67	42682.22	12825.46	13085.37
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	237195.26	129980.55	182893.46	206255.37	102521.53	92363.52
11.	Jharkhand	164930.30	55863.31	135591.04	156659.35	44126.08	103645.05
12.	Karnataka	154580.82	41759.33	119636.52	187896.99	54495.50	111443.25
13.	Kerala	41200.40	12858.86	25832.72	52747.60	9253.68	16776.71
14.	Madhya Pradesh	460633.51	160197.85	212603.60	522316.19	141450.86	235365.15
15.	Maharashtra	157494.84	41225.28	84734.46	229633.33	60369.65	137045.13
16.	Manipur	32202.78	18355.46	15031.94	27640.13	4405.31	5633.23
17.	Meghalaya	28572.45	16626.96	21003.75	45124.44	15438.00	21699.59
18.	Mizoram	20723.49	9437.51	14382.25	19625.21	10934.31	4633.64
19.	Nagaland	31401.22	8739.53	15943.80	30078.84	10725.34	5926.32
20.	Odisha	232170.16	82081.65	134883.34	221584.02	63884.67	110437.86
21.	Punjab	98473.90	30003.82	65592.85	105924.19	27086.98	44033.23

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1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
22.	Rajasthan	502613.61	193462.09	425030.13	586663.06	169780.90	302991.84
23.	Sikkim	6120.57	4054.36	5163.87	6851.10	3479.24	3397.73
24.	Tamil Nadu	232915.02	82111.73	141320.18	265603.51	82111.30	1262.26
25.	Telangana	166734.42	21776.01	68807.25	185371.60	36492.39	54719.62
26.	Tripura	26134.95	16956.97	19667.41	29303.32	15651.81	16050.18
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1513952.24	505434.30	1205725.47	1901436.29	505433.99	77066.38
28.	Uttarakhand	58173.09	22588.40	38131.67	60826.59	25268.98	28127.34
29.	West Bengal	429479.85	84679.41	170734.26	468849.08	69357.13	10875.55
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	895.45	359.46	696.75	1807.66	359.14	682.29
31.	Chandigarh	5968.24	3521.81	5767.69	6557.82	3333.55	3417.97
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2141.03	594.91	1694.87	3132.32	1061.00	1068.72
33.	Daman and Diu	603.55	78.38	374.01	829.27	200.00	238.33
34.	Delhi	19202.29	7293.80	10328.59	18726.98	8306.19	6884.27
35.	Lakshadweep	311.82	139.87	235.30	366.48	139.87	147.13
36.	Puducherry	762.67	583.14	561.18	981.85	152.59	353.82
TOTAL		6341298.94	2159014.41	4422718.48	7424868.77	2075259.67	3196547.32

Diversion of SSA funds

2443. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

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

(a) whether Government is aware that the funds released under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) are getting misused or diverted to some other expenses and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any study has been conducted on the veracity of the matter and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Allocation of outlays of the States and UTs under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Programme is made on the basis of the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) prepared by them based on their requirements and priorities and approved as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme, which includes the share of both the Centre and State. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of SSA is implemented in partnership with all States and UTs. The approved outlay is apportioned between Central and State share as per the existing funds sharing pattern of 60:40 (90:10 for North-Eastern States and 3 Himalayan States). 100% Central share is provided to Union Territories. The releases of due Central share are subject to, amongst other things, the mandatory submission of the requisite documents such as utilization certificate, progress report, audit report, the release of commensurate State share by States and the availability of budgetary resources at the Budget Estimate/Revised Estimate stage. The funds released as Central share/State share are utilized for the implementation of approved interventions and components of the SSA Programme for universalization of elementary education.

To further ensure the effective implementation of SSA Programme, there are robust monitoring systems in place which includes an annual audit by independent Chartered Accountants empanelled with the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, a regular CAG audit, a system of concurrent financial reviews, as well as regular internal audit. The component/intervention-wise quarterly reviews, an annual Educational Management Information System (EMIS) and regular meetings with State officials are also held to ensure effective implementation of the programme. A Manual on Financial Management and Procurement also assists States in streamlining implementation and financial management.

New Education Policy by next academic session

2444. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new Education Policy is going to be implemented by next academic session; and

(b) if so, whether preparation of books as per new policy has been done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Presently, the Government is in the process of formulating a New Education Policy (NEP) and its finalization is likely to take some more time.

(b) It is pre-mature to comment on it.

Implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

†2445. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress, so far, of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) introduced in the year 2000-01 related to primary education is satisfactory but not as per expectations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been a surge in implementation of SSA during the last two years and special efforts have been made to monitor the scheme continuously, the results of which are positive; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is the designated scheme for implementation of the Right of the Child to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009, with the aim of universalizing elementary education. National University of Educational and Planning and Administration (NUEPA) annually collects information in the form of Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) on various educational indicators. SSA has made significant progress in achieving near universal access and equity. As per UDISE 2015-16, enrolment in elementary schools has increased from 18.78 crore in 2009-10 to 19.67 crore children. There has been a significant reduction in the number of out of school children in the 6-14 years age group, from

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

134.6 lakh in 2005 to 81 lakh in 2009 and further to 61 lakh in 2014. The annual average dropout rate at primary level has come down from 9.11% in 2009-10 to 4.13% in 2015-16. The transition rate from primary to upper primary has gone up from 83.53% in 2009-10 to 90.14% in 2015-16. The Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) has improved from 32 in 2009-10 to 24 in 2015-16.

SSA aims to universalize access to elementary education by providing financial support for the creation of school infrastructure as per the norms and standards specified in the RTE Act, 2009. Since the inception of SSA in 2001 till 2016-17, sanction has been given for opening of 3,64,155 new elementary schools, construction of 3,11,622 school buildings, and 18,73,415 additional classrooms, 2,42,198 drinking water facilities and 10,36,470 school toilets. States and UTs have reported that 3,59,826 new elementary schools have been opened; construction of 3,02,919 school buildings and 18,37,445 additional classrooms have been completed; and 2,33,088 drinking water facilities and 9,88,449 toilets have been constructed as on 30.09.2016. Out of 19.49 lakh post of teachers sanctioned, 15.75 lakh teachers have been recruited by States and UTs as on 31.12.2016.

Further, under the Swachh Vidyalaya initiative, 4,17,796 toilets were constructed in 2,61,400 elementary and secondary Government schools in a period of one year from 15.8.2014 to 15.8.2015, thus ensuring that every Government school has a separate functional toilet for girls and boys. With this, about 13.58 crore children in 11.08 lakh Government schools were given access to gender segregated toilets.

The Central Government reviews and monitors implementation of the SSA periodically with the States and Union Territories at different fora, including the State Education Ministers' Conferences. It is reviewed twice every year by Joint Review Mission (JRM) comprising independent experts and members of external funding agencies, covering all States by rotation. The status of these evaluations and monitoring is placed in the public domain on the Ministry's website.

Performance of teacher's education and training

†2446. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the detailed policy and legal framework for teacher's education and training are provided by Government but related programmes and schemes are mainly implemented by State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) whether the performance of several States with regard to teacher's education and training is quite better while the performance of several other States is miserable; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has been established under an Act of Parliament on August 17, 1995 with a view to achieving planned and coordinated development of teacher education system and matters connected therewith throughout the country except in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. In order to regulate teacher education institutions, NCTE issues recognition, norms and standards from time to time. Under the NCTE Regulations, 2014, Institutions are granted recognition for conducting teacher education programmes. These teacher education Institutions can be both from Government or the Private Sector. One of the pre-requisites for an Institution for getting recognition from NCTE is that the Institution should have obtained NOC from their respective State Governments/UT as also from the Affiliating Body.

Further, the Central Government also implements the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Teacher Education (CSSTE) through which State Governments and UTs are financially supported to bring about institutional and infrastructural development in their Teacher Education Institutions (TEIs).

In December, 2014, the Central Government has launched the Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNTT) Programme which is aimed at holistic and comprehensive professional development of teachers and teacher educations. The CSSTE is being run as sub-programme under the umbrella of the PMMMNTT.

(c) and (d) No such comparative data on States' performance in teacher education is maintained Centrally. However, the NCTE has taken initiatives like filing of e-affidavits by all teacher education institutions, accreditation of teacher education institutions with a view to reform teacher education in the country.

National testing agency

2447. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to create national testing agency for conducting entrance examinations at national level for admissions into various engineering colleges and UGC-net; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Pursuant to the Budget Announcement 2017-18, establishment of a National Testing Agency as an autonomous and self-sustained premier testing organization to conduct all entrance examinations for higher education institutions, is under process.

Report on pay hike of teachers

2448. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UGC panel has given its report on pay hike of teachers of universities and colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the UGC would release special grants to State Universities across the country to implement the revised scales?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) The Pay review Committee constituted by the University Grants Commission (UGC) for pay revision of academic staff of Universities and Colleges has submitted its report and the same is under consideration of the Central Government. The modalities to implement the revised scales in State Universities will be decided after approval of Central Cabinet in this regard.

Recognition of one year Master's degree courses

2449. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that UGC does not recognize one year Master's degree courses awarded by reputed universities across the world, including University of Oxford;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any measures to resolve the issue and if so, the details thereof; 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) The issue of mutual recognition of qualifications is based on the comparison of education system

of a specific country with that of India with respect to the eligibility and duration of courses. Hence, the issue of mutual recognition is dealt in a case to case manner by Association of Indian Universities.

Normally, equivalence is accorded to degrees/qualifications of foreign universities only on the fulfillment of the following criteria:

- (i) The degrees must be awarded by the foreign universities which are approved/recognized/accredited in their own country.
- (ii) The programme of studies are pursued by the student as a full time regular student on the campus of the University of its origin and/or a duly approved/recognized/accredited offshore campus/partner institution.
- (iii) The minimum prescribed duration of the studies is at least the same as applicable in case of Indian Universities; and
- (iv) The minimum eligibility requirements for admission in the programme of studies are at least the same as applicable in case of Indian Universities.

As per University Grants Commission (Minimum Standards of Instruction for the Grant of the Master's Degree through Formal Education) Regulations, 2003, duration of Master's Degree in India is specified as 2 years and therefore one year Master's degree is not recognized in India.

Education in mother tongue in tribal areas

2450. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any initiative to improve the infrastructure of schools in tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is promoting education in the mother tongue, as a part of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act to promote and protect cultural values of tribal areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Human Resource Development through Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) recognises the intra-regional, inter-State disparities and is supporting States/UTs to improve the infrastructure of

schools in tribal areas. A crucial step in this direction is the identification of Special Focus Districts (SFDs), one of the criteria for identification is the concentration of Scheduled Tribe (ST) population. A total of 109 districts have been identified as ST concentration districts. The details of infrastructure sanctioned in elementary and secondary Government schools of these districts under SSA and RMSA, since 2009-10, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs administers a programme under Article 275(1) of the Constitution. Under this programme, grants are provided to 27 States for setting up of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) for quality education of ST students of Class VI to Class XII. Funds are also released for infrastructural purpose of tribal residential schools including hostels under Article 275(1) of the Constitution and Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Section 29(2) (f) of The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 States that “medium of instructions shall, as far as practicable, be in child’s mother tongue”. The National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 emphasizes the importance of imparting primary education in the mother tongue of the child.

Since education is in the Concurrent List, States have the liberty to decide the medium of instruction in schools. Several States have taken steps to impart education to children in their mother tongue. The NCF clearly States that the Three-Language Formula is an attempt to address the challenges and opportunities of the linguistic situation in India. As per the “Three Language Formula” the first language to be studied must be the mother tongue or the regional language.

Statement

Details of various interventions for infrastructure development in elementary and secondary government schools of Scheduled Tribe (ST) concentration districts, under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, since 2009-10

Sl. No.	Component	Total Number approved in ST concentration districts under RMSA since 2009-10
1.	New Schools	2812
2.	Strengthening of Schools	4826
3.	Girls Hostel	474
4.	ICT in School	8273

Sl. No.	Component	Total Number approved in ST concentration districts under SSA since 2009-10
1.	Opening of New Primary Schools (including EGS to PS)	6677
2.	Opening of new Upper Primary Schools (UPS)	5677
3.	Construction of Primary School buildings	6287
4.	Construction of Upper Primary School buildings	4619
5.	Construction of Additional Classrooms	125936

Indian spending on research

2451. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian spending on research is very low in terms of GDP;

(b) if so, how it compares with China, USA, Japan, Australia, etc.; and

(c) the details of our position regarding number of patents per million population *vis-a-vis* these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) As per the global studies on research investment done in 2014, India's position with regard to expenditure in research and development *vis-a-vis* other countries *e.g.* USA, China, Japan, South Korea, Australia etc. is as following:—

Sl. No.	Country	Expenditure in R&D (in billion USD, PPP)	% of GDP PPP
1.	United States of America	473.4	2.74%
2.	China	409	2.10%
3.	Japan	170.8	3.58%
4.	Germany	106.5	2.84%
5.	South Korea	91.6	4.29%
6.	India	66.5	0.85%
7.	Australia	23.3	2.12%

(c) As per World Industrial Property Organisation (WIPO), India with 40 patents per million population ranks low in comparison to the world leaders namely South Korea (2,962), Japan (2,250) and Switzerland (1,013).

Reuse of textbooks for curtailing wastage and expenditure

2452. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to implement, in schools and colleges, the USA practice of providing textbooks to students in the beginning of the academic year and taking it back at the end of the academic year so that same books could be used during the next year for the new batches in order to curtail expenditure and wastage;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Education is in the Concurrent List and majority of the schools and colleges are under the purview of State Governments and it is for the States to take appropriate action in the matter of regulating the provision of textbooks to the children under their jurisdiction.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, mandates free and compulsory education for all children in elementary Government schools. In pursuance of this mandate, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) supports provision for textbooks to all children in Government/local body and Government aided schools, including Madrasa desirous of introducing State curriculum, within the upper ceiling of ₹ 150/- per child at primary level and ₹ 250/- at upper primary level.

Career counselling sessions in schools

2453. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no necessary provisions for career counselling sessions for class 11 and 12 students in Government run schools and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is planning to make career counselling sessions mandatory in all Government senior secondary schools, keeping in view that students are quite confused on what they should study further; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 provided guidelines for facilitating healthy growth and development of students across all school stages and for guidance/counselling at each of these school stages from elementary through secondary and higher secondary stages. To meet the desired goals of guidance and counselling services, the NCF delineates the responsibilities of States to augment guidance and counselling services. Further, the Framework for Implementation of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) recognizes the role of guidance and counselling services in promoting student retention and better scholastic performance in curricular areas, facilitating adjustment and career development of students, developing right attitude towards studies, self, work and others. The Framework provides that every school should have at least one teacher and preferably two teachers (one male and one female) trained in guidance and counselling. The in-service teacher training under RMSA has incorporated a module on counselling. However, there is no proposal to make career counselling sessions mandatory in all Government Senior Secondary schools.

In addition, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) are arranging career counselling classes through teachers who are trained by Regional Institute of Educations (RIEs) or National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and librarians of JNVs guide the students regarding career options. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has a provision for appointment of counsellors on contractual basis in the Kendriya Vidyalayas for providing guidance and counselling services to classes IX to XII.

Vacant posts in colleges and institutes

†2454. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of posts of professors are lying vacant in all the educational institutes and colleges in the country leading to total discontinuance of studies in a number of departments; and

(b) if so, the number of posts lying vacant as on date and by when Government proposes to fill up the vacant posts, the details thereof?

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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Autonomous Bodies established under a Central Act, a Provincial Act or a State Act and the onus of filling up of vacant teaching posts lies with them. Thus, data relating to vacant posts in various State Public and Private Universities is not maintained Centrally. As per the data available with the University Grants Commission (UGC), 1,334 teaching posts of professors in various UGC funded Central Universities are lying vacant as on 01.01.2017. To ensure regular filling up of vacant posts in the Central Universities, the following steps have been taken:—

- The UGC has issued Regulations on Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and Other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education, 2010. Para 12.2 of the Regulations mandates that all the sanctioned/approved posts in the University System shall be filled up on an urgent basis.
- In order to meet the situation arising out of shortage of teachers in universities and other teaching institutions and the consequent vacant positions therein, the age of superannuation for teachers in Central Educational Institutions has already been enhanced to sixty five years.
- The Central Universities are permitted to recruit *Ad-hoc*/Guest Faculty/ Re-employed/Contract Faculty against vacant positions, from time to time, depending upon their operational requirements to the extent of 10% as per UGC regulations.
- UGC has requested all Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities, State Universities and Deemed-to-be Universities in November, 2014 to make a serious effort to ensure that all vacant positions are filled by the university at the earliest. Filling up of teaching positions was also discussed in the Conference of Vice-Chancellors of the Central Universities held on 4th-5th February, 2015, Visitor's Conferences on 4th-6th November, 2015 and 16th-18th November, 2016 which were Chaired by the Hon'ble President.

Opening of new KVs

2455. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposals to open new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in various States especially in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the status of the proposals and by when new KVs would be opened there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Kendriya Vidyalaya

Sangathan (KVS) has informed that proposals for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) have been received from various States, which include 8 proposals from Kerala. 35 proposals have been found feasible as per the norms of KVS, which include 2 proposals from Kerala for opening of new KVs at (i) Nileshtar, (Distt. Kasaragod) and (ii) Konni, (Distt. Pathanamthitta).

Government has recently accorded approval for opening of 50 new KVs at various locations in the country as per approved norms of KVS. The proposals from the sponsoring agencies who fulfil the norms of KVS within a specified time-frame will be accorded priority on first-cum-first served basis. Administrative orders for opening of these new KVs would be issued by KVS only after the sponsoring authorities transfer the land in favour of KV concerned.

Appointment of director in IIMs

2456. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that till November, 2016, 13 out of 20 Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) were functioning without full time directors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for the lack of full time directors;

(d) the impact of this on the functioning of IIMs and whether this is hurting the reputations of these premier institutions; and

(e) the steps taken to appoint full time directors and by when all the appointments would be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) The posts of Director in the following Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) were vacant till November, 2016:—

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. IIM Bangalore | 8. IIM Amritsar |
| 2. IIM Kozhikode | 9. IIM Sirmaur |
| 3. IIM Rohtak | 10. IIM Bodh Gaya |
| 4. IIM Ranchi | 11. IIM Sambalpur |
| 5. IIM Raipur | 12. IIM Nagpur |
| 6. IIM Udaipur | 13. IIM Visakhapatnam |
| 7. IIM Tiruchirappalli | 14. IIM Jammu. |

(c) The appointment of Directors in IIMs is made as per process in terms of DoPT's guidelines and it took time to complete the process.

(d) There was no impact on the functioning of IIMs as the Directors of the mentor institutes were looking after the seven new IIMs (IIM Amritsar, IIM Sirmaur, IIM Bodh Gaya, IIM Sambalpur, IIM Nagpur, IIM Visakhapatnam and IIM Jammu), till the appointment of regular Director. For other IIMs, the tenure of the outgoing Director had been extended or the senior most Professor of the Institute was given additional charge of the post of Director. Hence, the functioning of IIMs was taken care of by the well established and experienced administrators/academicians.

(e) The appointment of Directors in 9 IIMs (IIM Sambalpur, IIM Nagpur, IIM Sirmaur, IIM Visakhapatnam, IIM Rohtak, IIM Raipur, IIM Ranchi, IIM Tiruchirappalli and IIM Bangalore) have been made on 10.02.2017. In the case of five IIMs, namely IIM Amritsar, IIM Jammu, IIM Udaipur, IIM Kozhikode and IIM Bodh Gaya, the appointment of Directors is underway.

Objectives of technical and vocational education

2457. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the objectives set out with regard to technical/tertiary education and training and vocational education have been met across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the number of beneficiaries and the budget allocation made for the same during the above period; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure that targets set out under the programme are achieved and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) through the University Grants Commission (UGC) and the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) is ensuring that the objectives set out with regard to technical/tertiary education and training and vocational education are being met throughout the country. The major Schemes of the AICTE in vocational education are Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana by Technical Institutes (PMKVY-TI), Community College, National Employability Enhancement Mission (NEEM) and Employability Enhancement Training Programme (EETP). The number of Institutions that have been approved by the AICTE has also increased in the last three years and the current year, the details of which are as under:—

Academic Year	No. of Institutions	No. of students enrolled	Budget released (In crore)
2013-14	6,220	17,82,160	370.00
2014-15	6,379	17,21,604	320.00
2015-16	6,431	15,96,469	470.00
2016-17	6,466	Not yet finalized	480.00

(d) Several steps have been initiated by the Government through the AICTE and the UGC for promoting vocational education in the country. This is an ongoing process; however, the Government ensures effective implementation of the aforesaid Schemes through release of adequate funds, regular monitoring and timely interventions, as and when needed. The status of these Schemes is given in the Statement.

Statement*The status of schemes run by AICTE*

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Academic Year 2013-14		Academic Year 2014-15		Academic Year 2015-16		Academic Year 2016-17	
		Budget Released (In crore)	No. of Beneficiary	Budget Released (In crore)	No. of Beneficiary	Budget Released (In crore)	No. of Beneficiary	Budget Released (In crore)	No. of Beneficiary (upto Feb. 2017)
1.	Scheme of Community College under Pilot Project	6.06	12,300	35.89	16,823	33.36	12,570	17.07	5475
2.	Colleges and Universities under NVEQF through UGC (B.Voc)	-	-	80.64	6,173	31.37	3,122	6.00	-
3.	Employability Enhancement Training Programme (EETP)		15,000	14.54	22,578	22.55	14,780	-	-
4.	National Employability Enhancement Mission (NEEM)	-	2,000	-	2,756	-	7,773	-	23,156
5.	PMKVY by Technical Institutes (Scheme is launched in October, 2016)	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	47.50	30,037
6.	Community Development Through Polytechnics (CDTP)		2,00,015		1,99,025		1,88,790		1,16,196
7.	Apprenticeship Programme		1,01,500		1,21,800		1,30,146		1,02,967
	GRAND TOTAL		3,30,815		3,69,155		3,63,524		2,77,831

Bridging gender and social category gaps under SSA

2458. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether bridging gender and social category gaps in elementary education is one of the goals of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has been successful in bridging the said gap and if so, the details thereof including the measures taken by Government in this direction;

(c) whether Government has identified Special Focus Districts and if so, the areas identified in the States; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the position so far with regard to education of girls and children belonging to disadvantaged groups in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Bridging gender and social category gaps in elementary education is one of the major goals of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). Consequently, SSA attempts to reach out to girls and children belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), Muslims and other marginalised communities. SSA has also given attention to urban deprived children, children affected by periodic migration, and children living in remote and scattered habitations.

Under the SSA, the districts with high concentration of population of SCs, STs and Muslims have been identified as Special Focus Districts (SFDs). The criteria for identifying the SFDs in case of SCs and STs is a population of 25% and above, while for Muslims, it is 20% and above population. SFDs also include 121 districts identified by Ministry of Minority Affairs to monitor implementation of SSA as part of Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme and 88 districts identified by Ministry of Home Affairs as districts affected with Left Wing Extremism (LWE).

Through the interventions made under SSA in SFDs, at the national level the enrolment share of SC children as per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), 2015-16, at primary and upper primary level is 19.94% and 19.49% respectively, whereas their share in population is 16.6% (as per Census 2011). Similarly, the enrolment share of ST children at primary and upper primary level as per UDISE 2015-16, is 10.64% and 9.81% respectively, whereas their share in population is 8.6% (as per Census 2011). The enrolment of girls also shows considerable improvement over the years and it increased to 48.21% in 2015-16 from 47.79% in 2005-06 at primary level and at upper primary level it increased to

48.63% in 2015-16 from 48.20% in 2005-06. Participation of students at school has an impact on their learning outcomes. Four rounds of National Achievement Surveys (NAS) have been conducted so far by the National Council of Educational Research and Training for class V whereas three rounds have been conducted for classes III and VIII. As per the findings of the surveys of Round 4 for class V and Round 3 for class III and VIII, the SC/ST children have performed better than the national average in Language, Maths, Science and Social Science, in many of the States.

(c) A total of 323 districts under one or more of the above categories have been identified as SFDs under SSA.

(d) Under SSA, since its inception upto 31.12.2016, 99365 primary schools, 62670 upper primary schools and 954621 additional classrooms have been constructed in SFDs. Besides, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) has played an important role in furthering the goal of girls' education in educationally backward blocks of the country. A total of 330 KGBVs, which are upper primary residential schools for girls, have been sanctioned in the SC SFDs, out of which 329 are operational. Similarly, 508 KGBVs have been sanctioned in ST SFDs, out of which 507 are operational. In SC SFDs, 4 residential schools and 2 hostels have been sanctioned. In ST SFDs, 110 residential schools and 200 hostels have been sanctioned. In LWE SFDs, 71 residential schools, 101 hostels and 913 KGBVs have been sanctioned.

Funds to Punjab under SSA

2459. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds released under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to Punjab in the current financial year;

(b) whether it is a fact that school teachers under the scheme have been working without salary since October, 2016 in the State and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure timely delivery of funds and smooth operation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), an amount of ₹ 270.86 crore has been released to Punjab in the current financial year.

(b) and (c) SSA has been designated as the vehicle for implementing the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. The

outlay or estimates of expenditure to States and UTs in terms of Section 7(2) of the RTE Act are made by the Project Approval Board based on their Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme, which includes the share of both the Centre and State. The approved outlay is apportioned between Central and State share as per the existing funds sharing pattern of 60:40 (90:10 for North-Eastern States and 3 Himalayan States). 100% Central share is provided to Union Territories. The releases of due Central share are made in different installments subject to, amongst other things, the availability of budgetary resources at the Budget Estimate/Revised Estimate stage. Under the SSA Programme, budgetary support is provided towards implementation of the different components of the Scheme including the payment of teacher salary etc.

With the acceptance of the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission by the Government of India, the devolution of funds to the States has increased from 32% to 42% of the net Union Tax Receipts. With the enhanced devolution of funds, States have been advised to allocate more funds to SSA so as to carry out the functions and responsibilities conferred upon the States by Section 7(5) of the RTE Act, 2009.

Proposals pending for Central Universities

†2460. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals received from States for establishing Central Universities are pending with Government;

(b) if so, names of the States from which proposals have been received, the details thereof along with names of the Universities and by when Government is likely to give approval to these Universities; and

(c) if not, whether Government would accept such proposals from State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) At present there is no proposal to establish new Central Universities in the country. However, the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act 2014 envisages establishment of one Central Tribal University each in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and one Central University in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Plans. Further, the Prime Minister announced a package for Bihar on 18.8.2015 which

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

includes establishment of a Central University near Bhagalpur at the historic site of Vikramshila University.

During Twelfth Plan (2012-17) as approved by National Development Council (NDC) the thrust is on consolidation of the higher education system. Expansion would be mainly done by scaling up capacity of the existing institutions in place of setting up new institutions. The Central Government has launched Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) on cost sharing basis to assist States to open new institutions.

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.

Facilities in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas

†2461. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for each student per day under meals-refreshment head at Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs);

(b) the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country having concrete made academic blocks and the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas having arrangement of safe drinking water; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Ranti falling under Madhubani district of Bihar runs its classes under asbestos roofs and lacks the facility of safe drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS), which administers the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs), has informed that the amount towards meals etc. for the students of JNVs is earmarked on an annual basis for 9 months. The annual amount allocated per student for JNVs at locations other than hard and difficult areas is ₹ 12420/- (@ ₹ 1380/- per student per month for 9 months) and for JNVs located at hard and difficult areas, it is ₹ 14490/- (@ ₹ 1610/- per student per month for 9 months). In addition, an amount of ₹ 307/- per child per month is provided for meeting the expenditure on fuel for cooking, cleaning/washing and wages for casual workers engaged in cooking.

(b) NVS has informed that as on date, 553 JNVs are functioning from their permanent campuses and that the buildings of these Vidyalayas, except at District

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Kinnaur (HP), have been constructed as per Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti norms, having concrete made pucca academic blocks. NVS has further informed that 41 JNVs are functioning from temporary accommodation provided by the respective State Governments. Out of these 41 JNVs, 27 JNVs have concrete made pucca academic blocks. All these 594 JNVs have facility of safe drinking water.

(c) NVS has informed that the class rooms at Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya at Ranti, District Madhubani, Bihar, have Asbestos Cement (AC) sheet roofing with pucca brick walls, and that safe drinking water is available at the Vidyalaya.

Indian Institute of Management Bill, 2017

2462. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ:

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved the Indian Institute of Management Bill, 2017 which aims at permitting IIMs to grant degrees rather than diplomas;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to declare the Indian Institutes of Management as institutes of national importance;

(c) whether the proposed Bill would also aim at providing complete autonomy to IIMs apart from accountability; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government has approved the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) Bill 2017 and has introduced it in the Lok Sabha on 9th February, 2017. The Bill aims to grant statutory status to Indian Institutes of Management to enable them to grant degrees to their students in the academic courses conducted by these institutes. The Bill also intends to ensure greater synergy and functional autonomy along with commensurate accountability in academic and financial matters.

Misleading advertisements by deemed to be universities

2463. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has put in any mechanism to monitor the advertisements of deemed to be universities across the country which, inspite of getting lower ranking,

projects itself as recipients of higher ranking by NAAC viz. A+, A++, etc.;

(b) if so, the details of mechanism in place to check the indulgence in malpractices particularly regarding their ratings; 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) National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) is a Accreditation Agency to assess and accredit Institutions of higher education including Deemed to be Universities in the country in the form of grades. It does not rank the institutions.

NAAC displays the list of accredited Institutions along with their grades and validity period on its website. NAAC has also put, on its website warning and cautionary notices that “Institutions accredited by NAAC, if found misleading or providing false information to misguide the public and students by projecting themselves as recipients of higher grading by NAAC and showing accredited Institutions even after the validity period is over, are liable to face stringent action by NAAC”. Further, to create public awareness, NAAC through articles and press releases has requested the stakeholders to ensure the authenticity and validity of the institutional grades by verifying the same from the NAAC website.

Apart from above, UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2016 provide that no Institution Deemed to be University shall issue or publish any false or misleading advertisement for inducing students for taking admission in the Institution. In case of violation of the Regulations, stringent action shall be taken by UGC against the Institutions.

Research and infrastructure in IITs and IIMs

2464. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would take steps to ensure that research and infrastructures are given a boost in IITs and IIMs in order to bring them at par with global standards; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Government is taking several measures to improve the ranking of the IITs by promoting research through initiatives like the IMPRINT India, Uchhatar Avishkar Yojana (UAY) and

Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN). Further initiatives like the e-shodh Sindhu, National Digital Library and SWAYAM have provided opportunity for Indian institutions to do better on global platform. The IIT Council has also approved the proposal to implement a host of measures for building world class laboratories, collaborative research, and global outreach for improving the ranking of the IITs. As regards IIMs, no specific grant is given to them, except for infrastructure and recurring grants to new IIMs in initial years. The grant so given is also used for research.

Admission for vocational courses in NIOS

2465. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data of admission in vocational courses in National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) NIOS is maintaining the database of learners enrolled in Vocational Courses. The details of enrollment during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Total Admissions
2013-14	27,008
2014-15	32,472
2015-16	30,990

The State-wise details are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of Vocational Admission 2013-14 to 2015-16

State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	246	230	50
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Assam	180	122	232
Bihar	985	849	823
Chandigarh	256	299	259
Chhattisgarh	492	502	486
Delhi	3574	4009	3917

State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Goa	7	0	0
Gujarat	567	755	747
Haryana	1417	1693	1624
Himachal Pradesh	708	1053	1022
Jammu and Kashmir	326	546	249
Jharkhand	490	352	601
Karnataka	448	426	462
Kerala	2015	2945	2109
Madhya Pradesh	1867	2058	2508
Maharashtra	124	410	282
Odisha	137	154	121
Puducherry	150	438	508
Punjab	709	1834	1250
Rajasthan	8123	8513	9128
Tamil Nadu	246	651	379
Uttar Pradesh	2698	3278	2960
Uttarakhand	327	434	328
West Bengal	876	868	893
Tripura	40	44	46
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
Manipur	0	8	0
Telangana	0	1	0
Nepal	0	0	6
TOTAL	27008	32472	30990

Students facing problems with English language

2466. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a majority of students from Government schools are facing problems with English language;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this lapse is creating further problems for their future studies; and

(c) if so, the manner in which Government is considering to tackle this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The Central Government through the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts periodic national surveys of learning achievement of children in grade III, V, and VIII in Government and Government aided schools in all States and UTs. Four rounds of National Achievement Survey (NAS) have been conducted so far for grade V and three rounds for classes III and VIII. These reveal improvement in learning achievement levels of pupils, in identified subjects from first round to fourth round. For the first time in 2015, NAS has been conducted at class X level, for the Government, Government aided and private schools. The survey reveals that the average score of students of Government school in English subject is lower than average score of students of Government Aided and Private schools.

32 States and UTs have introduced English language from class-1 and 4 States and UTs have introduced English from class-V. Under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Scheme, there is a provision for appointment of 1 Head Teacher and 5 Teachers (2 Language teacher, 1 Science teacher, 1 Social Science and 1 Math teacher) for every new/upgraded secondary school.

Further, during financial year 2016-17, programmes like UNNATI Project (English) in four States in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Sikkim and Uttarakhand, ELCOM Project (English) in Tamil Nadu and English lab for 5 Districts in Punjab have been approved to improve the skill of English language.

Fellowship scheme for IIT scholars

2467. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has finalized the fellowship scheme for IIT scholars;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether reservation in awarding fellowships is also followed and if so, the details thereof;

(d) to what extent this fellowship would help in tapping meritorious students going abroad in the absence of adequate research opportunities; and

(e) the students benefited from the above scholarship programme in Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (e) A Scheme called “Prime Minister Research Fellows and Promotion of Research and Innovation” presently under consideration of the Ministry, seeks to encourage bright students completing B.Tech in IITs/NITs or graduation in IISc and IISERs to register for direct Ph.D. programmes in IITs and IISc. The modalities for implementation are not yet finalized.

Democratic rights to university students

2468. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increasing tendency on the part of authorities to deny democratic rights to university students;

(b) whether denying them rights to hold an opinion and express it, is denial of constitutional rights to them since most of them are voters;

(c) if not, the manner in which Government justifies its stand; and

(d) the reasons for increasing trend of intolerance spreading in the university campuses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (d) No, Sir. Some isolated unfortunate incidents in the Universities have been reported which might have been observed due to different ideological convictions of students resulting in sloganeering and protests in groups. The UGC has issued guidelines on students entitlement during their course of study in a university and is available on UGC website (http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/4336926_StudentsEntitlementGuidelines.pdf). Regarding student unions, following orders of Hon’ble Supreme Court, the recommendations of the Lyngdoh Committee are being followed by colleges/universities. It is pertinent to mention here that Central Universities are autonomous institutions established under the respective Acts of Parliament and are competent to take action in the academic and administrative matters of the institutions, including students’ rights.

Girl specific scheme under RUSA

2469. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any girl specific special/exclusive component exists under the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) which was launched with the noble idea of achieving significant milestone in higher education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would give importance to set up higher education institutions in rural areas to provide education in the close vicinity of rural areas where sending girls to schools and colleges are still considered as taboo; 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) No, Sir. There is no girl specific component under Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA). However, the component of Equity Initiatives under the Scheme is aimed at promoting equity and equal opportunity in higher education. Under this component, States can seek Central support for gender sensitisation programmes, equal opportunity cells, etc.

(c) and (d) Education being in the concurrent list, the creation of new institutions is the responsibility of both Central Government and the State Governments. However, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) is being implemented by the Ministry of Human Resource Development with the aim of promoting access, equity and quality. The focus of the scheme is on serving the unserved and underserved areas. *Inter alia*, assistance is provided to States for creation of Model Degree Colleges (MDC) in Educationally Backward Districts and creation of New Colleges (Professional and Technical). The proposals for construction of new colleges have to be included in the State Higher Education Plans (SHEPs) which are prepared by the States after assessing the critical needs and gaps in the State's higher education system. State Governments can seek Central assistance under RUSA to set up new Colleges (Professional and Technical) and Model Degree Colleges and decide at their own level to dedicate these exclusively for girls. A total of 72 MDCs and 29 New Colleges (Professional and Technical) have been approved under RUSA till date.

Challenges of State universities in fulfilling criteria of API system

2470. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State universities are facing various challenges in maintaining quality and in fulfilling the criteria of Academic Performance Indicators (API) system; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken by the Ministry to resolve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) As a part of measures for the maintenance of standards in Higher Education, the University Grants

Commission (UGC) has introduced Academic Performance Indicators (API) to make the selection procedure of teachers and other academic staff in Universities and colleges transparent, objective and credible. API was notified by the UGC *vide* UGC (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education), Regulations, 2010. API scores are mandatory qualifying benchmarks for Career Advancement Scheme and for direct recruitment of teachers and other academic staff in Universities and Colleges.

Further, in order to simplify the API pattern this Ministry constituted a Committee on 24th of July, 2015 to examine the issues related to attracting and retaining talented and quality manpower in the teaching profession under the Chairmanship of Prof. Arun Nigavekar, former Chairman, UGC. Accordingly, the API pattern has further been modified by UGC (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education) (4th Amendment), Regulations, 2016 notified on 11th July, 2016.

Closure of courses in IITs

†2471. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to close down those branches or those courses in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) which have remained vacant;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to take any step in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) All Centrally Funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs), which are participating in the joint counseling have been asked to review the position of vacant seats in the last three years and to revise the number of seats in each discipline after considering employment opportunities, national requirements, available infrastructure and scope for future. New courses and disciplines may be introduced only after analyzing market opportunity, employability, and requirement of higher education/research/entrepreneurship. CFTIs may also consider closure of some disciplines or keep them in abeyance for a few years, after following the due process.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Budgetary allocations for education

2472. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has been following the norms suggested by Kothari Commission in spending six per cent of GDP for education and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Ministry of Finance has allocated only ₹ 23,500 crore when this Ministry's estimated demand was at ₹ 55,000 crore for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA) during 2017-18 and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has issued specific guidelines to States to spend more on education and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of spending on education in absolute terms and as percentage of GDP during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Kothari Commission (1964-66) had recommended that 6 per cent of GDP should be spent on education. The National Policy on Education, 1986, as modified in 1992, had laid down that investment on education be gradually increased to reach a level of 6% of National Income as early as possible.

Allocation of funds for education is made by the Government keeping in view *inter-se* priority of other sectors of the economy. However, the Government has accorded high priority to Education Sector. During Twelfth Five Year Plan, the Plan Outlay of Ministry of Human Resource Development is ₹ 4,53,728 crore (₹ 3,43,028 crore for the Department of School Education and Literacy and ₹ 1,10,700 crore for the Department of Higher Education) as compared to actual expenditure in Eleventh Five Year Plan which was ₹ 1,77,549.76 crore (₹ 1,37,902.94 crore for the Department of School Education and Literacy and ₹ 39,646.82 crore for the Department of Higher Education). This is an increase of about 2.56 times. This increase in Central Plan Outlay for Education Sector presents a determined effort on the part of the Central Government for raising Government expenditure on education.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Finance has allocated ₹ 23,500 crore whereas the Ministry's estimated demand was ₹ 55,000 crore for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during 2017-18. The outlay estimated under the scheme is as per the requirements of the States and UTs to fulfil the norms and standards laid down under Right of Children to free and compulsory education Act, 2009. With the devolution of more

funds to the States as recommended by the 14th Finance Commission, States have been advised to prioritise allocation of funds to education sector.

(d) Actual budget expenditure by the Ministry of Human Resource Development during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 is ₹ 71,321.51 crore, ₹ 68,874.89 crore and ₹ 67,239.15 crore respectively. As per publication 'Analysis of Budgeted Expenditure on Education-2015' of Ministry of Human Resource Development the Government, the public expenditure on education as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 is 3.98%, 4.35% and 4.44% respectively.

Reservation in institutes of higher education

†2473. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that SCs, STs and OBCs are not being given the benefit of reservation in teaching and management, in institutes of higher education like IITs, IIMs, IHMs etc. and universities;

(b) whether a large number of reserved posts are lying vacant there and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to effectively implement the provisions of reservation in institutes of higher education and universities; and

(d) if so, the dates on which Government has directed the institutes of higher education to fill up the vacant posts during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Admissions into Central Education Institutions (CEIs) including IITs, IIMs and IHM are regulated in accordance with Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006, provisions of which are complied with by all CEIs. As regards reservation for teaching positions, the same is done as per the standard reservation policy of the Government. All the CEIs make efforts to fill all the reserved posts by conducting special recruitment drive. However, due to non-availability of suitable candidates from these categories, some posts remain vacant. The shortage of teaching staff is adequately addressed by contract, research scholars, adjunct and visiting faculty. The CEIs have been taking measures to attract quality faculty, which include year-round open advertisements, invitation through search-cum-selection procedures to alumni/scientists/faculty, advertisements in international journals etc.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Government in exercise of the powers vested under section 20 (1) of the UGC Act, 1956, has directed the UGC to ensure effective implementation of the reservation policy in the Central Universities and those of institutions Deemed to be Universities receiving aid from the public funds except in Minority Institutions under Article 30 (1) of the Constitution. The UGC is also issuing various instructions from time to time to all the universities/institutions Deemed to be Universities (receiving grant in aid from the public fund) for (i) implementation of SC/ST/PWD/OBC reservation policy of the Government/UGC (ii) display of reservation roster on university website and (iii) filling up of remaining identified backlog reserved vacancies of these categories in teaching and non-teaching posts. The details in this regard of some CEIs are given in the Statement.

Statement*(A) Details regarding reselection in Institutes of higher education*

Student and Faculty Position (Category-wise) in IITs

(As on 01.10.2016)

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Student strength	Faculty position sanctioned by MHRD/as per norms of student strength	In position								Vacant	Vacancy %age	Student/Faculty ratio
				General	SC	ST	OBC	Visiting	Adjunct	On Contract	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	IIT Bombay	10186	995	604	4	0	7	33	52	0	700	295	30%	15 : 1
2.	IIT Delhi	8562	776	460	9	2	14	5	0	18	508	268	35%	17 : 1
3.	IIT Guwahati	5644	560	368	15	3	12	9	1	3	411	149	27%	14 : 1
4.	IIT Kanpur	6589	657	364	3	0	0	8	16	24	415	242	37%	16 : 1
5.	IIT Kharagpur	11125	1153	576	6	0	19	16	0	2	619	534	46%	18 : 1
6.	IIT Madras	9121	800	479	12	2	60	16	0	5	574	226	28%	16 : 1
7.	IIT Roorkee	7755	807	362	10	2	37	10	8	14	443	364	45%	18 : 1
8.	IIT BHU	5485	502	206	17	3	14	22	0	3	265	237	47%	21 : 1
TOTAL		64467	6250	3419	76	12	163	119	77	69	3935	2315	37%	16 : 1
9.	IIT Bhubaneswar	1243	170	81	2	0	7	15	0	6	111	59	35%	11 : 1
10.	IIT Gandhinagar	1228	120	67	0	0	3	18	3	16	107	13	11%	11 : 1
11.	IIT Hyderabad	2069	207	119	6	1	24	3	2	19	174	33	16%	12 : 1
12.	IIT Indore	1136	90	68	1	0	10	5	4	3	91	-1	-1%	12 : 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
13.	IIT Jodhpur	784	90	48	2	0	2	0	2	1	55	35	39%	14 : 1
14.	IIT Mandi	844	90	67	0	0	3	8	4	15	97	-7	-8%	9 : 1
15.	IIT Patna	1277	126	88	4	0	6	1	0	2	101	25	20%	13 : 1
16.	IIT Ropar	809	110	63	2	0	11	6	2	0	84	26	24%	10 : 1
TOTAL		9390	1003	601	17	1	66	56	17	62	820	183	18%	11 : 1
17.	IIT Tirupati	224	18	5	0	0	0	0	0	6	11	7	39%	20 : 1
18.	IIT Palakkad	220	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	5	28%	17 : 1
19.	IIT Jammu	82									0	0	not yet	### : 1
20.	IIT Bhilai	118									0	0	sanctioned	### : 1
21.	IIT Goa	86									0	0		### : 1
22.	IIT Dharwad	113									0	0		### : 1
23.	IIT (ISM) Dhanbad	7903	455	171	29	6	49	0	9	29	293	162	36%	27 : 1
TOTAL		8746	491	176	29	6	49	0	9	48	317	174	35%	28 : 1
GRAND TOTAL		82603	7744	4196	122	19	278	175	103	179	5072	2672	35%	16 : 1
Total %age				2.41%	0.37%	5.48%								

Remarks : (1) The Institutes are engaging faculty on contract and visiting faculty to tide over the shortages. Minimum qualification for faculty recruitment in IITs is a Ph.D. and there is acute shortage of Ph.D. holders who prefer to take up teaching profession in IITs, hence there is shortage of faculty.

(2) Arising of vacancies and filling up thereof is a continuous process. The IITs plan suitable strategies to attract and retain quality faculty members which *inter alia* include year-round open advertisements, holding of selection committee meetings through video conferencing, invitation to alumni, scientists, faculty from India and abroad to reach out to potential candidates, advertisements in international journals to attract the attention of professionals abroad, introducing outstanding young faculty awards, etc. Further, Government has decided to allow faculty working under the Central Government or Central Autonomous Bodies, to join the newly set up Central Education Institutes on long-term deputation, for a period of ten years. The Institutes are also allowed to appoint Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) to permanent faculty positions.

: Not yet sanctioned

(B) Details of Faculty in respect of NITs

Faculty strength (2016-17)

(As on 16.11.2016)

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Student strength	Faculty Strength position sanctioned by MHRD	In position											Total permanent +Temporary	Vacant against permanent faculty	Vacancy % age against permanent faculty	Student/ Faculty ratio	
				Permanent					Temporary										
				General	SC	ST	OBC	Total	Visiting	Adjunct	On	Trainee	Others	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1.	Agartala	3481	219	75	9	12	11	107	0	1	121	0	0	122	229	112	51.14	15	1
2.	Allahabad	5147	362	129	17	4	36	186	5	0	54	0	0	59	245	176	48.62	21	1
3.	Bhopal	5518	355	111	25	8	41	185	26		80	0	0	106	291	170	47.89	19	1
4.	Calicut	5639	483	141	18	5	26	190	0	0	0	0	131	131	321	293	60.66	18	1
5.	Durgapur	5148	285	131	19	0	21	171	0	0	15	4	0	19	190	114	40.00	27	1
6.	Hamirpur	3018	261	96	14	1	11	122		64	1	0	0	65	187	139	53.26	16	1
7.	Jaipur	5364	473	156	17	6	17	196	2	1	0	0	60	63	259	277	58.56	21	1
8.	Jalandhar	3616	288	90	9	0	4	103	0	0	133	0	0	133	236	185	64.24	15	1
9.	Jamshedpur	3182	246	87	4	0	0	91	0	1	93	0	0	94	185	155	63.01	17	1
10.	Kurukshetra	4911	298	134	17	5	25	181	0	0	101	0	0	101	282	117	39.26	17	1
11.	Nagpur	4352	335	161	17	2	31	211	2	25	0	2	0	29	240	124	37.01	18	1
12.	Patna	2968	173	84	15	1	36	136	0	8	14	0	0	22	158	37	21.39	19	1
13.	Raipur	4303	266	101	23	5	34	163	1	0	80	0	0	81	244	103	38.72	18	1
14.	Rourkela	5737	534	225	34	5	26	290	4	2	3	4	0	13	303	244	45.69	19	1
15.	Silchar	3266	202	105	15	7	21	148	0	0	37	2	0	39	187	54	26.73	17	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
16.	Srinagar	2588	198	81	0	0	0	81	2	0	67	0	0	69	150	117	59.09	17	1
17.	Surat	4631	296	114	20	12	28	174	0	0	0	0	79	79	253	122	41.22	18	1
18.	Surathkal	5437	375	167	28	5	42	242	0	2	8	0	63	73	315	133	35.47	17	1
19.	Tiruchirapalli	5772	393	149	29	6	35	219	12	5	78	8	0	103	322	174	44.27	18	1
20.	Warangal	5344	420	162	27	8	32	229	0	0	0	0	0	0	229	191	45.48	23	1
TOTAL (OLD NITs)		89422	6462	2499	357	92	477	3425	54	109	885	20	333	1401	4826	3037	47.00	19	1
21.	Goa	430	38	20	5	0	9	34	1	0	1	0	0	2	36	4	10.53	12	1
22.	Puducherry	420	38	18	1	0	5	24	0	0	8	0	0	8	32	14	36.84	13	1
23.	Delhi	638	50	15	0	0	0	15	0	0	24	0	0	24	39	35	70.00	16	1
24.	Uttarakhand	1035	70	34	3	0	15	52	0	0		13	19	32	84	18	25.71	12	1
25.	Mizoram	311	38	17	1	2	3	23	0	0	10	8	0	18	41	15	39.47	8	1
26.	Meghalaya	820	56	29	6	4	10	49	1	2	22	10	1	36	85	7	12.50	10	1
27.	Manipur	804	54	13	2	1	17	33	1	2	27	5	0	35	68	21	38.89	12	1
28.	Nagaland	354	38	20	1	7	5	33	3	1	5	0	0	9	42	5	13.16	8	1
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	817	53	25	2	3	5	35	8	0	16	1	4	29	64	18	33.96	13	1
30.	Sikkim	473	38	19	7	1	2	29	1	0	0	0	7	8	37	9	23.68	13	1
31.	Andhra Pradesh*	799	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	31	74	74	0	0.00	11	1
32.	IIST Shibpur	3630	277	169	25	1	9	204	38	16	22	0	8	84	288	0	0.00	13	1
TOTAL (NEW NITs)		10531	750	379	53	19	80	327	53	21	178	37	70	275	602	146	19.47	17	1
TOTAL (OLD+NEW NITs)		99953	7212	2878	410	111	557	3752	107	130	1063	57	403	1676	5428	3183	44.13	18	1

*NIT Andhra Pradesh is newly established NIT and its 1st academic session has been started from 2015-16 itself at present no regular staff is existing. The mentor institute of NIT Andhra Pradesh is NIT Warangal

(C) Details of Teaching position as on 31.03.2016 (Category-wise) indicating Sanctioned/Existing/Vacant positions in Central Universities

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the University	No. of Sanctioned Posts						No. of Existing Posts						No. of Vacant Posts					
			GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Professor																				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	19	3	2	0	0	24	13	0	1	0	0	14	6	3	1	0	0	10
2.	Assam	Assam University	34	4	2	0	1	41	22	1	0	0	1	24	12	3	2	0	0	17
3.	Assam	Tezpur University	41	8	4	0	1	54	37	1	1	0	0	39	4	7	3	0	1	15
4.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	17	3	1	0	1	22	9	1	0	0	0	10	8	2	1	0	1	12
5.	Bihar	Mahatma Gandhi Central University	16	3	1	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	3	1	0	0	20
6.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	46	8	4	0	0	58	15	1	1	0	0	17	31	7	3	0	0	41
7.	Delhi	University of Delhi	197	39	19	0	9	264	122	3	1	0	2	128	75	36	18	0	7	136
8.	Delhi	Jamia Millia Islamia	126	0	0	0	1	127	71	0	0	0	0	71	55	0	0	0	1	56
9.	Delhi	Jawaharlal Nehru University	149	27	13	0	8	197	102	9	0	0	2	113	47	18	13	0	6	84
10.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	16	3	1	0	1	21	7	1	0	0	0	8	9	2	1	0	1	13
11.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	20	3	1	0	1	25	1	0	0	0	0	1	19	3	1	0	1	24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	22	4	1	0	0	27	5	0	0	0	0	5	17	4	1	0	0	22
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	17	3	1	0	1	22	1	0	0	0	0	1	16	3	1	0	1	21
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Kashmir	17	3	1	0	0	21	6	0	0	0	0	6	11	3	1	0	0	15
15.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	19	3	1	0	0	23	7	0	0	0	0	7	12	3	1	0	0	16
16.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	20	0	0	0	0	20	6	0	0	0	0	6	14	0	0	0	0	14
17.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	17	3	1	0	0	21	5	0	0	0	0	5	12	3	1	0	0	16
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	39	7	4	0	1	51	5	1	0	0	0	6	34	6	4	0	1	45
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	26	4	2	0	2	34	9	1	0	0	0	10	17	3	2	0	2	24
20.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	15	2	1	0	0	18	10	1	0	0	0	11	5	1	1	0	0	7
21.	Manipur	Manipur University	30	5	2	1	0	38	14	1	0	0	0	15	16	4	2	1	0	23
22.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	83	6	3	0	1	93	53	1	1	0	0	55	30	5	2	0	1	38

200 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

23.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	42	5	0	0	0	47	27	0	0	0	0	27	15	5	0	0	0	20
24.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	37	5	2	0	1	45	12	0	1	0	0	13	25	5	1	0	1	32
25.	Odisha	Central University of Odisha	18	3	1	0	1	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	3	1	0	1	23
26.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	17	3	1	0	0	21	4	0	0	0	0	4	13	3	1	0	0	17
27.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	21	4	1	0	1	27	5	0	1	0	0	6	16	4	0	0	1	21
28.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	22	4	2	0	1	29	4	0	1	0	1	6	18	4	1	0	0	23
29.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	18	3	1	0	0	22	2	0	0	0	0	2	16	3	1	0	0	20
30.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	36	7	3	0	1	47	26	2	1	0	1	30	10	5	2	0	0	17
31.	Telangana	University of Hyderabad	90	8	8	0	2	108	58	2	0	0	0	60	32	6	8	0	2	48
32.	Telangana	The English and Foreign Languages University	25	5	2	0	0	32	17	2	1	0	0	20	8	3	1	0	0	12
33.	Tripura	Tripura University	36	7	3	0	0	46	7	0	0	0	0	7	29	7	3	0	0	39
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	193	0	0	0	0	193	121	0	0	0	0	121	72	0	0	0	0	72
35.	Uttar Pradesh	Banaras Hindu University	194	37	18	0	4	253	137	2	0	0	0	139	57	35	18	0	4	114

Written Answers to

[23 March, 2017]

Unstarred Questions 201

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
36.	Uttar Pradesh	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	22	4	1	0	0	27	9	0	0	0	0	9	13	4	1	0	0	18
37.	Uttar Pradesh	University of Allahabad	60	11	5	0	3	79	13	0	0	0	0	13	47	11	5	0	3	66
38.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	33	6	3	0	1	43	14	0	0	0	0	14	19	6	3	0	1	29
39.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	55	11	5	0	2	73	46	4	0	0	0	50	9	7	5	0	2	23
40.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	53	9	4	0	1	67	25	1	0	0	1	27	28	8	4	0	0	40
TOTAL			1958	273	125	1	46	2403	1047	35	10	0	8	1100	911	238	115	1	38	1303

Associate Professor

1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	34	5	2	0	0	41	23	4	1	0	0	28	11	1	1	0	0	13
2.	Assam	Assam University	92	9	4	0	1	106	83	5	2	0	1	91	9	4	2	0	0	15
3.	Assam	Tezpur University	55	11	6	0	4	76	46	6	1	0	1	54	9	5	5	0	3	22
4.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	32	6	3	0	2	43	18	0	0	0	0	18	14	6	3	0	2	25
5.	Bihar	Mahatma Gandhi Central University	31	6	3	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	6	3	0	0	40
6.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	84	16	8	0	0	108	34	2	0	0	0	36	50	14	8	0	0	72

7.	Delhi	University of Delhi	483	97	48	0	20	648	256	9	2	0	2	269	227	88	46	0	18	379
8.	Delhi	Jamia Millia Islamia	199	0	0	0	3	202	156	0	0	0	0	156	43	0	0	0	3	46
9.	Delhi	Jawaharlal Nehru University	279	51	24	0	12	366	217	17	3	0	2	239	62	34	21	0	10	127
10.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	32	6	3	0	1	42	7	0	0	0	0	7	25	6	3	0	1	35
11.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	38	7	3	0	2	50	4	0	0	0	0	4	34	7	3	0	2	46
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	42	7	3	0	1	53	9	1	1	0	0	11	33	6	2	0	1	42
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	31	6	3	0	2	42	1	0	0	0	0	1	30	6	3	0	2	41
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Kashmir	31	6	3	0	1	41	3	0	0	0	0	3	28	6	3	0	1	38
15.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	35	6	3	0	1	45	9	0	0	0	0	9	26	6	3	0	1	36
16.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	39	1	0	0	0	40	7	1	0	0	0	8	32	0	0	0	0	32
17.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	33	5	3	0	1	42	15	1	0	0	0	16	18	4	3	0	1	26
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	71	13	7	0	2	93	30	2	0	0	0	32	41	11	7	0	2	61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	47	9	4	0	2	62	17	1	0	0	0	18	30	8	4	0	2	44
20.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	12	2	1	0	0	15	11	2	0	0	0	13	1	0	1	0	0	2
21.	Manipur	Manipur University	64	11	6	5	1	87	40	4	3	0	0	47	24	7	3	5	1	40
22.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	130	10	6	0	1	147	85	1	5	0	0	91	45	9	1	0	1	56
23.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	65	5	3	0	1	74	48	3	1	0	0	52	17	2	2	0	1	22
24.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	54	5	2	0	1	62	41	1	2	0	0	44	13	4	0	0	1	18
25.	Odisha	Central University of Odisha	33	6	3	0	1	43	1	0	0	0	0	1	32	6	3	0	1	42
26.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	32	6	3	0	1	42	18	0	0	0	0	18	14	6	3	0	1	24
27.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	42	7	3	0	1	53	20	0	0	0	0	20	22	7	3	0	1	33
28.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	52	10	4	0	2	68	30	2	0	0	0	32	22	8	4	0	2	36
29.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	37	7	4	0	0	48	7	0	0	0	0	7	30	7	4	0	0	41
30.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	66	13	6	0	3	88	48	0	0	0	2	50	18	13	6	0	1	38

31.	Telangana	University of Hyderabad	171	37	17	0	4	229	158	10	1	0	1	170	13	27	16	0	3	59
32.	Telangana	The English and Foreign Languages University	46	8	4	0	2	60	32	5	0	0	1	38	14	3	4	0	1	22
33.	Tripura	Tripura University	52	10	5	0	2	69	25	2	1	0	0	28	27	8	4	0	2	41
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	384	0	0	0	0	384	262	0	0	0	0	262	122	0	0	0	0	122
35.	Uttar Pradesh	Banaras Hindu University	404	76	37	0	11	528	327	13	1	0	0	341	77	63	36	0	11	187
36.	Uttar Pradesh	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	38	8	3	0	0	49	32	4	0	0	0	36	6	4	3	0	0	13
37.	Uttar Pradesh	University of Allahabad	150	30	15	0	6	201	44	1	0	0	1	46	106	29	15	0	5	155
38.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna. Garhwal University	63	12	6	0	3	84	32	2	0	0	1	35	31	10	6	0	2	49
39.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	118	23	11	0	4	156	102	12	2	0	0	116	16	11	9	0	4	40
40.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	109	21	10	0	4	144	83	15	0	0	3	101	26	6	10	0	1	43
TOTAL			3810	574	279	5	103	4771	2381	126	26	0	15	2548	1429	448	253	5	88	2223
Assistant Professor																				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	64	8	22	23	2	119	60	7	22	23	1	113	4	1	0	0	1	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
2.	Assam	Assam University	171	30	15	34	2	252	153	29	15	34	2	233	18	1	0	0	0	19
3.	Assam	Tezpur University	71	23	11	41	4	150	66	17	11	31	1	126	5	6	0	10	3	24
4.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	46	13	6	20	3	88	44	9	4	19	2	78	2	4	2	1	1	10
5.	Bihar	Mahatma Gandhi Central University	38	12	6	22	2	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	12	6	22	2	80
6.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	130	40	19	72	8	269	92	24	11	45	1	173	38	16	8	27	7	96
7.	Delhi	University of Delhi	379	119	59	214	23	794	295	56	25	42	17	435	84	63	34	172	6	359
8.	Delhi	Jamia Millia Islamia	407	67	20	0	10	504	355	67	20	0	6	448	52	0	0	0	4	56
9.	Delhi	Jawaharlal Nehru University	217	44	19	44	13	337	176	33	13	30	7	259	41	11	6	14	6	78
10.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	41	12	6	22	3	84	22	5	4	11	2	44	19	7	2	11	1	40
11.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	48	15	7	27	3	100	22	5	2	13	1	43	26	10	5	14	2	57
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	53	16	8	28	3	108	26	10	3	9	3	51	27	6	5	19	0	57
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	41	12	6	22	3	84	25	5	2	11	1	44	16	7	4	11	2	40

14.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Kashmir	45	13	6	24	2	90	22	5	3	7	0	37	23	8	3	17	2	53
15.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	48	15	7	26	3	99	38	10	4	20	1	73	10	5	3	6	2	26
16.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	64	5	2	9	0	80	22	5	2	9	0	38	42	0	0	0	0	42
17.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	42	12	6	22	2	84	32	8	3	16	0	59	10	4	3	6	2	25
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	87	28	14	50	6	185	116	43	7	42	2	210	-29	-15	7	8	4	-25
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	64	19	9	35	4	131	34	12	4	21	0	71	30	7	5	14	4	60
20.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	35	11	5	18	3	72	27	8	2	14	2	53	8	3	3	4	1	19
21.	Manipur	Manipur University	135	17	9	25	3	189	140	15	10	7	0	172	-5	2	-1	18	3	17
22.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	141	25	16	21	2	205	132	21	15	19	1	188	9	4	1	2	1	17
23.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	178	28	19	33	3	261	163	26	19	28	3	239	15	2	0	5	0	22
24.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	100	15	7	21	3	146	91	9	11	5	0	116	9	6	-4	16	3	30
25.	Odisha	Central University of Odisha	44	13	6	23	2	88	10	2	1	3	1	17	34	11	5	20	1	71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
26.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	42	12	6	22	2	84	33	10	2	15	1	61	9	2	4	7	1	23
27.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	52	16	8	28	4	108	41	10	6	18	1	76	11	6	2	10	3	32
28.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	57	17	8	31	3	116	51	12	6	26	2	97	6	5	2	5	1	19
29.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	48	14	7	26	1	96	11	5	1	5	1	23	37	9	6	21	0	73
30.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	138	37	18	49	7	249	130	28	13	45	7	223	8	9	5	4	0	26
31.	Telangana	University of Hyderabad	132	34	14	33	6	219	103	26	10	17	5	161	29	8	4	16	1	58
32.	Telangana	The English and Foreign Languages University	81	20	13	30	2	146	68	18	13	20	0	119	13	2	0	10	2	27
33.	Tripura	Tripura University	83	22	18	36	4	163	67	13	15	24	2	121	16	9	3	12	2	42
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	1035	0	0	0	0	1035	864	0	0	0	0	864	171	0	0	0	0	171
35.	Uttar Pradesh	Banaras Hindu University	570	167	84	301	17	1139	616	126	48	102	7	899	-46	41	36	199	10	240
36.	Uttar Pradesh	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	52	15	6	26	0	99	39	11	5	18	0	73	13	4	1	8	0	26

208 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

37.	Uttar Pradesh	University of Allahabad	275	85	42	154	16	572	185	24	8	36	1	254	90	61	34	118	15	318
38.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	162	51	25	92	11	341	195	16	4	19	3	237	-33	35	21	73	8	104
39.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	291	62	31	25	12	421	224	55	26	54	4	363	67	7	5	-29	8	58
40.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	161	41	20	46	10	278	142	33	17	34	9	235	19	8	3	12	1	43
TOTAL			5868	1205	610	1775	207	9665	4932	818	387	892	97	7126	936	387	223	883	110	2539

Response to vocational courses under CBSE

2474. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of responses to vocational courses under the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) across the country, particularly in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) whether Government would consider making these vocational courses attractive enough if the responses are poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) At present 1400 Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) affiliated school are offering 13 Vocational courses at Secondary level under National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) Scheme with an enrolment of 1,68,000 students. Similarly, 800 schools are offering 29 skill based courses at Senior Secondary Level with an enrolment of 17,700 students. In Telangana and Andhara Pradesh 23 Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) affiliated schools are offering vocational courses with an enrollment of 1600 students.

CBSE, offers vocational subjects as sixth additional subject at secondary level (classless IX and X) and as elective/additional subject at Senior Secondary Level. A special provision has been made to make the vocational subject attractive wherein if a student fails in any of the three main academic subjects (*i.e.* Science, Mathematics, Social Science) and pass in vocational subject then marks of failed subject is replaced by vocational subject and result of Class X is computed accordingly.

Improvement and promotion of open universities

2475. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the number of open universities in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of courses which are in high demand in such universities; and

(c) the details of the steps being taken by Government to improve and promote such universities to facilitate increased enrolment for higher studies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) As per the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), there are fifteen (15) Universities in the Open and Distance Learning (ODL) field in the country (14

State Open Universities + One Central University-Indira Gandhi National Open University). The State-wise list of the Open Universities is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) These Universities are running various programmes/courses in the areas of Arts, Science, Commerce and education fields at PG/Degree/PG Diploma/Diploma/Certificate levels.

(c) The UGC takes various measures including sanctioning of the Plan grants in the matter.

Statement

Details of Open Universities in the country

Sl. No.	State	Name of University	State University/Central University
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	Krishna Kanta Handique State Open University	State University
2.	Bihar	Nalanda Open University	State University
3.	Chhattisgarh	Pt. Sunderlal Sharma Open University	State University
4.	Delhi	Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)	Central University
5.	Gujarat	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University	State University
6.	Karnataka	Karnataka State Open University	State University (Recognition upto academic session 2012-13 only by UGC)
7.	Madhya Pradesh	M. P. Bhoj (Open) University	State University
8.	Maharashtra	Yashwant Rao Chavan Maharashtra Open University	State University
9.	Odisha	Odisha State Open University	State University
10.	Rajasthan	Vardhman Mahaveer Open University	State University
11.	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Open University	State University
12.	Telangana	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Open University	State University

1	2	3	4
13.	Uttar Pradesh	U.P. Rajarshi Tandon Open University	State University
14.	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand Open University, Haldwani	State University
15.	West Bengal	Netaji Subhash Open University	State University

Framework plan of RMSA

†2476. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the concept of education till higher secondary level was mentioned in the framework plan of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA); and

(b) if so, the reasons for not including higher secondary education under RMSA till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) launched in 2009 envisages universalizing access to secondary schools by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance (5 kilometer) of every habitation and a higher secondary school within a reasonable distance (7-10 kilometer). The RMSA framework envisaged to cover both secondary and higher secondary schools. However, when the Scheme was launched in 2009-10, it was decided to implement it in a phased manner, the first phase was designed to make good quality secondary education available to young persons in the age group of 14-15 years. However, higher secondary schools are being covered under the other components of integrated RMSA, *i.e.* Information Communication Technology in Schools, Girls Hostels, Vocational Education and Inclusive Education of the Disabled at Secondary Stage.

Honorarium for graduate teachers

†2477. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether there is a need to provide ₹ 9,000/- per month per teacher as honorarium to graduate teachers in place of ₹ 6,000/- per month per teacher from the point of view of educational quality from the year 2008-09?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): The recruitment, service conditions,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

deployment and salary of teachers are in the domain of the State Governments and UT Administrations. The Central Government through the flagship programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) at elementary level provides assistance to the State Governments and UTs for additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil Teacher Ratio as per the prescribed norms of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

Hurdles in CBFC

2478. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to simplify the procedure for getting CBFC certificates;

(b) whether Government would take any measures to remove intermediaries/agents in CBFC; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) certifies films in accordance with Cinematograph Act, 1952 and the Rules and the Guidelines made thereunder. CBFC is in an advanced stage of setting up the online film certification system which is likely to be made operational very soon. The online system is user friendly and will be accessible to all the applicants. There is no role for intermediaries/agents in the existing as well as new online certification system.

System for safeguarding films and non-film heritages

2479. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any system for safeguarding films and non-film heritages;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of money spent on this during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) National Film Archive of India (NFAI) was established in the year 1964 with the objective to trace, acquire, and preserve the filmic material which is part of our heritage. NFAI has temperature and humidity controlled vaults for storage and preservation of film

reels. The non-filmic ancillary material, such as photographs, song booklets, posters, films magazines, etc. are stored under temperature controlled environment. So far a total of about 1,32,000 film reels have been acquired and the work of assessment, preventive conservation and restoration has been started under a mission mode project namely “National Film Heritage Mission (NFHM)” to restore, digitize and archive films and filmic material through NFAI. The scheme is to be implemented from 2014-15 to 2020-21 with total outlay of ₹ 597.41 crore. Some of the major objectives of NFHM are as under:—

- (i) To undertake film conservation assessment.
 - (ii) Preventive conservation of film reels.
 - (iii) Picture and sound restoration of landmark feature films and short films.
 - (iv) Digitization of feature films and short films.
 - (v) Construction of archival and preservation facilities for material restored under NFHM.
 - (vi) Conducting training workshops and courses in field of conservation, preservation and archiving.
- (c) The detail of expenditure incurred by NFAI in this regard during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Expenditure incurred (In crore)
2014-15	16.20
2015-16	10.80
2016-17	12.66 (till date)

News broadcast through private FM channels

2480. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has deposed in the Supreme Court that allowing news content to be broadcast through private FM channels poses a threat to national security as there is no way to monitor the news content that private FM channels and NGO-operated community radio services would broadcast;

(b) whether media giants are allowed to disseminate news *via* newspapers and TV channels owned by them, exercising self-restraint over their media content; and

(c) if so, the Government's comments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) The Government had deposed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court that Community Radio Stations (CRS) operators and Private FM Radio stations may not be allowed to broadcast news and current affairs programmes due to following reasons:—

- (i) Broadcasting of news by these stations may pose a possible security risk as there is no mechanism to monitor the contents of the news bulletins of every such station.
- (ii) CRS stations are run mainly by NGO/other small organizations and private operators, several anti-national/radical elements within the country can misuse it for propagating their own agenda.
- (iii) Community radio stations also air programmes involving chats with NRI/the local population settled abroad. These stations may be exploited by foreign radical organizations to broadcast fabricated/radical views of some of these NRIs, as due to paucity of funds, the radio stations would not be able to afford authentic news sources.

There is no pre-censorship by the Government of India in the print media sector. The Government in pursuance of its policy to uphold the freedom of press, does not exercise any control on the content in print media. However, the Press Council of India, a statutory autonomous body has been set up under the Press Council Act, 1978, to maintain and improve the standards of newspaper and news agencies in India and also to inculcate principles of self-regulation among the press.

In so far private satellite TV channels are concerned, programmes including news telecast on such TV news channels are required to adhere to the Programme Code prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 framed thereunder. Although the Act does not provide for pre-censorship of any programme telecast on such TV channels it prescribes that all programmes should be in conformity with the prescribed Programme Code enshrined in the said Act and the rules framed thereunder.

As part of the self-regulation mechanism, News Broadcasters Association (NBA) has set up News Broadcasting Standard Authority (NBSA) in 2008 to consider complaints against or in respect of broadcasters relating to content of any news and current affairs telecast on TV channels and it has formulated a Code of Ethics and Broadcasting Standards covering a wide range of principles to self-regulate news broadcasting.

News broadcasting in FM radio channels

2481. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has received any representations to give permission to broadcast news in FM channels;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has objected to such requests and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Representations have been received from some private FM radio broadcasters regarding carriage of news of All India Radio (AIR). As per clause 11.1 of the FM Ph-III Policy guidelines, permission holders are permitted to carry the news bulletins of AIR in exactly same format (unaltered) on such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed with Prasar Bharati.

Modernisation of AIR and Doordarshan

†2482. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has modernised All India Radio and Doordarshan to make them popular;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent of improvement in effectiveness and quality of broadcast after their modernisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that as far as All India Radio is concerned, AIR has carried out modernisation and technological upgradation of its network (approved under Eleventh Plan). Details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

In addition to above, schemes for modernisation and technological upgradation of its network have also been undertaken under Twelfth Plan. Details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

It is also mentioned that 31 channels of All India Radio are available on Doordarshan's DTH platform (DD Free Dish), which can be received by using set top box throughout the country. In addition to this, 13 popular channels of All India Radio can also be received through internet by browsing AIR's website <allindiaradio.gov.in> and by downloading suitable apps on iOS/Android/Windows based mobile phones.

As regards Doordarshan, it is a constant endeavor of Doordarshan to modernise its channels by reviewing and improving content and quality of programmes. Modernisation plan covers a broad spectrum, which, *inter alia*, includes digitalization; adoption of new technologies at par with international standards; replacement of old/ageing equipment and upgradation, etc. Details are given in Statement-III (See below).

(c) As far as AIR is concerned, the programme production quality and broadcast quality of AIR has been improved after modernisation and technological upgradation works. The reach of FM coverage has also increased and presently available to about 47% of total population. It is further targeted to 60% of the population after implementation of Twelfth Plan Scheme. FM Broadcast for Vividh Bharati Service in all 4 Metro Cities has also been started. Some of the key aspects of modernisation and technological upgradation are as under:—

- AIR has replaced its outlived 36 MW/SW transmitters by new solid state transmitter (DRM) which are capable to broadcast in digital form also. The coverage areas and quality of broadcast of these transmitters have been restored. Additionally, 6 nos. of High Power Transmitters, providing coverage in LWE affected areas have also been approved for replacement by new solid-state digital ready transmitter.
- AIR has already digitized its 98 AIR studios by replacing production/reproduction equipment and by installing computer based recording systems. This has improved production and reproduction quality of programmes and increased storage capacity. Additionally, 29 Studios have been approved for digitization under Twelfth Plan.
- 34 old FM transmitters have been replaced by new FM transmitters and another 77 old FM transmitters have also been approved for replacement.
- 6 nos. 1 kW MW transmitters have been replaced by FM transmitters and another 6 nos. of 1 kW MW transmitters have also been approved for replacement by FM transmitters.
- 127 new state of art technology Microwave link (for sending programme from studio to transmitter) have also been approved.

As regards Doordarshan, the technical quality of DD channels has been enhanced. Packaging of the shows and promos has been improved creatively to give a distinct look and feel to DD Channels. Publicity is given widely through various channels of Doordarshan and social media through its Web page, Twitter accounts and Facebook page.

Professional assistance is also taken as and when required. Capital assets are procured for improving the facilities in studios and programmes are regularly reviewed to improve channel standards.

Statement-I

*Details of modernisation/technological upgradation work in AIR
(approved under Eleventh Plan)*

Sl. No.	Schemes/Projects undertaken	No. of Places
(A)	Expansion of FM Services	
1.	North East Special Package	
1.1	New FM stations with 1 KW FM Transmitter	19
1.2	Installation of 5 kW FM Transmitter at Silchar	1
1.3	Installation of 10 kW FM Transmitter at Gangtok	1
1.4	Installation of 10 kW FM Transmitter at Kohima	1
1.5	Replacement of 1000 kW MW transmitter at Chinsurah (Kolkata) by new state of art solid-state MW transmitter	1
1.6	Up-gradation of 1 kW MW by 10 kW MW Transmitter at Kavarati	1
1.7	Setting up of 100 W FM Transmitter	100
2.	Jammu and Kashmir Special Package	
2.1	Installation of 100 Watt FM Transmitter	4
2.2	Setting up of 10 kW FM Transmitters	4
3.	Expansion of FM Services under New Scheme of Eleventh Plan	
3.1	Installation of 20 kW FM Transmitter	4
3.2	Installation of 10 kW FM Transmitter	7
3.3	Installation of 5 kW FM Transmitter	12
3.4	Installation of 1 kW FM Transmitter	12
3.5	Installation of 100 W FM Transmitter	100

Sl. No.	Schemes/Projects undertaken	No. of Places
4.	Replacement FM Transmitters	
4.1	Replacement of 10 kW FM Transmitter	7
4.2	Replacement of 6 kW FM Transmitter	27
4.3	Up-gradation of 1 kW MW Transmitter by 10 kW FM Transmitter	6
(B)	Replacement of old MW Transmitter by new state of art solid-State MW transmitter	
B.1	Replacement of 1000 kW MW Transmitter at Rajkot	1
B.2	Replacement of 300 kW MW Transmitter	6
B.3	Replacement of 200 kW MW Transmitter	9
B.4	Replacement of 100 kW MW Transmitter	10
B.5	Replacement of 20 kW MW Transmitter	5
B.6	Upgradation of 10 kW MW Transmitter by 20 kW MW Transmitter (Tawang)	1
B.7	Upgradation of 100 kW MW Transmitter by 200 kW FM Transmitter (Itanagar)	1
B.8	Upgradation of 10 kW MW Transmitter by 100 kW MW Transmitter (Passighat)	1
(C)	Replacement of old SW Transmitter by new state of art solid-State SW Transmitter	
C.1	Replacement of 500 kW SW Transmitter	1
C.2	Replacement of 100 kW SW Transmitter	2
(D)	Digitalization of Studios, Archives and RNUs	
D.1	Digitalization of Studios	98
D.2	Networking of Studio Centers-Centralized Content/Data Server with a Disaster Recovery System	98
D.3	Augmentation of Archival facility at Delhi	1
D.4	Creation of Regional Archival Centers at Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad	4
D.5	Automation of Regional News Units	44
D.6	Creation of Regional News Units	7
(E)	Digitalization of Connectivity	

Sl. No.	Schemes/Projects undertaken	No. of Places
E.1	Provision of C-band RNT	44
E.2	Provision of Digital Connectivity (STL)	35
E.3	Replacement Digital Connectivity (STL)	80
E.4	Upgradation of Analogue CES to Digital CES at Aizwal, Imphal, Kohima, and Agartala.	4
E.5	Provision of New CES (Captive Earth Station)	3
E.6	Augmentation of DTH channels at existing Centers	19
(G)	New Technology and R&D	
G.1	Multi-Media Broadcasting both in satellite mode and in terrestrial mode	18
G.2	Webcasting/Podcasting of important channels	13

Statement-II

Details of schemes undertaken for modernisation/technological upgradation works in AIR under Twelfth Plan

Sl. No.	Detail of modernisation/upgradation works	Total no. of project
1.	Setting up of 5/10 kW new FM Transmitters.	23
2.	Setting up of 20 kW new FM Transmitters at 4 Metro Cities for Vividh Bharati Services.	4
3.	Setting up of 100 W FM transmitters at existing LPTs/HPTs of Doordarshan.	100
4.	Upgradation/replacement of old FM Transmitters by new FM Transmitters.	77
5.	Replacement of 100/200 MW Transmitters by new solid state MW Transmitter in LWE affected areas.	6
6.	Upgradation/replacement of 1 kW MW. Transmitters by FM Transmitters.	6
7.	Digitisation of Studios and RNUs.	29
8.	Digitization of Connectivity.	24
9.	Augmentation of Training Facilities and strengthening of Research and Development.	2
10.	Setting up of Regional Archive Center at Guwahati.	1

Statement-III

Details of major projects taken up for Modernisation of Doordarshan as part of 12th Plan Schemes

Sl. No.	Projects
1.	Digitalization of Studios – 39 no.
2.	Digital High Power Transmitters (HPTs) – 63 no.
3.	High Definition Television (HDTV) Terrestrial Transmitters – 4 no.
4.	High Definition Television (HDTV) Studios – 4 no.
5.	Multi Camera Mobile Production Facility in HDTV format – 3 no.
6.	Replacement of High Power Transmitters (HPTs) – 15 no.
7.	Modernisation of 20 Studio Centres by way of replacement of old ageing equipment
8.	Replacement of old 100W Low Power Transmitters (LPTs) by 500W Automode LPTs (110 nos.)
9.	Upgradation of 18 existing Earth Stations
10.	New Earth Stations at 05 places
11.	Replacement of Digital Satellite News Gathering (DSNG) units at 6 places
12.	New Digital Satellite News Gathering (DSNG) units at 9 places

Fund to promote Indian cinema

2483. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has created a film promotion fund to promote Indian cinema in international film festivals;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the fund would provide financial assistance to create a buzz around films selected for an international film festival of repute or for India's official nomination to the Academy Awards under the foreign film category; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) The Ministry has decided to provide financial assistance to filmmakers whose films are selected in competition section of an international film festival of repute or are given India's official nomination for Academy Awards under Foreign Film Category.

Directorate of Film Festivals has been designated as the nodal agency for implementing this activity.

The Guidelines and procedure for this scheme has been published on the website of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting that is http://mib.nic.in/WriteReadData/documents/Film_Promotion_Fund_-_procedure.pdf.

Installation of FM transmitters along Indo-Nepal border

2484. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of High Power FM transmitters installed for strengthening FM coverage along the border areas during the last two years;

(b) the number and locations of 10 KW FM transmitters installed along Indo-Nepal border during that period; and

(c) the number of FM transmitters proposed to be installed along the border areas during the next two years along with the details of schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that All India Radio (AIR) has installed three numbers of High Power FM transmitters for strengthening FM coverage along the border areas during the last two years. The locations of these transmitters are at Kurseong (10 kW), Balurghat (10 kW) and Fazilka (20 kW).

(b) One High Power FM transmitter (10 kW) has been installed at Kurseong along Indo-Nepal border during the last two years.

(c) Details are given in the Statement (*See below*). In addition to this, there is an approved scheme for installation of 10 kW FM transmitters at 6 locations along Indo-Nepal Border in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

Statement

Details of FM transmitters along the border areas

Sl. No.	Place	State	Power of the FM Transmitters
1.	Anini/Namsai	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW
2.	Changlang	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW
3.	Khonsa	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW

Sl. No.	Place	State	Power of the FM Transmitters
4.	Dhubri	Assam	10 kW (As a replacement existing 6 kW FM Transmitter)
5.	Karimganj	Assam	1 kW
6.	Silchar	Assam	5 kW
7.	Green Ridge	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW
8.	Himbotingla	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW
9.	Nathatop	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW
10.	Naushera	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW
11.	Udhampur	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW
12.	Ukhrul	Manipur	1 kW
13.	Cherrapunji	Meghalaya	1 kW
14.	Tura	Meghalaya	5 kW
15.	Champhai	Mizoram	1 kW
16.	Tuipang	Mizoram	1 kW
17.	Phek	Nagaland	1 kW
18.	Amritsar	Punjab	20 kW
19.	Chauntan hill	Rajasthan	20 kW
20.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	1 kW
21.	Belonia	Tripura	10 kW (As a replacement existing 6 kW FM Transmitter)
22.	Longtherai	Tripura	5 kW
23.	Nutan Bazar	Tripura	1 kW
24.	Champawat	Uttarakhand	1 kW
25.	Darjeeling	West bengal	10 kW
26.	Coochbehar	West bengal	10 kW
27.	Krishnanagar	West bengal	10 kW

Impartial news about marginalised sections

2485. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the electronic and print media houses avoid hiring people from marginalized sections;

(b) whether it is also a fact that because of their less representation in media, there is an inherent bias against marginalized sections in media reports; and

(c) if so, what action, Government has taken to ensure proper representation as well as impartial news reporting with respect to marginalized sections of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) There is no such instance brought to the notice of the Ministry.

As per existing regulatory framework, all programmes and advertisements telecast on private satellite TV channels and transmitted/re-transmitted through the Cable TV network 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 thereunder. The Act does not provide for pre-censorship of any programme and advertisement telecast on such TV channels. However, it prescribes that all programmes and advertisements telecast on such TV channels should be in conformity with the prescribed Programme and Advertising Codes. These codes contain a whole range of parameters to regulate programmes and advertisements on TV channels.

In so far as Print Media is concerned, in order to preserve the right to freedom of expression enshrined in Article 19 of the Constitution of India, the Government does not interfere in the functioning of newspaper industry, as per its policy to uphold the freedom of press. However, The Press Council of India (PCI), a statutory autonomous body has been set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 with twin objectives to preserve the freedom of the Press and to maintain and improve the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India.

Impact of shifting of News Service Division on Sindhi and Urdu

2486. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the News Service Division of All India Radio is being shifted to various States according to the languages;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the complete line of action; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that there are many languages like Sindhi and Urdu for which there are no native States and these languages may suffer a death knell?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that they took a decision about shifting of Indian language news bulletins to their respective regional units at various capital stations of AIR because their continuation in Delhi after the advent of satellite communication

system was unwarranted and a cause of unnecessary expenditure. The national news bulletins continues to be aired in their respective languages from the State capitals without any change in time or number of bulletins to ensure optimum utilization of News Readers-cum-Translator in various regional languages posted in News Services Division of AIR.

(c) Presently, the Sindhi Unit, which was shifted to Ahmedabad in 2005, is working effectively for more than a decade now. The casual News Reader-cum-Translators in Sindhi are adequately available in that particular region. There is no plan to shift the Urdu Unit from the Headquarters, Delhi.

Overhauling of Prasar Bharati

2487. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is pending with Government to overhaul the Prasar Bharati in view of repeated failure of the broadcaster to garner sufficient revenue to run its affairs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Prasar Bharati's primary mandate is to organize and conduct public broadcasting service with the intent to inform, educate and entertain the public and to ensure a balanced development of broadcasting on radio and television in the country. Hence, revenue generation is not the main objective of Prasar Bharati. However, Prasar Bharati is generating its revenue through Internal Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) to meet its operating expenses. The Government is also providing 100% salary support to Prasar Bharati and plan grant for creation of capital assets and content development.

Defunct publications

2488. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a large number of defunct publications in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such publications; and

(c) what steps are being taken by the Registrar of Newspapers for India to deregister their titles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Registrar of Newspapers for India (RNI) is mandated to keep the records of the registered publications as a statutory function of the PRB Act, 1867. While there is no standard methodology to ascertain and declare Publications as defunct, they are required to file Annual Statement on a yearly basis in the RNI office. Till 31 May, 2016, a total of 1,32,705 publications have been registered out of which 27,386 publications have filed their annual statements. This indicates that rest of the publications are not active.

(c) As per PRB Act 1867, RNI does not have the power to de-register a paper. The office of RNI can de-register newspapers only when declaration is cancelled by the concerned District Magistrate (DM). RNI has written about this to the respective DMs throughout the country to consider cancellation of declaration for the newspapers who have not submitted their Annual Statements for the last five years.

Shortage of manpower in Information Services

2489. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is shortage of manpower in Information Services;
- (b) if so, the details of officials recruited for IIS (Indian Information Services) during the last three years;
- (c) whether any steps have been taken to increase manpower in the service; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of officials recruited for Indian Information Service against the vacancies reported during the last three years is as follows:

Group	2014	2015	2016
Group 'A'	12	12	21
Group 'B'	Nil	10	1

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Vacancies have been reported to the recruiting agencies viz. UPSC and SSC for recommending suitable candidate names for filling them.

Shifting of regional language news units

2490. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prasar Bharati has already decided to shift the regional language news units from All India Radio, New Delhi to the respective State units of AIR;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a decision and the details of benefits Prasar Bharati or Government would get out of it; and

(c) whether Government was facing any financial or any other loss with these units operating from the National Capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Prasar Bharati has informed that they took a decision about shifting of Indian Language news bulletins to their respective regional units at various capital stations of AIR because their continuation in Delhi after the advent of satellite communication system was unwarranted and a cause of unnecessary expenditure. The national news bulletins continues to be aired in their respective languages from the State capitals without any change in time or number of bulletins to ensure optimum utilization of News Readers-cum-Translator in various regional languages posted in News Services Division of AIR.

Legislation for CBI

2491. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to enact an independent legislation to govern the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI);

(b) whether CBI has proposed any draft legislation for the purpose;

(c) if not, whether any draft legislation is prepared by Government; and

(d) the type of independence Government proposes to give to CBI, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) derives its legal powers from Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 as amended by Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003 and Lokpal and Lokayukta Act, 2013. No decision has been taken for enactment of a separate act for the CBI.

SCs/STs officers in Ministries

†2492. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number and percentage of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Indian Administrative Service officers in the rank of Secretary, Joint Secretary in the Ministries of Central Government, Ministry-wise and Department-wise;

(b) the action taken so far, to implement the theory of social justice through reservation and the effective measures to apply 15 per cent reservation for the Scheduled Castes and 7.5 per cent reservation for the Scheduled Tribes in the highest Government posts of class one; and

(c) the policy of Government and the actual position regarding reservation in promotion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Under the Central Staffing Scheme (CSS), the posts of Secretary and Joint Secretary in Ministries/Departments are mostly filled by appointment of willing and empanelled officers on deputation basis, borrowed from participating organised Group 'A' services and All India Services based on their suitability for such post. At the time of empanelment, every effort is made to empanel officers belonging to the SCs/STs, if necessary by adopting liberal yardsticks/benchmarks as compared to officers from the "General" category.

As per available information, the total number of IAS officers under the CSS holding the post of Secretaries and Joint Secretaries in Government of India and the number and percentage of SC/ST officers therein is as follows:—

Level	Total	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Secretary	66	2	3.03	2	3.03
Joint Secretary	174	20	11.49	6	3.45

The details of IAS officers currently holding the post of Secretaries and Joint Secretaries belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working under CSS in different Ministries/Departments are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) As per existing policy instructions, reservation to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is provided in the matter of promotion in

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Central Government, up to the entry level of Group A. There is no provision for reservation in promotion within Group A.

Statement

Details of SC/ST IAS officers on the post of Secretary/Joint Secretary under CSS in Ministries/Departments

(A) IAS-Secretaries to the Government of India belonging to SC/ST

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	D.O.J. as Secy.	Community
1.	Secretary, D/o Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	01.05.2016	S.C.
2.	Secretary, M/o Labour and Employment	30.09.2016	S.C.
3.	Secretary, D/o Ex-Servicemen Welfare	31.10.2014	S.T.
4.	Secretary, M/o Minority Affairs	01.12.2016	S.T.

(B) IAS-Joint Secretaries to the Government of India belonging to SC/ST

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	D.O.J. as JS	Community
1.	Joint Secretary, M/o Petroleum and Natural Gas	30.05.2016	S.C.
2.	Joint Secretary, M/o Environment, Forest and Climate Change	04.09.2012	S.C.
3.	Joint Secretary, M/o Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	08.10.2013	S.C.
4.	Joint Secretary, M/o Tourism	24.11.2014	S.C.
5.	Joint Secretary, D/o Fertilizers	13.10.2015	S.C.
6.	Joint Secretary, M/o Urban Dev	01.02.2013	S.C.
7.	Joint Secretary-I, D/o Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare	14.12.2015	S.C.
8.	Joint Secretary, D/o Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	02.09.2016	S.C.
9.	Joint Secretary-II, D/o Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare	25.04.2013	S.C.
10.	Joint Secretary-I, M/o Information and Broadcasting	20.11.2014	S.C.
11.	Joint Secretary-I, M/o Minority Affairs	26.08.2016	S.C.

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	D.O.J. as JS	Community
12.	Joint Secretary, D/o Space Bangalore	09.10.2014	S.C.
13.	Joint Secretary, D/o Chemicals and Petro Chemicals	30.07.2015	S.C.
14.	Joint Secretary, D/o Electronics and Information Technology	30.05.2016	S.C.
15.	Joint Secretary, D/o Revenue	09.11.2015	S.C.
16.	Joint Secretary-III, D/o Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare	01.05.2015	S.C.
17.	Joint Secretary, D/o Food and Public Distribution	22.01.2016	S.C.
18.	Joint Secretary, Election Commn. of India	18.07.2016	S.C.
19.	Joint Secretary, D/o Defence Production	10.03.2017	S.C.
20.	Joint Secretary-II, M/o Information and Broadcasting	10.03.2017	S.C.
21.	Joint Secretary, D/o School Education and Literacy	30.01.2017	S.T.
22.	Joint Secretary, D/o Social Justice and Empowerment	05.05.2014	S.T.
23.	Joint Secretary, D/o Land Resources	18.05.2015	S.T.
24.	Joint Secretary, M/o Women and Child Development	16.08.2016	S.T.
25.	Joint Secretary-III, M/o Information and Broadcasting	19.03.2014	S.T.
26.	Joint Secretary-II, M/o Minority Affairs	17.03.2016	S.T.

Implementation of creamy layer criteria

2493. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of OBCs have been declared ineligible for job reservations after clearing UPSC Civil Services Examinations during 2016;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for flawed implementation of creamy layer criteria by the Department of Personnel and Training; and

(c) what is creamy layer and how it is calculated to provide reservations to OBCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) In case of recommendation of name of a candidate by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) for service allocation, the candidate is considered for allocation to one of those services by the Government for which he has indicated his preference subject to fulfilment of other conditions like Medical fitness, eligibility for availing reservation as per Civil Services Examination Rules and extant instructions on the subject. Further, vacancies reserved for Other Backward Classes (OBC) candidates are filled by the candidates eligible for availing OBC (Non-Creamy Layer) reservation.

(c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the Indra Sawhney judgement referred to 'creamy' layer as those sections or identified groups among the backward classes who are excluded from the purview of reservation. Further, the criterion for determining creamy layer amongst OBCs is provided in the Schedule to the OM dated 08.09.1993. For Category VI of the aforesaid Schedule, wherein Income/Wealth Test for determination of creamy layer has been prescribed, the income ceiling is revised from time to time. The current income ceiling for that purpose is ₹ 6 Lakh per annum, as stipulated in DoPT OM dated 27.05.2013.

Government officers facing corruption charges

2494. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any complaints regarding suicides of high level Government officers who were facing investigation on charges of corruption by CBI and other agencies;

(b) if so, the nature of complaints and the action taken by Government on those complaints; and

(c) the number of IAS and IPS officers convicted against corruption charges in various States and Union Territories during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Central Government has received certain complaints regarding alleged harassment by the CBI officers in the matter of suicide of a Government officer facing investigation on charges of corruption by CBI. Since as per the provisions of CVC Act, 2003, the Central Vigilance Commission exercises superintendence over the functioning of the

Delhi Special Police Establishment (DSPE) in so far as it relates to the investigation of offences registered under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, the complaints have been forwarded to the Central Vigilance Commission.

(c) During the last 3 years *i.e.* 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 (upto 28.02.2017), 5 IAS officers in 8 Court cases and 1 IPS officer in one Court case have been convicted on corruption charges.

Non-compliance with reservation rules for disabled persons

†2495. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge backlog has been created due to non-compliance of three per cent reservation rules for the disabled persons in the appointments to all Government services in the Centre and the States and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps Government would take to clear the said backlog and to take action against the delinquent officers and by when; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against any officer during the last three years for slackness in compliance of the said rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) As per data obtained from various Central Government Ministries/Departments which also include vacancies in Central Public Sector Undertakings, Nationalised Banks and Financial Institutions, etc., there were more than 15,000 vacancies identified for persons with disabilities. These, *inter alia*, included backlog vacancies carried forward from earlier years. The Government issued instructions in May, 2015 to all concerned to take immediate necessary action for filling up of vacancies for persons with disabilities and launched Special Recruitment Drive for this purpose. Seventeen meetings were held by the Department of Personnel and Training with the Ministries/Departments to expedite the filling up of such vacancies. As of now, 13,105 vacancies for persons with disabilities have been reported filled up. Departments/Ministries have been advised to expedite the filling up of remaining vacancies.

By virtue of Entry 9 of State List of the Constitution of India, the respective States are required to implement the provisions relating to reservation for persons with disabilities in their establishments.

During the review meetings held in Department of Personnel and Training, the concerned Departments/Ministries were sensitized about the need for filling up of the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

identified vacancies in a time bound manner. The officers, who are responsible for non-implementation, be departmentally proceeded against for their default. Departmental action, if any, is taken by the Department/Ministry concerned.

Reimbursement of LTC fares

2496. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether full fares charged under dynamic scheme of Railways is reimbursable under Leave Travel Concession (LTC) for Central Government officials;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons and rationale for denying the actual fares being paid to Railways by Government employees; and

(d) the details of notifications/rules as on 1st March, 2017 which restrict Government to reimburse full fares under dynamic scheme along with the date and number of notification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) After introduction of dynamic fare scheme by Indian Railways with effect from September, 2016, the matter is under active examination in consultation with Department of Expenditure to extend suitable dispensation to Central Government employees on LTC.

Inadequate facilities at skill centres

2497. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Skill India Programme suffers from inadequate facilities at designated Skill Centres, as reported in a section of the media; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to revamp the scheme across the country, particularly in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) successfully throughout the country. In order to overcome or remove challenges faced during the implementation of PMKVY 2015-16, Ministry has modified the scheme to make it more effective, transparent and beneficiary oriented. PMKVY 2016-20 aims to train one crore youth for 4 years with a total outlay of ₹ 12,000 crores. The objective of

this Scheme is to encourage and promote Skill Development for the youth throughout the country, by aligning itself with the Common Norms guidelines.

Further, under the modified scheme focus on quality capacity building is significantly enhanced. All accreditation is done by an online portal SMART with inspections done by an independent third party assessment agency, QCI. Adding to the improved accreditation process we have initiated a process of continuous monitoring through various channels and mandatory re-accreditation every year. The targets are being assigned to the TCs on a long-term basis with a provision for periodic review. The target allocation would be based on the Stars assigned to the TC by the Centre Accreditation and Affiliation Committee. The grading is linked to quality of training, infrastructure availability, training capacity, self-owned centre or franchisee centre, past performance, geographical location and other relevant parameters. Various IT interventions such as Direct Benefit Transfer, Aadhaar linkage of trainers and trainees, Biometric attendance of candidate, maintaining of all MIS through SDMS portal to check duplication of candidates etc. have been ensured.

Categories of skills

2498. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has worked out the different categories of skills; 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) Ministry is implementing its flagship schemes known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on pan-India basis to cover the prospective youths. PMKVY enables large number of prospective youths for taking short term fresh training and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training partner/training centers. The schemes runs across 221 job roles related to 35 Sector Skill Councils bifurcated into technical and non-technical job roles for short term training and special project of which 168 are technical job roles and 53 non-technical. The list of Job Roles under PMKVY 2016-20 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

In domain of long term skill programme, under the Dual System of Training the top ten popular Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) trades are Electrician, Fitter, Machinist, Turner, Electronics Mechanic, Welder, Mechanic Diesel, Mechanic (Motor Vehicle), Cosmetology and Tool and Die Maker (Dies and Moulds). Under Flexi MoU policy, courses are designed according to the specific needs of the industry. Industries are allowed for conducting training programme in higher employment potential courses.

Statement*List of job roles under PMKVY 2.0*

Sl. No.	SSC	Job Role/QP Name
1.	Agriculture	Animal Health Worker
2.	Agriculture	Aquaculture Worker
3.	Agriculture	Green House Operator
4.	Agriculture	Dairy Farmer/Entrepreneur
5.	Agriculture	Tractor Operator
6.	Agriculture	Gardener
7.	Agriculture	Micro Irrigation Technician
8.	Agriculture	Organic Grower
9.	Agriculture	Quality Seed Grower
10.	Agriculture	Small Poultry Farmer
11.	Apparel, Madeups and Home Furnishing	In-line Checker
12.	Apparel, Madeups and Home Furnishing	Packer
13.	Apparel, Madeups and Home Furnishing	Sewing Machine Operator
14.	Apparel, Madeups and Home Furnishing	Sewing Machine Operator–knits
15.	Apparel, Madeups and Home Furnishing	Self Employed Tailor
16.	Apparel, Madeups and Home Furnishing	Export Assistant
17.	Apparel, Madeups and Home Furnishing	Hand Embroiderer
18.	Apparel, Madeups and Home Furnishing	Pressman
19.	Apparel, Madeups and Home Furnishing	Washing Machine Operator
20.	Automotive	Machining and Quality Technician
21.	Automotive	Welding and Quality Technician
22.	Automotive	Dealership Telecaller Sales Executive
23.	Automotive	Dealership Sales and Value Added Services Executive
24.	Automotive	Showroom Hostess-Customer Relationship Executive
25.	Automotive	Automotive Service Technician (Two and Three Wheelers)
26.	Automotive	Car Washer and Assistant Service Technician

Sl. No.	SSC	Job Role/QP Name
27.	Automotive	Chauffeur/Taxi Driver
28.	Automotive	Auto/E-Rickshaw Driver and Service Technician
29.	Automotive	Commercial Vehicle Driver Level 4
30.	Beauty and Wellness	Assistant Beauty Therapist
31.	Beauty and Wellness	Assistant Hair Stylist
32.	Beauty and Wellness	Assistant Nail Technician
33.	Beauty and Wellness	Assistant Spa Therapist
34.	Beauty and Wellness	Pedicurist and Manicurist
35.	Beauty and Wellness	Beauty Therapist
36.	Beauty and Wellness	Hair Stylist
37.	BFSI	Business Correspondence and Business Facilitator
38.	BFSI	Accounts Executive—Accounts Payable and Receivable
39.	BFSI	Mutual Fund Agent
40.	BFSI	Life Insurance Agent
41.	BFSI	Debt Recovery Agent
42.	BFSI	Equity Dealer
43.	Capital Goods	Manual Metal Arc Welding/ Shielded Metal Arc Welding Welder
44.	Capital Goods	Fitter—Electrical and Electronic Assembly
45.	Capital Goods	Fitter Mechanical Assembly
46.	Capital Goods	CNC Operator Turning
47.	Capital Goods	Draughtsman—Mechanical
48.	Capital Goods	Fitter Fabrication
49.	Construction	Assistant Electrician
50.	Construction	Bar Bender and Steel Fixer
51.	Construction	Mason General
52.	Construction	Construction Painter and Decorator
53.	Construction	Mason Tiling

Sl. No.	SSC	Job Role/QP Name
54.	Construction	Mason Concrete
55.	Construction	Shuttering Carpenter-System
56.	Domestic Workers	Child Caretaker
57.	Domestic Workers	Elderly Caretaker (Non-Clinical)
58.	Domestic Workers	General Housekeeper
59.	Domestic Workers	Housekeeper-cum-Cook
60.	Earthmoving and Infrastructure Building	Junior Batching Plant Operator
61.	Earthmoving and Infrastructure Building	Junior Transit Mixer Operator
62.	Earthmoving and Infrastructure Building	Junior Backhoe Operator
63.	Earthmoving and Infrastructure Building	Junior Excavator Operator
64.	Earthmoving and Infrastructure Building	Junior Operator Crane
65.	Earthmoving and Infrastructure Building	Junior Mechanic–Engine
66.	Earthmoving and Infrastructure Building	Junior Mechanic–Hydraulics
67.	Earthmoving and Infrastructure Building	Junior Mechanic–Elec./ Electronics/Instruments
68.	Earthmoving and Infrastructure Building	Backhoe Loader Operator
69.	Earthmoving and Infrastructure Building	Excavator Operator
70.	Electronics and Hardware	DTH Set Top Box Installation and Service Technician
71.	Electronics and Hardware	Field Technician–Computing and Peripherals
72.	Electronics and Hardware	CCTV Installation Technician
73.	Electronics and Hardware	Solar Panel Installation Technician
74.	Electronics and Hardware	LED Light Repair Technician
75.	Electronics and Hardware	Mobile Phone Hardware Repair Technician
76.	Electronics and Hardware	Field Technician–Networking and Storage
77.	Electronics and Hardware	Field Technician–Other Home Appliances
78.	Electronics and Hardware	TV Repair Technician
79.	Food Processing	Pickle Making Technician

Sl. No.	SSC	Job Role/QP Name
80.	Food Processing	Jam Jelly and Ketchup Processing Technician
81.	Food Processing	Craft Baker
82.	Food Processing	Baking Technician
83.	Food Processing	Plant Biscuit Production Specialist
84.	Furniture and Fittings	Carpenter-Wooden Furniture
85.	Furniture and Fittings	Fitter-Modular Furniture
86.	Gems and Jewellery	Jewellery Retail-Jewellery Retail Sales Associate
87.	Gems and Jewellery	Cast and Diamonds-set Jewellery-Hand Sketch Designer (Basic)
88.	Gems and Jewellery	Cast and Diamonds-set Jewellery-CAD Operator
89.	Gems and Jewellery	Diamond Processing-Assorter (Advanced)
90.	Gems and Jewellery	Handmade Gold and Gems-set Jewellery-Goldsmith-Components
91.	Gems and Jewellery	Handmade Gold and Gems-set Jewellery-Goldsmith-Frame
92.	Gems and Jewellery	Handmade Gold and Gems-set Jewellery-Polisher and Cleaner
93.	Gems and Jewellery	Cast and Diamonds-set Jewellery-Wax Setter
94.	Gems and Jewellery	Diamond Processing-Assorter (Basic)
95.	Green Jobs	Wastewater Treatment Plant Helper
96.	Green Jobs	Solar PV Installer (Suryamitra)
97.	Green Jobs	Solar PV Installer-Electrical
98.	Green Jobs	Solar PV Installer-Civil
99.	Green Jobs	Wastewater Treatment Plant Technician

Sl. No.	SSC	Job Role/QP Name
100.	Handicrafts	Bamboo Mat Weaver
101.	Handicrafts	Handloom Weaver (Carpets)
102.	Handicrafts	Hand Rolled Agarbatti Maker
103.	Handicrafts	Bamboo Basket Maker
104.	Handicrafts	Agarbatti Packer
105.	Handicrafts	Bamboo Utility Handicraft Assembler
106.	Handicrafts	Stamping Operator
107.	Handicrafts	Engraving Artisan
108.	Healthcare	Front Line Health Worker
109.	Healthcare	Vision Technician
110.	Healthcare	Pharmacy Assistant
111.	Healthcare	Emergency Medical Technician–Basic
112.	Healthcare	Diabetes Educator
113.	Healthcare	Diet Assistant
114.	Healthcare	General Duty Assistant
115.	Healthcare	Home Health Aide
116.	Iron and Steel	Fitter: Electrical Assembly
117.	Iron and Steel	Fitter: Instrumentation
118.	Iron and Steel	Rigger-Rigging of Heavy Material
119.	Iron and Steel	Iron and Steel–Machinist
120.	Iron and Steel	Bearing Maintenance
121.	Iron and Steel	Fitter: Electronic Assembly
122.	Iron and Steel	Fitter: Leveling Alignment Balancing
123.	Iron and Steel	Plasma Cutter
124.	Iron and Steel	Gas Tungsten Arc Welding
125.	IT/ITes	CRM Domestic Non-Voice
126.	IT/ITes	CRM Domestic Voice
127.	IT/ITes	Domestic Biometric Data Operator

Sl. No.	SSC	Job Role/QP Name
128.	IT/ITes	Domestic Data Entry Operator
129.	IT/ITes	Domestic IT Helpdesk Attendant
130.	IT/ITes	Junior Software Developer
131.	Leather	Stitching Operator (Footwear)
132.	Leather	Stitcher (Goods and Garments)
133.	Leather	Cutter—Goods and Garments
134.	Leather	Cutter—Footwear
135.	Leather	Shaving Operator
136.	Leather	Skiving Operator (Machine)
137.	Life Sciences	Store Assistant—Life Sciences
138.	Life Sciences	Fitter Mechanical—Life Sciences
139.	Life Sciences	Lab Technician/Assistant—Life Sciences
140.	Life Sciences	Medical Sales Representative
141.	Life Sciences	Production/Machine Operator—Life Sciences
142.	Logistics	Warehouse Picker
143.	Logistics	Warehouse Packer
144.	Logistics	Consignment Booking Assistant
145.	Logistics	Consignment Tracking Executive
146.	Logistics	Courier Delivery Executive
147.	Logistics	Documentation Assistant
148.	Logistics	Inventory Clerk
149.	Logistics	Forklift Operator
150.	Media and Entertainment	Makeup Artist
151.	Media and Entertainment	Hairdresser
152.	Media and Entertainment	Modeller
153.	Media and Entertainment	Animator
154.	Media and Entertainment	Character Designer
155.	Media and Entertainment	Editor
156.	Media and Entertainment	Rotoartist

Sl. No.	SSC	Job Role/QP Name
157.	Media and Entertainment	Sound Editor
158.	Mining	Mining–Mechanic/Fitter
159.	Mining	Mining–Wire Saw Operator
160.	Mining	Mining–Loader Operator
161.	Mining	Mining–Bulldozer Operator
162.	Mining	Mining–HEMM Mechanic
163.	Mining	Mine Electrician
164.	Mining	Mine Welder
165.	Mining	Mining–Safety Operator
166.	Mining	Mining Shot Firer/Blaster
167.	Paints and Coatings	Powder Coater
168.	People with Disability	Housekeeping Attendant (Manual Cleaning)
169.	People with Disability	Retail Sales Associate
170.	People with Disability	Food and Beverage Service– Steward
171.	Plumbing	Plumber General
172.	Plumbing	Plumbing Products Sales Officer
173.	Plumbing	Plumbing After Sales Service
174.	Power	Consumer Energy Meter Technician
175.	Power	Assistant Electricity Meter Reader, Billing and Cash Collector
176.	Power	Assistant Technician–Street Lighting Solutions (Installation and Maintenance)
177.	Power	Distribution Lineman
178.	Power	Technician–Distribution Transformer Repair
179.	Power	Attendant Sub-Station (66/11,33/11 KV)–Power Distribution
180.	Retail	Retail Trainee Associate

Sl. No.	SSC	Job Role/QP Name
181.	Retail	Retail Sales Associate
182.	Retail	Distributor Salesman
183.	Rubber	Junior Rubber Technician/ Technical Assistant
184.	Rubber	Mill Operator
185.	Rubber	Pneumatic Tyre Moulding Operator
186.	Rubber	Compression Moulding Operator
187.	Rubber	Injection Moulding Operator
188.	Rubber	Material Handling and Storage Operator
189.	Rubber	Rubber Nursery Worker-General
190.	Rubber	General Worker-Rubber Plantation
191.	Rubber	Latex Harvest Technician (Tapper)
192.	Security	Unarmed Security Guard
193.	Sports	Fitness Trainer
194.	Sports	Sports Masseur
195.	Sports	Life Guard-Pool and Beach
196.	Telecom	Distributor Sales Rep
197.	Telecom	Sales Executive Broadband
198.	Telecom	Customer Care Executive- (Telecom Call Centre)
199.	Telecom	Telecom-In-store Promoter
200.	Telecom	Field Sales Executive-Telecom Plans and Services
201.	Telecom	Handset Repair Engineer
202.	Telecom	Telecom-Tower Technician
203.	Telecom	Customer Care Executive (Relationship Centre)
204.	Telecom	Optical Fibre Technician
205.	Telecom	Telecom Terminal Equipment Application Developer (Android)
206.	Textiles and Handloom	Ring Frame Doffer

Sl. No.	SSC	Job Role/QP Name
207.	Textiles and Handloom	Warper
208.	Textiles and Handloom	Autoconer Tenter
209.	Textiles and Handloom	Ring Frame Tenter
210.	Textiles and Handloom	Stenter Machine Operator
211.	Textiles and Handloom	Hank Dyer
212.	Textiles and Handloom	Two Shaft Handloom Weaver
213.	Tourism and Hospitality	House Keeping Attendant (Manual Cleaning)
214.	Tourism and Hospitality	Home Delivery Boy
215.	Tourism and Hospitality	Counter Sales Executive
216.	Tourism and Hospitality	F & B Service: Steward
217.	Tourism and Hospitality	Room Attendant
218.	Tourism and Hospitality	Front Office Associate
219.	Tourism and Hospitality	Multi-Cuisine Cook
220.	Tourism and Hospitality	Travel Consultant
221.	Tourism and Hospitality	Street Food Vendor

Entrepreneurship among women

2499. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken steps to encourage entrepreneurship among women in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry plans to start a mentoring scheme to help the future entrepreneurs and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry plans to work with the Ministry of Human Resource Development to encourage entrepreneurship as a career option by awarding academic credits or job deferment option for students across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) MSDE has launched its flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Yuva Udyamita Vikas Abhiyaan (PM-YUVA) on 9th November, 2016 to impart entrepreneurship education and training.

The Scheme spans over five years (2016-17 to 2020-21) with a project cost of ₹499.94 crore and will provide entrepreneurship education and training to over 14.5 lakh students including women in 5 years through 2200 Institutes of Higher Learning (colleges, universities, and premier institutes), 300 Schools, 500 ITIs and 50 Entrepreneurship Development Centres. Under this Scheme, over all at least 30% students enrolled would be women. MSDE plans to start a mentoring scheme to help the future entrepreneurs under the PM-YUVA Scheme, for which the proposal is under consideration of the Ministry. To make the entrepreneurial eco-system aspirational, MSDE has instituted annual National Entrepreneurship Awards to recognize the efforts of outstanding entrepreneurs and their eco-system builders. To make this event aspiring, a total of 19 awards have been proposed under the scheme. This year, the National Entrepreneurship Awards-2016 event was held on 30.1.2017 in New Delhi, which was presented to the winners including one woman entrepreneur. Winners are given a trophy, certificate and cash prize of ₹ 10,00,000 (organizations) and ₹ 5,00,000 (individuals). The Ministry plans to work with the Ministry of Human Resource Development to encourage entrepreneurship as career option through educational institutions. So far awarding academic credits or job deferment option for students pursuing entrepreneurship have not been implemented.

Skill Development fund

†2500. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to establish a skill development fund for skilled workers through Public Private Partnership (PPP), for training and infrastructural facilities so that they could be trained or tested and their existing skill could be certified for their acceptance at world level; 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) Government has established Skill Development Fund known as National Skill Development Fund with the objective to encourage skill development in the country. The Fund is contributed by various Government sources, and other donors/contributors to enhance, stimulate and develop the skills of Indian youth by various sector specific programs. A public Trust set up by the Government of India is the custodian of the Fund. The Trust accepts donation, contribution in cash or kind from the Contributors for furtherance of objectives of the Fund.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Fund meets its objectives through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) which is an industry led 'Not For Profit Company' set up for building skill development capacity and forging strong linkages with the market. NSDC acts as a catalyst in skill development by providing funding to enterprises, companies and organizations that provide skill training. It also develops appropriate models to enhance, support and coordinate private sector initiatives.

Partnership with Ministries for skill training activities

2501. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has entered into strategic partnership with some Ministries/ Departments to collaborate on scaling up skill training activities in certain sectors;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the sectors identified for the purpose; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to set up state-of-the-art model training centres in each district of the country in order to increase the annual training capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has entered into strategic partnerships with a number of Ministries/Departments including Ministry of Railways Ministry of Shipping, Ministry of Defence etc. to collaborate on scaling up skill training activities in specific sectors and leveraging existing infrastructure. The details of MoUs signed with Central Ministries/Departments alongwith key elements of cooperation are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Ministry is setting up Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs) which will be state of the art Model Training Centres (MTCs) to cover all districts in the country. PMKK will add to the annual training capacity of around 4.5 lakh persons. As on 03 March 2017, 460 PMKK have been allocated covering 440 districts across 340 parliamentary constituencies.

Statement

*Details of MoUs signed with Central Ministries/Departments
alongwith key elements of Cooperation*

Central Ministries/Departments signing MoUs with Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship for Skill Development

- (i) Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities
 - (ii) Ministry of Defence
-

-
- (iii) Ministry of Railways
 - (iv) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
 - (v) Department of Fertilisers
 - (vi) Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals
 - (vii) Department of Pharmaceuticals
 - (viii) Ministry of Steel
 - (ix) Ministry of Mines
 - (x) Ministry of Power
 - (xi) Coal India (Ministry of Coal)
 - (xii) National Thermal Power Corporation, Power Grid (Ministry of Power)

Overall Key Elements of MoUs

- (i) Leverage existing Government infrastructure to deliver skill training programmes.
- (ii) Mobilize CSR funds of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) to support skilling.
- (iii) Upgrade equipment of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and NSDC/SSC affiliated training providers.
- (iv) Promote and scale up apprenticeship training in PSUs in coordination with Directorate General of Training (DGT).
- (v) Incentivize hiring of National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) certified personnel.
- (vi) Promote adoption of ITIs by PSUs, including provision of technical and resource support.
- (vii) Introduce vocational courses in schools run by Ministries/PSUs.
- (viii) Establish 'Centres of Excellence' for high quality skill training.
- (ix) Align training programmes to NSQF and mobilize workforce for Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL).

Revamping skill development strategies

2502. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether suggestions have been received from various quarters to empower National Skill Development Corporation, Sector Skill Councils, State Skill Development Missions, etc. so as to promote skill development;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is a need to revamp skill development strategies with focus on industry; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is a public private company under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. NSDC is mandated to create Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) as industry led bodies to address skill related issues in their respective sectors. The Government and these organizations have been in receipt of suggestions from various stakeholders for strengthening the system. Based on feedback and experience, corrective and strengthening measures are taken from time to time. NSDC has strengthened its Skill Loan mechanism by revising funding guidelines to be more accessible and avoid defaults. NSDC is implementing agency for Government's flagship skill development scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY). This scheme is being implemented through skill eco-system involving NSDC, SSCs and their training providers and assessors. The implementation and monitoring system of PMKVY has been further strengthened with various schematic changes, third party validation, alignment with Common Norms, Aadhaar linkage etc. Further, SSC 2.0 document is a comprehensive document with guidelines and monitoring mechanism on all the major activities of SSCs. Efforts have also been made to make SSCs and NSDC more industry interactive and representative of stakeholders.

Vocational university in Telangana

2503. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of proposal of the Ministry to set up central vocational university in Telangana;
- (b) the aims and objectives of the proposed university;
- (c) whether the Ministry proposes to have regional centres; and
- (d) if so, the likely States where such centres would be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal.

- (c) and (d) Do not arise.

Infrastructure of ITIs for skill development

2504. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large infrastructure is available with ITIs in the country;

(b) if so, the number of technically qualified instructors in those ITIs, State-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to use such infrastructure for skill development with required modifications;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per norms, one instructor is required for each batch of 20 trainees hence nearly 1.42 lakh instructors are needed for imparting training in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). State-wise seating capacity with number of instructors required is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Government proposes to use this infrastructure of ITIs for the implementation of schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and Basic Training Centre for Apprentices.

(e) Not applicable.

Statement***Detail of State-wise seating capacity with number of instructors required***

State/District	No. of ITIs	Total Seating Capacity	No. of Instructors required
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	699	34
Andhra Pradesh	479	128,140	6,407
Arunachal Pradesh	6	1,477	73
Assam	30	6,948	348
Bihar	1,030	216,557	10827

1	2	3	4
Chandigarh	2	1,322	66
Chhattisgarh	186	30,398	1520
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	221	12
Daman and Diu	2	410	20
Delhi	57	19,299	965
Goa	14	5,042	252
Gujarat	397	102,598	5130
Haryana	317	83,382	4170
Himachal Pradesh	231	44,488	2225
Jammu and Kashmir	38	4,749	237
Jharkhand	246	80,839	4042
Karnataka	1,421	179,477	8974
Kerala	594	99,597	4980
Lakshadweep	1	94	4
Madhya Pradesh	919	163,360	8168
Maharashtra	883	291,253	14563
Manipur	1	288	14
Meghalaya	7	1,192	60
Mizoram	3	1,018	50
Nagaland	2	267	13
Odisha	631	165,533	8277
Puducherry	15	2,382	119
Punjab	379	86,337	4317
Rajasthan	1,820	339,015	16950
Sikkim	3	809	40
Tamil Nadu	625	118,697	5935
Telangana	286	75,685	3785
Tripura	15	2,867	144
Uttar Pradesh	2,337	500,856	25043
Uttarakhand	145	26,735	1337
West Bengal	227	70,546	3527
TOTAL	13,353	2,852,577	142,628

Dictionary of sign language

2505. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a team of experts commissioned by Government has compiled a dictionary of sign language titled, Indian Sign Language for speech impaired and deaf people;
- (b) whether the dictionary has been drawn from traditional sign language used by tribals and primitives all over the country using parts of body and finger signs; and
- (c) whether the team of compilers have drawn heavily from sources abroad, since speech and hearing impairment has universal significance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Indian Sign Language Research and Training Centre (ISLRTC), an autonomous body under the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, is in the process of developing a dictionary of sign language.

(b) The dictionary is regarding the sign language used by the hearing impaired persons in India, *i.e.* Indian Sign Language. It does not refer to the sign languages used by tribals and primitives.

(c) The dictionary has drawn from the existing dictionaries on Indian Sign Language published by:—

- All India Federation of the Deaf in 1980,
- Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu in 2001 and 2016, available in print and online,
- Online compilations of different sign languages that include signs from ISL, for example, spreadthesign.com Sign languages are used by hearing impaired persons across the world but sign language is not universal. Different countries, regions and deaf communities have their own sign languages, just like they have their own spoken languages.

The compilers have referred to published printed and online dictionaries of sign languages like British Sign Language (<http://bslsignbank.ucl.ac.uk/dictionary/>), American Sign Language (The American Sign Language Handshape Dictionary published in 2010 by Gallaudet University), New Zealand Sign Language (nzsl.vuw.ac.nz), Australian Sign Language (<http://www.auslan.org.au/about/dictionary/>) as well as compilations of different sign languages like Spread the Sign (spreadthesign.com). Research on making dictionaries of sign languages and the issues involved has also been referred to while making the ISL dictionary.

Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana

2506. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of programmes initiated under the Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) during 2014, 2015 and 2016; and
- (b) the details of norms to declare any village as an Adarsh village?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) aims for integrated development of selected villages having more than 50% Scheduled Caste (SC) population through implementation of existing scheme of Central and State Governments in a convergent manner and by utilization of gap filling funds provided as Central Assistance. The scheme was launched in 2009-10 on a pilot basis, for the integrated development of 1000 villages in 5 States viz. Himachal Pradesh (Northern Region), Bihar (Eastern Region), Rajasthan (Western Region), Tamil Nadu (Southern Region) and Assam (North-Eastern Region) and further extended in 2015 to another 1500 villages in Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Haryana. Works and programmes taken up under PMAGY in the identified States include *inter alia*, construction of village roads, community halls/meeting places, community toilets, drainage works, installation of hand pumps, solar powered street lights, drinking water scheme etc.

(b) As per scheme details for a village to be declared as Adarsh village a minimum of three of the targets listed below have to be achieved by the end of the third year of implementation of PMAGY:—

- As far as possible, elimination of poverty, but reduction in its incidence by at least 50% within three years.
- Universal adult literacy.
- 100% enrolment and retention of children at the elementary stage (I-VIII).
- Reduction of infant mortality rate (per thousand live births) to 30 and maternal mortality rate (per lakh) to 100, by 2012.
- Village should fulfill the Nirmal Gram Puraskar norms of the Deptt. of Drinking Water Supply, M/o Rural Development, *i.e.*, these villages should be 100% open defecation free.
- Access to safe drinking water facility to all villagers on a sustainable basis.
- 100% institutional deliveries for pregnant women.

- Full immunisation of children.
- Achieving all weather road connectivity to the village.
- 100% registration of deaths and births in the village.
- No child marriages, and child labour.
- No public consumption of liquor and other intoxicating substances.
- 100% allotment of Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awaas Yojana (PMGAY) houses to all eligible families.

Data on beggars

2507. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any data on the total number of beggars in the country, especially child beggars and senior citizens;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) if not, whether Government is planning to collect any such data; and
- (d) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (d) The Office of Registrar General of India has informed that as per Census 2011, the total number of Beggars, Vagrants etc. in India are 4,13,670, the total number of Child Beggars, Vagrants etc. who are below 15 years of age are 45,296 and the total number of Beggars, Vagrants etc. who are Senior Citizens are 1,56,032. The State-wise details are given in Statement-I to Statement-III, respectively.

Statement-I

State-wise details of Beggars, Vagrants etc. in India as per Census 2011

ST Code	State/UTs	Beggars, Vagrants etc.		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	India	413670	221673	191997
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	4134	2550	1584
2.	Himachal Pradesh	809	504	305
3.	Punjab	7939	5197	2742

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Chandigarh	121	87	34
5.	Uttarakhand	3320	2374	946
6.	Haryana	8682	6504	2178
7.	NCT of Delhi	2187	1343	844
8.	Rajasthan	25853	15271	10582
9.	Uttar Pradesh	65835	41859	23976
10.	Bihar	29723	14842	14881
11.	Sikkim	68	46	22
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	114	59	55
13.	Nagaland	124	65	59
14.	Manipur	263	117	146
15.	Mizoram	53	33	20
16.	Tripura	1490	607	883
17.	Meghalaya	396	172	224
18.	Assam	22116	7269	14847
19.	West Bengal	81244	33086	48158
20.	Jharkhand	10819	5522	5297
21.	Odisha	17965	9981	7984
22.	Chhattisgarh	10198	4995	5203
23.	Madhya Pradesh	28695	17506	11189
24.	Gujarat	13445	8549	4896
25.	Daman and Diu	22	15	7
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19	7	12
27.	Maharashtra	24307	14020	10287
28.	Andhra Pradesh	30218	16264	13954
29.	Karnataka	12270	6436	5834
30.	Goa	247	131	116
31.	Lakshadweep	2	0	2
32.	Kerala	4023	2397	1626
33.	Tamil Nadu	6814	3789	3025
34.	Puducherry	99	54	45
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	56	22	34

Statement-II*State-wise details of Child Beggars, Vagrants etc. below 15 years of age-Census 2011*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Marginal workers*			Non-workers#			Total Child Beggars		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	India	4011	2268	1743	41285	22110	19175	45296	24378	20918
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	87	58	29	903	495	408	990	553	437
2.	Himachal Pradesh	34	14	20	144	73	71	178	87	91
3.	Punjab	129	75	54	1085	594	491	1214	669	545
4.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	11	8	3	11	8	3
5.	Uttarakhand	23	13	10	251	153	98	274	166	108
6.	Haryana	116	80	36	1055	632	423	1171	712	459
7.	NCT of Delhi	24	12	12	266	140	126	290	152	138
8.	Rajasthan	709	378	331	6458	3392	3066	7167	3770	3397
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1079	642	437	9088	5053	4035	10167	5695	4472
10.	Bihar	302	187	115	3094	1653	1441	3396	1840	1556
11.	Sikkim	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0	23	10	13	24	11	13

13.	Nagaland	6	5	1	14	6	8	20	11	9	<i>Written Answers to</i>
14.	Manipur	1	0	1	33	16	17	34	16	18	
15.	Mizoram	0	0	0	6	4	2	6	4	2	
16.	Tripura	3	2	1	40	27	13	43	29	14	
17.	Meghalaya	2	0	2	36	20	16	38	20	18	
18.	Assam	75	46	29	611	320	291	686	366	320	
19.	West Bengal	211	122	89	3005	1583	1422	3216	1705	1511	
20.	Jharkhand	60	38	22	1194	621	573	1254	659	595	
21.	Odisha	65	34	31	840	457	383	905	491	414	
22.	Chhattisgarh	68	39	29	997	485	512	1065	524	541	
23.	Madhya Pradesh	225	139	86	2367	1322	1045	2592	1461	1131	<i>[23 March, 2017]</i>
24.	Gujarat	83	41	42	1899	1054	845	1982	1095	887	
25.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	7	2	5	8	3	5	
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27.	Maharashtra	107	52	55	2919	1577	1342	3026	1629	1397	
28.	Andhra Pradesh	441	215	226	2687	1289	1398	3128	1504	1624	
29.	Karnataka	122	50	72	1480	743	737	1602	793	809	
30.	Goa	0	0	0	24	12	12	24	12	12	
<hr/>											<i>Unstarred Questions 255</i>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
32.	Kerala	7	4	3	195	90	105	202	94	108
33.	Tamil Nadu	30	20	10	542	275	267	572	295	277
34.	Puducherry	0	0	0	9	3	6	9	3	6
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: *-Represents age-group 5-14 yrs.

#-Represents age-group 0-14 years.

Statement-III

State-wise details of Senior Citizen Beggars, Vagrants etc.—Census 2011

Sl.No.	State/UT	Non-Workers			Marginal Workers			Total		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	India	143543	68123	75420	12489	6717	5772	156032	74840	81192
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1048	630	418	101	79	22	1149	709	440
2.	Himachal Pradesh	164	118	46	22	15	7	186	133	53
3.	Punjab	1635	1081	554	124	86	38	1759	1167	592
4.	Chandigarh	33	22	11	2	0	2	35	22	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
23.	Madhya Pradesh	11596	6341	5255	1046	623	423	12642	6964	5678
24.	Gujarat	3200	1992	1208	180	111	69	3380	2103	1277
25.	Daman and Diu	5	4	1	0	0	0	5	4	1
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	3	7	0	0	0	10	3	7
27.	Maharashtra	8190	4214	3976	389	221	168	8579	4435	4144
28.	Andhra Pradesh	10129	5355	4774	845	507	338	10974	5862	5112
29.	Karnataka	3552	1796	1756	383	215	168	3935	2011	1924
30.	Goa	78	35	43	7	5	2	85	40	45
31.	Lakshadweep	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
32.	Kerala	1949	1164	785	116	72	44	2065	1236	829
33.	Tamil Nadu	2626	1579	1047	114	64	50	2740	1643	1097
34.	Puducherry	41	18	23	3	2	1	44	20	24
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	4	2	2	2	0	8	6	2

District Disability Rehabilitation Centres

†2508. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of District Disability Rehabilitation Centres in the country including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether there is a huge scarcity of employees in these centres and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of funds provided by the Central Government to such centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) 310 districts have been identified for setting up District Disability Rehabilitation Centres in the country, out of which 259 District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) have been set up, *i.e.* funds released at least once till date, for providing comprehensive rehabilitative services to Persons with Disabilities including 40 DDRCs in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The details indicating all DDRCs set up in the country is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) As per the DDRC Scheme, 10 posts with specified qualifications and experience have been prescribed for the DDRC to be appointed on contractual basis. Non-availability of qualified persons with the requisite experience for the posts as well as staff quitting the job for better opportunities contribute to a shortage of staff in the DDRCs.

(c) The details indicating grants-in-aid released to DDRCs from 2009-10 as on 15.03.2017 are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details indicating all DDRCs set up in the country

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of District identified and DDRCs set up	
		Approved	Set up (Funds given at least once to the Centres)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	11 (East Godavari, Kurnool, Chittoor, Nellore, Vizianagram, Prakasam, Cudappah, Guntur, Vishakapatnam, Anantpur and Srikakulam)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	05	3 (Itanagar (Naharlagun), Tawang and East Kamang)

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	17	13 (Tezpur (Sonitpur), Dibrugarh, Silchar, Karimganj, Dhubri, Nagaon, Jorhat, Barpeta, Dhemaji, Sivasagar, Golaghat, Lakhimpur, Cachar)
4.	Bihar	27	23 (Purnia, Supaul, Sitamarhi, West Champaran, Darbhanga, Gaya, Banka, Muzzafarpur, Chapra, Kishan Ganj, Nawada, Jehanabad, Samastipur, Begusarai, Nalanda, East Champaran, Kaimur, Madhubani, Bhojpur, Aurangabad, Vaishali Araria, Katihar)
5.	Chhattisgarh	7	7 (Raipur, Raigarh, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Jashpur, Bastar, Dhamtari)
6.	Goa	1	1 (Panaji)
7.	Gujarat	12	12 (Surat, Jamnagar, Ahemdabad, Vadodra, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Surendranagar, Nadiad, Junagarh, Dahod, Banaskantha and Sabarkantha)
8.	Haryana	5	5 (Rohtak, Kurukshetra, Sonapat, Hissar and Fatehabad)
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	5 (Shimla, Dharmshala and Kullu (in place of Chamba), Kinnaur, Bilaspur)
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	8 (Jammu, Udampur, Leh, Anantnag, Doda, Barmulla, Poonch, Kupwara)
11.	Jharkhand	6	6 (Palamu, Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Dumka, Dhanbad and Jamshedpur)
12.	Karnataka	8	8 (Bellary, Belgaum, Mangalore, Tumkur, Gulbarga, Mandaya, Bidar, Kolar)
13.	Kerala	11	3 (Kozhikode, Thrissur and Thiruvananthapuram)
14.	Lakshadweep	1	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	23	24 (Jabalpur, Balaghat, Rewa, Sagar, Indore, Jhabua, Gwalior, Rajgarh, Ujjain, Satna, Khargaon, Khandwa, Agar, Alote-Ratlam, Jawad, Dewas, Mandsaur, Damoh, Shivpuri, Chhindawara, Guna, Vidisha, Sehore, Shajapur)

1	2	3	4
16.	Maharashtra	17	11 (Buldana, Wardha, Latur, Aurangabad, Mahim/Dadar, Gondia, Amravati, Pune, Nagpur, Jalgaon, Hingoli)
17.	Manipur	4	4 (Imphal, Thoubal, Churachandpur, Imphal West)
18.	Meghalaya	5	5 (Shillong, East Garo Hills, Jantia Hills West Khasi Hills and West Garo Hills)
19.	Mizoram	3	3 (Aizawal, Lunglei+Lunglit, Kolasib+Mamit)
20.	Nagaland	3	1 (Dimapur)
21.	Odisha	12	8 (Kalahandi, Nabrangpur, Ganjam, Phulbani, Sambalpur, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Koraput)
22.	Punjab	9	8 (Patiala, Sangrur, Ferozepur, Bhatinda, Hoshiarpur, Moga, Nawanshahr and Amritsar)
23.	Rajasthan	17	11 (Ajmer, Jodhpur, Tonk, Bikaner, Jaiselmer, Jalore, Pali, Udaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur, Bhilwara)
24.	Sikkim	3	1 (Gangtok)
25.	Tamil Nadu	7	7 (Vellore, Thoothukudi, Madurai, Salem, Virudhunagar, Kanyakumari and Perambalur)
26.	Telangana	7	5 (Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal)
27.	Uttar Pradesh	46	40 (Jaunpur, Hardoi, Deoria, Saharanpur, Rampur, Moradabad, Azamgarh, Aligarh, Bulandshahr, Ghazipur, Siddharthanagar, Kheri, Budaun, Basti, Unnao, Balrampur, Kushinagar, Sant Kabir Nagar, Shravasti, Sitapur, Gorakhpur, Mau, Gonda, Varanasi, Agra, Meerut, Allahabad, Balia, Jhansi, Ambedkarnagar, Pilibhit, Rai Bareilly, Maharajganj, Muzzafarnagar, Mathura, Bareilly, Kanpur Dehat, Bahraich, Farrukabad and Barabanki)
28.	Uttarakhand	5	5 (Tehri Garhwal, Almorah, Haridwar, Bageshwar and Nainital)
29.	Tripura	4	4 [North Tripura, South Tripura, Dhalai, Agartala (West Tripura)]
30.	West Bengal	16	12 (Bardhaman, Purulia, Bankura, Howarah, Malda, Nadia, Jalpaiguri, Murshidabad, Cooch Behar, Birbhum, Dakshin Dinajpur, Hooghly)

1	2	3	4
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	1 (Port Blair)
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1 (Silvassa)
33.	Daman and Diu	1	1 (Diu)
34.	Puducherry	2	2 (Pondicherry and Karaikal)
TOTAL		310	259

Statement-II*Details indicating grants-in-aid released to DDRCs from 2009-10*

(As on 15.03.2017)

Sl. No.	DDRCs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Andhra Pradesh									
1.	Prakasam		17,20,000						
2.	Chittoor		17,20,000						
3.	Srikakulam		17,20,000						
4.	Nalgonda		17,20,000						
5.	Nellore		17,20,000						
6.	Cuddapah		17,20,000						
7.	Kurnool		17,20,000						
8.	Vizianagram		17,20,000				3,41,295		3,42,000
9.	Warangal				17,20,000				
10.	Mahabubnagar					17,20,000			
11.	Guntur								
12.	East Godavari		17,20,000			10,20,000	6,70,962		5,90,290
Arunachal Pradesh									
13.	East Kameng	9,64,120							
14.	Tawang	10,00,911	11,62,858	11,80,318	11,73,047	9,03,933		5,16,690	3,87,190

Sl. No.	DDRCs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Assam									
15.	Barpeta		8,71,032						
16.	Dhubri	4,90,518							
17.	Karimganj	5,47,824	5,04,000						
18.	Nagaon	8,76,500	11,82,000	11,82,000		11,82,000			
19.	Jorhat	7,14,000		10,48,674	18,82,000		6,10,020		3,87,091
20.	Lakhimpur					18,82,000		7,77,471	8,38,065 +2,79,355 +6,46,740 =17,64,160
21.	Dhemaji					18,82,000			
22.	Golaghat					18,82,000		4,69,025	3,51,768 +5,34,732 =8,86,500
23.	Tezpur		2,28,683			1,69,036		7,10,919	
24.	Cachar							18,82,000	
Bihar									
25.	Muzaffarpur	9,10,500	12,14,000					99,600	
26.	Aurangabad						5,51,315		
27.	Begusarai	3,59,338							

28.	Motihari	3,67,976				
29.	Purnia		17,20,000			3,27,626
30.	Vaishali (Hajipur)		17,20,000			
31.	Supaul			17,20,000		
32.	Sitamarhi			17,20,000		
33.	West Champaran			17,20,000	5,37,106	1,91,143
34.	Madhubani			6,02,975		
35.	Nalanda				17,20,000	
36.	Chapra/Saran		3,56,400		4,42,800	
Gujarat						
37.	Banaskantha			17,20,000		
38.	Sabarkantha			17,20,000		
39.	Surat	1,73,200	2,40,909		4,10,867	
40.	Vadodara		8,44,911		10,78,383	2,07,587
41.	Junagarh		1,64,914	1,51,787		
42.	Nadiad		3,03,047	2,74,336		2,10,689
43.	Rajkot				2,72,160	
44.	Ahmedabad				10,08,463	5,90,098
45.	Surendranagar				2,14,650	

Sl. No.	DDRCs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Haryana									
46.	Fatehabad								
Himachal Pradesh									
47.	Kangra		4,17,699		33,838				
48.	Kullu								17,20,000
49.	Bilaspur								17,20,000
Jammu and Kashmir									
50.	Baramullah	6,07,000							
51.	Doda		7,12,333		9,20,983	2,61,027	4,91,781	4,26,514	
52.	Jammu					18,82,000			
53.	Udhampur								3,75,000
Jharkhand									
54.	Palamu		17,20,000						
55.	Dumka				1,02,000	3,23,444			
Karnataka									
56.	Kolar		17,20,000						
57.	Mandya			2,76,660					
Madhya Pradesh									
58.	Jabalpur		17,20,000			5,83,346	8,45,551	6,74,731	1,30,107

59.	Chhindwara	8,38,762	7,45,542			12,87,350		
60.	Guna	5,26,730	8,79,892			69,405		
61.	Shivpuri				10,20,000	5,82,352	3,31,068	
62.	Sagar	59,649	1,59,161					
63.	Rewa		4,32,000		14,76,032			2,94,611
								+2,94,900
								=5,89,511
64.	Jhabua		3,30,513		4,73,040		88,077	4,25,520
65.	Balaghat		5,30,302	4,99,530	6,22,200	14,64,394	5,06,926	6,10,956
								+1,89,317
								=8,00,273
66.	Gwalior		2,41,413		5,31,529	6,16,535	4,59,580	
67.	Damoh					6,83,356	2,58,720	2,57,850
68.	Rajgarh (Biora)					2,46,123	27,340	9,05,360
69.	Ratlam					5,42,700		
70.	Mandsaur					4,13,407	41,108	2,50,425
71.	Neemuch (Javad)					2,58,223	3,68,347	1,80,900
72.	Dewas						2,10,423	
73.	Ujjain						7,78,220	2,33,397
74.	Shajapur						16,97,200	
75.	Sehore							2,62,383

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Sl. No.	DDRCs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
76.	Sagar								3,04,560
Maharashtra									
77.	Gondia	9,10,500		9,38,876					3,89,658
78.	Amravati		17,20,000	9,02,000	10,20,000	8,56,040	9,18,000		4,59,000 +3,74,922 =8,33,922
79.	Nagpur					17,20,000			1,93,300
80.	Jalgaon					17,20,000			
81.	Pune					17,20,000			
82.	Buldana	3,72,900	3,22,800	9,98,505	7,31,000			6,27,196	
83.	Latur		3,14,216				6,75,022		
84.	Aurangabad		9,683				9,82,017	6,65,386	
85.	Hingoli						17,20,000		
Manipur									
86.	Churachandpur	11,80,000	11,82,000		4,21,240		4,08,800		
87.	Thoubal	11,55,545		11,50,455					
88.	Imphal West						18,82,000		5,30,200
Meghalaya									
89.	East Garo Hills	7,75,419		4,04,673					

90.	Jawoi, Jantia Hills	5,71,720					
91.	Tura (West Garo Hills)			11,82,000		7,00,000	
92.	West Khasi Hills				18,82,000		
Mizoram							
93.	Kolasib						
Odisha							
94.	Nabrangpur	3,75,880	8,92,617				2,94,204
95.	Koraput		3,53,762				
96.	Phulbani						2,21,940
Punjab							
97.	Bhatinda	7,18,808		10,10,389			
98.	Moga	3,21,907			10,02,032		
99.	Nawanshahr				10,19,747		
100.	Sangroor	7,18,808		10,10,389	5,88,008	3,22,425	2,22,270
Rajasthan							
101.	Bharatpur		12,14,000				
102.	Bhilwara		12,14,000				
103.	Jalore		10,05,476			3,01,656	2,59,084
104.	Alwar				12,14,000		
105.	Tonk	4,03,991	3,95,207			2,41,269	

Sl. No.	DDRCs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
106.	Ajmer			4,10,903					
107.	Jodhpur						4,79,846		
108.	Udaipur								3,32,100
Tamil Nadu									
109.	Thoothukudi		1,38,315						
110.	Vellore		3,87,600						
Tripura									
111.	Dhallai	6,54,587	9,29,954		10,05,820	11,69,559			
112.	South Tripura		18,82,000						
113.	North Tripura				11,81,416	11,79,852	11,02,861	8,44,510	5,07,565
Telangana									
114.	Warangal								
115.	Mahbubnagar								
116.	Medak						17,20,000		
Uttar Pradesh									
117.	Mathura	6,07,000							
118.	Rai Bareilly	4,98,897	7,07,382		10,18,656			4,73,161	1,82,585
119.	Hardoi		17,20,000						
120.	Moradabad		17,20,000			6,23,533	4,26,580		

121.	Saharanpur	17,20,000					
122.	Jaunpur	17,20,000					
123.	Deoria	17,20,000				2,75,775	
						+ 3,24,342	
						= 6,00,117	
124.	Azamgarh	17,20,000					
125.	Rampur	17,20,000	6,96,610	5,08,680	6,27,288	1,65,913	
			+ 2,73,904				
			= 9,70,514				
126.	Aligarh	17,20,000					
127.	Bulandshahr	17,20,000					
128.	Ghazipur		17,20,000				
129.	Siddharthnagar		17,20,000				
130.	Basti		17,20,000		7,10,830	4,43,603	
131.	Budaun		17,20,000		1,66,512		
132.	Sitapur		17,20,000				
133.	Unnao		17,20,000		5,54,547		
134.	Kushinagar		17,20,000			98,515	
135.	Shravasti		17,20,000				
136.	Sant Kabir Nagar		17,20,000				
137.	Kheri		17,20,000				

Sl. No.	DDRCs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
138.	Balrampur					17,20,000			
139.	Pilibhit	14,400	2,64,950	5,56,487	5,89,680	9,49,935	2,15,058	5,52,262	2,19,240
140.	Gorakhpur		8,32,280			7,38,810	4,00,564	8,27,961	
141.	Gonda		1,24,860						
142.	Mau							4,11,445	
143.	Barabanki							17,20,000	
144.	Jhansi							17,20,000	
145.	Bahraich							17,20,000	
146.	Bareilly						12,90,000		4,41,651
147.	Kanpur Dehat						12,10,000		
148.	Ballia								6,97,125
149.	Varanasi								17,20,000
Uttarakhand									
150.	Nainital	9,64,000							
151.	Haridwar (Roorkee)	12,13,800	8,96,400	8,96,400	8,78,100		5,42,820	4,23,300	4,23,300
152.	Tehri Garhwal		2,59,200		5,88,330		3,72,283		
West Bengal									
153.	Bardhaman (Burdwan)			17,20,000					
154.	Purulia			17,20,000					

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Unstarred Questions

155.	Bankura				17,20,000				
156.	Howrah				17,20,000				
157.	Cooch Behar				17,20,000				
158.	Birbhum				6,67,018				
159.	Malda				17,20,000	1,61,465	8,56,500	2,76,575	
160.	Nadia				17,20,000				
161.	Jalpaiguri	4,81,644	13,61,512	7,37,140	7,37,140		3,93,262		
162.	Dakshin Dinajpur					17,20,000			
Puducherry									
163.	Karaikal				3,80,904			1,07,961	
TOTAL		1,81,25,707	4,77,56,704	3,46,62,825	2,30,04,775	6,67,01,099	2,51,14,638	2,83,15,178	2,14,94,341

Data on manual scavengers

2509. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any credible data about the practice of manual scavenging and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the total number of latrines where manual scavenging is required and the number of individuals involved in this work, as per the latest data in Government record; and

(c) the details of efforts made by the Ministry to put an end to this practice and number of manual scavengers identified and rehabilitated during 2014 to 2016 and the corresponding figures for 2012 to 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) 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. As per the provisions of the MS Act, 2013, State Governments through their urban and rural local bodies are required to carry out a survey to identify the manual scavengers. 13 States and Union Territories have reported identification of 12,737 manual scavengers upto January, 2017 as per details given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) As per housing and house-listing Data of Census, 2011 released by the Registrar General of India there were 7,94,390 insanitary latrines from which night soil is removed manually. However, Census, 2011 did not release any data relating to the number of manual scavengers involved for cleaning such insanitary latrines. Ministries of Drinking Water and Sanitation and Urban Development provide technical and financial assistance under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan to the States and Union Territories for conversion of insanitary latrines and construction of new sanitary latrines.

As per MS Act, 2013, no person, local authority or any agency shall engage or employ, either directly or indirectly, a manual scavenger from 06.12.2013, the date of commencement of the Act, and every person so engaged or employed shall stand discharged immediately from any obligation, express or implied, to do manual scavenging. Violation of the above is punishable with imprisonment or fine or both. Local authorities in urban and rural areas are responsible for identification and conversion of insanitary latrines into sanitary latrines and identification of manual scavengers for their rehabilitation. This Ministry is implementing a Self Employment Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers under which the identified manual scavengers reported by the States and Union Territories are provided the following benefits:—

- (i) One-time cash assistance of ₹ 40000/- to identified manual scavengers.
- (ii) Loans for undertaking self employment projects upto ₹ 15.00 lakhs on concessional rate of interest with Credit Linked Capital Subsidy upto ₹ 3,25,000/-.
- (iii) Skill Development Training upto two years with stipend of ₹ 3000/- per month.

States and Union Territories have reported identification of 12,737 manual scavengers upto January, 2017. Since the MS Act, 2013 has come into force from 06.12.2013 there was no identification or rehabilitation of manual scavengers during 2012-13. The rehabilitation benefits provided to them during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 are as under:—

Sl. No.	Rehabilitation benefit	Number of Beneficiaries		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	One-time Cash Assistance	163	1241	8627
2.	Skill Development Training	0	97	2293
3.	Capital Subsidy	0	97	365

Statement

Details of manual scavengers in States

Sl. No.	State	Number of manual scavengers reported
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78
2.	Assam	191
3.	Bihar	137
4.	Chhattisgarh	3
5.	Karnataka	737
6.	Madhya Pradesh	36
7.	Odisha	237
8.	Punjab	91
9.	Rajasthan	322
10.	Tamil Nadu	363
11.	Uttar Pradesh	10301
12.	Uttarakhand	137
13.	West Bengal	104
TOTAL		12737

Cases of corruption

2510. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is regularly monitoring or reviewing the functioning of various commissions/corporations under the Ministry in order to curb the increasing cases of corruption;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of cases of corruption registered/noticed in these autonomous bodies during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. To monitor vigilance activities and to ensure fair functioning in the commission/corporations, measures such as appointment of part-time Chief Vigilance Officers are done in these organisations. Vigilance Awareness Week is observed every year as per the direction of CVC where pledge is taken by employees to ensure integrity and transparency in their functioning and to sensitize the employees for working for eradication of corruption in all spheres of life etc.

(c) One such case was received in the autonomous bodies during the last three years.

Social Welfare Hostels in Telangana

2511. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Telangana has requested the Ministry to release funds for construction of thirteen Social Welfare Hostels in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any decision regarding release of funds has been taken by the Ministry and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) Yes, proposal for construction of 12 hostels for OBC Boys and Girls has been received from the State Government of Telangana. However, on scrutiny of the proposal, deficiencies were noticed therein, which have been conveyed to the State Government. Details of hostels proposed to be constructed are given in the Statement.

Statement*Details of Social Welfare Hostels proposed to be constructed in Telangana*

(₹ in lakh)		
Sl. No.	Location of hostels	No. of inmates/ estimated cost seats
1.	One Girls hostel at Mandamarri, Distt.-Adilabad	100 300.00
2.	One Girls hostel at Asifabad, Distt.-Adilabad	100 300.00
3.	One Girls hostel at Manuguru, Distt.-Khammam	100 300.00
4.	One Girls hostel at Bhadrachalam, Distt.-Khammam	100 300.00
5.	One Girls hostel at Nuthankal, Distt.-Nalgonda	100 300.00
6.	One Girls hostel at Aurangabad, Distt.-Medak	100 300.00
7.	One Girls hostel at Ponnal (V), Siddipet, Distt.-Medak	100 300.00
8.	One Girls hostel at Jogipet, Distt.-Medak	100 300.00
9.	One Girls hostel at Sanga Reddy, Distt.-Medak	100 300.00
10.	One Boys hostel at Ponakal, Mamada, Distt.-Adilabad	100 300.00
11.	One Boys hostel at Indravelli, Distt.-Adilabad	100 300.00
12.	One Boys hostel at Asifabad, Distt.-Adilabad	100 300.00
TOTAL		1200 3600.00

Proposal for reservation to muslims from Telangana

2512. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Telangana requesting to provide twelve per cent reservation to muslims;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any decision on this proposal;

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

(e) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

(e) The Government is guided by Constitutional provisions in the matter of reservation.

Proposals from Chhattisgarh

†2513. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Ministry from Chhattisgarh Government for developmental works during the last three years and the details of their amount and the details of action taken thereon, scheme-wise;

(b) the reasons why those proposals are still pending;

(c) whether any time limit has been fixed for their disposal and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the developmental works are hindered due to lengthy procedure for approval of the proposals and if so, the manner in which increased cost of the work is adjusted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) The scheme-wise details of number of proposals received from Government of Chhattisgarh for Economic and Educational Development of Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes and Persons with Disabilities along with the amount released thereunder during the last three years and reasons for pendency are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Funds are released to the State Governments on fulfilment of criteria stipulated in the guidelines of the respective schemes.

Statement

Details of proposals received by the Ministry from Chhattisgarh Government during the last three years i.e. 2013-14 to 2015-16

Sl. No.	Scheme	No. of proposals received	Amount released (₹ in crore)	Pending proposals	Reasons for pending
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC Students studying in Classes IX and X	3	83.75	0	Does not arise.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Post-Matric Scholarship for SC Students	3	32.63	0	Does not arise.
3.	Pre-Matric Scholarship to the Children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards	3	0.00	0	As the expenditure was within committed liability of State Government, it was not, eligible for Central assistance.
4.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for Other Backward Classes	2	948.00	1	One proposals could not be processed due to pending Utilization Certificates.
5.	Post-Matric Scholarship for Other Backward Classes	1	26.23	0	Does not arise.
6.	Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls	1	00.00	1	Due to pending completion reports of Hostels sanctioned in previous years.
7.	Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCA to SCSP)	3	50.62	0	Does not arise.
8.	Equity Support to Scheduled Development Corporations	1	00.00	1	Due to incomplete proposal and non fulfillment of prudential norms of recovery rate by the State Government.
9.	Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act	3	00.15	2	Two proposals could not be processed due to pending Utilization Certificates.

Betterment of differently abled population

2514. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated any new scheme for betterment for differently abled population in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total amount allocated during the years 2014-15 and 2015-16, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has chalked out any plans to provide appropriate skill/vocational training and provide separate employment exchanges and counseling centres to create specific job opportunities for differently abled people in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Department has initiated various new schemes for the betterment for the differently abled population in the country which are as under:—

Setting up of Indian Sign Language Research and Training Centre (ISLRTC): The Government has approved establishment of Indian Sign Language Research and Training Centre (ISLRTC) on 28 September, 2015. The main objective of the Centre will be to develop manpower for using, teaching and conducting research in Indian Sign Language. First Batch of Diploma course in Indian Sign Language Interpretation (DISLI) has commenced w.e.f. 28.10.2016 with intake capacity of 15 students. The Second batch has started from 14.12.2016. Future plan include preparation of sign language dictionary of about 6000 words and preparation of a directory of Indian Sign Language (ISL) interpreters in India. During 2016-17 funds for ₹ 2.20 crore have been released till 15.3.2017.

State Spinal Injury Centre: The focus of the State Spinal Injury Centres shall be mainly on the comprehensive management of Spinal Injuries. Under the scheme, a comprehensive rehabilitation centre attached to the District hospital of State capital/ Union Territory with dedicated 12 beds shall be set up. The scheme has been notified on 31.03.2015. Spinal Injury Centre at SMS Medical College, Jaipur, Rajasthan has been setup and is operational. A sum of ₹ 50.00 lakhs was released during 2015-16 and ₹ 1.83 crores during 2016-17 for the Centre.

Setting up of a centre in Government Medical College, Jammu has been approved for which grants-in-aid for ₹ 2.00 crore has been released during 2016-17.

Proposal to set up a Spinal Injury Centre at Government Medical College at Srinagar has also been approved and ₹ 1.17 crore has been sanctioned as 1st installment.

Scheme of support for establishment/modernisation/capacity augmentation of Braille Presses: The Government launched the scheme in November, 2014 for the benefit of visually challenged to establish 18 new Braille Presses, 3 small scale Braille printing units in UTs, to modernise 12 old Braille Presses and to augment Braille

printing capacity of 3 modern Braille printing presses. Funds allocated is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Scholarship Schemes for students with disabilities such as Pre-matric, Post-matric, Top Class Education and National Fellowship Schemes and State-wise amount allocated during the years of 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in Statement-II (A to D) (*See below*).

The Schemes in DEPwD which are reviewed and updated in 2014 are:—

- (i) Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS).
- (ii) The Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP).
- (iii) Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 (SIPDA)
State/UTs-wise notional allocation and funds utilized under DDRS, ADIP and SIPDA during the last three years and current are given in Statement-III, IV and V, respectively (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government has recently notified the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 on 28.12.2016. The new Act provides for more entitlements for persons with disabilities including increased reservation in vacancies in Government jobs from 3% to 4% for certain persons or class of persons with benchmark disability to special employment exchange. The new Act, under Section 35, also mandates appropriate Government and the local authorities, within the limit of their economic capacity and development, to provide incentives to employer in private sector to ensure that at least five percentage of their work force is composed of persons with benchmark disability.

Further, the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has launched the National Action Plan (NAP) for skill training of persons with disabilities, in collaboration with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) on 21st March, 2015. In order to implement NAP, a panel of Empanelled Training Partners (ETPs) has been prepared comprising 202 organizations including 14 Government Organizations and 188 Voluntary Organizations (VOs). So far, an amount of ₹ 86.65 lakhs has been released to 10 ETPs (7 Government and 3 NGO) for skill development of 2840 PwDs.

National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) is a Not for Profit Company incorporated on 24th January, 1997 under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956, and is working as an Apex Corporation for the benefit of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs). NHFDC considers concessional loans to Indian Citizens with 40% or more disability and age above 18 years. There is no upper age limit for PwDs to avail concessional loan from NHFDC.

Statement-I

Details of funds released during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 for visually challenged in the country

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	₹ 1,26,74,800
Establishment of new Braille Press during 2015-16			
4.	Jorhat Blind School, Government of Assam	Assam	₹ 31,95,913
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
Capacity Augmentation of Braille Press during 2014-15			
7.	NIVH Regional Centre, Chennai (For Augmentation)	Tamil Nadu	₹ 1,88,58,574
Capacity Augmentation of Braille Press during 2015-16			
8.	National Federation of the Blind, Delhi	Delhi	₹ 77,74,341
Capacity Augmentation of Braille Press during 2016-17			
9.	All India Confederation of the Blind, Delhi	Delhi	₹ 84,51,162
Modernization of Braille Press during 2014-15			
10.	Central Braille Press, Dehradun (For Modernization)	Uttarakhand	₹ 1,91,87,065
11.	Rajasthan Netraheen Kalyan Sangh, Rajasthan	Rajasthan	₹ 1,62,66,348

1	2	3	4
12.	Ramakrishna Regional Press, Kolkata	West Bengal	₹ 1,00,92,658
13.	Mitra Jyoti Charitable Trust, Bangalore (For Modernization)	Karnataka	₹ 1,86,07,806
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			₹ 22,79,01,032

Statement-II

(A) State-wise details of amount released under scholarship schemes for students with disabilities during 2014 to 2016

Sl. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	16	109950	1	5850
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0	0	0	9	58150
5.	Bihar	0	0	7	57450	1	5850

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	11	67550	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	1	5850	1	7450
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	3	23500
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	0	0	12	84150	13	92050
13.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	36	243400	2	17650
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	27	183550
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	2	17650
17.	Karnataka	0	0	38	253050	0	0
18.	Kerala	0	0	1067	8078150	41	293450
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	74	555450	2	14450
21.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	14	87050
22.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1	5850
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	0	0	792	4824150	45	299150
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	4	25000
29.	Rajasthan	0	0	3	20300	21	150450
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	23	147700
32.	Telangana	0	0	4	25000	9	55400
33.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	14	86700
34.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	270	1409834	110	871200
36.	West Bengal	0	0	37	267550	37	254200
TOTAL		0	0	2368	16001834	380	2702300

(B) State-wise fund release for post-metric

Sl. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	1	23105
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	15	147510	57	797116
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	5	67670
4.	Assam	0	0	25	220750	13	94930
5.	Bihar	0	0	9	64090	210	3994270
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	14	101223	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	4	28440	24	162121
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	1	5340	2	9010
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	128	1054946	5	38150
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	0	0	32	545005	24	614671
13.	Haryana	0	0	38	453110	4	48470
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	46	298667
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	110	1584639
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	51	767775
17.	Karnataka	0	0	40	371679	209	2442687
18.	Kerala	0	0	130	1043236	64	704791
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	219	2263583	15	115226
21.	Maharashtra	0	0	44	690032	32	371732
22.	Manipur	0	0	27	1263900	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	3	35470	21	212660
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	4	16070
26.	Odisha	0	0	1098	6319028	31	227372
27.	Puducherry	0	0	2	31430	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Punjab	0	0	45	598849	16	280323
29.	Rajasthan	0	0	60	736725	78	1046039
30.	Sikkim	0	0	12	106440	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	136	1688388
32.	Telangana	0	0	10	84070	57	838115
33.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	90	573561
34.	Uttarakhand	0	0	42	493075	3	30640
35.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	1545	15367210	70	760410
36.	West Bengal	0	0	22	113650	324	2615909
TOTAL		0	0	3565	32138791	1702	20424517

(C) State-wise fund release for top class education funds

Sl. No.	State	2015-16		2016-17	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2	290000	1	116981
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0	2	180290
5.	Bihar	2	250549	3	442500
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	2	515000
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	1	283000	0	0
13.	Haryana	1	70122	1	285000
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1	130000
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Karnataka	3	591320	0	0
18.	Kerala	0	0	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2	253088	0	0
21.	Maharashtra	0	0	3	470510
22.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	1	285000	2	364781
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	0	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	1	255000	3	620000
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
32.	Telangana	0	0	1	49500
33.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
34.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
35.	Uttar Pradesh	1	106600	8	1716631
36.	West Bengal	0	0	3	790000
TOTAL		14	2384679	30	5681193

(D) National Scholarship Scheme funds

Sl. No.	State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	64000	74	34027720	111	44904986
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0	3	726963	5	1863645

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Bihar	0	0	16	8297437	24	9053530
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	3	2029735	4	1390775
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	1	64000	5	2589713	16	6459376
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	0	0	7	1440363	11	4591868
13.	Haryana	0	0	12	5430218	17	5618238
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	2	741000	3	895874
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	2	560000	5	2317050
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	8	2662595	8	2480063
17.	Karnataka	0	0	14	5801117	26	10989898
18.	Kerala	0	0	3	739051	10	3802048
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	6	2689087	14	4878425
21.	Maharashtra	0	0	18	8903484	39	12893325
22.	Manipur	0	0	2	432293	2	279638
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	4	205445	16	7303268	20	7851978
27.	Puducherry	1	66000	3	1203026	5	2548794
28.	Punjab	0	0	2	1088148	9	3629036
29.	Rajasthan	0	0	4	1641094	13	4130787
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	1	32065	31	11050939	51	19450935
32.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	13	4192832
33.	Tripura	0	0	1	181254	2	1171418
34.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Uttar Pradesh	6	368962	58	26933341	82	30589812
36.	West Bengal	1	64000	16	5980323	37	13683214
TOTAL		15	864472	306	132452169	527	199667545

Statement-III

State/UT-wise notional allocation and funds utilised under DDRS, ADIP and SIPDA during the last three years and current year

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Notional Allocation	Amount Released/ Utilised	Notional Allocation	Amount Released/ Utilised	Notional Allocation	Amount Released/ Utilised	Notional Allocation	Amount Released/ Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2460.00	1538.08	900.00	937.24	764.10	826.83	527.00	704.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	70.00	20.06	50.00	0.00	2.60	6.74	4.00	9.64
3.	Assam	990.00	162.31	300.00	156.81	155.10	88.92	87.00	72.85
4.	Bihar	820.00	90.39	500.00	55.20	269.00	62.03	194.00	24.31
5.	Chhattisgarh	80.00	80.56	20.00	32.88	112.30	47.49	59.00	17.51
6.	Delhi	360.00	229.23	300.00	77.62	116.40	197.81	106.00	74.25
7.	Goa	50.00	3.25	20.00	10.09	11.90	8.87	9.00	4.89
8.	Gujarat	360.00	113.80	200.00	63.45	170.50	47.24	109.00	32.2
9.	Haryana	320.00	273.21	300.00	121.77	143.20	117.94	106.00	103.05
10.	Himachal Pradesh	80.00	39.54	80.00	8.79	28.40	20.53	24.00	22.61
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	50.00	3.73	20.00	19.46	48.10	9.58	32.00	3.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Jharkhand	30.00	3.85	30.00	7.30	80.80	2.45	52.00	0.94
13.	Karnataka	1710.00	480.87	500.00	102.82	268.20	77.52	145.00	96.73
14.	Kerala	1220.00	572.88	800.00	567.05	520.00	362.25	276.00	420.17
15.	Madhya Pradesh	490.00	120.12	400.00	135.14	267.80	132.69	190.00	99.75
16.	Maharashtra	430.00	146.12	500.00	250.45	486.20	141.47	288.00	221.47
17.	Manipur	300.00	324.80	500.00	225.11	178.20	284.38	151.00	220.89
18.	Meghalaya	110.00	15.45	100.00	36.61	31.40	45.86	24.00	54.5
19.	Mizoram	40.00	2.03	50.00	23.93	18.30	11.25	9.00	7.38
20.	Nagaland	40.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	2.90	0.41	2.00	0
21.	Odisha	840.00	608.58	700.00	363.29	418.20	445.1	302.00	309.19
22.	Puducherry	50.00	6.28	10.00	7.18	10.80	14.83	10.00	7.16
23.	Punjab	220.00	13.54	150.00	119.00	143.80	46.23	68.00	68.95
24.	Rajasthan	460.00	159.19	250.00	101.66	278.70	139.18	205.00	119.31
25.	Sikkim	40.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	1.80	0	1.00	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	590.00	375.41	500.00	68.89	185.90	234.29	201.00	98.77
27.	Tripura	110.00	25.14	10.00	8.44	14.70	1	8.00	8.45
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1520.00	590.02	1000.00	463.42	674.30	550.16	507.00	366.71
29.	Uttarakhand	90.00	27.95	50.00	50.88	57.60	41.47	42.00	28.01
30.	West Bengal	1030.00	337.70	1000.00	143.43	358.00	304.34	281.00	361.66

290 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.07	0	0.00	0
32.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.70	0	1.00	0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0	0.00	0
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0	0.00	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0	0.00	0
36.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	900.00	850.13	776.70	750.13	477.00	702.3
TOTAL		14960.00	6364.09	10200.00	5008.04	6599.37	5018.99	4497.00	4261.8

Statement-IV

State-wise details of funds utilized and number of beneficiaries covered under ADIP Scheme by various Implementing Agencies during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17

(as on 28.02.2017)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Funds utilized (₹ in lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds utilized (₹ in lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds utilized (₹ in lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds utilized (₹ in lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	634.78	15301	1147.19	21160	421.49	6328	623.84	6075
2.	Bihar	230.38	6140	250.46	5472	70.80	1108	180.28	2954

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Chhattisgarh	67.69	1011	340.84	4608	298.96	3772	300,68	3031
4.	Goa	4.16	351	12.67	230	8.53	137	3.76	50
5.	Gujarat	276.47	5701	192.32	5356	121.98	1700	1616.99	21381
6.	Haryana	338.12	4705	541.66	5689	424.82	4942	783.23	10182
7.	Himachal Pradesh	89.06	9140	129.06	8552	59.61	3295	56.28	2084
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	157.58	4162	76.28	1569	85	994	227.53	2213
9.	Jharkhand	129.04	1516	368.03	9181	12.79	182	51.94	656
10.	Karnataka	140.98	4197	218.18	4001	443.46	6421	237.3	4999
11.	Kerala	32.49	1173	207.68	3213	203.28	4574	214.74	2963
12.	Madhya Pradesh	585.61	20598	656.41	15318	848.38	17341	1238.7	17418
13.	Maharashtra	1307.5	32875	972.97	22062	1651.3	27065	1197.32	20144
14.	Odisha	656.62	13612	311.17	7921	758.83	13429	507.02	10994
15.	Punjab	355.5	6090	228.92	2860	1271.83	13373	560.01	8446
16.	Rajasthan	909.18	21019	674.82	12712	551.19	9272	883.52	7186
17.	Tamil Nadu	523.65	8882	408.68	10183	853.29	9243	304.4	6209
18.	Uttar Pradesh	3620.31	60806	2605.12	43324	3012.77	41309	3821	51482
19.	Uttarakhand	237.51	11526	455.74	15168	327.73	5184	292.64	8515

20.	West Bengal	684.87	16592	476.58	16246	1150.98	18783	964.09	16269
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.6	69	27.16	750	0	-	10.63	368
22.	Chandigarh	4.04	86	2.75	59	0	0	22.61	223
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.25	130	12.36	342	1.51	58	2.13	54
24.	Daman and Diu	1.95	60	3.81	83	3.9	35	3.08	60
25.	Delhi	223.11	9677	169.31	4208	88.48	3779	538.32	6818
26.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Puducherry	8.75	159	0	0	0	0	8.93	204
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	26.4	381	5.22	60	7.92	353	8.6	198
29.	Assam	757.99	17571	920.25	12962	685.21	9129	478.93	7847
30.	Manipur	69.09	1049	111.33	2908	42.31	348	495.82	6383
31.	Meghalaya	18.85	747	36.67	1015	16.26	120	31.98	439
32.	Mizoram	21.79	487	27.92	415	2.84	31	27.28	318
33.	Nagaland	0	0	41.41	616	2.44	19	0	0
34.	Sikkim	0	0	14.66	332	23.11	420	0	0
35.	Tripura	45.62	982	7.77	150	98.3	1888	137.39	2586
36.	Telangana	23.54	700	72.61	835	111.89	982	160.74	3784
TOTAL		12186.48	277225	11728.01	239560	13661.19	205614	15991.71	232533

Written Answers to

[23 March, 2017]

Unstarred Questions 293

Statement-V

State-wise grant-in-aid released to the State Governments/UTs under SIPDA during the last three years and current year

(₹ in lakh)					
Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (as on 15.03.2017)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.89	—	73.94	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	347.79	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	—	57.74
11.	Jharkhand	—	5.48	—	—
12.	Karnataka	1062.93	—	—	—
13.	Kerala	—	—	14.46	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	—	760.63	18.00	19.37
15.	Maharashtra	425.49	—	14.99	1539.95
16.	Manipur	153.48	15.00	—	—
17.	Meghalaya	68.74	—	5.80	91.56
18.	Mizoram	86.37	4.92	—	—
19.	Nagaland	91.50	—	249.56	85.00
20.	Odisha	—	99.00	—	607.13
21.	Punjab	—	—	16.00	5.60
22.	Rajasthan	23.39	150.48	—	—
23.	Sikkim	142.44	11.44	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	15.00	—	—	796.64
25.	Telangana	—	—	—	—
26.	Tripura	8.05	—	—	—
27.	Uttarakhand	—	32.71	—	50.06
28.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	79.16	320.26
29.	West Bengal	—	—	33.00	157.92
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.35	—	—	—
31.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—
33.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—
34.	Delhi	31.96	—	—	1150.43
35.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—
36.	Puducherry	—	14.97	54.17	—
TOTAL		2477.38	1111.03	592.23	4881.66

Gender budgeting for transgenders

2515. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to introduce separate gender budget for transgender community keeping in mind the new law to recognise a separate third gender and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details regarding the number of transgender people in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the details of funds allocated for initiatives specific to the people of this community during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) The Ministry has introduced a Bill titled “The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2016” in the Lok Sabha on 2.8.2016. The Bill has been referred to the Standing Committee on Social

Justice and Empowerment for examination. The Committee has been granted time till the first week of the Monsoon Session, 2017 to present the report.

As informed by the Registrar General of India (RGI), during Enumeration of Census 2011, for the first time three codes were provided *i.e.* Male-1, Female-2 and others-3. This was at the discretion of the respondent. In case the respondent wished to record neither '1' nor '2', then enumerator was instructed to record sex as 'other' and give code '3'. Still, it is important to note that the Census on India does not collect any data specifically on 'transgender'. Thus, the category of 'other' would not only include 'transgender' but also any person who desires to record sex under the category of 'other'. It is also possible that some transgenders would have returned themselves either male or female depending upon their choice. The population of 'other' as per Census 2011 is 4,87,803.

The details of funds allocated during the last two years is as under:—

2014-15	1.00 crore
2015-16	1.56 crore

Residential schools for SCs/STs

†2516. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of residential schools being run for students belonging to SCs and STs in the country and the number of such new schools likely to be opened, the details thereof including number of students, State-wise;

(b) the amount allocated and spent for running these schools during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) whether there has been decline in the number of students in these tribal residential schools due to lack of quality education at primary, secondary and higher secondary levels, weak teaching arrangements and lack of facilities and 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 does not have any scheme to establish Residential schools for the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes. However the Ministry has assisted 88 Residential schools which are run by voluntary organisations under the scheme of “Assistance to voluntary organisations working for the welfare of SCs”.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

For ST student, 161 Eklavya Model Residential Schools and 1205 Ashram Schools are supported by Ministry of Tribal Affairs. 96 new schools are likely to be opened for ST students.

Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) No Sir.

Statement

Details of residential schools being run by voluntary organisations for SC/ST students

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Residential Schools run by NGOs	No. of Students	GIA released for last three years (₹ in lakhs)	Functional EMRSs	No. of Students	Funds released for the last three years (₹ in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	500	204.42	04	1620	1940
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	02	120	218.6
3.	Assam	2	200	9.81	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	13	4181	7345.92
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1	100	0	23	9053	7755.72
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	01	210	261.32
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	200
10.	Jharkhand	1	100	0	04	1920	1506.54
11.	Karnataka	18	1850	909.68	09	2380	2080.4
12.	Kerala	0	0	0	02	528	818.5
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5	500	41.37	25	8026	8862.52
14.	Maharashtra	16	1600	617.18	16	3600	2806.16
15.	Manipur	0	0	0	3	450	75
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	02	400	529.45
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	03	438	550.68
19.	Odisha	13	1300	548.27	13	5340	7126.05
20.	Rajasthan	5	500	209.68	15	3890	3994.2
21.	Sikkim	0	0	0	02	715	904.3
22.	Tamil Nadu	3	300	74.56	03	900	1322.4
23.	Telangana	2	200	76.91	07	3200	3792
24.	Tripura	0	0	0	04	1740	1338.12
25.	Uttar Pradesh	15	1750	662.75	02	450	404.14
26.	Uttarakhand	1	100	9.81	01	300	352.8
27.	West Bengal	1	100	12.63	07	2498	2968.56

Financial assistance for SC/OBC students

2517. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the Ministry to increase financial assistance/grants for SC/OBC students from Government and NGOs working for their welfare;

(b) whether it is a fact that the rates/norms for some of the schemes have been revised lately and there is scope for further revision; and

(c) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) Revision and modifications in financial assistance, rates/norms in the welfare schemes for Scheduled Caste (SC) and Other Backward Class (OBC) students is considered from time to time and depending on availability of funds. The steps taken by the Ministry for revision of rates of financial assistance/norms under the schemes for SC/OBC students during the last two years and current year are as under:—

- (i) Free Coaching Scheme for SC/OBC student:— During the year 2016-17, the capping on quantum of fee per student *i.e.* ₹ 20,000/- has been removed. Further, monthly stipend has been increased from ₹ 1500 to ₹ 2500 for local students and from ₹ 3000 to ₹ 5000 for out station students. In addition, special allowance of ₹ 2,000/- per student per month to students with disabilities (equal to or more than 40% disability) has been introduced.

- (ii) National Fellowship for SC students:- The rates of fellowship has been increased from ₹ 16,000/- to ₹ 25,000/- per month for Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) and from ₹ 18,000/- to ₹ 28,000/- per month for Senior Research Fellowship (SRF) w.e.f. 1.12.2014.
- (iii) The slots under the National Overseas Scholarship for SC etc. students have been increased from 60 to 100 from Selection year 2014-15.
- (iv) Under the scheme of construction of hostels for OBC Boys and Girls, the rates of financial assistance have been revised upward in 2014-15.

Further two new schemes have been launched in 2014-15 for the welfare of OBC students namely National Fellowship for OBCs and Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational loan for overseas studies for OBCs/EBCs.

Cases of manual scavenging

†2518. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has strictly implemented the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act in order to stop the social evil of manual scavenging and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of cases that have come to the notice of Government where manual scavengers were forced to do this job, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of people against whom punitive action was taken under the above Act in the country, during the last three years till date, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) Manual Scavenging has been prohibited with effect from 06.12.2013 in all the States and Union Territories except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. No person, local authority or any agency shall engage or employ, either directly or indirectly, a manual scavenger from the above date and every person so engaged or employed shall stand discharged immediately from any obligation, express or implied, to do manual scavenging. Violation of the above is punishable with imprisonment or fine or both. Local Authorities in urban and rural areas are responsible for identification and conversion of insanitary latrines into sanitary latrines and identification of manual scavengers for their rehabilitation. This Ministry is implementing a Self Employment Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers identified by the States and Union Territories.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) No such case has come to the notice of this Ministry.

(c) This Ministry does not maintain the statistics of such cases. As per Section 21 of the “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavenger and their Rehabilitation Act 2013” (MS Act, 2013) Executive Magistrates who have been conferred judicial powers of first class are empowered to try any offenses committed under the Act.

Capability of ISRO to launch satellites

†2519. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the capability of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) for successful launching of satellites *vis-a-vis* other space launch agencies across the world including the European Space Agency and the measures being taken to enhance the capability of ISRO and to make it more advanced in the wake of growing competition at global level; and

(b) the level of efficiency acquired by ISRO to make the space science more effective and the capability to set up a space station and future action plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) India’s Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) has the capability of launching 1700 kg. to Sun Synchronous Polar Orbit (600 km.) and has proven its versatility in launching multi-satellite/multi-orbit missions as well as lunar (Chandrayaan-1) and interplanetary missions (Mars Orbiter Mission). As on date, PSLV has completed 38 consecutive successful missions, during which it has launched 46 Indian satellites (weighing ~ 43.2 tonnes) and 180 foreign satellites (weighing ~ 6.3 tonnes). It has already established itself as a preferred launch vehicle, in its class, in the global market for launch services, especially for smaller satellites. The Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV), with indigenous cryogenic upper stage, has the capability to launch satellites up to 2.2 tonnes to Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit (GTO). GSLV has demonstrated its reliability through three consecutive successful missions in the past three years.

The maximum GTO capability of other space launch agencies to launch satellites are: European Space Agency (ESA): 10.5 tonnes, USA: 13.8 tonnes, Russia: 6.5 tonnes, China: 14 tonnes and Japan: 8 tonnes.

In order to enhance the capability, ISRO has developed the next generation launch vehicle *i.e.* GSLV MkIII with indigenous high thrust cryogenic stage, to

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

launch 4 tonne class of communication satellites to GTO and its first developmental flight is scheduled to take place in the second quarter of 2017. The development of Semicryogenic engine has also been undertaken to further enhance the GTO payload capability of GSLV MkIII to 6 tonnes.

(b) ISRO has proved the level of efficiency in the area of space science through— (i) planning, development and execution of Lunar mission ‘Chandrayaan-1’ and High resolution imaging and Systematic topographic mapping of the Moon; (ii) successful insertion of Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM) around the planet Mars in very first attempt, achieving all planned objectives and continuing the operations of MOM beyond its designed mission life of 6 months; (iii) placing India’s first observatory in space ‘Astrosat’, which enables simultaneous multi-wavelength observations (Ultraviolet to X-Ray) to study Stars and Galaxies; (iv) indigenous development and validation of several new technologies viz. autonomy, deep space communication, scientific instruments in space science missions.

Future missions in space science includes (i) second mission to Moon ‘Chandrayaan-2’, consisting of an indigenous Orbiter, Lander and Rover and (ii) mission for solar studies ‘Aditya-L1’ to study the solar corona in different wavebands.

The capability to set up a space station needs capability of lifting heavy payloads into space. While there is no specific plan for space station, ISRO is working towards this capability through launch vehicles using cryogenic and semi-cryogenic engines.

Vacancy of scientists

2520. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of posts of scientists are lying vacant in the Department which is affecting its work and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that several new posts have been sanctioned recently by Government and if so, the details thereof and by what time these posts would be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. At present, only 381 posts are lying vacant. The selection processes have been completed and issuing of offers of appointment is in progress. All vacancies are expected to be filled by July, 2017. Since the number of vacancies are not very large, non-availability of resources against these vacancies are not affecting the work in the Department of Space.

(b) No, Sir. No new posts have been sanctioned by the Government to the Department of Space. A proposal for suitably augmenting the manpower, mostly in scientist/engineer category, has been reviewed and recommended by the Space Commission. The proposal is submitted to the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, for their recommendations, before placing the same for the approval of the Union Cabinet.

Agreements with Israel on space research

2521. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several partnerships/agreements have been signed between India and Israel in space research;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that both the countries had collaborated in space research and technology in the past; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Agreement between the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and Israel Space Agency (ISA) was signed on October 28, 2002 for cooperation in peaceful uses of outer space. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between ISRO and ISA on a cooperative programme in the areas of ultraviolet astronomy was signed on December 21, 2003.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) India and Israel pursued cooperation in the areas of microwave remote sensing, ultraviolet astronomy and also formed a Joint Working Group for studying the feasibility of developing an advanced optical camera for remote sensing. An Israel Satellite was launched onboard Indian launch vehicle, under a commercial contract with Antrix Corporation Ltd.

Sector specific groups to review projects

2522. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has directed to form ten sector specific groups to review pending projects and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has received any report from these groups and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there were any suggestions in these reports for smooth working of sectors and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of action taken by Departments and Ministries on the recommendations of these groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Ten Sectoral Groups of Secretary level officers were constituted *inter-alia*, to undertake, mid-term review of the major policies/programmes/schemes/projects of each Ministry/Department in the Group and to suggest realignment of physical targets, financial outlays and implementation strategies, wherever considered necessary; pinpoint the possibilities of convergence between programmes/ schemes of various Ministries: to recommend new Tax and Non-Tax initiatives for the Budget 2017-18; to suggest new policy initiatives in the sector and to make specific recommendations for job creation, harnessing the demographic dividend and for meeting rising aspirations of the weaker sections of society; to review processes, procedures and institutions with focus on citizen centric simplification/ fast-tracking; to review all autonomous organizations within their fold in terms of their continuance etc; to review role of CPSUs, their Joint Ventures (JV) and subsidiaries and suggest appropriate actions; to review implementation of observations and directions given by Hon'ble Prime Minister/Ministers and PMO in the last two and half years; and to develop foolproof mechanisms for eliminating parking of funds under various schemes, etc.

(b) to (d) Reports from eight Sectoral Groups have been received so far which contain a number of recommendations. These reports have been sent to all Ministries/ Departments with the direction to formulate a time-bound Action Plan pertaining to their Ministry/Departments arising out of the various recommendations of these Sectoral Groups. The Sectoral Groups have also been tasked with monitoring implementation of their recommendations and Action Plans formulated by various Ministries/Departments.

Progress of India Statistical Strengthening Project

2523. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress and details of India Statistical Strengthening Project implemented by Government, State-wise; and

(b) the details of funds allocated for the purpose during the last three years along with the status of its implementation, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) The India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) now renamed Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) aims at improving the statistical capacity and infrastructure of State Statistical Systems for collecting, compiling and disseminating reliable official statistics for policy planning at the State and Sub-State levels. The approved outlay for the scheme is ₹ 650.43 crore.

Since 2012-13, the scheme was being implemented in 14 States, namely, Karnataka, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, West Bengal, Kerala, Mizoram, Sikkim, Rajasthan, Odisha, Jharkhand and Manipur. However, allocations for these States were revised in 2014-15. The details of the approved allocations, funds released and major achievements for these States are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Allocations were also made to other 19 willing States/UTs in 2015-16, and details of approved allocation and released funds for these new States are given in Statement-II (*See below*). Though Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand could join the scheme in 2015-16, the remaining 17 States/UTs are expected to join the scheme from 2017-18 after the State Programmes are approved.

Statement-I

Details of State-wise funds allocated, released and major achievements of currently implementing States

Sl. No.	State/UT	Allocation* (in ₹ crore)	Released (in crore)	Major Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Karnataka	26.9696	26.9681	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Web enabled applications developed for Consumer Price Index (CPI), Wholesale Price Index (WPI), Area enumeration, Rural and Urban Retail Price Indices, Crop Cutting Experiment, Local Body Accounts etc. • IT infrastructure provided to the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), to all the District Statistics Offices and to 176 Taluks. • Web portal for Registration and filing of Returns for factories registered under the Factories department developed.

1	2	3	4	5
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Survey of 820 industries was conducted in 2014-15, to improve the response of different industries and accuracy of data in respect of Index of Industrial Production (IIP). • To enable compilation of Labour Statistics, a Portal ["E-Karmika"] has been developed for the Labour Department, to facilitate registration, renewal, correction and submission of Annual Reports. • Training on Birth and Death online registration has been provided to all registrars, informers, data entry operators in all 176 Taluks, for registration in portal. • 28 Trainings have been conducted. • Workshop organised on study of Green GDP [Gross Domestic Product] • New District Statistical Offices have been constructed. • Study to compile the estimates of Capital Formation in private and public sector has been conducted.
2.	Gujarat	28.4678	27.8559	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village Profile and Taluka Planning Atlas portal [GIS based decision support system], for each of the 249 Talukas of the State prepared and now updated regularly. • District Human Development Reports for 10 Districts prepared. • 9 Studies/surveys completed. • 21 District Data Centres established. • 1082 officers/staff have been trained so far and Training Institute established. • Gujarat Integrated Statistical System (GISS), an integrated data base system at the State Level, has been prepared.

1	2	3	4	5
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DES Headquarters, Statistical offices constructed. • Workshops on IIP, improvement of social sector statistics and Collection of Statistics Act held. • Technical inspection reports for eight sectors viz. Population, Industry, Education, Health, Transport, Agriculture, Labuor and Employment, Housing Sectors, have been prepared.
3.	Andhra Pradesh	14.9409	14.5292	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desktops, Printers, have been provided to the Directorate, all Districts and Mandals. • Statistics for Local Area Planning, [Village/Ward level statistics] is collected, compiled upto 2013-14; and completed for 94% villages in 2014-15. • Three Type Studies for updating rates and ratios of Livestock Sector in State Domestic Product completed. • Two Type Studies on Crop Estimation of emerging crops completed. • Compendium of Environment Statistics, Andhra Pradesh, for 2013-2014 released. • Various Trainings have been conducted
4.	Telangana	12.3494	11.2564	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comprehensive database 'Statistics for Local Area Planning (SLAP)' at village level in rural areas and ward level in urban areas has been created, data collection completed in 2014-15 and updation in progress for 2015-16. • A new building for Training Institute and additional accommodation in Directorate of Economics and Statistics constructed. • Desktops, printers and related equipment provided to District Offices. • Two vehicles have been purchased.

1	2	3	4	5
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DES has initiated steps for compiling the District Level CPI (Rural, Urban and Combined) by using the pooled results of NSS 68th round Consumer Expenditure Survey (2011-12). • Statistical year book' and 'Economy in brief' published annually. • Work on Annual Survey of Industries for 2012-13 completed and a publication has been brought out. • Compendium of Environment Statistics is compiled for 2013-14 and 2014-15.
5	Tamil Nadu	19.3156	15.4318	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 227 Block Statistics Offices are fully operational. • Building for State Directorate of Economics and Statistics Head Quarters, 2 Regional Offices, 8 District Statistics Offices and 11 Divisional Statistics Offices constructed. • 32 vehicles purchased.
6.	Bihar	20.1339	17.5425	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The State has procured 57 vehicles.
7.	West Bengal	20.4220	18.7960	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applications software on Industrial Production (IIP), Crop Cutting Experiments (CCE), and Employment-unemployment Survey has been developed, 1st phase of installation of PCs, UPS, antivirus and printers has been completed. • Web hosting has been enabled. • Construction of District Statistical Offices in 6 Districts and Conference Hall completed. • 'e-governance' Implementation project is being implemented.
8.	Kerala	14.9925	9.3712	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procured Laptops and Printers. • Software for collection of price data developed. • The Kerala State Statistical Commission has been established.

1	2	3	4	5
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Ad-hoc</i> Survey for estimating rates and ratios of animals slaughtered has been carried out. ● Housing statistics and detailed spatial survey for ascertaining shortage in housing sector completed and report of Qualitative and Quantitative condition in rural Kerala has been completed. ● Methodologies for compiling Wholesale Price Index, Wage Index, and Parity Index for determining Farm price from available market price developed. ● Pilot studies for Consumer Price Index have been completed and market survey schedule prepared. ● 41 Workstations established in 41 Taluk Statistical Offices and Directorate. ● 2 Training held.
9.	Mizoram	15.1700	14.4125	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Construction of DES Headquarter and 5 District offices completed. ● All districts offices furnished with IT equipment; Computerization of 8 District Evaluation offices completed. ● Marriage Statistics collected in all districts for 2014-15 and 2015-16. ● Secondary and pre-university education statistics published in 2014-15. ● Awareness programmes and consultation meetings with Data producers and stakeholders at State and District Level held. ● Statistical Handbook and Statistical Abstract published. ● Workshop conducted on reliable statistics, data producers, user provider, and researchers at State level. ● Seminar-cum-workshop for compilation of District Domestic Product held.

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Sikkim	16.5849	13.6900	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common Statistical Cadre and Post of Director General created in Department of Economics, Statistics, Monitoring and Evaluation. • Establishment of statistical cells in the Department of Tourism and Department of Rural Management. • Registers like Population and Demographic register of Sikkim, Business Register, Birth and Death Register, Employees Register, etc. are being built. • Estimation of Gross State Domestic Product has improved as data gaps relating to forestry and service sector have been filled. • Construction of one District Statistical Office has been completed. • Capacity building of more than 500 officials has been undertaken. • DES website has been developed and 3 Publications have been brought out. • 7 Survey/Type Studies completed. • 6 Vehicles have been purchased.
11.	Rajasthan	34.6127	33.5732	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 244 Block Statistics, 28 District Statistics Offices constructed. • 'Block Statistical Outline', 'Block at A Glance' prepared for a number of blocks. • A well-equipped training hall has been established and 4200 persons have been trained. • Software applications on Local Body Accounts, Pehchan (Registration of Births and Death Act), Timely Reporting Scheme, District Domestic Product (DDP), Index of Industrial Production [IIP], have been developed, and website of Directorate of Economics and Statistics prepared and used for compilation of these Statistics.

1	2	3	4	5
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of villages on portal with geographical consolidation has been done. • Study conducted on banking and insurance sector for DDP. • Analysis of Building Construction Cost Index of Jaipur completed. • Report on cost of cultivation survey prepared. • Compendium of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and Agricultural Statistics has been brought out. • Income and expenditure accounts for Local Bodies have been compiled.
12.	Odisha	28.8118	19.9662	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of hardware, software for DES Headquarter, District and Block offices. • Renovation and Upgradation of District offices and Training Institute completed. • Construction of 284 Block Statistics Offices with furniture and fixtures. • Various trainings organized at State Level and District Level. • 6 Meetings organized on GSDP, Crop Statistics, Environment Statistics, Disaster Statistics etc. • Development of Small Area Estimation Technique for District level poverty estimates developed.
13.	Jharkhand	12.5789	5.1926	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office building for Directorate of Economics and Statistics Head Quarters has been constructed.
14.	Manipur	20.5900	14.7870	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement related to IT completed. • Construction of Building [Admin Block with Auditorium and Hostel] completed.

1	2	3	4	5
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainings/Meetings/Workshops: 3 training done on I.T. related subjects with key Statistical Activities and 8 are reportedly under process. 1 meeting/conference held. • 3 Publications have been released [Release of Estimates through press notes/website, Budget in brief and Education in Manipur]. • Statistical Year Book-Manipur; Gender Statistics, Manipur in Maps and Tourism in Manipur have been brought out. • Draft report of data on medical practitioners and hospitals in Private Sectors is under completion. • 10 vehicles purchased. • 3 Type studies conducted. • Compendium on Environmental Statistics brought out. • Survey on Economic condition of livestock farmers and reports is under progress.
	TOTAL	285.9399	243.3727	

*₹ 3.1225 crore has been allocated as seed money for preparation of State programmes etc. for both current and new States.

Statement-II

Details of State-wise funds allocated and released New States

Sl. No.	State/UT	Allocation* (₹ in crore)	Released (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Uttar Pradesh	43.76	6.00
2.	Uttarakhand	20.28	4.00
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.01	Funds to be
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.89	released after
5.	Assam	25.28	signing of MoU

1	2	3	4
6.	Chhattisgarh	24.96	
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.01	
8.	Daman and Diu	1.56	
9.	Delhi	14.04	
10.	Haryana	20.88	
11.	Himachal Pradesh	18.72	
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	21.84	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	37.45	
14.	Maharashtra	38.46	
15.	Meghalaya	10.92	
16.	Nagaland	15.89	
17.	Puducherry	7.95	
18.	Punjab	19.29	
19.	Tripura	15.89	
TOTAL		359.08	10.00

**Merging of Ministries of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
and Urban Development**

2524. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to merge the Ministries of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA) and Urban Development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that a Committee of Secretaries has recommended for the said merger; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A Group of Secretaries (GoS) of the Government of India was established in October, 2016 by the Cabinet Secretariat under the broad theme of 'Health, Sanitation and Urban Development'. One of the recommendations made by GoS is the merger of Ministry of Urban Development and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. The Group recommends

that a single Ministry of Urban Affairs and Housing, will be better equipped to deal with the pace and complexity of urbanization in the future. This will also be a step towards fulfilling the idea of 'Minimum Government, Maximum Governance'.

In line with the recommendation of GoS a proposal has been sent to Cabinet Secretariat on 15.03.2017 on the merger of the two Ministries.

Storm Water Drainage Project for Puri

2525. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Storm Water Drainage Project for the holy city of Puri has been withdrawn by the Ministry; and

(b) whether the Ministry would consider to revive the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) A Storm Water Drainage Project for the city of Puri was sanctioned in the year 2009 under the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM). This Project did not make the required progress. Being a slow moving project, the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) at its meeting held on 04.09.2013 approved withdrawal of the Project. The JnNURM came to an end on 31.03.2014. The Project cannot be revived under the Mission.

The Ministry of Urban Development is implementing the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) which has *inter alia* a component for Storm Water Drainage. The Government of Odisha has not taken up any project for Storm Water Drainage in the city of Puri under this Mission.

Policy to promote living close to public transport

2526. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any new policy to promote living close to mass public transport corridors like metro, monorail and bus rapid transit to avoid rising private vehicles on roads and pollution in urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for the viable and fast transport facilities in various cities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) A national workshop to seek views of States/

Union Territories (UTs) on the proposed Transit Oriented Development (TOD) Policy was held in New Delhi on 28.2.2017. The concept paper was deliberated at length with the representatives of the States/UTs and other stakeholders including Urban Transport planning experts. The suggestions/inputs received from different stakeholders will be taken into account while finalizing the policy.

(c) Urban transport is inter-twined with Urban Development which is a State subject. The initiatives/steps including planning and execution of urban transport systems/facilities are, as such, taken up by the States/Union Territories/Urban Local Bodies. As per the National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP), the Central Government encourages all proven technologies for public transport. Various modes of urban transport such as Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS), Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) in various States/Cities are supported by the Government under different schemes.

New urban renewal mission

2527. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to launch a new urban renewal mission;

(b) if so, how the new one is different from the earlier Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM); and

(c) the cities that are going to be covered under the new renewal mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Government of India has launched the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) with the objective to develop basic urban infrastructure-water supply, sewerage, septage management, storm water drains, urban transport and development of green spaces and parks with special provision for children, senior citizens and differently abled-friendly components in the 500 cities/towns under the Mission.

(b) The Mission has appropriately taken into account the learning from the earlier Mission, the JnNURM and the difference between JnNURM and AMRUT are given below:—

Under JnNURM:

- (i) Project appraisal, sanctions was accorded by Mo Urban Development (MoUD) and funds were released by Mo Finance.
- (ii) Central Share of funds was released in four installments of 25% each under UIG and two under UIDSSMT components of JnNURM.

- (iii) 10% of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) was deducted on account of non-achievement of Reforms.

Under AMRUT:

- (i) The Mission provides for ensuring all approvals and land availability before the award of project.
- (ii) The AMRUT focuses on improving service level benchmarks.
- (iii) MoUD shall only approve the State Annual Action Plan and release funds.
- (iv) Appraisal, sanction and execution of projects shall be carried out at State/ULBs level.
- (v) Funds will be released in three installments in the ratio of 20:40:40.
- (vi) AMRUT incentivizes reforms through an incentive of 10% additional Central Assistance.
- (c) Under AMRUT, 500 Mission cities have been covered. The list of such Mission cities is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of cities covered under AMRUT

Name of State: **Andhra Pradesh**

Number of Cities: 33

Adoni	Eluru	Kadapa	Narasaraopet	Tadepalligudem
Anantapur	Gudivada	Kakinada	Nellore	Tadpatri
Bhimavaram	Guntakal	Kurnool	Ongole	Tenali
Chilakaluripet	Guntur	Machilipatnam	Proddatur	Tirupati
Chittoor	GVMC	Madanapalle	Rajahmundry	Vijayawada
Dharmavaram	Hindupur	Nandyal	Srikakulam	Vizianagaram
Amravati	Srikalahasti	Kavali		

Name of UT: **Andman and Nicobar Islands**

Number of Cities: 1

Port Blair

Name of State: **Arunachal Pradesh**

Number of Cities: 1

Itanagar

Name of State: **Assam**

Number of Cities: 4

Dibrugarh	Guwahati	Naogaon	Silchar
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Name of State: **Bihar**

Number of Cities: 27

Arrah	Biharsharif	Dinapur Nizamat	Katihar	Patna
Aurangabad	Buxar	Gaya	Kishanganj	Purnia
Bagaha	Chapra	Hajipur	Motihari	Saharsa
Begusarai	Darbhangha	Jamalpur	Munger	Sasaram
Bettiah	Dehri	Jehanabad	Muzaffarpur	Siwan
Bhagalpur	Bodh Gaya			

Name of UT: **Chandigarh**

Number of Cities: 1

Chandigarh

Name of State: **Chhattisgarh**

Number of Cities: 9

Ambikapur	Bhilai Nagar	Bilaspur	Durg	Jagdalpur
Korba	Raigarh	Raipur	Rajnandgaon	

Name of UT: **Dadra and Nagar Haveli**

Number of Cities: 1

Silvasa

Name of UT: **Daman and Diu**

Number of Cities: 1

Daman

Name of UT: **Delhi**

Number of Cities: 4

East DMC	N.D.M.C.	North DMC	South DMC
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Name of State: **Goa**

Number of Cities: 1

Panji

Name of State: **Gujarat**

Number of Cities: 31

Ahmadabad	Botad	Jamnagar	Nadiad	Surat
Amreli	Deesa	Jetpur Navagadh	Navsari	Surendranagar Dudhrej
Anand	Gandhidham	Junagadh	Palanpur	Vadodara
Bharuch	Gandhinagar	Kalol	Patan	Valsad
Bhavnagar	Godhra	Mahesana	Porbandar	Vapi
Bhuj	Gondal	Morvi	Rajkot	Veraval
Dwarka				

Name of State: **Haryana**

Number of Cities: 20

Panipat	Bahadurgarh	Hisar	Karnal	Rohtak
Sonipat	Bhiwani	Jagadhri	Palwal	Sirsa
Ambala	Faridabad	Jind	Panchkula	Thanesar
Ambala Sadar	Gurgaon	Kaithal	Rewari	Yamunanagar

Name of State: **Himachal Pradesh**

Number of Cities: 2

Shimla	Kullu
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Name of State: **Jammu and Kashmir**

Number of Cities: 5

Anantnag	Jammu	Srinagar	Leh Ladakh	Kargil
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Name of State: **Jharkhand**

Number of Cities: 7

Adityapur	Chas	Deoghar	Dhanbad	Giridih
Hazaribag	Ranchi			

Name of State: **Karnataka**

Number of Cities: 27

Bagalkot	Bijapur	Gangawati	Kolar	Ranibennur
BBMP	Chikmagalur	Gulbarga	Mandya	Robertson Pet
Belgaum	Chitradurga	Hassan	Mangalore	Shimoga
Bellary	Davanagere	Hospet	Mysore	Tumkur
Bhadravati	Gadag-Betigeri	Hubli-Dharwad	Raichur	Udupi
Bidar	Badami			

Name of State: **Kerala**

Number of Cities: 9

Alappuzha	Kannur	Kochi	Kollam	Kozhikode
Palakkad	Thiruvananthapuram	Thrissur	Guruvayur	

Name of State: **Lakshadweep**

Number of Cities: 1

Kavaratti

Name of State: **Madhya Pradesh**

Number of Cities: 34

Betul	Damoh	Jabalpur	Neemuch	Seoni
Bhind	Datia	Khandwa	Pithampur	Shivpuri
Bhopal	Dewas	Khargone	Ratlam	Singrauli
Burhanpur	Guna	Mandsaur	Rewa	Ujjain
Chhatarpur	Gwalior	Morena	Sagar	Vidisha
Chhindwara	Hoshangabad	Murwara	Satna	Omkareshwar
Dabra	Indore	Nagda	Sehore	

Name of State: **Maharashtra**

Number of Cities: 44

Achalpur	Chandrapur	Malegaon	Pune
Ahmadnagar	Dhule	Mira Bhayandar	Sangli-Miraj Kupwad
Akola	Gondiya	Nagpur	Satara
Ambarnath	Greater Mumbai	Nanded Waghala	Solapur
Amravati	Hinganghat	Nandurbar	Thane
Aurangabad	Ichalkaranji	Nashik	Udgir
Badlapur	Jalgaon	Navi Mumbai	Ulhasnagar
Barshi	Jalna	Osmanabad	Vasai-Virar City
Bhiwandi	Kalyan Dombivali	Panvel	Wardha
Bhusawal	Kolhapur	Parbhani	Yavatmal
Bid	Latur	Pimpri Chinchwad	Shirdi

Name of State: **Manipur**

Number of Cities: 1

Imphal

Name of State: **Meghalaya**

Number of Cities: 1

Shillong

Name of State: **Mizoram**

Number of Cities: 1

Aizawl

Name of State: **Nagaland**

Number of Cities: 2

Dimapur Kohima

Name of State: **Odisha**

Number of Cities: 9

Bhadrak	Baleshwar Town	Baripada Town	Bhubaneswar Town	Brahmapur
Cuttack	Puri	Raurkela Town	Sambalpur Town	

Name of State: **Puducherry**

Number of Cities: 3

Ozhukarai Puducherry Karaikal

Name of State: **Punjab**

Number of Cities: 16

Amritsar	Abohar	Barnala	Batala	Bathinda
Firozpur	Hoshiarpur	Jalandhar	Khanna	Ludhiana
Malerkotla	Moga	Muktsar	Pathankot	Patiala
S.A.S. Nagar				

Name of State: **Rajasthan**

Number of Cities: 29

Ajmer	Bhiwadi	Ganganagar	Jodhpur	Sikar
Alwar	Bikaner	Gangapur City	Kishangarh	Sujangarh
Baran	Bundi	Hanumangarh	Kota	Tonk
Beawar	Chittaurgarh	Hindaun	Nagaur	Udaipur
Bharatpur	Churu	Jaipur	Pali	Jhalawar
Bhilwara	Dhaulpur	Jhunjhunun	Sawai Madhopur	

Name of State: **Sikkim**

Number of Cities: 1

 Gangtok

Name of State: **Tamil Nadu**

Number of Cities: 33

Alandur	Dindigul	Kurichi	Pudukkottai	Tiruchirappalli
Ambattur	Erode	Madavaram	Rajapalayam	Tirunelveli
Ambur	Hosur	Madurai	Salem	Tiruppur
Avadi	Kancheepuram	Nagapattinam	Tambaram	Tiruvannamalai
Chennai	Karaikkudi	Nagercoil	Thanjavur	Tiruvottiyur
Coimbatore	Kumbakonam	Pallavaram	Thoothukkudi	Vellore
Cuddalore	Velankanni	Rameshwaram		

Name of State: **Telangana**

Number of Cities: 12

Adilabad	GHMC	Karimnagar	Khammam	Mahbubnagar
Miryalaguda	Nalgonda	Nizamabad	Ramagundam	Siddipet
Suryapet	Warangal			

Name of State: **Tripura**

Number of Cities: 1

 Agartala

Name of State: **Uttar Pradesh**

Number of Cities: 61

Agra	Etah	Kasganj	Pilibhit
Akbarpur	Etawah	Khurja	Rae Bareli
Aligarh	Faizabad	Lakhimpur	Rampur
Allahabad	Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh	Lalitpur	Saharanpur
Amroha	Fatehpur	Loni	Sambhal
Azamgarh	Firozabad	Lucknow	Shahjahanpur
Bahraich	Ghaziabad	Mainpuri	Shamli

Ballia	Ghazipur	Mathura	Shikohabad
Banda	Gonda	Maunath Bhanjan	Sitapur
Baraut	Gorakhpur	Meerut	Sultanpur
Bareilly	Hapur	Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal	Unnao
Basti	Hardoi	Modinagar	Varanasi
Budaun	Hathras	Moradabad	Ayodhya
Bulandshahar	Jaunpur	Mughalsarai	
Chandausi	Jhansi	Muzaffarnagar	
Deoria	Kanpur	Orai	

Name of State: **Uttarakhand**

Number of Cities: 7

Dehradun	Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam	Hardwar	Kashipur	Roorkee
Rudrapur	Nainital			

Name of State: **West Bengal**

Number of Cities: 60

Asansol	Basirhat	Haldia	Krishnanagar	Rajarhat Gopalpur
Ashoknagar Kalyangarh	Bhadreswar	Halisahar	Kulti	Rajpur Sonarpur
Baharampur	Bhatpara	Haora	Madhyamgram	Raniganj
Baidyabati	Bidhan Nagar	Hugli-Chinsurah	Maheshtala	Rishra
Bally	Bongaon	Jalpaiguri	Medinipur	Santipur
Balurghat	Champdani	Jamuria	Nabadwip	Serampore
Bankura	Chandannagar	Kalyani	Naihati	Siliguri
Bansberia	Darjiling	Kamarhati	North Barrackpur	South Dum Dum
Baranagar	Dum Dum	Kanchrapara	North Dum Dum	Titagarh
Barasat	Durgapur	Kharagpur	Panihati	Uluberia
Barddhaman	English Bazar	Khardaha	Puruliya	Uttarpara Kotrung
Barrackpur	Habra	Kolkata	Raiganj	Jangipur

Funds for Swachh Bharat Mission

2528. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has provided funds for Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) and if so, the details along with the utilisation thereof;

(b) whether Government has to pay the World Bank some interest/surcharge/commitment fee over the funds provided for SBM and if so, the details thereof along with the payment schedule including the amount and the system;

(c) whether the World Bank has stopped releasing further funds for SBM and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government is paying interest/surcharge/commitment fee over the unreleased funds and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Cabinet has approved the proposal of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation for implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural) namely "World Bank Support Swachh Bharat Mission" (the World Bank Project for the engagement of Program Management Consultancy (PMC) to incentivize the States on the basis of their performance. Under this project, a loan from the World Bank amounting to US\$ 1500 million has been provided, Out of which US \$ 1475 million has been allocated for disbursement to State and UTs. US \$ 25 million has been provided for strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. ₹ 2.92 lakhs has been utilized by the concerned Ministry *i.e.* Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation till date.

(b) As per the loan agreement, the Government has to pay the front-end fee equal to one quarter of one per cent (0.25%) of the Loan amount. The interest payable by the Government of India for each Interest Period shall be at a rate equal to the Reference Rate for the Loan Currency plus the Variable Spread.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. As per the condition of the agreement, the commitment charge payable by the Government of India shall be equal to one quarter of one per cent (0.25%) per annum on the unwithdrawn loan balance.

Allotment of flats on seniority basis by DDA

2529. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as per New Pattern Registration Scheme (NPRS)-1979, applicants were to be allotted flats on seniority basis by DDA;

(b) if so, the reasons for changing the allotment procedure from seniority basis to computerized priority numbers and the person who authorized DDA therefor;

(c) the details of registrants who were not allotted MIG flats before the closure of the Scheme;

(d) the date on which the Scheme was closed; and

(e) whether any MIG flat was allotted to registrant No. 744 and priority No. 32674 before the closure of the scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that, under the New Pattern Registration Scheme (NPRS)-1979, allotment of flats was to be done by draw of lots from all those applicants who had registered between 01.09.1979 and 30.09.1979, giving them equal seniority. After initial allotment through draw of lots in respect of all the registrants, a priority list of remaining 1,65,561, registrants was prepared in the year 1981 through computerized draw of lots. Thereafter, the registrants were allotted flats based on their priority and availability of flats in bulk at different points of time. DDA has informed that a total of 38,184, allotments were subsequently cancelled for different reasons and the scheme was finally closed after exhausting complete priority list and a public notice to this effect was published on 22.11.2012.

(e) DDA has informed against Registration No. 744 and Priority No. 32,674, and MIG flat No. 339, 1st Floor, Pocket-3, Sector-19, Phase-I, Dwarka, was allotted to Shri S.K. Gupta, son of late Shri Man Singh Gupta, in draw held in the year 1997.

2530. **The Question was cancelled.**

2531. **The Question was cancelled.**

Funds for Smart Mosquito Density System

2532. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government has sent any proposal to the Central Government for approval of and to provide funds to Smart Mosquito Density System, recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the hi-tech war on mosquitoes would be proposed in other metropolitan cities including Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the details of efforts made by Government to fight the menace of mosquitoes in urban areas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Andhra Pradesh Government has submitted a proposal for Smart Mosquito Density Monitoring System for implementation in the three cities of the State, namely, Vijayawada, Vishakhapatnam and Tirupati. The system includes monitoring of the density of the mosquitoes through sensors along with their location, gender and species. The objective is to precisely target control measures, reduce waste and improve efficiency.

(c) to (e) This is a State subject. The Central Government assists the States in their efforts by providing financial and technical assistance through schemes and programmes like Swachh Bharat Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation and Smart Cities Mission.

Assessing quality of city life

2533. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is coming up with a concept of assessing the quality of city life; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. This Ministry, after extensive consultations with States, Cities, Citizens and Sector Experts has developed a draft framework of Liveability Index suited to conditions prevailing in Indian Cities. Cities will be ranked on the basis of the Liveability Index. The objective of ranking of cities on Liveability Index is to facilitate a competitive environment amongst cities resulting in systematic improvement in the quality of life of citizens. The framework is yet to be finalized for action.

Rating of cities by JCCD

2534. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of recent survey in urban governance affecting public service and quality of life undertaken by Janaagrah Centre for Citizenship and Democracy (JCCD);

(b) whether the score of Indian cities based upon the survey ranges from 2.1 to 4.4 whereas London and New York scores 9.3 to 9.8 on the same parameters;

(c) if so, the Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) the remedial measures Government proposes to initiate to address the flaws pointed out in the prevailing municipal governance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government is aware of the Annual Survey of India City Systems, 2016 brought out by Janaagrah Centre for Citizenship and Democracy, a Non-Government organisation based in Bengaluru.

(c) and (d) The Government is seized of the various issues facing the urban sector in the country and is addressing them through policy and programme initiatives.

Participation of Japan in developing smart cities

†2535. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Japan proposes to participate in developing smart cities in the country;

(b) if so, whether it would also be a partner in developing Smart Cities in Gujarat; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Government of Japan/Japanese Agencies have indicated their interest for cooperation in developing Smart Cities. Based on their interest, names of Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh and Surat in Gujarat have been suggested for possible tie up with City of Osaka in Japan.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Rapid urbanisation

2536. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a rapid urbanization happening in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps/measures for financially empowering the urban local bodies in the country and to hold them accountable; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Urbanisation data is available from Census of India. Between the Census periods of 2001 and 2011, the urban population of the country increased from 27.81% to 31.16%. As per Census, 2011, the increase in total number of statutory towns in the country is 242 in the last 10 years. The Government views this as an opportunity for economic development. Urban Development is a State Subject. Government of India supports the efforts of State Governments by implementing various schemes and by providing technical and financial assistance to States. The Government has launched Programmes— (i) The Smart City Mission aims to cover 100 cities in the country for improving infrastructure and services including smart solutions and area based development. (ii) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), covering 500 cities of the country having population more than 1 lakh and other identified categories, provides financial assistance to Mission cities for water supply, liquid waste management, development of city parks and non motorized transport. (iii) The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) which covers all urban local bodies of the country and provides financial assistance for construction of individual household toilets, community and public toilets and for scientific management of solid waste. AMRUT has a reform agenda which has measures for financially empowering urban local bodies. They include property tax reforms, rationalization of stamp duty, implementation of double entry accounting systems, e-governance, levy of reasonable user charges, encouraging public private partnerships and Municipal tax and fees improvement.

Implementation of Smart Cities Mission

2537. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of implementation of Smart Cities Mission as of January, 2017;

(b) whether it is a fact that out of 100 cities, 40 cities are yet to be selected by the Ministry and if so, the timeline thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a delay in implementation of the Mission in various States; and

(d) whether the Ministry is taking any steps to fast track the implementation of the Mission in all the States and if so, the details and timeline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) So far, 60 cities (20 cities in Round 1 in January 2016, 13 cities in fast track round in May 2016 and 27 cities in Round 2 in September 2016) have been selected. The lists of these cities are given in Statement-I, II and III respectively, (*See below*).

At city level, the implementation of the Mission is to be done by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). As on January 2017, out of 60 Smart Cities, 47 cities have incorporated city level Special Purpose Vehicles. Twenty cities have identified 642 projects amounting to ₹ 25,935.02 crore for implementation. Out of this, 23 projects (worth ₹ 304.97 crore) have been completed, works in 65 Projects (worth ₹ 2,736.90 crore) have started and remaining projects are at various stages of implementation.

(b) Forty cities are to be selected in the third year of implementation of Smart Cities Mission, *i.e.*, 2017-18. Round 3 is going on and remaining potential Smart Cities will have to participate in the All India Challenge process by submitting their Smart City Proposals (SCPs) by stipulated date *i.e.* 31.03.2017. Thereafter, after the evaluation of SCPs, winners will be announced.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The implementation of the Smart Cities Mission is on course. Monitoring mechanism is in place to review the progress of implementation of Smart City projects. Progress of Implementation is being reviewed regularly at various levels in this Ministry through meetings and field visits.

Statement-I

List of winning Smart Cities in Round 1

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
1.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
2.	Maharashtra	Pune
3.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
4.	Gujarat	Surat

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
5.	Kerala	Kochi
6.	Gujarat	Ahmadabad
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
9.	Maharashtra	Solapur
10.	Karnataka	Davanagere
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
12.	Delhi	NDMC
13.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada
15.	Karnataka	Belagavi
16.	Rajasthan	Udaipur
17.	Assam	Guwahati
18.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
19.	Punjab	Ludhiana
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal

Statement-II*List of winning cities in fast track round*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
2.	Telangana	Warangal
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala
4.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
6.	West Bengal	Newtown Kolkata
7.	Bihar	Bhagalpur
8.	Goa	Panaji
9.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
10.	Manipur	Imphal
11.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
12.	Tripura	Agartala
13.	Haryana	Faridabad

Statement-III*List of winning cities in main Round 2*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
1.	Punjab	Amritsar
2.	Maharashtra	Kalyan-Dombivali
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati
5.	Maharashtra	Nagpur
6.	Karnataka	Mangaluru
7.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore
8.	Maharashtra	Thane
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra
11.	Maharashtra	Nashik
12.	Odisha	Rourkela
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur
14.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
15.	Karnataka	Tumakuru
16.	Rajasthan	Kota
17.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur
18.	Sikkim	Namchi
19.	Punjab	Jalandhar
20.	Karnataka	Shivamogga
21.	Tamil Nadu	Salem
22.	Rajasthan	Ajmer
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi
24.	Nagaland	Kohima
25.	Karnataka	Hubballi-Dharwad
26.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad
27.	Gujarat	Vadodara

Demand for land near Gujarat Bhawan

2538. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether State Government of Gujarat has been demanding 4000 Sq. of land in the vicinity of Gujarat Bhawan, Chanakyapuri in Delhi since long time;
- (b) whether it has represented this issue to the Ministry;
- (c) whether Government has agreed in principle to allot the land to the State Government;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) if so, by when the State Government would get the land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) The demand of Government of Gujarat for allotment of land measuring 4000 Sq. meters in the vicinity of Gujarat Bhawan, Chanakyapuri in New Delhi was received in 2013 in the Ministry of Urban Development. Against their demand, a plot no. 25 B, at Akbar Road, New Delhi with area measuring 7066 Sq. mtrs. had been allotted to Government of Gujarat *vide* allotment letter dated 02.01.2015 read with letter dated 13.02.2015. The possession of allotted land had been handed over to the State Government on 16.02.2015.

Corporatization of CPWD

2539. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to corporatize the Central Public Works Department (CPWD);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government has received suggestions to make CPWD like that of National Building Construction Company; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Urban Development has floated a Request for Proposal (RFP) for undertaking a Study on 'Working and Reorganization of Central Public Works Department' with the aim of enhancing its functional and operational efficiencies by ensuring optimal utilization of resources. The scope of the

study, *inter-alia*, covers suggesting different options for enhancing efficiency and effectiveness of the organization.

Amendment in Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act

†2540. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the number of indecent and provocative advertisements featuring women in a vulgar manner;

(b) if so, whether the National Commission for Women has recommended that the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 should be amended;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action taken by Government in this regard, till date; and

(e) the steps taken by Government for stopping the violation of the above act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data which is available upto 2015, a total of 362, 47 and 40 cases were reported in the country under Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 during last three year *i.e.* 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively which show a mixed trend.

(b) to (d) On the basis of recommendations made by the National Commission for Women, the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2012 containing certain amendments including broadening the scope of law to cover audio visual media and material in electronic form and strengthening penalty provisions was introduced in Rajya Sabha and Rajya Sabha referred the Bill to Parliamentary Standing Committee. The observation of the Parliamentary Standing Committee is under examination in the Ministry.

(e) The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 has provisions prohibiting indecent representation of women through advertisements, publications, pamphlets, etc. Any person who contravenes the provisions of the Section 3 and Section 4 of the Act shall be punishable with imprisonment and fine.

The Government of India regularly conducts awareness generation programmes and publicity campaigns on various laws relating to women including the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 through workshops, fairs, cultural

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

programmes, seminars, training programmes etc. Further, advertisements are regularly brought out in the print and electronic media to create awareness on laws relating to rights of women.

High level of malnutrition

†2541. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the level of malnutrition is very high in the country inspite of various schemes like Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Public Distribution System (PDS) and the National Food Security Act and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether one third of the deaths of small children happen due to malnutrition and if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by Government for checking the cause of high rate of child mortality due to malnutrition in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) As per the recent report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-4, 2015-16, 35.7% children under 5 years of age are underweight and 38.4% are stunted indicating a reduction from the previous data captured in NFHS-3, 2005-06, which reported 42.5% children under 5 years of age as underweight and 48% stunted.

(b) Malnutrition is a multi-faceted problem and is not a direct cause of death but contributes to mortality and morbidity by reducing resistance to infections. As per the Sample Registration Report (SRS) of Registrar General of India, the major causes of deaths of children (2010-13) are - Prematurity and low birth weight (29.8%); Pneumonia (17.1%); Diarrhoeal Disease (8.6%); Other Non-Communicable Diseases (8.3%); Birth asphyxia and birth trauma (8.2%); Injuries (4.6%); Congenital Anomalies (4.4%); Ill-defined or cause unknown (4.4%); Acute bacterial sepsis and severe infections (3.6%); Fever of unknown origin (2.5%) and all other remaining causes (8.4%). However, the data regarding death of children and women due to malnutrition is not maintained by this Ministry.

The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations to address one or other aspect related to Nutrition. This Ministry is implementing Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Scheme for Adolescent Girls, and Maternity Benefit Programme (MBP) as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition among children.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Additionally, the Food and Nutrition Board of the Ministry, through its 43 regional field units, is engaged in conducting training programmes in nutrition, in addition to advocacy towards generating awareness through nutrition education programmes on the importance of healthy balanced diets especially through the use of locally available foods, mass awareness campaigns and use of electronic and print media.

The main aim of all these activities is to improve nutritional outcomes and bring down the level of malnutrition in the country especially amongst women and children.

Shortage of Nirbhaya Centres

2542. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for falling short of targeted 600 Nirbhaya Centres; and
- (b) the detailed timeline, budget and implementation roadmap for the opening of these centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) had at the conception stage put up a concept paper on One Stop Centre on Ministry's website in end of June, 2014 to establish One Stop Centres to assist and support women affected by violence at 660 locations covering all the districts across the country. However, on receipt of feedback from public, stakeholders and after inter Ministerial consultation, it has been decided to establish the One Stop Centre 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. Therefore, 186 Centres will be set up by July, 2017 and the project cost for the remaining period of the 12th Five Year Plan *i.e.* 2015-16 and 2016-17 is ₹ 119.71 crore.

Sanitation facilities in Anganwadis

2543. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether sanitation facilities are absent in a large number of Anganwadis;
- (b) if so, the details regarding the number of Anganwadis and those without sanitation facilities, State-wise;
- (c) the details of targets and time-frame to provide sanitation facilities in Anganwadis, if any; and
- (d) the status of achieving those targets during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) There are 14 lakhs sanctioned Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in the country out of which 13.52 lakhs AWCs are operational as on 31.12.2016. Toilet facilities are available in 8.52 lakh AWCs as on 31.12.2016. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Ministry of Women and Child Development in convergence with Ministry of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Institutions has formulated action plan to construct 4 lakhs AWC buildings with child friendly toilets in the next 4 years *i.e.* up to 2019 under MGNREGS. During 2015-16 and 2016-17, 89536 AWC buildings (including toilets) were approved for construction. The status of sanitation facilities in Anganwadis during the last three years is as under:

Year ending	Total number of Anganwadis with toilet facilities
31.03.2014	690002
31.03.2015	698379
31.03.2016	712157
31.12.2016	852473

State-wise details are given in the Statement appended to part (a) and (b) above.

Statement*State-wise details of number of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) with Toilet Facilities*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Anganwadi Centres					
		Total (Sanctioned by GOI)	Target (Operational)	No. of toilet constructed cumulatively (AWCs with Toilet Facilities)			
				2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
				(as on 31.03.2014)	(as on 31.03.2015)	(as on 31.03.2016)	(as on 31.12.2016)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55607	55602	20532	20532	20733	24429
2.	Telangana	35700	35634	7385	7592	7593	7593
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6028	2808	3031	3043	3043
4.	Assam	62153	62153	29302	29355	29356	29356
5.	Bihar	115009	91677	22812	22823	32897	53357
6.	Chhattisgarh	52474	49963	22062	22062	22079	26388
7.	Goa	1262	1255	671	671	671	788
8.	Gujarat	53029	52719	31903	31903	33356	42674
9.	Haryana	25962	25962	14813	16535	16681	16681
10.	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18925	16686	16691	16691	16691
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	31938	29599	13056	13056	13057	13057
12.	Jharkhand	38432	38432	11532	11689	11689	14892

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Karnataka	65911	64558	33225	35118	35241	35241
14.	Kerala	33318	33115	25314	25330	25330	25330
15.	Madhya Pradesh	97135	94398	43512	43514	43515	59209
16.	Maharashtra	110486	109779	58548	58553	58553	58553
17.	Manipur	11510	9883	3114	3114	3114	3114
18.	Meghalaya	5896	5893	3947	4118	4302	4302
19.	Mizoram	2244	2244	1787	1792	1792	1879
20.	Nagaland	3980	3455	3455	3455	3455	3455
21.	Odisha	74154	71288	32804	32824	32824	38211
22.	Punjab	27314	26656	17850	18118	18118	22081
23.	Rajasthan	62010	60684	15262	16000	16000	34656
24.	Sikkim	1308	1290	604	640	1079	1137
25.	Tamil Nadu	54439	54439	41523	41572	41572	47652
26.	Tripura	10145	9911	6699	7557	8063	8063
27.	Uttar Pradesh	190145	187997	134908	134908	134908	134908
28.	Uttarakhand	20067	20067	12807	12807	12807	14146
29.	West Bengal	119481	114951	49502	51440	51798	99135
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	720	720	414	414	414	472

31.	Chandigarh	500	500	500	500	500	500
32.	Delhi	11150	10897	9643	9643	9904	10458
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	302	302	147	147	147	147
34.	Daman and Diu	107	107	94	94	94	94
35.	Lakshadweep	107	107	107	107	107	107
36.	Puducherry	855	855	674	674	674	674
TOTAL		14,00,000	13,52,045	6,90,002	6,98,379	7,12,157	8,52,473

Cases under Sexual Harassment at Work Place Act

2544. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases filed under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place (Prevention Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the conviction rates in such cases reported during that period; and

(c) the number of pending cases under the Act currently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) Section 23 of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 casts responsibility on the appropriate Government to monitor the implementation of this Act and maintain data on the number of cases filed and disposed off. At present, there is no centralized mechanism to collect such data. However, the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has started collecting data under the category of insult to the modesty of women (section 509 of IPC) at office premises since 2014. A total number of 57 cases were registered and 47 persons were Chargesheeted out of which 2 persons are convicted during 2014. Similarly, a total number of 119 cases were registered and 71 persons were Chargesheeted out of which 5 persons are convicted during 2015. The State-wise details of number of cases Registered (CR), Person Chargesheeted (PC) and Person Convicted (PCV) during 2014 are given in the Statement.

Statement

The details of State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Person Chargesheeted (PC) and Person Convicted (PCV) under Insult to the Modesty of Women (Section 509 of IPC) at office premises during 2014 and 2015

Sl. No.	States	2014			2015		
		CR	PC	PCV	CR	PC	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	2	0	3	2	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	1	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	1	1	0	4	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Gujarat	1	1	0	1	1	0
8.	Haryana	1	0	0	1	1	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	2	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	3	4	0	5	5	0
13.	Kerala	6	6	0	0	0	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	0	1	1	0
15.	Maharashtra	10	9	0	27	14	1
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	1	0	0
20.	Odisha	8	6	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	2	0	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	5	2	0	32	20	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	1	0	0	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	4	1	0	6	5	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	11	7	2	36	19	3
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1	4	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		57	47	2	119	71	5

Districts covered under IGMSY

2545. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding total number of districts covered under the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) including the number of beneficiaries under the scheme, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated and distributed under the scheme, State-wise;

(c) whether the Ministry has taken note of non-payment of benefits under the scheme in different parts of the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures being taken to include pregnant women not giving birth in Government institutions and the total number of pregnant women excluded under the clause?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The State-wise details of districts and beneficiaries covered as reported by the State Governments/UT Administrations under the Maternity Benefit Programme, is given in Statement-I and II, respectively (*See below*).

(b) Under Maternity Benefit Programme, allocations made since 2011-12 are as under:

Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Allocations	BE-520.00	BE-520.00	BE-500.00	BE-400.00	BE-438.00	BE-400.00
(Rupees in crore)	RE-403.00	RE-93.87	RE-300.00	RE-358.00	RE-233.50	RE-617.00*

*For implementation of Maternity Benefit Programme.

The State-wise details of funds released under this scheme since 2011-12 is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) The Maternity Benefit Programme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented through the State Governments/UT Administrations. The Ministry issues guidelines for implementation of the Programme, releases funds in the prescribed cost sharing ratio and monitors implementation of the scheme. Whenever, any incident of non-payment of benefits under the Programme is brought to the notice of the Ministry, the concerned State Government/UT Administration is requested to take necessary action in this regard. Adequate fund have been placed at the disposal of States/UTs for providing maternity benefit to the eligible beneficiaries.

(d) The Programme is implemented as per the guidelines and whosoever fulfils the eligibility criteria is eligible to receive benefit under the Programme.

Statement-I

State-wise list of 53 districts covered under the Maternity Benefit Programme

Sl. No.	State	Districts
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	South Andaman
2.	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare
4.	Assam	Kamrup, Goalpara
5.	Bihar	Vaishali, Saharsa
6.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
7.	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari, Bastar
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
9.	Daman and Diu	Diu
10.	Delhi	West, North West
11.	Goa	North Goa
12.	Gujarat	Bharuch, Patan
13.	Haryana	Panchkula
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua, Anantnag
16.	Jharkhand	East Singh Bhumi, Simdega
17.	Karnataka	Kolar, Dharwad
18.	Kerala	Palakkad
19.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Chindwara, Sagar
21.	Maharashtra	Bhandara, Amravati
22.	Manipur	Tamenglong
23.	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills
24.	Mizoram	Lawngtlai
25.	Nagaland	Kohima
26.	Odisha	Bargarh, Sundargarh

Sl. No.	State	Districts
27.	Puducherry	Yanam
28.	Punjab	Amritsar, Kapurthala
29.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara, Udaipur
30.	Sikkim	West Sikkim
31.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore, Erode
32.	Telangana	Nalgonda
33.	Tripura	Dhalai
34.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
35.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba, Sultanpur, Chhatrapati Sahuji Maharaj Nagar
36.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri, Bankura

Statement-II*Benefit Programme during 2011-12 to 2016-17 (up to 06.03.2017)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17364	65762	72988	49196	6768	NR
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1270	270	276	612	334	NR
3.	Assam	0	13865	46663	NR	NR	NR
4.	Bihar	26171	75669	60733	52617	NR	19284
5.	Chhattisgarh	6295	13613	11639	NR	NR	NR
6.	Goa	0	3612	861	3958	3113	2171
7.	Gujarat	24169	26226	22982	27309	27812	16508
8.	Haryana	3760	2483	2915	4200	3843	2538
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3884	1780	2654	4198	6126	5614
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7873	10767	7246	17659	6585	NR
11.	Jharkhand	9247	7417	8700	8815	7576	NR
12.	Karnataka	21780	29069	26141	23342	26933	NR
13.	Kerala	15280	31962	27025	13947	12288	NR
14.	Madhya Pradesh	73865	66431	46494	55496	51268	67076
15.	Maharashtra	13897	47071	46809	50238	42752	NR
16.	Manipur	3247	0	NR	NR	NR	NR
17.	Meghalaya	1686	1199	850	NR	NR	NR

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
18.	Mizoram	0	2193	329	NR	Nil	NR
19.	Nagaland	NR	864	1052	333	NR	NR
20.	Odisha	29325	39714	36012	38438	41699	23220
21.	Punjab	690	12247	8319	7894	NR	NR
22.	Rajasthan	25067	41940	36947	47043	31037	27905
23.	Sikkim	528	1165	304	362	124	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	NR	43178	41672	43203	43198	30242
25.	Telangana				87141	6409	8334
26.	Tripura	2642	5031	2506	3740	2360	1914
27.	Uttar Pradesh	11141	14461	5560	2950	0	NR
28.	Uttarakhand	6766	6955	13074	9830	5213	NR
29.	West Bengal	0	58321	36090	53448	NR	NR
30.	Delhi	3734	12049	15796	8365	9425	NR
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	300	394	2858	596	1197	NR
32.	Puducherry	1404	518	171	722	NR	NR
33.	Chandigarh	1700	5953	3228	768	277	NR
34.	Daman and Diu	NR	554	77	NR	414	NR
35.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1104	1434	NR	NR	159	NR
36.	Lakshadweep	NR	0	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL		309749	644167	588971	616420	336910	207720

NR- Not Reported.

Statement-III

State/UT-wise and Year-wise details of funds released under the Maternity Benefit Programme during 2011-12 to 2016-17 (Up to 06.03.2017)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2011-12 (Rupees in Lakh)	2012-13 (Rupees in Lakh)	2013-14 (Rupees in Lakh)	2014-15 (Rupees in Lakh)	2015-16 (Rupees in Lakh)	2016-17 (Rupees in Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2451.79	2734.68	1814.47	3004.65	1502.32	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41.60	23.59	0.00	41.49	20.74	17.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	1751.53	0.00	149.78	1744.74	872.38	-
4.	Bihar	2420.89	0.00	1758.10	4862.81	2431.40	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	1069.62	557.76	1456.53	859.86	429.94	-
6.	Goa	170.34	57.40	300.95	164.30	82.16	75.37
7.	Gujarat	689.79	1271.23	1007.80	1504.88	1090.90	1056.20
8.	Haryana	130.30	50.35	343.65	-	171.82	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	173.24	64.84	124.30	295.19	537.11	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	378.46	349.04	665.24	522.38	261.20	-
11.	Jharkhand	1174.25	0.00	34.64	-	17.32	50.00
12.	Karnataka	1884.22	0.00	1452.81	-	894.95	1306.96
13.	Kerala	862.72	553.45	1390.69	934.59	515.60	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1931.14	1698.75	2128.07	3627.44	2358.21	-
15.	Maharashtra	1121.18	0.00	3160.24	2838.51	1419.26	-
16.	Manipur	131.88	43.72	0.00	-	0.00	-
17.	Meghalaya	158.92	0.00	53.93	-	26.96	-
18.	Mizoram	84.88	54.76	0.00	19.39	9.70	-
19.	Nagaland	70.26	39.79	60.64	56.90	28.46	-
20.	Odisha	1258.35	336.84	2038.85	1796.57	1606.61	560.32
21.	Punjab	982.30	0.00	66.20	-	33.10	-
22.	Rajasthan	2300.22	0.00	935.01	3640.40	1820.20	-
23.	Sikkim	39.34	8.75	7.87	24.12	12.06	11.64
24.	Tamil Nadu	1150.07	0.00	3032.19	2241.40	1837.75	740.37
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	1877.78	938.90	-
26.	Tripura	213.81	0.00	161.76	209.70	479.83	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2294.67	0.00	95.29	-	47.64	-
28.	Uttarakhand	297.43	332.14	322.64	570.58	1182.74	-
29.	West Bengal	2517.43	0.00	394.82	3016.90	1508.46	40.86
30.	Delhi	1104.53	0.00	58.65	371.42	929.70	-
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	63.51	12.44	122.32	44.35	72.67	119.43
32.	Puducherry	18.76	7.61	32.75	24.58	29.50	-
33.	Chandigarh	283.58	60.69	20.23	-	162.37	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34.	Daman and Diu	24.04	0.00	4.13	18.70	9.34	-
35.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	88.30	0.00	11.29	-	5.62	42.12
36.	Lakshadweep	50.52	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	-
TOTAL		29383.87	8257.83	23205.84	34313.63	23346.92	4020.71

- Not released.

Implementation of laws of security of women

†2546. SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken for implementation of various special laws related to security of women;

(b) whether despite strict laws, crime against women is on the rise and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of progress in implementation of One Stop Centre scheme to provide integrated support and assistance to women; and

(d) whether implementing agencies are made aware of the implementation of women security laws, and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) State/UT Governments are responsible for implementation of various special laws relating to women protection. Further, the Ministry of Women and Child Development regularly reviews the implementation of the Act in workshops and conferences with State Governments/UT Administrations. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) in consultation with Ministry of Women and Child Development has issued advisory from time to time to States/UTs on measures needed to curb crime against women. Apart from this, the Government organizes various seminars/trainings/workshops on matters of violation of child rights and to sensitize stakeholders across the country.

(b) The Ministry recognizes that incidence of crime against women cannot be controlled unless mindsets of people, in general, are made to change. There are many reasons behind increasing crimes against women such as unequal economic, social

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and political status of women which is an outcome of patriarchy and the deeply entrenched socio-cultural stereotypes, etc.

(c) Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing scheme of One Stop Centre to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence. Under the scheme, it has been envisaged to facilitate access to an integrated range of services which include medical aid, police assistance, legal aid, psycho-social counselling, temporary shelter etc. to the women affected by violence. In the first phase, one Centre was sanctioned per State/UT. Further, 150 additional Centres are taken up in second phase during 2016-17. Till date, 121 Centres have become operational.

(d) Through National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), National Commission for Women and State Departments have regularly conducted awareness generation programmes and publicity campaigns on various laws relating to women through workshops, cultural programmes, seminars, training programmes, etc. Further, advertisements in the press and electronic media educating people about rights of women and laws related to them are also taken up.

Nutritious food supplement to adolescent girls of Chhattisgarh

†2547. SHRI MOTILAL VOHRA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued a direction that adolescent girls may be provided the same diet as given to pregnant women and lactating mothers, under Sabla scheme;

(b) whether nutritious food supplement is being given to adolescent girl and to pregnant women and lactating mothers at the rate of ₹ 5 and 7 per beneficiary per day respectively in Chhattisgarh;

(c) whether it is sufficient in such inflationary conditions;

(d) if not, whether Government would issue directions to the State Government to implement it in all the districts of the State by enhancing the Rate; and

(e) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The beneficiaries for the scheme Sabla are adolescent girls only. As per the scheme, the calorific norms of Supplementary Nutrition provided to adolescent girls under the scheme Sabla are the same as provided

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to Pregnant women and Lactating mothers under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) The Government is aware about the cost escalation since the last revision and remedial measures are taken to address the issue.

As of now the scheme is operational only in 10 districts out of the 27 districts in Chhattisgarh State.

The budgetary allocation for the scheme Sabla for the year 2016-17 is ₹ 460 crore, as such the scheme cannot be implemented in all the districts at present.

Status of Early Childhood Care and Education Policy

2548. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Early Childhood Care and Education Policy and its implementation, district-wise;

(b) the number of children covered under this policy, district-wise;

(c) whether Government has formulated any scheme to achieve the holistic development and whether active learning capacity of children are covered under this scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Under the National Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Policy the States/UTs are required to introduce Annual Contextualized Curriculum along with Pre-School Education (PSE) kit by aligning to the curriculum, activity books and celebrate ECCE day on monthly basis. State/UT-wise status of implementation of National ECCE Policy based on above indicators as on 28.02.2017 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The number of children covered under the National ECCE Policy, district-wise is not maintained at the Central level. The State-wise number of children covered under the policy as on 31.12.2016 is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has formulated the National ECCE Policy as notified on 12th October, 2013. The aim of this policy is to achieve holistic

development and active learning capacity of all children below 6 years of age by promoting free, universal, inclusive, equitable, joyful and contextualised opportunities for laying foundation and attaining full potential. The key areas of the Policy are as below:

- (i) Access with equity and inclusion in programmes and interventions across service providers;
 - (ii) Improving Quality, Strengthening Capacity, Monitoring and Supervision
 - (iii) Research and Documentation
 - (iv) Advocacy and Awareness Generation
 - (v) Convergence and Coordination among Policies and Programmes
 - (vi) Institutional and Implementation Arrangements
 - (vii) Partnerships, Periodic Review and Increased Investment towards ECCE
- (d) State/UT-wise details of funds expended during last three years and funds released during current year are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise status of implementation of National ECCE Policy

(as on 28.02.2017)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Annual Contextualized	Supply of activity books	PSE kit	ECCE Day
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Adopted	Supplied	Providing	Celebrating
2.	Bihar	Under Process	Under Preparation	Providing	Celebrating
3.	Chhattisgarh	Adopted	Under Preparation	Providing	NR
4.	Goa	Adopted	Under Preparation	Providing	Celebrating
5.	Gujarat	Under Process	Under Preparation	Not Provided	Celebrating
6.	Haryana	NR	NR	NR	NR
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Under Printing	Supplied	Providing	Celebrating
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	NR	NR	NR	NR
9.	Jharkhand	Under Piloting	Supplied	Providing	Celebrating
10.	Karnataka	Adopted	Under Preparation	Providing	Celebrating

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Kerala	NR	Under Preparation	Providing	Celebrating
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Under Piloting	Supplied	Providing	Celebrating
13.	Maharashtra	Adopted	Initated	Providing	NR
14.	Odisha	Adopted	Supplied	Providing	Celebrating
15.	Punjab	Adopted	Under Preparation	Under Process	Celebrating
16.	Rajasthan	Adopted	Initated	Providing	Celebrating
17.	Tamil Nadu	Adopted	Under Printing	Providing	Celebrating
18.	Uttarakhand	Adopted	Under Preparation	NR	Celebrating
19.	Uttar Pradesh	NR	NR	NR	NR
20.	West Bengal	Adopted	Under Preparation	Under Process	Celebrating
21.	Delhi	Under Printing	Under Printing	Under Process	Celebrating
22.	Puducherry	Under Process	Initated	Providing	Celebrating
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Adopted	Initated	Not Provided	Celebrating
24.	Chandigarh	Under Process	Supplied	Providing	Celebrating
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	Under Preparation	Providing	Celebrating
26.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR
27.	Lakshadweep	Under Process	Supplied	Not Provided	Celebrating
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	NR	NR	NR	NR
29.	Assam	Under Piloting	Under Preparation	Under Process	NR
30.	Manipur	Under Printing	Under Printing	Under Process	Celebrating
31.	Meghalaya	Adopted	Supplied	Providing	Celebrating
32.	Mizoram	Under Printing	Under Printing	Providing	Celebrating
33.	Nagaland	NR	NR	NR	NR
34.	Sikkim	Under Printing	Under Preparation	Providing	Celebrating
35.	Tripura	Adopted	Under Preparation	Providing	Celebrating
36.	Telangana	Adopted	Initated	Under Process	NR

N.R= Not reported

Statement-II*State/UT-wise number of children covered under ECCE Policy*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Beneficiaries of Pre-school Education (As on 31.12.2016)		
		Boys (3-6 years)	Girls (3-6 years)	Total (3-6 years)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	452389	465641	918030
2.	Telangana	263699	269179	532878
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	57586	56347	113933
4.	Assam	909118	892323	1801441
5.	Bihar	1135040	1196083	2331123
6.	Chhattisgarh	534260	541889	1076149
7.	Goa	10229	10276	20505
8.	Gujarat	698414	682601	1381015
9.	Haryana	155288	153469	308757
10.	Himachal Pradesh	67277	67240	134517
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	153918	146208	300126
12.	Jharkhand	579557	654976	1234533
13.	Karnataka	879832	880421	1760253
14.	Kerala	172498	170345	342843
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1452147	1452641	2904788
16.	Maharashtra	1328810	1393765	2722575
17.	Manipur	90343	89179	179522
18.	Meghalaya	109955	108565	218520
19.	Mizoram	438775	433813	872588
20.	Nagaland	73416	71109	144525
21.	Odisha	774710	774764	1549474
22.	Punjab	171868	166501	338369
23.	Rajasthan	485730	490836	976566
24.	Sikkim	5588	5899	11487
25.	Tamil Nadu	559912	544634	1104546

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Tripura	80172	72032	152204
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3587855	3347649	6935504
28.	Uttarakhand	97937	101157	199094
29.	West Bengal	1624949	1619678	3244627
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1490	1395	2885
31.	Chandigarh	14165	13327	27492
32.	Delhi	133974	128758	262732
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5053	5112	10165
34.	Daman and Diu	1241	1402	2643
35.	Lakshadweep	1140	1152	2292
36.	Puducherry	650	610	1260
TOTAL		17108985	17010976	34119961

Statement-III

State/UT-wise details of funds expended during last three years and funds released during current year

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		Funds expended	Funds expended	Funds expended	Funds released (As on 28.02.2017)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3817.43	1178.57	0.00	1565.55
2.	Telangana		1010.39	0.00	1009.59
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	325.51	*	180.84
4.	Assam	1779.49	1783.21	1783.22	1783.22
5.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	1181.03	2668.71
6.	Chhattisgarh	1347.47	1411.11	223.5	1403.59
7.	Goa	0.00	32.22	1.91	37.59
8.	Gujarat	960.54	385.64	1131.63	1756.56
9.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	771.18

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	746.22	*	559.62
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	415.23	*	869.82
12.	Jharkhand	852.7	899.51	530.14	1114.71
13.	Karnataka	618.59	182.45	*	1885.59
14.	Kerala	0.00	1730.42	*	991.53
15.	Madhya Pradesh	986.47	2094.65	3074.39	2585.49
16.	Maharashtra	694.83	974.75	329.65	3082.94
17.	Manipur	0.00	289.68	*	322.02
18.	Meghalaya	85.34	122.55	0.00	157.89
19.	Mizoram	0.00	67.32	67.32	67.32
20.	Nagaland	182.55	93.29	103.65	103.65
21.	Odisha	276.88	1489.46	108.08	1985.94
22.	Punjab	508.21	154.2	0.00	781.38
23.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	1740.06
24.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	*	38.73
25.	Tamil Nadu	1403.16	1559.07	935.43	1559.07
26.	Tripura	297.32	270.52	0.00	297.33
27.	Uttar Pradesh	536.27	4071.45	3115.30	5307.12
28.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	511.5
29.	West Bengal	57.11	1849.58	*	3442.89
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.34	18.53	*	21.15
31.	Chandigarh	14.99	14.99	14.66	15
32.	Delhi	87.07	0	*	326.91
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.04
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	2.8	1.19	3.06
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.06
36.	Puducherry	23.64	22.42	0.00	25.65
TOTAL		14532.32	23195.74	12601.10	38984.30

* Not reported.

NFHS report on educated and wealthy women

2549. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recently conducted National Family Health Survey (NFHS) has found that more educated and wealthy women received better medical care and had institutional births;

(b) whether it is a fact that their children received full immunization and had less chances of being stunted in growth and weight;

(c) whether it is reflection on the way various measures, introduced by Government to feed and nurse pregnant women, are implemented; and

(d) if not, in what manner these would be explained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Data from National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-4 (2015-16), India fact sheet reveal that Institutional birth has shown an increasing trend with mother's education and household wealth quintile as given below:—

- (i) 62% of women having no education delivered in institution.
- (ii) 74% of the women completed primary education delivered in institution.
- (iii) 90% of women who have completed secondary or above education delivered in institution.
- (iv) 60% of the women of lowest wealth quintile delivered in institution.
- (v) 75% of the women of second lowest wealth quintile delivered in institution.
- (vi) 85% of the women of middle wealth quintile delivered in institution.
- (vii) 91% of the women of fourth wealth quintile delivered in institution.
- (viii) 95% of the women of highest wealth quintile delivered in institution.

Similar trend observed in case of full immunisation of Children (12-23 Months) and mothers who had at least four Ante Natal care visits. Further nutritional status (stunting and underweight) of Children under 5 years also improved with increase in level of mother's education and household wealth quintile.

(c) and (d) As per Government of India guidelines, States have been suggested to ensure institutional delivery of all the pregnant women registered for Ante Natal Care (ANC). Under the National Health Mission (NHM), steps taken to increase the institutional delivery rates across the country include the following:—

- (i) Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) wherein JSY incentive is being given to all BPL/SC/ST pregnant women delivering in Government health facilities/accredited private institutions in both High Performing State (HPS) and Low Performing State (LPS) regardless of age of mother and number of children.
- (ii) Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery, including caesarean section. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick infants accessing public health institutions for treatment.
- (iii) Operationalization of Sub-Centers, Primary Health Centers, Community Health Centers and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care.
- (iv) Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
- (v) Mother and Child Tracking System is being implemented to ensure antenatal, intra-natal and postnatal care along-with immunization services.
- (vi) Engagement of more than 9.15 lakh Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- (vii) Establishing Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wingsat high caseload facilities to improve the quality of care provided to mothers and children.
- (viii) The Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) has been introduced with the aim of conducting special ANC checkups for pregnant women (in their 2nd/3rd Trimesters of pregnancy) in the country on 9th of every month by Medical Officer/OBGY specialist in the Government health facilities and also through Private sector on voluntary basis.

Agreement on parental child abduction

2550. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has agreed to reconsider its refusal to join an international agreement that makes parental child abduction an offence punishable with a jail term;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Ministry has consulted all the stakeholders in this regard;

- (d) if so, the details of views expressed by them; and
- (e) the details of benefits that will accrue as result of signing of Hague convention of civil aspects of international child abduction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (e) The Ministry has held a multi-stakeholder National Consultation on 3rd February, 2017 to discuss the issue related to Parental Child Abduction, keeping in mind the Indian realities and existing Indian Constitutional provisions. It has been decided to constitute a Committee to examine and comment on different aspects involved in the issue.

Financial benefits to old-age/destitute women

2551. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any efforts to compile an Aadhaar enabled data base of beneficiaries under various schemes of the Ministry;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the total number of beneficiaries getting financial/logistic benefits under various schemes of the Ministry, State-wise;
- (d) whether Government has allocated any special funds for providing financial benefits to old-age/destitute women in the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated and disbursed during the last two years, year-wise, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) The Ministry has identified 15 Schemes/Scheme components for implementation of direct benefit transfer through Aadhaar and initiated necessary steps for creation of Aadhaar based data base of beneficiaries. Necessary notifications under Section-7 of Aadhaar Act, 2016 for use of Aadhaar, as the primary identifier, have been issued for all these 15 Schemes/Scheme components. The list of these Schemes/Scheme components is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The total number of beneficiaries getting financial/logistic benefits under various schemes of the Ministry is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The SwadharGreh Scheme of the Ministry of Women and Child Development envisages providing shelter, food, clothing and health as well as

economic and social security for the women victims of difficult circumstances. Besides this, one new Swadhar Greh has been designed for the special needs of elderly widows with the capacity of 1000 women, fully funded by the Central Government at Vrindavan, which is under construction. The details of total funds allocated during the last two years in various States/UTs under the Swadhar Greh Scheme is given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

*List of DBT on-boarded Schemes/Scheme Components of Ministry of
Women and Child Development*

(As on 17.02.2017)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Sub-Scheme	Component
1.	Maternity Benefit Program (MBP)	Conditional Maternity Benefit	Maternity benefits to pregnant women
2.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme	ICDS-General	Payment of honorarium to AWW and AWH
3.	Protection and Empowerment of Women (PEW)	Comprehensive Scheme for combating trafficking of women and children	Ujjawala-Salary
4.	Protection and Empowerment of Women (PEW)	Comprehensive Scheme for combating trafficking of women and children	Ujjawala-Facilities to beneficiaries
5.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme	Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SABLA)	Nutrition to beneficiaries
6.	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)	Welfare of working children in need of care and protection	Salary of staff of NGO, SCPS, DCPU, CPSU, SPSU
7.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme	Training of ICDS functionaries	Financial assistance to organizations and trainees

Sl. No.	Scheme	Sub-Scheme	Component
8.	Rashtriya Mahila Kosh	Providing micro credit to poor women for income generation through Intermediary Organisations (IMO)/NGOs	
9.	Protection and Empowerment of Women (PEW)	National Mission for Empowerment of Women	Payment of Honorarium Salary of Staff
10.	Protection and Empowerment of Women (PEW)	Swadhar Greh	Salary of Staff
11.	Protection and Empowerment of Women (PEW)	Swadhar Greh	Facilities to beneficiaries
12.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme	Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme	Honorarium to Crèche Workers and Helpers
13.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme	Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme	Nutrition to beneficiaries
14.	Protection and Empowerment of Women (PEW)	Support to Training-cum-Employment Program (STEP)	1. Training Cost to Implementing Agencies 2. Reimbursement of expenses to beneficiaries
15.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme	Supplementary Nutrition Program (SNP)	Nutrition to beneficiaries

Statement-II*(A) Number of Beneficiaries of supplementary nutrition under ICDS Scheme*

(as on 31.12.2016)

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 and lactating Mothers (P&LM)	Total Beneficiaries (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	1607435	913512	2520947	711609	3232556	452389	465641	918030
2.	Telangana	953130	534860	1487990	373685	1861675	263699	269179	532878
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	37479	19245	56724	15814	72538	10229	10276	20505
8.	Gujarat	1750200	1341779	3091979	762790	3854769	698414	682601	1381015
9.	Haryana	611746	308757	920503	274774	1195277	155288	153469	308757
10.	Himachal Pradesh	262426	182312	444738	99452	544190	67277	67240	134517

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	Uttarakhand	214476	197638	412114	169692	581806	97937	101157	199094
29.	West Bengal	3187729	3274917	6462646	1289849	7752495	1624949	1619678	3244627
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8273	2885	11158	2798	13956	1490	1395	2885
31.	Chandigarh	23166	27492	50658	8348	59006	14165	13327	27492
32.	Delhi	434426	262732	697158	144362	841520	133974	128758	262732
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8843	10165	19008	2998	22006	5053	5112	10165
34.	Daman and Diu	3665	2643	6308	1103	7411	1241	1402	2643
35.	Lakshadweep	2361	2291	4652	1666	6318	1140	1152	2292
36.	Puducherry	24605	1260	25865	8865	34730	650	610	1260
ALL INDIA		45042971	35709820	80752791	18606161	99358952	17108985	17010976	34119961

*(B) Number of beneficiaries [i.e. anganwadi workers and anganwadi Helpers] for payment of honorarium under ICDS Scheme
(As on 27.02.2017)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of AWWs			No. of AWHs		
		Sanctioned by GoI	In-position	Vacant	Sanctioned by GoI	In-position	Vacant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55607	53823	1784	48768	44705	4063
2.	Telangana	35700	33159	2541	31711	28081	3630
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6028	197	6225	6028	197
4.	Assam	62153	62153	0	56728	56728	0
5.	Bihar	115009	85980	29029	107894	80176	27718
6.	Chhattisgarh	52474	48770	3704	46660	42379	4281
7.	Goa	1262	1241	21	1262	1241	21
8.	Gujarat	53029	50403	2626	51229	47569	3660
9.	Haryana	25962	25348	614	25450	24968	482
10.	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18772	153	18386	18197	189
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	31938	28707	3231	31938	29599	2339
12.	Jharkhand	38432	35424	3008	35881	33117	2764
13.	Karnataka	65911	63186	2725	62580	59026	3554

Written Answers to

[23 March, 2017]

Unstarred Questions 361

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Kerala	33318	33102	216	33189	32953	236
15.	Madhya Pradesh	97135	94413	2722	84465	82078	2387
16.	Maharashtra	110486	106784	3702	97475	92373	5102
17.	Manipur	11510	10274	1236	9958	9497	461
18.	Meghalaya	5896	5891	5	4630	4628	2
19.	Mizoram	2244	2244	0	2244	2157	87
20.	Nagaland	3980	3455	525	3980	3455	525
21.	Odisha	74154	68980	5174	63738	59620	4118
22.	Punjab	27314	26390	924	26074	25022	1052
23.	Rajasthan	62010	58581	3429	55806	51910	3896
24.	Sikkim	1308	1289	19	1308	1285	23
25.	Tamil Nadu	54439	38827	15612	49499	35154	14345
26.	Tripura	10145	9911	234	10145	9911	234
27.	Uttar Pradesh	190145	172367	17778	167855	150374	17481
28.	Uttarakhand	20067	18995	1072	14947	13867	1080
29.	West Bengal	119481	107872	11609	119481	101503	17978

362 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	720	720	0	689	689	0
31.	Chandigarh	500	450	50	500	500	0
32.	Delhi	11150	10806	344	11150	10897	253
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	302	302	0	247	220	27
34.	Daman and Diu	107	102	5	107	102	5
35.	Lakshadweep	107	107	0	96	96	0
36.	Puducherry	855	855	0	855	855	0
TOTAL		1400000	1285711	114289	1283150	1160960	122190

(C) Beneficiaries Covered during 2016-17 (up to 31.12.2016) under the Maternity Benefit Programme (MBP) erstwhile Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana

(As on 31.12.2016)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6768
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	334
3.	Assam	NR
4.	Bihar	NR
5.	Chhattisgarh	NR
6.	Goa	3113
7.	Gujarat	27812
8.	Haryana	1875
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6126
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6585
11.	Jharkhand	7576
12.	Karnataka	26933
13.	Kerala	12288
14.	Madhya Pradesh	51268
15.	Maharashtra	NR
16.	Manipur	NR
17.	Meghalaya	NR
18.	Mizoram	Nil
19.	Nagaland	NR
20.	Odisha	41699
21.	Punjab	NR
22.	Rajasthan	31037
23.	Sikkim	124
24.	Tamil Nadu	43198
25.	Telangana	NR
26.	Tripura	1894
27.	Uttar Pradesh	NR

1	2	3
28.	Uttarakhand	5213
29.	West Bengal	NR
30.	Delhi	9425
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1197
32.	Puducherry	NR
33.	Chandigarh	277
34.	Daman and Diu	NR
35.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	159
36.	Lakshadweep	NR
TOTAL		284901

NR: Not Reported

(D) Number of Beneficiaries under Ujjawala Scheme

(As on 17.03.2017)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	700
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
3.	Assam	900
4.	Bihar	75
5.	Chhattisgarh	100
6.	Goa	-
7.	Gujarat	250
8.	Haryana	50
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-
11.	Jharkhand	-
12.	Karnataka	700
13.	Kerala	50
14.	Madhya Pradesh	25
15.	Maharashtra	1000
16.	Manipur	400
17.	Meghalaya	-

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17
18.	Mizoram	25
19.	Nagaland	25
20.	Odisha	700
21.	Punjab	-
22.	Rajasthan	400
23.	Sikkim	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	200
25.	Telangana	-
26.	Tripura	-
27.	Uttarakhand	225
28.	Uttar Pradesh	250
29.	West Bengal	100
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-
31.	Chandigarh	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-
33.	Daman and Diu	-
34.	Delhi	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-
36.	Puducherry	-
TOTAL		6175

(E) Number of Beneficiaries under Swadhar Greh Scheme during 2016-17

Sl. No.	Name of States	Number of Beneficiaries of Swadhar Greh Scheme
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	780
2.	Assam	720
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	30
5.	Bihar	480
6.	Chandigarh	30
7.	Chhattisgarh	120

1	2	3
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-
10.	Delhi	60
11.	Gujarat	210
12.	Goa	30
13.	Haryana	30
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-
15.	Jharkhand	90
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	120
17.	Karnataka	1830
18.	Kerala	240
19.	Lakshadweep	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	180
21.	Maharashtra	2280
22.	Mizoram	60
23.	Manipur	690
24.	Meghalaya	-
25.	Nagaland	30
26.	Odisha	2190
27.	Punjab	60
28.	Puducherry	30
29.	Rajasthan	420
30.	Sikkim	30
31.	Tamil Nadu	1200
32.	Telangana	720
33.	Tripura	120
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2160
35.	Uttarakhand	120
36.	West Bengal	1440
37.	CSWB for Short Stay Home	-
TOTAL		16530

*(F) State-wise distribution of Sanctioned Working Women's Hostels with
Day Care Centres under Working Women Hostel Scheme*

(As on 31.12.2016)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	No. of Hostels	Capacity of Working Women	No. of Day Care Centres	Capacity of Children
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39	2955	20	670
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	706	5	130
3.	Assam	14	799	5	79
4.	Bihar	6	266	3	75
5.	Chhattisgarh	10	486	3	60
6.	Goa	2	120	0	0
7.	Gujarat	26	1218	6	180
8.	Haryana	20	1561	9	265
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13	477	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	360	2	35
11.	Jharkhand	2	214	1	30
12.	Karnataka	52	4753	19	470
13.	Kerala	158	15119	92	2518
14.	Madhya Pradesh	62	3438	12	371
15.	Maharashtra	140	10623	49	1195
16.	Manipur	22	1272	13	367
17.	Meghalaya	3	214	1	15
18.	Mizoram	4	149	0	0
19.	Nagaland	20	1156	4	142
20.	Odisha	29	1825	8	140
21.	Punjab	14	1417	4	110
22.	Rajasthan	39	1868	13	320
23.	Sikkim	2	144	1	30
24.	Tamil Nadu	96	6900	40	1052
25.	Telangana	21	1427	5	220

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Tripura	1	50	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	41	3190	16	494
28.	Uttarakhand	7	538	2	90
29.	West Bengal	38	2639	16	406
TOTAL STATES		899	65884	349	9464

Union Territories

1.	Chandigarh	7	736	2	55
2.	Delhi	20	3086	6	179
3.	Puducherry	4	221	0	0
TOTAL UTs		31	4043	8	234
ALL INDIA TOTAL		930	69927	357	9698

Hotels in rented premises

1.	Rajasthan	1	225	--	--
2.	Maharashtra	3	8187	--	--
GRAND TOTAL		934	70139	357	9698

*(G) State/UT-wise beneficiaries covered during the year 2016-17
(upto 20.03.2017) under STEP Scheme*

Sl. No.	States	Beneficiaries covered
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1425
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
3.	Assam	1600
4.	Bihar	400
5.	Chhattisgarh	-
6.	Gujarat	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-
8.	Haryana	100
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	200
10.	Jharkhand	200
11.	Kerala	-
12.	Karnataka	3934

Sl. No.	States	Beneficiaries covered
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1850
14.	Maharashtra	250
15.	Manipur	1700
16.	Meghalaya	-
17.	Mizoram	-
18.	Nagaland	-
19.	Odisha	300
20.	Punjab	-
21.	Rajasthan	200
22.	Sikkim	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	-
24.	Tripura	-
25.	Uttarakhand	500
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2000
27.	West Bengal	-
28.	Delhi	200
TOTAL		14859

Statement-III

*Details of funds allocated during the last two years in various States/UTs
under the Swadhar Greh Scheme*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States	Amount released 2014-15	Amount released 2015-16
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	93.78	48.21
2.	Assam	128.91	43.47
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
5.	Bihar	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	7.00	5.26

1	2	3	4
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0
11.	Gujarat	19.20	7.58
12.	Goa	0	0
13.	Haryana	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
15.	Jharkhand	28.58	6.46
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.99	17.74
17.	Karnataka	268.04	67.94
18.	Kerala	20.79	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	76.12	50.77
21.	Maharashtra	279.06	35.89
22.	Mizoram	2.51	2.48
23.	Manipur	106.63	47.76
24.	Meghalaya	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0
26.	Odisha	104.86	269.16
27.	Punjab	0	0
28.	Puducherry	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	23.35	9.13
30.	Sikkim	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	38.53	12.48
32.	Telangana	74.85	63.24
33.	Tripura	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	247.03	1490.89
35.	Uttarakhand	60.91	3.63
36.	West Bengal	74.18	154.48
37.	CSWB for Short Stay Home	1195.06	2521.25
TOTAL		2855.38	4857.82

Expansion of IGMSY scheme

2552. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) was started on a pilot basis in the year 2011;

(b) if so, the number of eligible beneficiaries covered, budget allocated and expenditure under IGMSY since 2011, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether any evaluation of IGMSY has been conducted by Government and if so, the details and findings thereof; and

(d) whether Government has any plan to expand this scheme beyond the pilot districts and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) The Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) was launched in the year 2010 on pilot basis. Year-wise details of funds allotted to the scheme are as under:—

Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Allocations	BE-520.00	BE-520.00	BE-500.00	BE-400.00	BE-438.00	BE-400.00
(₹ in crore)	RE-403.00	RE-93.87	RE-300.00	RE-358.00	RE-233.50	RE-617.00*

* For implementation of Maternity Benefit Programme.

The State-wise details of funds released and beneficiaries covered under the scheme since 2011-12 are given in Statement-I and II, respectively [Refer to the Statement III and II appended to answer to USQ No. 2545 part (b) and (a), respectively].

(c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has got an independent evaluation of IGMSY carried out through Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad (ASCI). The major findings of evaluation are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) The Government has approved pan-India Implementation of Maternity Benefit Programme to cover all the districts of the country with effect from 01.01.2017.

Statement-III

*Details of major findings of the evaluation of IGMSY carried out by
Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad (ASCI)*

- (i) **Positive Perceptions:** Almost all (99%) reported that the scheme was useful to pregnant women and lactating mothers. 95% respondents reported

that fulfilling the conditions of the scheme would ensure well-being of the mother and child. 98% reported that they were motivated to satisfy all the conditions laid out in the scheme. 97% reported that they would recommend this scheme to other eligible pregnant women. 92% felt the scheme was necessary, and only 7% felt that it was not necessary.

- (ii) **Early Registration:** All States performed well on early registration of pregnant women. This is crucial to programmes delivered through ICDS such as nutrition, counselling, immunization and so on. In the case of IGMSY, the provision of cash benefit has helped to motivate women to register early and take up the services at the Anganwadi Centre (AWC).
- (iii) **Awareness:** The awareness of IGMSY was high among beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries as well as community members. Their primary source of information was the Anganwadi Worker (AWW) who must be given due credit for publicising the scheme.
- (iv) **Receipt and use of Mother and Child Protection (MCP) Cards:** Overall, initial shortages in receipt of MCP Cards have been addressed, and they are a critical tool in verifying that beneficiaries meet conditionalities.
- (v) **Fulfilment of Conditionalities:** The delivery of the scheme rests on motivating beneficiaries to fulfil conditionalities and ensuring timely payment of cash benefits. Fulfilment of conditionalities has been facilitated through the health system. The survey found high reporting of fulfilment of conditions and take up of services for pregnant women and lactating women. Beneficiaries' use of these services and adherence to conditions was overall high.
- (vi) **Financial Inclusion:** More than 85% reported being comfortable in using their savings account (88.4%) whereas a little over 10% reported not being very comfortable in using their savings account (12%).
- (vii) **Attitudinal Shifts:** Almost 100% beneficiaries felt that there is a need for health care during pregnancy and rest is required during pregnancy. Around 96.1% of surveyed beneficiaries reported that pregnancy is a special condition. Almost all beneficiaries across all States reported that there is need for pre-natal counselling. Around 99% of beneficiaries surveyed felt that additional nutrition is important in pregnancy and lactation. It was also felt by almost all the beneficiaries that they should take better care of themselves during pregnancy and lactation. Almost 100% of beneficiaries felt that it is important to exclusively breast-feed the child and that children should be breast fed in the first hour after birth.

One Stop Centres and Swadhar Grih

2553. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of One Stop Centres (OSCs) and Swadhar Grih established and funded from the Nirbhaya Fund, State-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry is taking steps to ensure safety and rehabilitation of women in distress and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry is taking steps to protect women in school and college campuses across the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the scheme of setting up of One Stop Centre (OSC) to support women affected by violence to be funded under Nirbhaya Fund. The scheme is being implemented since 1st April, 2015. The scheme aims to facilitate access to an integrated range of services including medical aid, police assistance, legal aid/case management, psycho-social counselling, temporary support services to women affected by violence. Under the scheme, it has been envisaged that One Stop Centres would be set up across the country in phased manner. In the first phase, one Centre was sanctioned per State/UT. Further, 150 additional Centres are taken up in second phase during 2016-17.

(b) and (c) The Government is endeavouring to put in place effective mechanisms to provide safe environment for women. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 has been enacted making the punishment more stringent for offences like rape. New offences like acid attack, sexual harassment, voyeurism and stalking, disrobing a woman have been incorporated in the Indian Penal Code. The Government has also enacted the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 to provide a safe and secure environment to women at the workplace which cover all women, irrespective of their age or employment status and protect them against sexual harassment at all workplaces both in public and private sector, whether organized or unorganized including school and college.

Apart from the above, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is also administering Swadhar Greh Scheme for relief and rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances. The scheme provides shelter, food, clothing and care to the marginalized women/girls who are in need. The beneficiaries include widows deserted by their families and relatives, women prisoners released from jail and without family support, women survivors of natural disasters, women victims of terrorist/extremist violence etc.

Launching of National Nutrition Mission

2554. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to launch a National Nutrition Mission;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Mission plans to provide sachets as take home rations for children and pregnant/lactating women under ICDS; and
- (d) whether the hot cooked meals for pre-school children under ICDS would continue under the Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The proposal for setting up of new National Nutrition Mission (NNM) as per the announcement made by the Hon'ble Finance Minister in the Budget Speech has been recommended by the Expenditure Finance Committee.

The objective of the new NNM is to ensure that every child, adolescent girl and woman attains optimal nutritional status. The focus is on preventing and reducing under nutrition among the mothers and under-six years' children. The Mission endeavours to implement these interventions through existing schemes by bringing operational efficiency, improved outcomes through convergence mechanism, ICT enabled Real Time (RTM) Monitoring, nutrition surveillance, making nutrition visible, community monitoring and mobilization, gap filling, periodical reviews with suggested solutions and strengthening field level human resource, etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Pre-school learning through Aanganwadi Scheme

2555. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to combine Aanganwadi Scheme with pre-school learning of children;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) Pre-school non-formal education is one of the six services provided under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme which aims at the holistic development of children in the age group of 0-6 years. Other services provided under the scheme are Supplementary Nutrition, Immunization, Health Check-up, Nutrition and Health Education and Referral Services.

The pre-school education under ICDS scheme is a crucial component of the scheme. The Aanganwadi strives to satisfy the curiosity of the child and channel the child's creative energy by providing a learning environment for promotion of social, emotional, cognitive, motor, physical and aesthetic development of the child. It also aims at school readiness and development of positive attitudes towards education. The pre-school activities at Aanganwadi Centres (AWCs) enables the elder siblings to attend school. The pre-school education in AWCs is provided by the Aanganwadi Workers (AWWs) to 3-6 years children.

Curtailling ICDS

2556. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to part way with the existing ICDS scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) No, Sir.

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

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at one minute past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

REFERENCES

Re. Airport in the name of Shaheed Bhagat Singh — Contd.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, I want to make one point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, एक मिनट, मुझे एक मुद्दा उठाना है।

†جناب غلام نبی ازاد : سر، ایک منٹ، مجھے ایک مدعہ اٹھانا ہے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, please.

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: हाउस में तो अभी कोई है नहीं। Let the Government come.

†جناب غلام نبی ازاد : ہاؤس میں تو ابھی کوئی ہے نہیں۔ لیٹ دی گورنمنٹ کم۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Government is there. The Cabinet Minister is there.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: But whose Bill are we going to take up? Who is going to reply?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, in spite of Prime Minister's instructions, look at the attendance in the Treasury Benches. The Prime Minister has told them to attend ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Don't worry about the attendance. The attendance will be full within one minute.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: But whose Bill, what Business are we going to take?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't worry. ...(Interruptions)..

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The Finance Minister has come. We were waiting for the Finance Minister also.

सर, सुबह यहां एक प्रश्न उठा था। इस वक्त फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर यहां हैं, वे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर से ज्यादा लीडर ऑफ द हाउस भी हैं। आज शहीद भगत सिंह जी का, राजगुरु जी का और सुखदेव जी का 86वां शहीदी दिवस है। विशेष रूप से 86 साल पहले इन तीनों को भारत को स्वतंत्र कराने के लिए अंग्रेजी साम्राज्य ने फांसी की सजा सुनाई थी और आज ही के दिन 23 मार्च, 1931 को उन्हें फांसी दी गई थी। यह हमारे इतिहास का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा है। भगत सिंह जी किसी पार्टी की संपत्ति नहीं हैं, भारत की संपत्ति हैं, बल्कि जो देश हमसे अलग छूट गया है पाकिस्तान, वह भी उसको अपना नेता मानता है और वहां लोग उनका हर जन्म-दिवस और डेथ-एनिवर्सरी मनाते हैं। हम तो जिंदगी में उन्हें कुछ दे नहीं पाए। उनको 23 साल की उम्र में अंग्रेजों ने फांसी दे दी। हम इतना तो कर सकते हैं कि उनको कम-से-कम हमारी जो नई पीढ़ी है, वह जाने, क्योंकि उनको इतिहास मालूम नहीं है कि कौन-कौन लीडर भारत के लिए शहीद हुआ, किस-किस ने आजादी के लिए लड़ाई लड़ी। कुछ ऐसी जगह होती हैं, जैसे एयरपोर्ट्स होते हैं, जहां लोग प्लेन से उतरते हैं, चढ़ते हैं, अगर वहां किसी शहीद या दिवंगत नेता का नाम लिखा जाता है, तो आपके साथ अगर वहां बच्चे हों, पोते हों, पोतियां हों, तो वे आपसे पूछेंगे कि यह भगत सिंह कौन थे? आप उनको कम-से-कम बता तो सकते हैं कि भगत सिंह कौन थे। हम बड़े-बड़े दिवंगत नेताओं का नाम ऐसी जगहों के साथ क्यों रखते हैं,

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

جینکا भारत کی آجادی میں کڈریبھوشن رھا هو، भारत کو سوتنڈر کرانے میں یا भारत کو بنانے میں کڈریبھوشن رھا هو؟ اسلئے کی هم उनکو یاد کرتے رھیں۔

مھودے، آج کے روء، آج سے 86 سال پہلے उनکو فانسى دى گئی تھی۔ مہرا اور هم سب وپکھ کا ماننا ہے، سوبھ بھی هم سبنے یہ مڈھا اٹایا تھا۔ موبالہ میں جو ابھی نیا انڈرنیشنل ائرپورٹ بنا ہے، چنڈیگڈ کا، یہ پورانا ائرپورٹ بھٹ ارسے سے ہے، جو ائرپورٹس کے اندر ہے، گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا نے اک نئی ڈرمینل بیلڈنگ بنائی ہے، جو ہمارے وکٹ سے ہی بننی شرو ڈی تھی، جسکو اکاڈ سال پہلے انآئنگرٹ کیا گیا ہے۔ ہماری مانگ ہے کی اسکا نام شہید بھگت سینگ انڈرنیشنل ائرپورٹ رخوا آئے۔ چوکی لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس یہاں اوسٹیت رھیں، تو میں انسے نیوون کرؤگا کی اگر وے اسکو سوسٹ کرؤگے، تو بھٹ اچھا ہوگا۔ یہ آج important ہے۔ اگر آپ کل announce کرؤگے، تو کل اسکی اٹنی آآا importance نہیں ہوگی، کیوکی وے آج ہی کے دین شہید ڈوے تھے۔ بھٹ-بھٹ ڈنڈواڈ۔

† سر، صبح یہاں ایک سوال اٹھا تھا۔ اس وکٹ فائینس منسٹر یہاں ہیں، وہ فائینس منسٹر سے آآا لیڈر اف دی ہاؤس بھی ہیں۔ آج شہید بھگت سینگ جی کا، راجگرو جی کا اور سکھ دیو جی کا 86 واں شہیدی دوس ہے۔ آص طور سے 86 سال پہلے ان تینوں کو بھارت کو ازاد کرانے کے لیے انگریزی سامراجیہ نے پھانسی کی سزا سنائی تھی اور آج ہی کے دن 23 مارچ، 1931 کو پھانسی دی گئی تھی۔ یہ ہمارے اٹھاس کا ایک بہت بڑا حصہ ہے۔ بھگت سینگ جی کسی پارٹی کی سمپ تی نہیں ہیں، بھارت کی سمپتی ہیں، بلکہ جو دیش ہم سے الگ چھوٹ گیا ہے پاکستان وہ بھی اس کو اپنا نیتا مانتا ہے اور وہاں لوگ ان کا ہر جنم دوس اور ڈیتھ انیورسری مناتے ہیں۔ ہم تو زندگی میں انہیں کچھ دے نہیں پائے۔ ان کو 23 سال کی عمر میں انگریزوں نے پھانسی دے دی۔ ہم اتنا تو کچھ کر سکتے ہیں کہ ان کو کم سے کم ہماری جو ننی پیڑھی ہے، وہ جانے، کیوں کہ ان کو تاریخ معلوم نہیں ہے کہ کون کون لیڈر بھارت کے لیے شہید ہوا، کس کس نے آزادی کے لیے لڑانی لڑی۔ کچھ ایسی جگہ ہوتی ہیں، جیسے انیرپورٹس ہوتے ہیں، جہاں لوگ جہاز سے اترتے ہیں، چڑھتے ہیں، اگر وہاں کسی شہید کا یا ڈونگٹ نیتا کا نام لکھا جاتا ہے، تو آپ کے ساتھ اگر وہاں بچے ہوں، پوتے ہوں، پوتیاں ہوں، تو وہ آپ سے پوچھیں گے کہ یہ بھگت سینگ کون تھے؟ آپ ان کو کم سے کم بتا تو سکتے ہیں کہ بھگت سینگ کون تھے۔ ہم بڑے بڑے ڈونگٹ نیتاؤں کا نام ایسی جگہوں کے ساتھ کیوں رکھتے ہیں، جن کا بھارت کی آزادی میں کنٹریبوشن رہا ہو، بھارت کو ازاد کرانے میں یا بھارت کو بنانے میں کنٹری بیوشن رہا ہو۔ اس لیے کہ ہم ان کو یاد کرتے رہیں۔

مہودے، اج کے روز اج سے 86 سال پہلے ان کو پھانسی دی گئی تھی۔ میرا اور ہم سب ویکش کا ماننا ہے، صبح بھی ہم سب نے یہ مدعہ اٹھایا تھا۔ موبالی میں جو ابھی نیا انٹرنیشنل ائیرپورٹ بنا ہے، چنڈی گڑھ کا یہ پرانا ائیرپورٹ بہت عرصے سے ہے، جو ائیرفورس کے اندر ہے، گورنمنٹ اف انڈیا نے ایک نئی ٹرمینل بلڈنگ بنائی ہے، جو ہمارے وقت سے ہی بننا شروع ہوئی تھی، جس کو ایک ادھ سال پہلے افتتاح کیا گیا ہے۔

ہماری مانگ ہے کہ اس کا نام شہید بھگت سنگھ انٹرنیشنل ائیرپورٹ رکھا جائے۔ چونکہ لیڈر اف دی ہاؤس یہاں موجود ہیں، تو میں ان سے نویدن کرونگا کہ اگر وہ اس کو اسپشٹ کریں گے، تو بہت اچھا ہوگا۔ یہ اج امپورٹینٹ ہے۔ اگر آپ کل اناؤنس کریں گے، تو کل اس کی اتنی زیادہ امپورٹینس نہیں ہوگی کیوں کہ وہ اج ہی کے دن شہید ہوئے تھے۔ بہت بہت دھنیواد۔

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: What the hon. Leader of the Opposition said just now, we had raised the same issue in the morning. Today is the 23rd of March. It is written in the British Archives that when Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru and other revolutionaries were sent to jail, the jailer said, "I know you are lions; and I know how to tame lions." But the lions were never tamed.

Unfortunately, what happened was that hon. Prime Minister on September 11, 2016 had inaugurated the Airport at Mohali. The debate has been going on for long. The Punjab Government had agreed to it. As far as the Haryana Government is concerned, there were some controversies. As the hon. Leader of the Opposition has said, today is 23rd of March — शहादत का दिन है। खास कर राम प्रसाद बिस्मिल का जो लफ्ज़ था, जिस लफ्ज़ को लेकर वे लोग फांसी के फँदे पर चढ़ गए। They went to the gallows. आज 23 मार्च है, ultimately जो बात कर रहे थे, and he was reading 'What Is To Be Done?' by Lenin. In his last days, Bhagat Singh was reading 'What Is To Be Done?' by Lenin. The records are available in the British Archives where it is stated that Bhagat Singh was reading Bismil also. He was categorically telling:

"सरफरोशी की तमन्ना अब हमारे दिल में है,

देखना है जोर कितना बाजु-ए-कातिल में है।

दिल में है तूफानों की टोली और नसों में इंकलाब,

होश दुश्मन के उड़ा देंगे, हमें कोई रोके न आज।"

[Shri Ritabrata Banerjee]

I would just urge upon the Leader of the House that if the Government can announce this decision today, that will be a great honour to this great son of our country. Thank you, Sir.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): We have heard the hon. Leader of the Opposition and other Members. We certainly respect their sentiments. There is a huge amount of weightage in what they are saying. I will certainly convey it and its urgency as of today to the relevant people in the Government dealing with the subject.

THE UNION BUDGET, 2017-18* — *Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, in the meeting held in the morning, it was decided with the Leaders that the Appropriation Bill, 2017 and the Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2017 will be taken up for consideration and return together with the debate on the Union Budget. We have discussed the Union Budget for hours. And everyone was given opportunity. So, for Appropriation Bill, there is no need for much discussion. So, it was decided by the leaders in the morning that we will take them together.

Similarly, the two Appropriation Bills relating to the Railways will be taken up for consideration and return together with the Discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Railways because we have allotted four hours for the Discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Railways. We will take both the Appropriation (Railways) Bills and the Discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Railways together. That is convenient for all of us.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, similarly, the two Appropriation Bills relating to Finance and the Finance Bill can be taken together because that has also been passed by the Lok Sabha and it has come here.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, the Finance Bill has already been reported here. हम तो इस पर already discuss कर ही चुके हैं।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: We have had elaborate discussion on the Budget.

* Further discussion continued from 21st March, 2017.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct. I agree that the Finance Bill does not need much discussion. Has the Bill been circulated?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): No, Sir. And some changes have been made in that. The Finance Bill has now been approved by the Lok Sabha and some changes have been incorporated in that. We have not seen that except the newspaper reports. It has not been circulated. We would have no objection to it but it has not been circulated.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, it is not circulated.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): The Finance Bill can be taken up separately. Along with the Budget these two can be taken up. Most of the States have to receive payments before 31st March. Whatever changes we may make, payments have to go to them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are certain procedural formalities that are not being accomplished. So, we cannot, in any way, take it up. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not only that, it is not circulated also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, are you assuring us that there will be a discussion on the Finance Bill next week?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, it will come. Why not? The Finance Bill is already reported. There is a procedure. That procedure has to be complied with and we will do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is enough. Therefore, now we are taking it up and along with the discussion, Appropriation Bills will also be taken up. Discussion is almost over. Only 2-3 hon. Members are left, who could not get time on that day. I called their names but we had to adjourn at 6 p.m. I am calling them now. After that, the Appropriation Bills will be moved, discussed and put to vote. Now, Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap. There is only one thing – only five minutes each. It is because you gave the name after commencement of the discussion. Usually, according to the direction, it cannot be accepted. But, I am allowing you.

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): महोदय, आपने मुझे आम बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। आजादी से लेकर अब तक हमारे देश ने हर क्षेत्र में उन्नति, तरक्की और विकास किया है, लेकिन आज भी हमारे देश में बहुत सारी समस्याएँ मौजूद हैं और वे सरकार के लिए चुनौतियों से कम नहीं हैं। हमारे देश के धरातल पर अभी कौन-कौन सी समस्याएँ मौजूद हैं, उनके बारे में चर्चा करना चाहूंगा, ताकि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी इसको भी अपने बजट में संज्ञान दे सकें।

महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं गांवों की समस्याओं के ऊपर कहना चाहूंगा। हमारा देश गांवों का देश है। हमारे देश में 6,40,867 गांव हैं और इन गांवों में 69 प्रतिशत आबादी निवास करती है।

[श्री राम कुमार कश्यप]

यद्यपि सरकार हर साल इन गांवों के विकास के लिए 3 लाख करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर रही है। गांवों पर पैसा खर्च हो रहा है, इसीलिए गांवों में कुछ विकास दिखाई दे रहा है, लेकिन अभी भी गांवों में बहुत सारी समस्याएं हैं, जिनकी मैं चर्चा करना चाहूंगा।

महोदय, कुछ गांव ऐसे हैं, जिनके पास संसाधनों की कमी है। जैसे कुछ गांवों के पास अपनी एग्रीकल्चर लैंड नहीं है और न ही उनको सरकार की ओर से कोई ग्रांट दी जाती है। मेरे पास आंकड़े तो नहीं हैं कि कितने गांवों के पास अपनी एग्रीकल्चर लैंड नहीं है और कितने गांवों के पास है, लेकिन ऐसे गांव स्वयं को बहुत असहाय महसूस करते हैं।

वित्त मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि ऐसे गांव, जिनके पास अपनी एग्रीकल्चर लैंड नहीं है, जिनका कुछ source of income नहीं है, जिनको आज तक सरकार की तरफ से कोई ग्रांट नहीं मिली है, उनको priority पर काम देने का या पैसा देने का काम करें। सरकार का एक नारा है, 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास', लेकिन अगर आप उन सबको अपने साथ लेकर नहीं चलेंगे, तो वे विकास की धारा से हट जाएंगे। ऐसे गांवों के ऊपर अविलम्ब ध्यान दें।

दूसरा, जब हम गांव में जाते हैं, चाहे गांव में कितना भी विकास हो, वहां की गलियां चाहे कितनी भी बढ़िया हों, वहां स्कूल हो, हॉस्पिटल हो, सब सुविधा हो, लेकिन चारों तरफ हम लोगों को गोबर के गड्ढे, जिनको हरियाणा की भाषा में कुरडीया कहा जाता है, देखने को मिलते हैं। यह काम सदियों से चला आ रहा है। हमारे किसानों और गांव वालों की यह मजबूरी है कि वे पशु पालन का काम करते हैं, इसलिए घर का सारा कूड़ा-करकट और गोबर उठा कर वे उन खड्डों में डाल देते हैं। जब गर्मियों में हवाएं चलती हैं, तब वही कूड़ा उड़-उड़ कर उन्हीं के घरों में चला जाता है, जिससे वहां मच्छर पैदा होते हैं, बीमारियां पैदा होती हैं। उन गड्ढों के कारण गांवों की सुंदरता खराब होती है और गांव वालों की सेहत पर भी उसका असर पड़ता है। शहरों में ऐसा नहीं है।

वित्त मंत्री जी, मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि इसके लिए बजट में कुछ प्रोविजन रखने का काम करें। मैं चाहूंगा, यदि आप इसे स्वच्छता अभियान से जोड़ने का काम भी करेंगे, तो हमारे गांव भी सुन्दर लगने लग जाएंगे।

तीसरा, गांव में पानी की निकासी की समस्या है। मैं मानता हूं कि विकास के साथ-साथ गांवों में पीने के पानी की सुविधा आई है। मैं हरियाणा की बात करूं, तो पीने के लिए हमें इतनी भारी मात्रा में पानी मिल रहा है कि हम आज पानी को वेस्ट करने लगे हैं। जो पशु तालाबों में नहाया करते थे, उनको घरों की टोंटियों से और सबमर्सिबल से नहलाने का काम किया जाता है। नहाने के लिए, कपड़े धोने के लिए ज्यादा मात्रा में पानी इस्तेमाल होता है। कई बार तो लोग टोंटी भी बंद नहीं करते हैं और सारा-सारा दिन उसमें पानी चलता रहता है। टंकियां भर जाती हैं और ओवरफ्लो हो कर पानी गलियों में भर जाता है, जिससे वहां पानी के निकास की समस्या पैदा हो जाती है। कुछ गांव ऐसे हैं, जिनके पास पानी की निकासी का कोई साधन नहीं है।

मंत्री महोदय, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा, यह एक बहुत गंभीर समस्या है। कुछ गांवों के पास तो अपने तालाब हैं, जहां गांव का गंदा पानी इकट्ठा हो जाता है, परन्तु जिन गांवों के पास तालाब भी नहीं हैं और अपनी एग्रीकल्चर लैंड भी नहीं है, वहां पानी की निकासी का कोई

साधन नहीं होता है, जिससे गंदा पानी गलियों में ही इकट्ठा होता चला जाता है। इससे वहां बीमारियां पैदा होती हैं और लोग गंदे पानी के अंदर से निकल कर जाने के लिए मजबूर होते हैं। महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि सर्वेक्षण करा के ऐसे गांव, जिनमें गंदे पानी की निकासी का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है, उन गांवों में पानी की निकासी की व्यवस्था कर के उन्हें इस समस्या से छुटकारा दिलाया जाए।

महोदय, मैं महिलाओं की समस्या के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। पुरुष प्रधान देश में महिलाओं का जितना मान-सम्मान होना चाहिए, आज उन्हें उतना मान-सम्मान नहीं मिल रहा है। इसलिए भ्रूण हत्या जैसी सामाजिक कुरीतियां पैदा होती हैं, फिर हमारा लिंग अनुपात बिगड़ जाता है।

महोदय, मैं अपने देश के प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी को बधाई दूंगा, क्योंकि उन्होंने भ्रूण हत्या जैसी बीमारियों को दूर करने के लिए और लिंग अनुपात में सुधार करने के लिए 'बेटी बचाओ-बेटी पढ़ाओ' का अभियान शुरू किया है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि उसके कारण हमारे देश के लोगों में बेटियों के प्रति जागृति बढ़ी है और भ्रूण हत्याएं कम हुई हैं। अब हमारे देश में महिलाओं का मान-सम्मान होने लगा है।

महोदय, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने देश की महिलाओं को स्वस्थ व सक्षम बनाने का काम किया है। उन्होंने हमारे देश की 14 लाख आंगनवाड़ियों में महिलाओं को स्वस्थ एवं सक्षम बनाने के लिए प्रत्येक आंगनवाड़ी में 'महिला शक्ति केंद्र' बनाने का संकल्प लिया है। उस पर 500 करोड़ रुपए इस वर्ष खर्च करने का प्रावधान किया गया है। इसके लिए मैं उन्हें बधाई दूंगा।

महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि महिलाओं के लिए सिर्फ इतना ही करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। हमें महिलाओं को और मान-सम्मान देना होगा। इसमें जनता का सहयोग भी जरूरी है और इसमें सरकार को भी पहल करनी होगी। वित्त मंत्री जी, मैंने महिलाओं के मान-सम्मान के लिए पहले भी कहा था और आज फिर कह रहा हूं कि देश में जितने भी केंद्रीय कार्यालय हैं, उनमें महिलाओं के मान-सम्मान के लिए आज ही घोषणा करें और एक सर्कुलर जारी करें कि जब भी कोई महिला अपने काम के लिए केंद्रीय कार्यालय में जाए, तो जो भी अधिकारी या कर्मचारी वहां उपस्थित हो, वह उठकर उसका अभिवादन करेगा और उसका काम top priority पर कराने का काम करेगा। मैं मानता हूं कि जब ऐसा मान-सम्मान महिलाओं को मिलेगा, तो देश की 75 प्रतिशत महिलाओं को लगेगा कि वाकई अब हमारा मान-सम्मान होने लगा है। वित्त मंत्री जी, यदि आप आज इसकी घोषणा कर दें या इस बारे में एक सर्कुलर जारी कर दें कि केंद्रीय कार्यालयों में अधिकारी एवं कर्मचारी खड़े होकर महिलाओं का मान-सम्मान करेंगे, तो बहुत बड़ी बात होगी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति: ओ.के., कश्यप जी, अब आप अपना भाषण समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप: सर, मैं लास्ट में दो पंक्तियां कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा।

"आंसू न होते, तो आंखें इतनी खूबसूरत न होतीं,
दर्द न होता तो खुशी की कीमत न होती।
अगर मिल जाता सब-कुछ केवल चाहने से,
तो दुनिया में ऊपर वाले की जरूरत न होती।"

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Anil Desai, five minutes.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I am the last speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANIL DESAI: I have been waiting for the last whole week. Let me speak. Even I have not started and you are just saying thinking.....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is because I should give you the information so that you can arrange your points in such a way. Five minutes.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. I rise to support the Union Budget for the year 2017-18 presented by the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley. The Budget has focussed mainly on farming sector, rural population, health care for the underprivileged, infrastructure, financial sector for stronger institutions, speedy accountability, public services, prudent fiscal management and tax management. Aiming at increasing farmer's income, the Budget has laid special emphasis on the agriculture sector, increasing farm credit loan to ₹ 10 lakh crores. The Government has stressed on additional income generation to farmers through allied agro industries, mainly dairy farming. The Finance Minister announced a corpus fund of ₹ 8000 crore for three years in NABARD as Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund. Under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), the Government has set a target to cover crop insurance acreage to 40 per cent in 2017-18 and 50 per cent in 2018-19 to save farmers losses in case of a crop failure. These measures are welcome to boost the morale of farming community but the need of the hour is that farmers get the loan waiver, to heave a sigh of relief, from the onslaughts of series of droughts; I hope hon. Finance Minister would come to the rescue of the farming community by declaring much awaited loan waiver.

The Government targets to bring one crore rural households out of poverty by 2019. According to the Budget Estimates, over ₹ 3 lakh crores will be spent for rural India. One of them is MGNREGA enacted to enhance livelihood security of the rural people by guaranteeing more than 100 days of wages in a financial year for adults willing to take up unskilled manual work. This year's budgetary allocation of ₹ 48,000 crores is, maybe, one per cent more than the last year's provision, but will certainly help rural households as in difficult times, MGNREGA is the only source of income in the absence of other means of livelihood in the rural economy. Hence, provision made this year will support rural populace. Money being spent on sanitation under Swachh Bharat Mission is catching pace but open defecation and hygiene issues still haunting the rural populace which need to be addressed by the rural administrators.

For the welfare of women and children under various schemes across all Ministries, allocation of ₹ 1.84 lakh crores has been made in this Budget, which was much needed.

Under infrastructure for the transportation sector, as a whole, including the rail, road and shipping, a provision of ₹ 2.41 lakh crores has been made in the Budget. For capital and development expenditure of the Railways, a provision of ₹ 1.31 lakh crores has been earmarked in the current Budget. A very large segment of our population prefers Rail transport over other modes of transport. No doubt, measures are being undertaken by the Government to make the rail travel the best preferred mode of public transport. Immediate attention and remedial acts are needed to do away with old system of manned railway crossings and bring the number of accidents to zero by improving the signalling system. So, also, subversive and disruptive acts like damaging the railway tracks resulting into serious accidents should be checked and safety mechanism should be put in place for the safe travel by Railways.

Sir, according to the Economic Survey of the State Government of Maharashtra—I speak about my State—which was tabled on 17th March, 2017, the growth rate in the industrial sector has dipped this year to 6.7 per cent from 7.5 per cent last year. Though the loan waiver didn't come the Maharashtra farmers' way, the State Budget has provided for ₹ 14,000 crores for the agriculture sector, yet, the demand of loan waiver remains. Huge deficit budget of the State is also a reason to worry about achieving growth targets for maintaining Maharashtra's status as a number one progressive State. Therefore, we need substantial support from the Central Government.

Sir, in a possible reflection of the impact of demonetisation, the estimates of the revenue received by the State of Maharashtra dropped substantially. There was a dip of 15 per cent in stamp duty and registration fees and decline of 11 per cent was seen, as far as the State excise duties were concerned. So also, land revenue of the State dipped by 53 per cent. This indicates slowdown in the realty sector and industrial production. This has also resulted in loss of employment in the State. Sir, I hope this year's State Budget, which contains substantial provisions under the major heads, will ensure the economic growth and would give rise to employment. I am sure, taking note of this, the Central Government would extend all possible help to Maharashtra.

Sir, for the public sector banks, the hon. Finance Minister, in line with the *Indradhanush* roadmap, has provided ₹ 10,000 crores for recapitalization of banks in the Budget for 2017-18. In all, ₹ 70,000 crores were earmarked for the recapitalization

[Shri Anil Desai]

of the banks, and, accordingly, ₹ 50,000 crores were paid last year and year before and this Budget will be providing ₹ 10,000 crores meant for the recapitalization to strengthen the public banking sector. This provision would not be sufficient as the NPAs of public sector banks have reached alarming proportions. Unless stringent steps are taken to recover the loans from the major defaulters, NPAs would keep on mounting and further deteriorate the conditions of the banks. ...(*Time Bell rings*)... Sir, I am taking only two points.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Two minutes more.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Lending target under Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana to be set at ₹ 2.44 lakh crores. Under this Yojana, priority will be given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and Women, it is a welcome step.

Sir, regarding the Direct Tax, existing rate of taxation for individual assesses between income of ₹ 2.5 lakh to ₹ 5 lakh has been reduced to 5 per cent from the present rate of 10 per cent. Salaried and self-employed middle class people, in fact, expected that income upto ₹ 10 lakhs would be levied income tax of 5 per cent. Perhaps that would have given some more relief to them. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

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

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Only on GST, my last point. The common man of India is awaiting the roll out of the GST with the hope that goods and services will be available at rationalised rates and thus it would alleviate his household budget and hence increase his saving capacity. Lastly, I am sure, with the implementation of the GST, the Mumbai Municipal Corporation will keep getting its due share *in lieu* of octroi, directly from the Central Government which was promised by the Finance Minister on the floor of the House. Once again, I request the Finance Minister to reassure us on this important issue. With these words, I again support this Budget. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeev Chandrasekhar, are you speaking?

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That means hon. Finance Minister can give a reply and also move the Appropriation Bills.

GOVERNMENT BILLS**(i) The Appropriation Bill, 2017; and****(ii) The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2017**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS
AND THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2017-18, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I also beg to move:

That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2016-17, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The questions were proposed

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, we had a very long and a very fruitful detailed discussion on the Union Budget as it indeed should be during the Budget Session. During the course of this discussion, almost all issues which concern the Indian economy have been brought forward and raised by the hon. Members. The sitting of the House has been divided into two parts and the discussion started in the first part of the Budget Session and spilled over to the second part. A lot of intervening events have also taken place, which are both of political and economic significance itself. And, obviously, when the debate was initiated and even towards the latter part, a lot of hon. Members got an opportunity, which earlier, because of the disturbance in the last session was not possible, to discuss threadbare the issue of demonetisation and express their views on this.

Sir, the Government fully stands by the decision that was taken by the Government on the 8th November, 2016, as some decision which was eminently required in the larger interests of the Indian economy. We, in the Government, do believe that in the last seven decades, we have increasingly become, in terms of taxation, largely a non-compliant society, a society in which finding ways and methods of by-passing both the direct and indirect tax system had almost become a regular function, and it is not one trade or one group that one can blame. This had almost become a part of our life itself. One of my own first reactions after demonetisation in a public function was, when Indians go to buy property--and this has happened over the last seven decades--you are quoted price in two ways. When, in businesses, books of accounts are maintained, there are two separate adjectives which are being used,

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

which is, formal accounting system and informal accounting system. Let us, for a moment, detach ourselves from the political stands we have taken on this issue. In the current year, which expires on the 31st March, as against the Budget Estimate of ₹ 16,25,000 crores, we have now put an estimate of ₹ 17 lakh crores as a possible tax collection this year, which is ₹ 8.5 lakh crores, direct tax and ₹ 8.5 lakh crores, indirect tax. That is the current estimation. I don't want an answer from anybody, but हममें से हर आदमी मेंटली एक फिगर आउट कर ले कि अगर इस देश में tax compliances प्रॉपर हों, तो यह जो डायरेक्ट टैक्स 8.5 लाख करोड़ रुपए है और इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स 8.5 लाख करोड़ रुपए है, यह संख्या कितनी होनी चाहिए? आज इसमें से एक हिस्सा राज्यों को जाएगा। फिर हम ऋण लेंगे। We will do market borrowings. Market borrowings करके, जो हमारी next generation है, उसके ऊपर हम उधार छोड़कर जाएंगे। हर देश में जो भी सरकार बनती है, वह सरकार यही कहती है कि पिछली सरकार मुझे ऋण में छोड़ गई। अभी हाल ही में जिन 5 राज्यों में चुनाव हुए, उनमें से हर मुख्यमंत्री की स्वाभाविक रूप से यही समस्या रही है। अब Tax non-compliance — यह केवल केंद्र की ही समस्या नहीं है, यह राज्यों की भी समस्या है। इस व्यवस्था को अगर ठीक करना है, दूर करना है, तो उसके लिए क्या-क्या रास्ते हम लोग अपना सकते हैं? एक परिस्थिति थी, जब देश की GDP का 12.2 प्रतिशत हिस्सा cash currency में हो, जो पूरी दुनिया में कहीं किसी देश में नहीं है, उसमें से 86 per cent High denominational currency में हो। जब देश की अर्थव्यवस्था cash के आधार पर ज्यादा घूमती हो, जो समस्याएं cash पैदा कर सकता है, स्वाभाविक रूप से वे समस्याएं पैदा होंगी। चिदम्बरम साहब इस वक्त नहीं हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने एक तर्क उठाया — Despite demonetisation, crime will still take place, corruption may take place, there may be fake currency, there may be terrorist incidents, there may be tax-evasion. Of course, crime will continue as long as humanity continues. But the question we have to ask ourselves is : Is cash a facilitator of that crime or not? If it is a big facilitator of that crime must we keep adding in the economy the component of cash, particularly, when the alternate avenues of running the economy are available. Therefore, if a large part of your economy can move towards banking transactions, if workmen can be paid salaries through the proper channel, their interest in getting social security schemes implemented to them will also increase. If school teachers are paid, then, no management will be able to have one amount given and another amount signed, and if school fees can be paid, these are all legitimate expenditures which can be done through digital or banking transactions. Therefore, a shock was necessarily required to be given into the system. Now, when this was done, the first two reactions, उसके जो पहले दो reactions आए, मुझे प्रो. राम गोपाल जी का वह भाषण भी याद है, जब पहले दिन उन्होंने कहा था कि उत्तर प्रदेश के गांव में मत जाना। लोग आपको ढूंढेंगे। अब वे मतदाताओं को ढूंढ रहे थे। वह आपका political assessment था। इस evasion का लाभ किसे होता है? Evasion करने वाले केवल एक या दो प्रतिशत लोग हैं और पैसा जो सरकार के खजाने में आता है, वह गरीब आदमी के लिए इस्तेमाल होता है। इसलिए उस गरीब आदमी को इसका लाभ मिलेगा। अगर सरकारी खजाना

बढ़ता है, हम रोज़ यहां मांग करते हैं कि अमुक लोन waive कर दो, देश की सुरक्षा पर ज्यादा खर्च हो, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों पर ज्यादा खर्च हो, अगर सरकार का कानूनी तौर पर, legitimate तरीके से, पैसा लेने का जो अधिकार है, उस पैसे को लेने के लिए अगर वह taxation के जरिए प्रयास करती है, कई उद्योग हैं, Real Estate में भी, जब से corporatization शुरू हुआ है, बड़े शहरों में बड़ी कम्पनियां हैं जो legitimate transactions की तरफ जा रही हैं। एक समय हम फिल्म इंडस्ट्री के बारे में सुनते थे कि वह पूरा का पूरा उद्योग corporatization के बाद पिछले कुछ सालों में legitimate transaction की तरफ गया। इसलिए अगर उस दिशा में एक-एक उद्योग जाता है, तो कोई भी राजनैतिक दल केवल अपने हित को सोचने के लिए — विशेषकर कांग्रेस के जो हमारे मित्र हैं, उनसे मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या आपका जो आकलन था, वह exaggerated था? हर व्यवस्था के बारे में यह कह दिया गया कि वह व्यापार 70 परसेंट लुढ़क गया, वह 80 परसेंट लुढ़क गया। हमारे पास जब नवम्बर और दिसम्बर के रेवेन्यू के आँकड़े आए, तब वह तो सामने नज़र नहीं आ रहा था! Anecdotal evidence can be anecdotal and unreal, but revenue targets are real. जो मैन्युफैक्चर पर एक्साइज का पैसा भरता है, जो खरीददारी के बाद वैट का पैसा भरता है, वह तो रियल होता है, जो कहानी और किस्सों के आधार पर होता है, वह तो कई बार बनावटी भी होता है! अभी अनिल जी रियल एस्टेट ट्रांजैक्शंस के बारे में कह रहे थे। रियल एस्टेट ट्रांजैक्शन पर स्वाभाविक रूप से फर्क आएगा, क्योंकि वह एक ऐसा उद्योग था, जिसमें कैश कम्पोनेन्ट बहुत ज्यादा था। लेकिन जब हमने आँकड़े देखे, तो पता चला कि दो राज्यों को छोड़कर हर बड़े राज्य का दिसम्बर का वैट कलेक्शन बढ़ा, जबकि नवम्बर के महीने में तो फिर भी अपवाद के तौर पर पुरानी करेंसी अलाउड थी, लेकिन दिसम्बर में तो वह अलाउड नहीं थी। यह कम्प्यूटराइज्ड डेटा है। आपको लगा कि जीडीपी अचानक 2 परसेंट गिर जाएगी, वह और ज्यादा नीचे चली जाएगी। कुछ ने तो कह दिया कि वह नेगेटिव में चली जाएगी। एक ने कह दिया कि वह 3 परसेंट के करीब आ जाएगी, मैंने एक एनालिस्ट के कमेंट सुने। जो सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित अक्टूबर-नवम्बर-दिसम्बर की तिमाही थी, उसके आँकड़ों में भी ऐसा कोई सुझाव नहीं आया। पहली बार इस देश में एक तर्क पैदा हुआ कि जिस पार्टी ने देश पर 50 सालों तक हुकूमत की हो, वह कह रही है कि इस देश की Central Statistical Organization के फ़िगर्स doubtful हैं। यह एक नया तर्क पैदा कर दिया गया।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): एक मिनट, अगर आप बुरा न मानें। देखिए, यह बात ठीक है कि कुछ प्रश्न उठाए गए, शंकाएँ थीं। यह आकलन की बात है, एक आपका दृष्टिकोण है, पर वास्तविकता यह है कि जो टैक्स कलेक्शन बढ़ा है, बैंकों में पैसा जमा हुआ, उस पर टैक्स भी आया है। यह एक वास्तविकता है, उस पर हम बहस नहीं करते, पर यह भी एक वास्तविकता है कि आपने यूटिलिटीज़ में, रेलवेज़ में, पेट्रोल पम्प्स पर, बिजली के बिल के भुगतान के लिए पुराने नोट की पेमेंट की अनुमति दी, इसलिए वह बढ़ा है। यह बात भी ठीक है कि जीडीपी का आपका यह नम्बर provisional है। यह बहस का विषय नहीं है। हम आँकड़ों पर, जीडीपी फ़िगर्स पर doubt नहीं करते। भारत की जो Central Statistical Organization है, उसकी प्रतिष्ठा और विश्वसनीयता पर हम प्रश्न-चिन्ह नहीं लगाना चाहते, पर सवाल यह है कि उन्होंने स्वयं इस बात को कहा है, टी.सी.ए. अनंत का यह बयान है कि अभी तक informal sector का, informal economy का असंगठित क्षेत्र पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है, उसकी जानकारी हमको जून के महीने तक मिलेगी, उसके बाद हम अंतिम आँकड़े देंगे, तो उसका इंतजार कर लें। यह कहना कि कोई प्रभाव नहीं हुआ है, यह उचित नहीं है।

श्री अरुण जेटली: देश में जो पैसा anonymity के साथ, गुमनामी के साथ बिना किसी हिसाब-किताब के, बिना किसी टैक्स पेमेंट के समाज में घूमता था, वह आज बैंकों में पहुँच गया, उस पैसे की ओनरशिप तय हो गई। उसमें जिन लोगों का डिपॉजिट और उनका इनकम प्रोफाइल मेल नहीं खाता, आज उनकी जवाबदारी हो रही है। वह टैक्स नेट के अंदर आने लगा। मैंने इस बार के बजट के अपने भाषण में आँकड़े दिए थे कि हम इतना बड़ा देश चला रहे हैं, हम अपनी इस परिस्थिति — जब मैंने non-compliant कहा, तो उसका एक उदाहरण ले लीजिए। आज इस देश में ढाई लाख रुपये तक की आय पर इनकम टैक्स नहीं है। फिर ढाई हजार रुपए टैक्स की छूट है। तो आज 5 परसेंट हो गया, यानी तीन लाख तक कोई टैक्स नहीं। उससे ज्यादा थोड़ा डिडक्शन मिल जाती है। तो 5 लाख तक जिसकी इनकम है, बहुत थोड़े टैक्स में भी 5 परसेंट दर है, वह टैक्स देकर अपना काम कर लेता है, negligible टैक्स में। 5 लाख से ऊपर लोगों का हमने हिसाब लगाया, तो सवा सौ करोड़ के देश में केवल 76 लाख लोग टैक्स देते हैं। उस 76 लाख में से 61 लाख वे हैं जो वेतनभोगी हैं।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: केवल 15 लाख बचे हैं।

श्री अरुण जेटली: तो आप 16-17 लाख से डील कर रहे हो, जिसमें सब वकील, डॉक्टर्स, आर्किटेक्ट्स, प्रोफेशनल्स, इण्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स, बिजनेसमैन, ट्रेडर्स ये सारी जो दुनिया है। अब इस नेट को बढ़ाना है या नहीं बढ़ाना है और 18 लाख लोग इसमें वे हैं जिसमें दो-चार-पांच लाख जिन्होंने डिपॉजिट नहीं कराया, जिसने ज्यादा डिपॉजिट कराया और उनकी आमदनी का जो प्रोफाइल है, उसके साथ मेल नहीं खाता। तो इसलिए इस व्यवस्था को चलने दें, कैश के बहुत virtues हैं। इसको हम स्वीकार कर लें कि एक बहुत बड़ा झटका जो shadow economy थी, उसको लगा है और आने वाले कल में इस पूरे digitisation के अभियान से फॉर्मल इकोनॉमी का साइज बढ़ेगा। यह आपने ठीक कहा कि इनफॉर्मल इकोनॉमी के कुछ सैक्टर्स हैं, जिसमें कुछ तकलीफ आएगी, लेकिन वह इनफॉर्मल इकोनॉमी धीरे-धीरे फॉर्मल इकोनॉमी के साथ इंटीग्रेट होगी। आपने ठीक कहा, इसमें तीन प्रकार की कार्यवाही है, जो सरकार कर रही है। पहली कार्यवाही है, जहां यह पैसा जेनरेट होता है उस पर रोक लगाई है। जी.एस.टी. के संबंध में मैं अभी विस्तृत रूप से बताऊंगा, उसमें रोक लगने की एक गुंजाइश बढ़ती है। आप अपने रेट्स को रीजनेबल करिए। हमने इसीलिए, जो एंट्री प्वाइंट रेट है टैक्सेशन का, उसको 5 परसेंट कर दिया, यानी 5 लाख तक। आप अपनी व्यवस्था को assessee-friendly बनाइए और जो लॉज एक्सपेंडिचर के क्षेत्र हैं, जहां पर इस पैसे का प्रयोग होता है वहां पर अगर सख्ती कर सकते हैं, नए नियम बना सकते हैं तो बनाइए। मैंने फाइनेंस बिल में यह सजेस्ट किया था कि तीन लाख से ज्यादा का कोई ट्रांजेक्शन नहीं होगा, लेकिन कैश दोबारा भी जेनरेट हो, उसको डिसकरेज करने के लिए उसको दो लाख किया है। यह संशोधन कल लोक सभा ने पारित किया है। आज इस सारे से बैंकिंग ट्रांजेक्शन का digitisation का एक बहुत बड़ा एक्सपेंशन हुआ है और धीरे-धीरे जो यह पूरा पैसा अब व्यवस्थित रूप से आएगा और फॉर्मल इकोनॉमी का साइज बढ़ेगा, राज्यों का भी और केंद्र का भी इससे राजस्व बढ़े, इसकी संभावना बढ़ेगी। यह केवल एकमात्र स्टेप नहीं है, यह एकमात्र कदम नहीं है। पहले दिन से एस.आई.टी. जब से सुप्रीम कोर्ट की, हम लोगों ने स्वीकार की, हम लोगों ने एक कदम उठाया फॉरेन बैंक एकाउंट के संबंध में, ब्लैक मनी का कानून पास किया, लोगों को एक अवसर दिया कि अगर विदेशों में कुछ है तो उसको डिक्लेयर कीजिए, नहीं तो कार्यवाही होगी। उसके बाद जितनी भी डिटेल्स आई हुई थीं आज तक फॉरेन

बैंक एकाउंट्स की, उनकी असेसमेंट कम्प्लीट करना, उनके खिलाफ क्रिमिनल प्रॉसीक्यूशन डालना, जिन केसेज़ में संभव था एविडेंस थे, जो केसेज़ उन लोगों के थे जो रेजीडेंट इंडियन्स नहीं थे, उनको कानून की प्रोटेक्शन मिलती थी। बेनामी कानून को लाना, उस पर अब कार्यवाही शुरू हो चुकी है। दुनिया भर के अलग-अलग देशों के साथ कोऑपरेशन करना, G-20 देशों के साथ प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 2014 में Brisbane में शुरू कर दिया था। अमेरिका के साथ हम FATCA initiative में हिस्सेदार हो गए कि कोई भारतीय नागरिक वहां और कोई उनका नागरिक हमारे यहां और अंत में होगा कि जो देश उस अरेंजमेंट के हिस्सेदार हैं, जो-जो विदेशों में खर्चेंगा या कोई एक्विजिशन करेगा उसकी रियल टाइम इंफॉर्मेशन आएगी। स्विट्ज़रलैंड जो एक केंद्र माना जाता था, अब उन्होंने भी डिटेल्स देनी स्वीकार कर ली हैं। इसके अलावा यहां से काला धन बाहर चला जाए और घूमकर वापस आ जाए, इसके जो रास्ते थे, मॉरिशस का, साइप्रस का और सिंगापुर का - 1996 से कोशिश हो रही थी कि उन treaties को renegotiate करें। पिछला 2016 का वर्ष एक अच्छा ऐतिहासिक वर्ष रहा, जिसमें तीनों देशों के साथ हम लोगों ने renegotiate कर लिया और वह जो round-tripping का पूरा रास्ता था, उसको रोका। लोग मानते थे कि वह रुक गया तो foreign capital का inflow बंद हो जाएगा, रुपए और डॉलर की parity पर असर पड़ेगा — बिल्कुल असर नहीं पड़ा, लेकिन एक जो रास्ता था, उसे हम लोगों ने रोका। एक ID Scheme लाए, जो एक successful स्कीम थी। इन सारे प्रयासों का एकमात्र उद्देश्य यह था कि अगर हम यह उद्देश्य रखते हैं कि भारत दुनिया में सबसे तेज़ी से बढ़ने वाली अर्थव्यवस्था है, लगातार तीसरा साल बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में हमें वह स्थान प्राप्त हुआ है, हम developing देशों में आगे की पंक्ति में हैं, तो कम से कम - हम एक tax non-compliant economy हैं, जिसका taxation base वह है, जिसका मैंने अभी आंकड़ा आपको दिया कि इस आंकड़े के आधार पर देश चले - इस व्यवस्था को परिवर्तित करना है। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि राजनैतिक दृष्टि से भी इसका लाभ हुआ है। लोगों ने इसका समर्थन किया है क्योंकि यह कदम अच्छा था। मैंने बजट के भाषण में गांधी जी का एक वाक्य quote किया था कि "A right cause never fails." यह गांधी जी ने कहा था और यह सही मायने में उसका उदाहरण है।

जहां तक बजट में taxation के proposals हैं, इसी नीति के तहत कि यह taxation base बढ़े, जो पांच लाख से नीचे वाली category है, उसमें हमने nominal tax कर दिया — केवल पांच परसेंट। मैं उसके पीछे का तर्क भी बता दूं। Tax Base बढ़ा रहना चाहिए, tax transactions रिकॉर्ड होने चाहिए। उस बेस को और छोटा कर दें तो उसका कोई लाभ नहीं है। अब उसको तीन लाख तो लगभग टैक्स देना ही नहीं पड़ेगा। तीन लाख से ऊपर अधिक से अधिक देना पड़ेगा तो 10,000 रुपए देना पड़ेगा। अगर कोई deductions claim कर लेता है, चार-साढ़े चार लाख की deductions भी उपलब्ध रहती हैं, तो शायद उसको हजार-दो हजार रुपए टैक्स देना पड़े, लेकिन record purposes के लिए — लोगों की income और उनकी transaction का रिकॉर्ड बनता रहे, उसके लिए एक प्रयास हमने यह किया है।

देश की economy formalize हो और इस formalized economy में MSME का बहुत बड़ा रोल है। जितनी भी देश की कम्पनीज़ हैं, उनमें 96 परसेंट वे हैं, जिनकी turnover 50 करोड़ से नीचे है। तो जो सरकार की एक commitment थी, आपके समय जो Direct Tax Code बना था, उसमें भी यह सुझाव था — सबके लिए था, लेकिन हमने जो 50 करोड़ तक turnover वाली कम्पनीज़ हैं, उनका taxation level 25 परसेंट कर दिया है, ताकि incentive रहे, वह formal

[श्री अरुण जेटली]

रहे और जो लोग individual नामों से काम करते हैं, उनके ऊपर भी इसका लाभ उठाने का एक incentive रहे कि वे अपने व्यापार को इसमें convert करने की कोशिश करते रहें।

पिछले साल भी affordable housing को हम लोगों ने काफी राहत दी थी, इस बार भी दी। Long term capital gains की अवधि कम कर दी, project completion की अवधि हम लोगों ने बढ़ा दी। जो सुपर एरिया के आधार पर affordable housing flat को नापा जाता था, उसको carpet area के आधार पर कर दिया, ताकि किसी भी शहर में दो bedroom का अच्छा अपार्टमेंट affordable housing में आ जाए और उसको infrastructure का setup ले लिया। ये सारे taxation incentives जो हम लोगों ने दिए, उनके पीछे उद्देश्य यही था कि कुछ सेक्टर्स में जो धीमापन आया है, वे आगे बढ़ें।

GST के संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि बहुत चर्चा, विवाद, फिर कमेटी और फिर उसके बाद हम लोगों ने सर्वसम्मति से GST को पास किया। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि यह सारे सदन का, पूरे देश का, केंद्र तथा राज्यों का मिलाकर, it is a joint initiative which the whole country has taken. और जिस spirit के साथ यह पास हुआ, हम लोगों ने उसी spirit से इसे आगे बढ़ाया है। आज Indirect taxation का अधिकार और उस की प्रक्रिया तय करने का अधिकार जी.एस.टी. काउंसिल के पास चला गया है। GST Council in that sense is India's first federal decision making body. प्रधान मंत्री जी का मुझे आग्रह था कि जी.एस.टी. काउंसिल के जो निर्णय 3/4th वोट से होते हैं, जिस में 1/3rd वोट केंद्र का है और 2/3 राज्यों के हैं, अब अगर हम political level पर चलाएंगे, तो उस आंकड़े को हासिल करना सरल था, लेकिन वह रास्ता सही नहीं था। इसलिए हम ने जी.एस.टी. काउंसिल में एक भी मुद्दे पर वोट से निर्णय नहीं किया और सब निर्णय सर्व-सम्मति से किए। इस का कारण यह है कि federalism राज्यों के हित का subject है और Centre State Relation एक delicate subject है। महोदय, मैं सभी राज्यों की तारीफ करूंगा और इस में तमिलनाडु एकमात्र राज्य था, जो जी.एस.टी. के विरोध में था, लेकिन जब देश ने इसे स्वीकार कर लिया, तो उनका भी participation positive और active रहा। कांग्रेस पार्टी के राज्यों और उत्तर प्रदेश में उस समय समाजवादी पार्टी की सरकार थी और आपके प्रतिनिधि आए और बिहार की सरकार — इन सब सरकारों का एक सकारात्मक रवैया था कि हर समस्या का हल ढूँढ़ना है। हम लोग इस की 12 मीटिंग्स कर चुके हैं और एक-एक मीटिंग 8-8, 9-9 घंटे की दो-दो, तीन-तीन दिन तक चलती है। उस में ऐसे निर्णय करने थे, जिन्हें सहमति से कर पाना उतना सरल नहीं था, लेकिन हर निर्णय अंत में सहमति के साथ हुआ और एक भी अवसर पर हमें वोट डालने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ी। महोदय, उस में केवल दो procedural important चीजें बाकी हैं। उस में जो सिद्धांत थे, जिस में हम इसे तय करेंगे, वे principles तय हुए और कुछ कठिन निर्णय थे। अब एक निर्णय था कि देश में समुद्र के किनारे वाले कुछ राज्य ऐसे हैं, उनका tax collection by supplying oil to the vessels होता है। अब strictly speaking समुद्र की territory राज्य की नहीं होती, वह केंद्र की territory में आती है। उसे राज्यों से कैसे छीना जाए, इस के लिए एक कानूनी रास्ता ढूँढ़ना है, ताकि उनका रेवेन्यू कम न हो। फिर एक सब से बड़ी समस्या आज भी है, जिस के बारे में कभी-न-कभी देश को सोचना पड़ेगा कि टैक्स एक हो जाएगा, लेकिन एक ब्यूरोक्रेसी केंद्र की है और एक हर राज्य की है, तो क्या कभी इस की Federal bureaucracy of taxation बनेगी और उन दोनों के बीच में अधिकार क्षेत्र का बंटवारा कैसे होगा? इस के सिद्धांत भी हम ने सर्व-सम्मति से मान्य कर लिए।

महोदय, 5 ऐसे कानून हैं, जिन्हें जी.एस.टी. काउंसिल draft करेगी, जिनमें से 4 केंद्रीय संसद को स्वीकार करने पड़ेंगे और एक सभी विधान सभाओं को स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा। पहला है सी.जी.एस.टी. का, दूसरा है आई.जी.एस.टी. का, तीसरा है अगर किसी राज्य को 5 वर्षों में घाटा होता है, तो उसे compensation देने का और जी.एस.टी. में जो दिल्ली और पुडुचेरी Union Territories हैं, इन की State Assemblies हैं, वे शामिल हैं, लेकिन जो 4 अन्य Union Territories हैं, वे Central Territories हैं और उनके लिए एक यू.टी.जी.एस.टी. लॉ होगा। इस के अलावा राज्यों का जो एस.जी.एस.टी. लॉ होगा, जोकि सी.जी.एस.टी. लॉ का एक प्रकार से replica है, उसे हर राज्य को पारित करना पड़ेगा। हम लोगों ने जो संविधान संशोधन पारित किया था, वह 16 सितंबर, 2016 को notify किया था और उस कानून के तहत एक साल की अवधि switch over की मिलती है और अगर हम एक साल में switch over नहीं कर पाते हैं, तो संविधान संशोधन में वह अवधि बढ़ाने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। तो इस साल 15 सितम्बर के बाद taxation collect करने की जो legal entitlement है, वह अपने आप में समाप्त हो जाती है। So, the alternative system has to come into place before 15th of September. और इसलिए एक deadline भी थी और इसी वजह से दिनों-दिन बैठे थे। जो राज्यों और केंद्र के ऑफिसर्स थे, जिनकी एक Legal Committee थी, जो उसकी drafting- basics करती थी, वह कई-कई दिन पूरी रात बैठती थी। पांचों के पांचों कानून एक-एक शब्द, एक-एक full stop, comma सर्वसम्मति से सभी राज्यों ने और केंद्र ने उसको स्वीकार किया और कई दिनों तक उस पर चर्चा हुई। It was a great exercise in deliberative democracy कि एक भी issue ऐसा नहीं था, जिस पर कोई राज्य या केंद्र लाइन्स के ऊपर किसी ने अपनी लाइन ली हो। कई बीजेपी के Finance Ministers थे, वे मेरे प्रपोजल का विरोध करते थे और कांग्रेस वाले समर्थन कर देते थे। कई बार दो कांग्रेस के Finance Ministers का अलग-अलग व्यू होता था। तो कोई भी party-line के आधार पर वहां पर नहीं चला, federal lines और taxation के प्रिंसिपल पर उन्होंने चलकर पांचों unanimously कानून बना दिए। हम लोग Lok Sabha में introduce कर देंगे और इसी सत्र में हमें पारित करने पड़ेंगे। उन कानूनों के बाद 9 बॉयलॉज बनने हैं और चार एप्रूव हो चुके हैं और चार हम और 31 तारीख को शायद उनको कर लेंगे, क्योंकि उसका ड्राफ्ट फाइनलाइज हो गया है। फिर अप्रैल और मई का जो समय मिलेगा, जो taxation structures तय किए हैं और उनके जो rates होंगे, उन rates के लिए एक group बैठेगा, जिसका उन्होंने एक arithmetical formula तय किया है। मुझे लगता है वह achieve कर पाना संभव होगा। उस criteria के बेसिस के आधार पर वे चलेंगे। इसका असर क्या होगा? अभी GST Council ने तय किया कि tentatively हम पहली जुलाई से इसको लागू करेंगे। आज हम लोग केंद्र में manufacturing tax, excise duty, service tax लेते हैं। तो हर व्यक्ति के दो assessment हम करते हैं। ये दोनों assessing officers के पास में जाता है, VAT राज्यों के पास जाता है। फिर purchase tax के लिए कुछ राज्य जाते हैं। कोई जो inter-State tax होता है, उसके संबंध में उसका assessment होता है। उसके बाद कहीं entry है, तो Octroi में उसका assessment होता है, luxury tax का होता है, तो हर assessee को चार से लेकर आठ तक assessing authority के सामने हर साल जाना पड़ता है। आज उस assessee को केवल एक tax लगेगा और एक authority के साथ उसका interface होगा। जो tax collection होगा, वह tax अपने आप आप computer system पर जिस राज्य और केंद्र के बीच होगा, उसका formula decided है, उसके हिसाब से उसका division हाथों-हाथ होता जाएगा। उसके अतिरिक्त किसी भी manufacturing process में जो पहले input

[श्री अरुण जेटली]

3.00 P.M.

taxes दिए जा चुके हैं, जो अगली स्टेज पर tax दिया जाएगा, उसका input credit मिलेगा। आज हर स्टेट में tax अलग होता है, तो क्रेडिट नहीं मिलता है, तो जो tax on tax already paid है, वह component हट जाएगा। हम देखते हैं कि राज्यों के बाहर जो ट्रकों की कतार खड़ी रहती है, उसकी आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी और अब एक expert group बना है कि ये जो toll नाके हैं, जिन पर goods and services का free movement रुकता है, इनको किस प्रकार से हटाया जाएगा, पूरे देश में इन्हीं मिनिस्टर्स की एक कमेटी इसकी सिफारिश अपने हाथ से कर रही है। यह एक historic कदम है, क्योंकि दोनों सदनों ने इसको unanimously pass किया और Council में भी उसी spirit को आगे बढ़ाकर उसको unanimously तय किया है और इस वर्ष आज के बजट के साथ इसका link यह है कि हम जो भी indirect taxes approve कर रहे हैं, शायद वे उस दिन तक चलेंगे, जिस दिन तक GST नहीं आएगा, जब CST आएगा, तो वे अपने आप में स्वाभाविक रूप में समाप्त हो जाएंगे। कई ऐसे cesses हैं, जो GST के अंदर अपने आप में subsume होंगे। कुछ पांच वर्ष के लिए क्योंकि कम्पनसेशन है, जब कम्पनसेशन का बिल आएगा तो एक्सप्लेन करूंगा कि कम्पनसेशन कहां से पे किया जाएगा। उसकी प्रक्रिया, जो लग्जरी और सिन प्रॉडक्ट्स हैं, उस पर जो हाई रेट ऑफ टैक्सेशन है, उसके टैक्स को 28 परसेंट तक रखेंगे और उसका जो एक्स्ट्रा पोर्शन है, वह उस कम्पनसेशन फंड में पांच साल के लिए इस्तेमाल होगा और पांच साल के बाद टैक्स के अंदर सबस्यूम होगा। यह एक प्रक्रिया है, जो कौंसिल ने तय की है।

उपसभापति जी, इसके अलावा इस वर्ष, आने वाले वर्ष के सरकारी खर्च को लेकर कुछ टिप्पणी की गई। बजट एस्टिमेट में जो रेवेन्यू टारगेट था, हम लोग उसको एक्सीड करेंगे। हमारा रिवाइज्ड एस्टिमेट ऑलरेडी ज्यादा का है। इस वर्ष के आखिरी कुछ दिन बाकी हैं, हम उसमें इसकी जानकारी दे देंगे। इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर में इस साल का 3.96 लाख करोड़ इस साल का एक्सपेंडिचर है। यह हाइएस्ट है। एग्रीकल्चर और रूरल डेवलपमेंट में 1.86 लाख करोड़ का है, सोशल सेक्टर में 1.95 लाख करोड़ का है, एजुकेशन और हेल्थ अकेले ही 1.03 लाख करोड़ के करीब है। यह अपने आप में, क्योंकि हर साल रेवेन्यू बढ़ता है, इसलिए सरकार की जो affordability उस revenue में रहती है, जो इस साल के फिस्कल डेफिसिट का 3.05 का टारगेट था, उसको मदेनज़र रखते हुए इसको बढ़ाया गया है। हम लोगों ने उसको अगले साल 3.02 करने का एक टारगेट रखा है।

उपसभापति जी, एस.सी./एस.टी. सब प्लान के बारे में कुछ ऑब्जर्वेशन्स आई थीं। प्लान और नॉन-प्लान का मज़र्र होने के बाद उस फंड पर कोई भी असर नहीं पड़ेगा, क्योंकि वह फॉर्मूला वही रहेगा, जो एस.सी./एस.टी. एक्सपेंडिचर का था। इस बार एस.सी. एक्सपेंडिचर, जिसको हमने पूरा अलग-अलग हेड्स में किया है, उसको 34.09 परसेंट बढ़ाया है और एस.टी. का 32.09 परसेंट बढ़ाया है, इसलिए इसको कम करने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। जयराम जी ने एक तर्क बार-बार दिया कि इस पीरियड में इतनी जीडीपी थी, इस पीरियड में इतनी जीडीपी ग्रोथ थी, लेकिन GDP growth depends on several factors. It can depend on domestic factors; it can also depend on the overall international environment. If you look at the pre-1991 stage, you will find that our growth rates were very marginal. We

started picking up significantly post-1991. Globally, the period between 2003 and 2008 was a boom period. In a boom period, when the world does well, everybody flies with the world. So, the global tailwinds also give you a push. What do you do when the global situation becomes adverse and hostile? Last three years have been extremely challenging as far as the world is concerned. In those three years, to maintain seven-and-a-half per cent, plus or minus, and be the fastest growing economy amongst the major economies in the world is the real challenge. When the going is good, everybody is at its best. It is only when the going is challenging that a real test is determined. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yes, I agree with you that when tailwinds are there, you do very well. But the fact is, there were strong headwinds in 2008-09, but in 2010-11 and 2011-12, we still did well. So, it is a continuum; there are ups and downs. So, I expect that grace, that what was done and achieved should also be acknowledged. That is also in the interest of the country, so that this impression, which is created, does not go. Now, we are not having elections. What was achieved during bad times earlier should also go on record; otherwise, this is not a question of debate between you and us. We compliment what is being achieved, but also have the grace to compliment what was achieved earlier.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: If you recollect, in his very first speech from the Red Fort, the Prime Minister started by acknowledging what every Government of the past had done. *...(Interruptions)...* Therefore, my only suggestion, if not advice, to my friend, Shri Anand Sharma, would be that amongst various things your past Governments had done, you took the right turn in 1991. Therefore, the Prime Minister, who took it, can always be proud of his achievements and never be apologetic about it. Because the kind of place he should have found in your history for having taken that right turn is a place which you have, at least, denied to him and we are always at pains to give it to him.

Sir, this year will go down significantly because we have advanced the date of the Budget and we hope that the Budget is passed and we complete the financial exercise by the 1st of April so that we are in a position to even give money to the States so that everybody is in a position to start spending from 1st April rather than wait for the monsoons to get over and start the expenditure in the later part of the year. As I said, the Plan and Non-Plan expenditure distinction has been done away with. The Railway Budget has been merged. There is an Outcome Budget of last year and, I think, this year will also be important in the sense that the indirect tax proposals will be only for part of the year because then the GST will take over and, hopefully, this will impact the Budget-making exercise in the future years.

[श्री अरुण जेटली]

Sir, there are one or two important points which I wish to mention. One is with regard to the electoral reforms. What we have done in the Budget is to just give the outline. और आउटलाइन यह है कि अब 70 वर्ष बाद हम कोई न कोई ऐसी प्रक्रिया लाएं, जिसमें पोलिटिकल फंडिंग क्लीन हो जाए। इसमें हमने यह सुझाव रखा है कि चैक की पेमेंट हो। हम लोगों ने एक व्यवस्था की, जब 2002 में सरकार थी। मैंने हमेशा स्वीकार किया है कि उस वक्त कांग्रेस पार्टी ने एक कमेटी बनाई थी, जिसमें मनमोहन सिंह जी अध्यक्ष थे, उसकी रिकमंडेशंस भी थीं, हमने उसको देखा था और उस वक्त वाजपेयी जी की सरकार उन संशोधनों को लाई थी। थोड़ा फर्क पड़ा, बहुत फर्क नहीं पड़ा। उसके बाद जब मौजूदा राष्ट्रपति जी वित्त मंत्री थे, तो उस तरफ से मैंने उनको एक प्रस्तावना दी थी कि क्योंकि इसमें और सुधार करना है, जो इलेक्टोरल ट्रस्ट्स हैं, मैंने एक पत्र उनको लिखा था, तो उन्होंने उसको स्वीकार किया था, कि कुछ लोग चाहते हैं कि उनकी बेलेन्स शीट में ये डिटेल्स न आए। तो उस वक्त के बजट में, फाइनेन्स बिल में उन्होंने स्वीकार किया था। उससे भी थोड़ा अंतर हुआ, लेकिन आज भी यह फर्क नहीं पड़ा। चुनाव आयोग का यह सुझाव था कि कैश डोनेशन को 2000/-रुपए पर लाया जाए, हमने उस सुझाव को रखा है। दुनिया भर में डिजिटल फॉर्म में कलेक्शन होता है और उस तरह से जितना कलेक्शन होगा उसमें भी टैक्स की माफी रहेगी। यह प्रावधान है और इलेक्टोरल बॉण्ड्स की एक स्कीम बनेगी। मैं चाहूंगा कि सभी राजनैतिक दल वह स्कीम बनाने के लिए जो-जो उनके सुझाव हैं वे हम लोगों को दें, ताकि इसको किसी तरीके से बिल्कुल क्लीन किया जा सके। अब एक बहुत स्वाभाविक कठिनाई है, and it is a legitimate difficulty. People have been wanting to give by cheque but they cite two practical reasons why they don't want to do it. 'Our names get disclosed. The opponents will target us and tomorrow when we do business, somebody will file a PIL and say, you gave money in elections and so you have got a contract.' उनको लगता है कि अगर हम ईमानदारी से देते हैं और ट्रांसपेरेंट तरीके से देते हैं, तो कोई कठिनाइयां तो पैदा नहीं कर लेंगे। अब क्लीन मनी भी आ जाए और जहां तक संभव हो ट्रांसपेरेंसी भी आ जाए।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: जल्दी करो। यहां तो मिलना ही बंद हो गया, कोई आता ही नहीं है।

श्री अरुण जेटली: तो इसीलिए इन दोनों तरीकों से हम लोगों ने एक सुझाव इलेक्टोरल बॉण्ड्स का रखा है। जो कल्पना है, वह यह कि इलेक्टोरल बॉण्ड्स केवल चैक के माध्यम से कोई भी डोनर खरीद सकता है, जो खरीदेगा उसको उतनी टैक्स में छूट मिलेगी। खरीददारी के कुछ समय के भीतर, छोटे समय में, तीन या चार सप्ताह में वह रिडीमेबल होगा, केवल पोलिटिकल पार्टी के एकाउंट में होगा और केवल हर पार्टी का एक एकाउंट होगा, जो इलेक्शन कमीशन में प्रिडिक्लेयर्ड होगा। इसमें रिडीमेबल होगा। इससे पार्टी के हाथ में भी clean पैसा आएगा और देने वाला भी clean पैसा देगा। किसने कितने का खरीदा है, यह तो बैंक में पता होगा, लेकिन उसने किस-किस को कितना दिया है, यह केवल उसको पता होगा। आनन्द जी अभी जो समस्या बता रहे थे, इसमें आपको भी लाभ होगा। जो विपक्ष में है, उसको लाभ होगा। इसलिए सरकार में रह कर ऐसा कानून बनाना, जिसमें विपक्ष को भी मिलता रहे, इसके लिए बड़ा दिल चाहिए। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि हम लोग मिल कर Income Tax Act के तहत इसकी जो स्कीम बनाएंगे, इस स्कीम के बारे में चूंकि सभी राजनीतिक दलों का अपना-अपना अनुभव है, तो वे अपने सुझाव

हम लोगों को भेज दें, मिल कर भी बतला दें, ताकि इसकी स्कीम ऐसी बन जाए, जिसमें देश के अन्दर clean funding की गुंजाइश बढ़ जाए। मुझे लगता है कि अगर हम यह लागू कर पाते हैं, तो clean political funding के लिए एक बड़ा कदम आगे बढ़ सकता है।

अभी कृषि के सम्बन्ध में मैंने already बतलाया कि हमने कृषि में भी साधन बढ़ाए हैं, rural development में भी बढ़ाए हैं, MNREGA को भी बढ़ाया, क्योंकि जब फसल में कमजोरी रहती है, तो जो लेबर है, उसको अन्य तरीकों से पैसे मिलते रहने चाहिए। हम लोगों की सरकार का एक बहुत ambitious कार्यक्रम है, जिसके माध्यम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अधिक से अधिक साधन जाएँ - electrification के माध्यम से, rural roads के माध्यम से, irrigation के माध्यम से, rural housing के माध्यम से, animal husbandry के माध्यम से। उद्देश्य यह है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में लोगों की आमदनी और आय बढ़ पाए।

बार-बार NPAs का जिक्र आता है। हम NPAs की समस्या का सरल तरीके से अर्थ समझ लें। ये NPAs कोई हजारों-लाखों कम्पनियों के साथ जुड़ी हुई समस्या है, ऐसा नहीं है। यह 20 या 30 बड़े accounts के साथ जुड़ा हुआ विषय है। ये बड़े accounts कोई इस सरकार के कार्यकाल में create नहीं हुए, ये पहले के हैं। ये बढ़ इसलिए रहे हैं, क्योंकि ब्याज बढ़ रहा है। आप पेमेंट वापस नहीं करेंगे और इसका ब्याज बढ़ता जाएगा, तो इसलिए यह बढ़ रहा है। ये क्यों बढ़े, हम लोग इसका कारण भी समझ लें। बैंक उद्योग और व्यवसाय को लोन दे, यह अपने आप में अच्छी बात है। उसी के आधार पर तो बिजनेस चलेगा, अर्थव्यवस्था चलेगी, लेकिन कुछ क्षेत्रों को स्वाभाविक रूप से एक कठिनाई आई और हर क्षेत्र की अपनी sectoral problem थी। सबसे अधिक कठिनाई स्टील के क्षेत्र में आई। स्टील की कम्पनियां बढ़ गईं। आपने बहुत सारे लोगों को कोयले की खानें दीं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उनको रद्द कर दिया। दूसरी तरफ चीन की steel manufacturing capacity बहुत बढ़ गई। चीन ने पूरी दुनिया में सस्ता स्टील बेचना शुरू कर दिया। केवल भारत में ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरे यूरोप में, अमेरिका में, हर जगह यह चुनौती आई। अमेरिका ने Chinese steel पर 286 परसेंट anti-dumping duty लगा दी। चूँकि ब्रिटेन EU का हिस्सा था और EU ने कार्रवाई नहीं की, तो वहां जो steel plants थे, उनकी स्थिति हमें मालूम है। हम लोगों ने तुरंत इस पर कार्रवाई शुरू की। हमने Minimum Import Price (MIP) भी लगाई, थोड़ी duties भी बढ़ाई। Indian steel companies इन सब कदमों से धीरे-धीरे अब profit making situation के अन्दर आ गई हैं। दूसरी समस्या टेक्सटाइल्स की थी, जिसमें हम लोगों ने एक पूरा लंबा package announce किया। Infrastructure companies को PSUs, सरकारी ऑर्डर्स और राज्य सरकारों से ज्यादा पैसा लेना है, वे arbitrations और High Courts में pending हैं और वे आगे बैंक को नहीं दे रहे हैं। इसलिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के आदेश से हम लोगों ने तय किया कि जो award arbitration जीत गया है, उसको 75 परसेंट दो और अगर फिर कानूनी लड़ाई लड़नी है, तो लड़ते रहो, ताकि अर्थव्यवस्था को कम से कम तकलीफ न हो। और वह प्रक्रिया अब लागू करनी शुरू की गई है।

बिजली के क्षेत्र में private plants और State Electricity Boards, जिसमें बड़ा हिस्सा स्टेट्स का था, इसलिए इसको हल करने के लिए 'उदय योजना' लाए। इस तरह धीरे-धीरे हम लोग कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि इन सेक्टर्स को एड्रेस करें। जब हम इन सेक्टर्स को एड्रेस करेंगे, तो उस इंडस्ट्री को वापस अपने पांव पर खड़ा कर पाएंगे जिससे वह अपने ऋणों को वापस दे

[श्री अरुण जेटली]

पाए। पूरा सेक्टर बैठ जाए, बैंक का पैसा डूब जाए, यह अपने आप में इसका सही रास्ता नहीं होगा। इसके लिए हम लोगों ने पूरा प्रयास किया है।

बैंकों को कैपिटल की जरूरत है, इसलिए हम लोगों ने उनको कुछ पैसा दिया है और यदि आवश्यक होगा, तो हम उन्हें और भी देने का प्रयास करेंगे।

उपसभापति जी, मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि इन सब कदमों से, जो सरकार ने तीन सालों से उठाए हैं और कई initiatives पहले से भी चलते आ रहे थे, इससे विश्व की अर्थव्यवस्था में भारत की एक प्राथमिकता बनी है। आने वाले वर्षों में इसको और अधिक मज़बूत करने में हम लोग सफल होंगे, इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस सदन से बजट का समर्थन करने का अनुरोध करूंगा।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, अभी पांच राज्यों के चुनावों में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह घोषणा की थी कि किसानों का कर्जा माफ करेंगे। बाद में यह हुआ कि राज्य सरकारें किसानों का कर्जा माफ करेंगी। बैंकों ने इसका विरोध भी किया। इसके लिए कुछ मुख्य मंत्री, जैसे पंजाब और उत्तराखंड के मुख्य मंत्री अभी माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिले भी थे और उन्होंने कहा कि अगर यूपी के किसानों का कर्जा माफ होगा, तो अन्य राज्यों के किसानों का कर्जा भी माफ करना पड़ेगा।

प्रधान मंत्री जी, आप बैठे हुए हैं, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि किसानों की जो कर्जा माफी की नीति है, वह राज्य सरकारों के अंतर्गत आएगी या केंद्र सरकार के अंतर्गत आएगी और किसानों का कर्जा माफ होगा या नहीं होगा?

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it is good that the Finance Minister has referred to the Scheduled Castes Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan. There are Jadhav Committee's Guidelines for earmarking funds under Sub Plans. Dr. Narendra Jadhav once raised that issue; Mr. Punia has raised that issue and I have also raised that issue. If funds have been earmarked according to those Guidelines, it should have been more. Now, in actuality, funds earmarked for Scheduled Castes Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan fall short. How do you explain this?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have two points only. One point I would like to understand and another is just a query. I fully agree that our system is basically non-compliant in the matter of tax payment. The day hon. Finance Minister presented the Budget in the Lok Sabha, I caught hold of him and spoke to him on this subject. It is a fact. The point is that what we are going to do with this compliance. You told about certain measures to bring an overall better compliance. But there are certain other measures where there is a very clear kind of deliberate tax defaulting and it has become an instrument of business. Even in your last Receipts Budget 'tax raised but not realized' was ₹ 6.59 lakh crore. Now you have presented this and took some initiatives. It needn't fall automatically from the sky tomorrow. But can you expect, when you are going to present the next Budget,

a different kind of figure which may not be that much high? That is what is to be understood. You have made a mention even in your last Receipts Budget that out of this entire dues, ₹ 80,000 crore is without any dispute or litigation. It is not a small amount. Again let me tell you one thing. If you read the same table in the Receipts Budget for the last four, five or six years, it is gradually increasing, not decreasing. Even the tax amount without any dispute is consistently increasing. This time, after admitting that we are generally non-compliant and certain action is being taken to bring in a bit of compliance, can you expect that that figure will go down in the next Budget? This is number one.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Please, Sir, it is not yet okay. I have not completed yet.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Be brief.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I want to be educated. What is the logic, what is the purpose behind doing away with this Plan and Non-Plan thing? What do you gain out of that? At least, in understanding your expenditure pattern, it helped us to understand clearly when you demarcated Plan and Non-Plan. You have merged it together. What does the Government want to gain out of that? I would just like to be educated about that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Rajeev Shukla, put your question only.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Sir, with your permission, I want to seek a couple of clarifications from the hon. Finance Minister. One of the major problems with the States is the fiscal discipline or fiscal management. Now, in order to help the States, the hon. Finance Minister, or maybe the GST Council, has kept petroleum products out of the domain of the GST. So, I just wanted to know from the hon. Finance Minister whether there is going to be a single rate of tax by all the States on petroleum products, or, whether any State, *suo motu*, can impose any tax rate on petroleum products.

Another point is about the Central schemes. सर, ये जितनी योजनाएं केंद्र की हैं, ये बहुत सारी योजनाएं हैं और केंद्र सरकार राज्यों को बहुत पैसा देती है। यहां से इतना पैसा जाता है, चाहे रूरल development की स्कीम्स हों या अन्य स्कीम्स, यदि वह ढंग से खर्च हो, तो सोने के गांव बन सकते हैं। मैं बता रहा हूं कि पिछले 60-70 साल में जितना पैसा केंद्र सरकार की ओर से देश के गांवों के विकास के लिए गया है, यदि वह ठीक प्रकार से गांवों के विकास पर खर्च होता, तो वहां वाकई सोने के गांव बन जाते।

[Shri Rajeev Shukla]

महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ राज्य तो उस पैसे का बहुत अच्छा इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं और बहुत अच्छा बना रहे हैं, लेकिन कई राज्य ऐसे हैं, जो उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते। प्लानिंग कमीशन की तरफ से एक चतुर्वेदी कमेटी भी बनाई गई थी और उसने भी कहा था कि कई योजनाएं ऐसी हैं, जो नीचे तक पहुंचती ही नहीं हैं और जनता को उनके बारे में पता ही नहीं है। मैं उदाहरण के रूप में प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि हर पंचवर्षीय योजना में इसके लिए 6 हजार करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान होता है। हमने तो बहुत कोशिश की, लेकिन हमें तो आज तक एक भी आदमी नहीं मिला, जो प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के जरिए पढ़ा हो। इसके लिए यहां से पैसा तो बहुत जाता है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी योजनाओं में क्या वे कटौती करेंगे, क्योंकि चतुर्वेदी कमेटी ने भी कुछ योजनाओं को खत्म करने की बात कही थी और वही पैसा, जो योजनाएं प्रभावशाली हैं, जिनकी ऐफीकेसी है, उन्हें दिया जा सकता है? क्या वित्त मंत्री जी ऐसा कोई प्रावधान करने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं या नहीं?

महोदय, मैं तीसरी बात यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने कहा कि 50 करोड़ रुपए के प्रोजेक्ट के लिए 25 परसेंट टैक्स और उसके ऊपर के प्रोजेक्ट के ऊपर 33 परसेंट टैक्स, जो पहले का था, इस बारे में कहा था, तो यदि कोई प्रोजेक्ट 100 या 200 करोड़ रुपए का है, तो क्या उस प्रोजेक्ट को वह 50 करोड़ रुपए के स्लैब का एडवांटेज मिलेगा या नहीं या वह पूरा का पूरा प्रोजेक्ट उससे बाहर हो जाएगा?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I have three clarifications. One is regarding the number of GST exemptions. One was referred to by Shri Rajeev Shukla just now. When I talked a few months ago, when we passed the Constitution (Amendment) Bill or the GST, and I asked the CEA, I asked the officials of the Finance Ministry, at that time, it was made clear to us that it was almost 30 per cent of the revenue. Now, would you address that in future? It is very clear that you will go by consensus. So, what efforts will you make? I don't expect that it will happen overnight, but how will it be done?

Number two, it is true that both, non-agriculture and agriculture credit off-take जो कर्जा बैंकों से कृषि और उद्योग को जा रहा है, उसमें गिरावट आई है। निवेश में गिरावट आ गई। उसे बढ़ाने के लिए आप इंटरेस्ट में छूट देंगे, छोटे उद्योगों को सब्सिशन देंगे और बाकी उद्योगों को भी, लोअर रेट ऑफ इंटरेस्ट पर, यानी कम ब्याज पर कर्जा देंगे। अब उसके साथ एक बात और हो गई है और वह यह कि हमारा जो बचत का रेट है, जो हमारा सेंविंग्स का रेट है, उसे खतरा बढ़ गया है। चूंकि फिक्स्ड डिपॉजिट के रेट और सेंविंग्स रेट, जो आम लोग, बैंक की व्यवस्था में विश्वास करते हैं, उसके रेट बैंकों ने एकदम से स्वयं गिरा दिए हैं। उसमें आप संतुलन कैसे रखेंगे, इस पर आप कुछ बताएं।

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have only one clarification. Whatever the Finance Minister talked about demonetisation and said that it has not affected the common people, I beg to differ.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is clarification time.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I have travelled across Tamil Nadu. This demonetisation has affected small and medium industries and it has killed the tiny enterprises.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not a debate.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: I would request and I would like to know whether the Government can provide any rehabilitation package to those people who are affected by the demonetisation.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं वजीरे फाइनेंस से दरखास्त करूंगा कि इस देश के अंदर सतह-ए-गुरबत के जो लोग हैं, वे पांच रुपए और 10 रुपए के बिस्किट से अपनी सुबह नाश्ते का गुजारा करते हैं। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि जीएसटी के अंदर, उनके ऊपर भी टैक्स आयद किया गया है। अगर यह लागू हो गया तो यह पांच (5) रुपये और दस (10) रुपये वाला बिस्कुट भी महंगा हो जाएगा। मैं इस हाउस की तरफ से और खुसूसन उन गरीबों की तरफ से आपसे अपील करूंगा कि जो लोग पांच रुपए और 10 रुपए के बिस्किट पर अपना गुजारा और सुबह का नाश्ता करते हैं, ... (व्यवधान)...

† جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش): ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، میں وزیر فنانس

سے درخواست کروں گا کہ اس دیش کے اندر سطح غربت کے جو لوگ ہیں، وہ پانچ روپے اور دس روپے کے بسکٹ سے اپنی صبح ناشتہ کا گزارہ کرتے ہیں۔ مجھے ایسا لگتا ہے کہ جی۔ایس۔ٹی۔ کے اندر، ان کے اوپر بھی ٹیکس عائد کیا گیا ہے۔ اگر یہ لاگو ہو گیا تو یہ پانچ (5) روپیہ اور دس (10) والا بسکٹ بھی مہنگا ہو جائیگا۔ میں اس ہاؤس کی طرف سے اور خصوصاً ان غریبوں کی طرف سے آپ سے اپیل کروں گا کہ جو لوگ پانچ روپے اور دس روپے کے بسکٹ پر اپنا گزارہ اور صبح کا ناشتہ کرتے ہیں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just seek clarification or put a question.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: उसके ऊपर टैक्स हटाने का आप ऐलान करें, तो इससे करोड़ों गरीबों को फायदा होगा।

† جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش): اس کے اوپر ٹیکس ہٹانے کا آپ اعلان کریں، تو اس سے کروڑوں غریبوں کا فائدہ ہوگا۔

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): I want to compliment the Finance Minister for bringing in, in this Budget, steps to eliminate the black money from political funding. To a large extent, this will bring transparency. But we have seen in the

[Shri Naresh Gujral]

past that eighty per cent of the funds which were coming to the political parties were coming in small denominations, that is, under ₹ 20,000. Now, it has been said that this limit will be ₹ 2,000. It basically means you need more munims and more accountants to cut more receipts. So, I would urge him to eliminate that also and insist that PAN card number or Aadhaar card number should be given by those who are making donations, even of less than 2,000 rupees, and political parties, which are not able to furnish it, must be taxed on this amount.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. This is a suggestion. Now, Misra ji.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I have one clarification. It is right that the Finance Minister needs funds from various sources. The public sector corporations, one after the other, are being privatized. आप probably इसलिए privatisation कर रहे हैं, उसके शेयर बेच रहे हैं, क्योंकि फंड्स की कमी है। प्राइवेटाइजेशन का इफेक्ट यह है कि इम्प्लॉयमेंट में, सरकारी नौकरियों में और पब्लिक सेक्टर कॉरपोरेशंस में, जो रिजर्वेशन होता है, that is coming to an end, slowly, slowly. This privatization is impacting the SC, ST, and OBC employment and their reservation. Ultimately, वह सब ठेकेदारी से होने लगा। चाहे कॉरपोरेशन में हो, ये जो जॉब्स होती हैं, everything is on *thekedari*, where there is no reservation. So, I just want to know: Is this necessary that these public sector corporations are brought to an end slowly?

दूसरा यह है कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब के ही पास बजट है और उनके पास ही पैसा है, लेकिन इलेक्शन कमीशन माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को चिट्ठी लिख रहा है, जबकि उसे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को लिखना चाहिए कि आप ये 3,100 करोड़ क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं? लॉ मिनिस्टर साहब भी फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से ही कहेंगे। तो अगर बजट में 3,100 करोड़ के प्रोविजन की कमी है, तो VVPAT के लिए पैसा क्यों नहीं रिलीज हो रहा है, क्यों नहीं दिया गया, इसके बारे में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Mr. Vijayasai Reddy. Please seek clarification only, nothing more.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to explain to this august House as to why the Gross Fixed Capital Formation has consistently been coming down year after year since 2011-12. Please tell us also about the index for industrial production.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, the Finance Minister has spoken eloquently about cleaning up the political system. There are two issues. Firstly, the Budget was a place to bring in the best way to clean up the political system, that is, through State or public funding of elections. We have not seen any move or response to Members' concerns on that particular issue. Secondly, Sir, the anonymity that is given to contributions under the Electoral Bond Scheme is only

going to promote crony capitalism and worsen it. Let the Finance Minister find other ways to exhort private sector players to contribute through cheques. Why is that not important? Then this anonymity that is going to bring in so much of opacity that we will never know who contributed how much to you, and, what policy results they get at the end of it. That is not good for our democracy, Sir. This is something that the Finance Minister must change while going forward.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, मैं तो सिर्फ एक जानकारी चाहूँगा। देश का बहुत बड़ा बजट है। हमारे पार्लियामेंट में Salary and Allowances Committee नामक एक कमेटी होती है। उसके माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, जो अब हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर बन गए हैं, उन्होंने एक रिपोर्ट दी थी। अगर उसकी सिफारिशों को मान लिया जाए, तो हमारे बजट पर उसका कितना परसेंट असर पड़ता है, मैं सिर्फ यह जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): वित्त मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि वे इस प्रश्न का जवाब जरूर दें।

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated): Sir, the Finance Minister has quite rightly pointed out that non-compliance has become in India almost a way of life. It is almost seeped into the blood stream. Now, fighting non-compliance is, no doubt, very, very daunting. One easy way, of course, is to wield the big stick. And there are fears that the big stick may always be wielded a bit too indiscriminately, what is called tax-terrorism. Sir, the Prime Minister, on the other hand, has also said that we are the beneficiaries of certain types of technology which reduces the level of discretionary powers, which is a big problem that people face. So, I would like to hear from the Finance Minister, now that we are moving into a rule-based system, the extent to which the discretionary powers can be reduced and it can come into a more and more rule-based system, particularly in the matter of revenue collection.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you. Now, hon. Finance Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): सर, मुझे भी मौका दिया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Those who raised their hands within time, I have allowed them. Now, it is your second thought. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know that. He being an economist, I must hear him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay ...*(Interruptions)*... All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Put your questions only, no speech.

श्री हरिवंश: धन्यवाद, उपसभापति जी। महोदय, मैं धन्यवाद दे रहा हूँ कि पीछे बैठे हुए लोगों की ओर कभी-कभी आपकी निगाह जाती है, उसके लिए धन्यवाद।

[श्री हरिवंश]

महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी भी बैठे हैं। मेरे दो specific सवाल हैं। पहला सवाल यह है कि भारत सरकार के आर्थिक सलाहकार के अनुसार और इस बार Economic Survey की रिपोर्ट में भी यह दर्ज है कि जो विकसित राज्य हैं, वे आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, लेकिन जो पिछड़े राज्य हैं, वे उनके बराबर नहीं पहुंच पा रहे हैं, जब कि वे भी प्रगति कर रहे हैं, तो यह जो फासला है, disparity है, जिसके बारे बहुत पहले 1994-95 में चंद्रशेखर जी ने सवाल उठाया था कि जो क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन-विषमता बढ़ रहा है, उसका निदान क्या है?

महोदय, मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि आज सबसे बड़ी समस्या रोजगार की है। जो पिछड़े राज्य हैं यानी बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, ओडिशा, पश्चिमी बंगाल, नॉर्थ ईस्ट के राज्यों में जो बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर बेरोजगारी है, उसका क्या निदान इस बजट से निकलता है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... That's okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot continue like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... You think everybody should ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: सर, बुंदेलखंड में लोग आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वहां के किसान कई वर्षों से सूखे से परेशान हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि बुंदेलखंड को स्पेशल पैकेज दिया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: वित्त मंत्री जी किसान के बारे में बोल चुके हैं, और क्या बोलना है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... कृपया अब आप बोलिए।

श्री अरुण जेटली: उपसभापति जी, कई प्रश्न या स्पष्टीकरण पूछे गए हैं। स्वप्न जी ने पूछा कि इस व्यवस्था में how you are going to make it more and more rule-based so that there is no misuse by individual officers. सर, एक continuous प्रयास चलता रहा और दोनों, डायरेक्ट और इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स सिस्टम्स में इसके कई परिणाम सामने आएंगे। चूंकि मैंने इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स की चर्चा की थी, इसलिए मैं इतना बतला दूँ, instead of multiple assessing officers, you now have to have an interface only once, and even in that one case, all limbs of the transaction are going to be captured by the IT backbone, which is being created. Every month, there will be three billion vouchers which will be matched with each other. Therefore, evasion is going to become extremely difficult under that. The allocation of responsibility between the Centre and the States also is such that smaller cases more in the States, larger cases to be divided between the Centre and the States. 95 per cent of the assessments are going to be virtually clinical through that IT backbone itself so as to stop and minimize the contact between the assessing authority and the assessee itself. So, as much of a physical contact in terms of hearing will be eliminated. It is roughly calculated that a small percentage, about 5 per cent of the total cases, will get into that scrutiny exercise. The others will be determined by the IT network itself. There will be indications and criteria on the basis of which each one will pick individual cases for that random

assessment itself. Not in an arbitrary manner. But red alerts will go up only if a few things happen.

Now the same experiment is being conducted slowly using technology in cases of direct taxes. For instance, your returns are now online. Clarifications are online. After demonetisation, we have detected the people who had a disproportionate deposit. Only a query has been sent to them online either through an SMS or an e-mail and a reply is being asked, so that an assessee and an officer don't know each other, and they don't come into contact with each other. As far as your refunds are concerned, you get their information online, and the refund reaches expeditiously. The number of scrutiny cases is no longer being decided by officers. There is a centralised mechanism. The software is such that there are criteria which are fed into that software. All your returns go into the common criteria. It is the criteria which will be determined by the software as to which case it has to pick. If there are large cash withdrawals or large cash deposits or large property transactions or some unexplained factor comes in the way of the software that it gives a red alert, that alert will then pick you up for scrutiny. When you are picked up for scrutiny, it is only for the first time that any assessing officer can then be your assessing officer for that. And the number of cases, which are now being picked up by this whole process in individual segment, is not even one per cent. You are now trying to eliminate a personal contact as far as the assessing officer and the assessee are concerned.

यहां नरेश जी ने पूछा और यह विषय कई राज्यों से भी आया है। केंद्र के बजट में अपनी योजनाएं होती हैं। उसमें हम कृषि क्षेत्र में उनकी सहायता करते हैं, interest subvention करते हैं और जो कई प्रकार की सहायता देते हैं, वह देते रहेंगे। किसी राज्य के पास अपनी क्षमता होती है। अपने साधनों से यदि वह उस दिशा में आगे बढ़ना चाहता है, तो उस राज्य को उसके लिए अपने साधन ढूंढने पड़ेंगे। यह परिस्थिति नहीं आएगी कि केंद्र किसी एक राज्य की सहायता करेगा और दूसरे की नहीं करेगा। एक प्रश्न यहां श्री डी. राजा ने पूछा — Now that the Plan and the Non-Plan distinction is over, is the Jadhav Committee principle still applicable in determining how much is to be spent by each Department? The answer is a categorical yes. That principle will continue to be followed. On the basis of that principle, the amount will be spent for the SC and the ST, without calling it a Sub-Plan for their schemes. That principle will itself be maintained.

एक प्रश्न यहां राजीव जी और आनन्द शर्मा जी सहित कई माननीय सदस्यों ने GST में जो exceptions हैं, उस संबंध में उठाया। जैसा मैंने कहा कि GST पर केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच में, चर्चा के बाद, एक political package बना। कुछ ऐसे विषय थे जो अपने आप में, आरम्भ की stage में, deal breakers हो सकते थे। इसलिए उस विषय को लेकर, पूरी चर्चा को तोड़ देना, यह बहुत सूझ-बूझ का परिचायक नहीं था। उसमें एक विषय petroleum का था और दूसरा विषय alcohol का था। एक तीसरा विषय भी है, जिसे लेकर चर्चा चल रही है और दिल्ली सरकार के वित्त मंत्री, सिसोदिया जी ने भी इस विषय को उठाया है। अभी Chief Economic Advisor ने भी

[श्री अरुण जेटली]

Real Estate विषय पर एक पेपर तैयार किया था और कहा कि उसे भी इसमें लाइए और दिल्ली सरकार का भी यह प्रस्ताव है। इन सब विषयों पर विस्तृत चर्चा हुई है। Petroleum products के बारे में हमने राज्यों के साथ हुए निर्णय के आधार पर Constitution Amendment Bill पास किया, जिसमें औपचारिक रूप से हमने उसे GST में रखा है। It is a part of the GST. But till all the States agree, till the GST Council agrees, we won't start imposing tax on it. States will continue to impose their own tax. अगर कल उसमें पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स और गैस आ जाते हैं, तो उसमें Constitution amend नहीं करना पड़ेगा, वह already amended है। अगर जीएसटी काउंसिल कभी भविष्य में डेट तय करती है, तो पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स के ऊपर जीएसटी टैक्सेशन शुरू करने की स्थिति में हम होंगे।

दूसरा विषय एल्कोहल का है। राज्यों को लगता था कि यह रेवेन्यू का एक बहुत बड़ा साधन है और इसको लेकर कुछ राज्यों का एक विचार था। लैंड के संबंध में चीफ इकोनॉमिक एडवाइजर और दिल्ली सरकार ने एक डिटेल्ड प्रेजेंटेशन दिया और यह कहा कि इसके अंतर्गत लैंड को लाइए, क्योंकि इसमें बहुत ज्यादा काला धन इस्तेमाल होता है। उस विचार में बहुत तर्क था, जिसका एक असर पड़ा और काउंसिल ने यह तय किया कि हम फिलहाल बाकी प्रपोजल्स को लागू कर दें, लागू होने के बाद फर्स्ट ईयर में इस सुझाव को दोबारा we will take it up for consideration itself. इसलिए काउंसिल एक-एक करके इन विषयों को चर्चा के लिए लाने का अपने आप में प्रयास करेगी।

आपने credit offtake का विषय उठाया। उसमें decline है और उसके ऊपर ग्लोबल स्लोडाउन का, डिमांड का एक असर पड़ा है। NPA की परिस्थिति का एक असर यह भी है कि बैंक्स की ग्रोथ को सपोर्ट करने की जो क्षमता होती है — क्योंकि अगर लाखों-करोड़ों रुपया वर्ष 2008 और 2009 से कुछ एकाउंट्स के अंदर frozen पड़ा है, तो उस क्षमता के ऊपर भी असर पड़ता है, लेकिन फंडिंग के जो वैकल्पिक तरीके, Pounds etc. आए हैं, उस मार्केट में expansion हुआ है और काफी लोगों ने, private sector included, उन क्षेत्रों से पैसा उठाना शुरू कर दिया है। So, if there is less offtake through one channel, there is an increased offtake in another channel itself.

आपने स्मॉल सेविंग्स के बारे में कहा। यह सचमुच चिन्ता का विषय है और यह चिन्ता का विषय इसलिए है कि समाज में एक वर्ग ऐसा होता है, जो स्मॉल सेविंग्स के ऊपर डिपेंड करता है। आप सरकार में इतनी देर रहे हैं और आप इन स्मॉल सेविंग्स के बारे में जानते हैं कि राज्य सरकारें जो अपना ऋण लेती हैं, जैसे कि budget deficit को पूरा करने के लिए जब केंद्र लेता है, तो वह इन फंड्स को ले लेता है। एक वक्त था, जब ब्याज दर हाई थी और यह 9 परसेंट, 9.50 परसेंट पर थी, जब आप सरकार में थे। पिछले दो-तीन सालों में वह कम हुई और उसके कम होने से आज राज्य सरकारों को और स्थानों से सस्ते दाम पर ऋण उपलब्ध हैं। इसलिए वे यह कहते हैं कि आप हमें महंगा ऋण लेने के लिए क्यों मजबूर कर रहे हैं? कल भी मुझे पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री मिले, उनका भी यही कहना था कि हमारी पुरानी borrowing higher rates पर है। जब हमें यह lower rates पर मिलने को तैयार है, तो हम सरकार का पैसा उसमें खर्च करें, यह एक समस्या है। अब इसको कैसे बैलेंस करेंगे! जब हम स्मॉल सेविंग्स को मैनेज करते हैं, तो उसमें हम एक delicate balancing exercise करने की कोशिश करते हैं और राज्य सरकारों

पर उसका बहुत बड़ा बोझ भी पड़े, वह भी अपने आप में पर्याप्त नहीं है।

GST rates के बारे में भी कहा गया। अभी तक काउंसिल में जो चर्चा चली है, मैं केवल उस चर्चा को बतला देता हूँ। फूड आइटम्स तथा ऐसी अन्य कई essential items, जो आम आदमी की चीजें हैं, वे zero rated रहेंगी। जिन पर आज zero tax है, वे भी zero rated रहेंगी, ताकि वे चीजें सस्ती मिलें। अब एक व्यक्ति किसी commodity या service पर मौजूदा कितना टैक्स दे रहा है, इसलिए अगर उसमें यह जोड़ लिया जाए कि वह वैट कितना देता है, एक्साइज कितना देता है, तो जो nearest slab होगा, उसके अंदर उसको फिट कर दिया जाएगा, ताकि किसी भी व्यापार या व्यवसाय में उसका बहुत बड़ा अंतर न आए।

हम लोगों ने यह जो 2,000 रुपये का आँकड़ा लिया, यह सचमुच में चुनाव आयोग का सुझाव था और राजनीतिक दल क्या सुझाव देते हैं — क्योंकि इसका आप दूसरा परिणाम भी सोच लें कि गांव के अंदर कोई राजनीतिक सभा करता है, तो वहां से जो पैसा इकट्ठा करता है, तो गांव की जो भी कम्युनिटी वह पैसा इकट्ठा करेगी, उन सबको कहेंगे कि पहले आप अपना कार्ड लाइए, फिर आपसे पैसा लेंगे, यह कितना सरल होगा? इसलिए चुनाव आयोग ने अपने आपमें 2,000 रुपये का एक minimal amount suggest किया था।

सतीश जी ने कहा कि PSUs में रिजर्वेशन बन्द हो रहा है, लेकिन पिछले तीन सालों में अभी तक ऐसा एक भी उदाहरण नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: He said that if a PSU is privatised, it will go out of the purview of right of reservation. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let us not raise a hypothetical situation. As of today, there is not a single case where this has happened in the last three years. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: No, no. After privatisation, it has happened. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: When that happens, please raise it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It has happened. ...**(Interruptions)**... In BALCO, it has happened. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: When that happens ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: In HCL, it has happened. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: We can argue ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Not in last three years, but it has happened. That is the reason he has pointed it out. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Have you realised, privatisation may eventually have ended up creating more jobs including for those who are entitled to reservation? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Not always. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Today, you have the news.... ...*(Interruptions)*... I saw one of the companies whose privatisation was criticized. For its 29 per cent shareholding, the Government has got the largest ever dividend in history. That is the effect of privatisation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: There are also cases where they have privatised, that company got closed down and the entire jobs were lost. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: There are also cases. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have those figures with me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I think, when I spoke on electoral bonds, Mr. Rajeev Gowda was not there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Order, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I think, Sir, before I answer Mr. Gowda, you please consult those in your Party, who have been dealing with this subject and do not get persuaded because there is a set of organisations in this country, who have a problem for every solution and, I think, you have been influenced by them. If you go back to your suggestion, then, let us do away with electoral bonds and continue the present system of cheque and total disclosure so that the donor will say, 'I will not donate. I will only donate by the unlawful manner.' Then, you go back to square one. That is the problem that we are trying to address. Therefore, if you can improve on this, please give suggestions but do not take us back to square one where the donor says, 'Cash is the best option.' So, I would suggest, after a proper reconsideration, let all political parties, when they have a suggestion to offer us in this regard, please give us.

The 14th Finance Commission has already spoken about the North-Eastern States and the hill States. Within the ambit of resources available with the Government, that facility of 90:10, which is available to them, is available to those States. The other States, the 14th Finance Commission has dealt with in terms of revenue and the Government stands by that particular Report. Thank you, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...(Interruptions)... No more. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You did not reply.....(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; please. ...(Interruptions)... That is okay. ...(Interruptions)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: मेरा सवाल सारे संसद सदस्यों से संबंधित था। उसी का आपने जवाब नहीं दिया।

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

श्री अरुण जेटली: आपका प्रश्न सुझाव था, वह सुझाव मैंने पूर्ण रूप से समझ लिया।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सुझाव नहीं था। ...(व्यवधान)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. ...(Interruptions)... Now, please. ...(Interruptions)... Both Appropriation Bills.....(Interruptions)...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: जेटली जी, कम से कम वह रिप्लाय तो दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; please. ...(Interruptions)... He replied to every point. ...(Interruptions)... Finance Minister,.....(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: What about compliance? ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... About the compliance picture.....(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. ...(Interruptions)... Most of the points have been replied. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: We appreciate your statement. ...(Interruptions)... Give the compliance picture. ...(Interruptions)... Why should you not give it? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Appropriation Bill, 2017 and the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2017, both have been moved. Therefore, I shall now put the motion regarding consideration of the Appropriation Bill, 2017 to vote.

The question is:

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2017-18, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I rise to move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion regarding consideration of the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2017 to vote.

The question is:

That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2016-17, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION*

Electoral Reforms — Contd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thanks to everyone, all of you who have co-operated. Now, what remains is the reply for the Short Duration Discussion. Are you ready for the reply? In the Short Duration Discussion yesterday, the discussion was completed except the reply. It was a marathon discussion. By the way, I got a chit now. The chit is like this. Today is the birthday of Union Minister, Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani. Is it so? Then our heartiest congratulations to her on her birthday and we wish her all the best. Now, the hon. Minister can start the reply.

* Further discussion continued from 22nd March, 2017.

विधि और न्याय मंत्री तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद): आदरणीय उपसभापति जी, चुनाव सुधार और EVM के संबंध में कल जैसा आपने कहा, बहुत ही marathon चर्चा हुई। गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी, भूपेंद्र यादव जी, मुकुल राय जी, आदरणीय राम गोपाल यादव जी, शरद यादव जी, सीताराम येचुरी जी, प्रकाश जावड़ेकर जी, वंदना चव्हाण जी, वि. विजयसाई रेड्डी जी, सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा जी — इन सबने बहुत विस्तार से चर्चा की।

श्री जयराम रमेश (कर्णाटक): राजीव शुक्ल जी भी बोले थे।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सम्माननीय राजीव शुक्ल जी के भी बहुत बड़े उद्गार हुए। ठीक है।

श्री उपसभापति: हमेशा ऐसे ही बोलते हैं?

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, वे उनके पड़ोसी जो हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, सभी वरिष्ठ मित्रों, माननीय सदस्यों और नेताओं के भाषण में विश्लेषण भी था, तर्क भी था, भावनाएं भी थीं और दर्द भी था — पराजय का दर्द दिखाई पड़ रहा था।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं एक बात कहना चाहूंगा — माननीय शरद जी यहां उपस्थित हैं, इसलिए यह चर्चा करने की इच्छा होती है। माननीय गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब चले गए, उनको भी यह दृश्य याद होगा, शायद माननीय अहमद पटेल को भी याद होगा। सर, 1977 में मैं जे. पी. मूवमेंट का एक सिपाही था, उस समय कॉलेज में आया था, हम लोग उस आंदोलन में थे। बाद में चुनाव हुआ और शरद जी ने भी वह चुनाव लड़ा था। मुझे याद है, 1974 में आप पहली बार एमपी बने थे। सर, उस समय इंदिरा जी हार गयी थीं। और कांग्रेस पार्टी को यू.पी. में एक सीट नहीं, मध्य प्रदेश में एक सीट, राजस्थान में एक सीट और पंजाब, हरियाणा से लेकर उत्तर भारत में उस का सब जगह सफाया हुआ। माननीय उपसभापति जी, अब देश में पहली बार सरकार बनी थी और हम लोग काफी उत्साहित थे। कांग्रेसी परेशान थे कि जे.पी. के दबाव में पूरे ballot papers को प्रभावित किया गया है। अगले दिन शाम को इंदिरा जी का स्टेटमेंट आया कि मैं जनता के जनादेश को विनम्रता से स्वीकार करती हूं। महोदय, इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि हम इंदिरा जी के भारी विरोधी हैं। उनकी उपलब्धियां भी रही हैं और उनकी चर्चा हम बाद में करेंगे, लेकिन जब गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी बोल रहे थे, तो शायद वे अपनी पार्टी की परंपरा को भूल गए थे कि जब जनता जागती है तो कांग्रेस पार्टी, जिसने यू.पी. में बहुत लंबे समय तक शासन किया, उस को लोक सभा की एक सीट नहीं मिली थी। मैं बिहार से आता हूं, वहां भी एक सीट नहीं मिली थी। बिहार तो जे. पी. का केंद्र था और वे वहां रहते भी थे। हमें इस बात का गर्व है। उपसभापति जी, मैं यह बात क्यों कह रहा हूं? आज भारत को आजाद हुए 70 साल हो गए हैं और देश के संविधान निर्माताओं ने बहुत चर्चा की कि क्या हम limited democracy लाएं या आम आदमी को trust करें? आज डा. राजेंद्र प्रसाद, सरदार पटेल, मौलाना आजाद, नेहरू जी, डा. अम्बेडकर और सारे उन महान नेताओं का सम्मान करते हुए, हम उनका अभिनंदन करते हैं, जिन्होंने कहा कि हमें देश की आम जनता की सोच पर विश्वास करना चाहिए। लेकिन आज 70 साल हो गए, तो क्या निष्कर्ष निकलता है? भारत की जनता यह जानती है कि वह अपने वोट की ताकत से चाहे नेता केंद्र में या प्रदेश में कितना भी बड़ा हो वह किसी को भी हरा सकती है। भारत की जनता जानती है कि वह अपने वोट की ताकत से किसी भी पार्टी को केंद्र में या प्रदेश में हरा सकती है। हमें इस बात को समझना पड़ेगा और मैं हमेशा कहता हूं कि भारत के लोकतंत्र में एक बहुत बड़ी परिपक्वता और humility आयी है। माननीय उपसभापति

[श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद]

4.00 P.M.

जी, मैं आज एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं उस समय एम.पी. नहीं था, एक प्रदेश से एक नेता चुनकर आए। वे भारत से अलगाव की बात करते थे, बहुत खुलकर अलगाव की बात करते थे और जब वे लोक सभा में चुन कर आए तो उन्होंने भारत के संविधान के अंतर्गत शपथ ली। यह होता है, जनादेश, बिना बताए जनता ने उन्हें बताया कि आपको हमने चुना है, इसलिए आप भारत के संविधान का सम्मान करना सीखिए।

उपसभापति जी, आज जब हम चुनाव आयोग की बात करते हैं तो हमें चुनाव आयोग का भी सम्मान करना पड़ेगा। चुनाव आयोग ने एक स्वायत्त संस्था के रूप में जिस तरह से देश के चुनाव को एक ऊँचाई पर पहुँचाया है और समय के अनुसार बदलाव भी किया है, वह प्रशंसनीय है। आज मुझे हाउस के सामने इस बात को कहना पड़ेगा कि मैं बिहार से आता हूँ, कुछ समय पहले की बात है कि जिस दिन वोटिंग है, उस दिन 8-10 लाशें गिरनी हैं। आप जानते हैं, booth capturing हुआ करती थी। हमारे मित्र माननीय हरिवंश जी, प्रखर सम्पादक हैं और बिहार की राजनीति पर काफी दिनों तक लिखते रहे हैं, वे जानते हैं। राम गोपाल जी बताएं पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में क्या हुआ करता था? जिस दिन वोटिंग हुई, उस दिन कुछ लाशें गिरनी हैं। अब चूंकि मैं बचपन से पार्टी कार्यकर्ता हूँ, तो चुनाव में काम करने का मौका बहुत दिनों से मिला है। तो पूछा जाता था कि भइया, तुमने booth management के लिए क्या उपाय किया है? तुम्हारे पास कितनी बड़ी फोर्स है, पहले यह बताओ। महोदय, हमें इस बात का बहुत गर्व है कि चुनाव आयोग ने यह व्यवस्था की है कि आज booth capturing बंद है और अगर होती है तो election countermand होता है। अब नई तकनीक को यूज न कर के चुनाव आयोग को ईमानदार बनाया गया है। मैं ई.वी.एम. की चर्चा बाद में करूंगा और काफी विस्तार से करूंगा, लेकिन चुनाव आयोग ने जो बहुत प्रगतिशील कदम उठाए हैं, उनका सम्मान तो करना पड़ेगा। अब बात हुई चुनाव हारने की, जीतने की और सीताराम येचुरी जी कहां हैं? मैं उनकी पार्टी के लोगों से एक सवाल पूछना चाहूंगा। आज से एक साल पहले माननीय उपसभापति जी, आप के प्रदेश में उनकी भारी जीत हुई। वह EVM से हुई है या बैलेट पेपर से हुई है, EVM से हुई है। क्या उस समय EVM ठीक थी और आज खराब हो गई, यह बात हमें समझ में नहीं आती है। हम देश में जीते, हम हरियाणा में जीते, हम झारखंड में जीते, हम महाराष्ट्र में जीते और हम जम्मू और कश्मीर में भी जीते हैं, हम बिहार में हार गए और शरद यादव जी जीत गए। हम दिल्ली में भी हार गए, लेकिन जिस समय माननीय नीतीश कुमार आपके कंधे और लालू जी के कंधे पर बैठकर जीत रहे थे, तो उस समय EVM ठीक थी और आज खराब हो गई है! आपको इसका जवाब तो देना पड़ेगा। क्षमा करिए शरद जी, आप कई बार लोक सभा में जीत कर आए हैं और मुझे याद है कि एक बार आप गडबड़ी के नाम पर धरने पर बैठ गए थे। जब counting हुई, तो फिर आप जीत गए। आप धांधली के खिलाफ धरने पर हैं और जनता आपको जिता रही है, यह भी EVM ने दिखाया था। मैं राम गोपाल जी का सम्मान करता हूँ। इस शब्द को सुनते ही उधर से फिर कोई टिप्पणी हो जाएगी। इसका हिसाब बाद में करेंगे, लेकिन जो 2012 में इतनी भारी आपकी जीत हुई थी, मैं उस समय भी बड़े राज्य का आपके प्रदेश में प्रभारी था। ऐसा लग नहीं रहा था, लेकिन लोग बता रहे थे कि अखिलेश जी के पक्ष में एक हवा है। उनका एक चार्म है और ऐसे जीते कि आपको 223 सीटें जिता दीं। उस समय EVM ठीक थी या खराब थी, यह बताइए।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): ठीक थी।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: अच्छा, क्या बात है? जब आप जीते तो EVM ठीक और जब हारे, तो EVM खराब, यह तो हमने एक नई बात सुनी है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: हम यहां नहीं थे, इसलिए कह रहे हैं। अब यहां आप हैं।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: ठीक है, आपने कह दिया कि 2014 में हमारी सरकार आई, 30 सालों के बाद एक पार्टी को बहुमत मिला, देश ने नरेंद्र मोदी को एक लोकप्रिय नेता के रूप में प्रधान मंत्री चुना। अगर हमारी इतनी ताकत थी, तो हम भी सरकार के छोटे मंत्री हैं, तब तो बिहार में हम सरकार का दबाव देकर चुनाव जीत गए होते। अगर हम में इतनी पावर थी, तो कम से कम दिल्ली में तो हमको जीतना ही चाहिए था, क्योंकि यह कैपिटल है। क्षमा करिए, आप बड़े वरिष्ठ हैं। अब कांग्रेस के मित्रों से हम क्या कहें? आपको नीतीश के कंधों से बिहार में 27 सीटें मिल गईं। वैसे बहुत दिनों से बिहार में तो आपका कोई पता नहीं है, अच्छी बात है। आज वहां आपके मंत्री भी हैं। उस समय जो आपको 27 सीटें मिलीं, तो EVM ठीक थी या खराब थी, आप यह बताइए।

माननीय सतीश मिश्रा जी, मैं आपका तो सम्मान करता ही हूं, आप देश के बहुत बड़े वकील हैं और मैं एक छोटा सा वकील हूं। मैं आजकल कानून मंत्री हूं, तो इसलिए

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) पीठासीन हुए]

मेरी दुकान भी बंद है। आप मुझे यह बताइए कि 2007 में आपकी पार्टी को उत्तर प्रदेश में जो निर्णायक बहुमत मिला था, उस समय EVM ठीक थी या खराब थी? तो मैं यही कहना चाह रहा हूं कि जब EVM आपको जिताती है, तो EVM ठीक है, जब EVM हराती है, तो EVM खराब है। न EVM आपको जिताती है, न EVM आपको हराती है, प्रदेश की जनता जिताती है और प्रदेश की जनता हराती है, यह समझना पड़ेगा। इस बार यह पूरी बहस electoral reform पर कम थी और यूपी की पराजय पर अधिक थी, तो मैं एक बात बड़ी ईमानदारी से कहना चाहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश के गरीब ने, उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़ों ने, उत्तर प्रदेश के अति पिछड़ों ने और उत्तर प्रदेश के आम लोगों ने यह माना कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जो विकास का भाव रहा है, नरेंद्र मोदी के साथ चलना है और विकास के रास्ते पर चलना है, इसलिए जीत हुई है।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): लेकिन उससे पहले कोई विकास नहीं हुआ?

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: मैंने यह कहा कहा है? मैं अभी जनता की बात कर रहा हूं। जया जी, मुझे बोलने दीजिए, प्लीज। आप चाहतीं तो मुझे intervene कर सकती थी। मुझे दूसरी बात यह कहनी है कि चुनाव में हम भी प्रचार कर रहे थे और आप तो घूम ही रहे थे। आप अपनी पार्टी को सम्भाल भी रहे थे और बिखराव से बचा भी रहे थे, लेकिन हमेशा एक बात समझिए कि उत्तर प्रदेश के गरीब ने अपने को नरेंद्र मोदी के साथ जोड़ा है। आज यहां कार्यक्रमों की चर्चा करने की जरूरत नहीं है, चाहे वह 'उज्ज्वला योजना' है या 'फसल बीमा योजना' है या 'जन-धन योजना' है या 'नोटबंदी' की योजना है, मैं देश का IT मंत्री भी हूं। मैं देख रहा हूं कि देश में कॉमन सर्विस सेंटर, जो पचार हजार तो यू.पी. में ही हैं, उनके कई कार्यक्रमों में मैं गया हूं। वहां कैसी आशा दिखाई पड़ रही थी? एक बदलाव हुआ है। आप कृपा करके उस बदलाव को स्वीकारिए।

[श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद]

कल माननीय प्रकाश जावडेकर जी ने बहुत विस्तार से वोटों का हिसाब-किताब रखा है। वे आंकड़े मेरे पास भी हैं, मैं उसकी बात नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन आज मुझे कहना है कि अगर उत्तर प्रदेश में हमें 403 में से 325 सीटें मिली हैं, तो यह जनादेश हुआ है। मैंने इसीलिए 1977 से तुलना की कि किस तरह से कांग्रेस पार्टी को एक सीट नहीं मिली थी और आप भी, उस समय हम लोगों के साथ थे और शरद जी तो खैर उस मूवमेंट के पार्ट ही थे। 2014 के लोक सभा चुनाव में, सतीश मिश्रा जी की पार्टी को एक सीट नहीं मिली थी, आपको 5 सीटें मिली थीं, हमें 73 सीटें मिली थीं।

आज मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि असम में हमारा संगठन कमजोर रहा है, लेकिन असम में हमें पूरा बहुमत मिला। यह ईवीएम के माध्यम से मिला और किसी ने शिकायत नहीं की कि वहां ईवीएम गड़बड़ है। उनकी पार्टी, माननीय गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी की पार्टी ने भी नहीं की।

हमें मणिपुर में 21 सीटें मिलती हैं, हमने बहुमत साबित कर दिया, यह अलग विषय है, लेकिन आप इस बात को समझिए कि मणिपुर में हमारा एक म्युनिसिपल काउंसिलर भी नहीं था। आज ओडिशा में कमल खिल रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: यह आपका चमत्कार है।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: आज केरल में जो भी तमाम हमले हो रहे हैं, बाकी चीजें हो रही हैं, इसके बावजूद हमारा वोट बैंक बढ़ रहा है, क्योंकि देश की जनता बीजेपी की तरफ आ रही है। हम चाहेंगे आप भी आइए, गठबंधन बनाइए, विश्वास जोड़िए, प्रचार करिए, जनता का विश्वास लीजिए। लेकिन जनता अगर इतने निर्णायक तरीके से हमारे साथ आ रही है, तो कृपा करके उस जनादेश को तिरस्कृत मत कीजिए। अगर जनता ने आपको पहले वोट दिया, तो हमने उसका सम्मान किया, अगर आज हमें जनता जिता रही है, तो प्रेम से, विश्वास से जिता रही है कि इनके साथ चलने में प्रदेश की भलाई है, इसलिए आप उसको स्वीकारिए। हम काम करेंगे और उनका विश्वास जीतेंगे। मैं यह बात बहुत विनम्रता से कहना चाहता था, क्योंकि बड़े वरिष्ठ लोगों ने अपने भाषण में जिस तरह की टिप्पणियां कीं, उससे ऐसा लगा कि हमारी पूरी जीत को नकारने की कोशिश की जा रही है। यह जनादेश का सम्मान नहीं है। क्षमा कीजिए, यह जनादेश का अपमान है। इसीलिए आज हम बड़े दावे के साथ यह बात कहना चाहेंगे। मैं देश का कानून मंत्री भी हूँ, लेकिन मैं अपनी पार्टी का एक कार्यकर्ता भी हूँ और मैंने उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत विस्तार से प्रचार किया है। जनता के आर्शीवाद, प्रेम और पार्टी के साथ चलने के संकल्प के कारण हमारी इतनी विजय हुई है। हम यह कहना चाहते हैं और इसको बड़े विश्वास के साथ कहना चाहते हैं। एक बात और, मेरा अपना अनुभव था, यह बात मैं जानता हूँ।

इस देश की राजनीति कैसे बदल रही है? तीन तलाक का विषय सुप्रीम कोर्ट में है। हमने अपना स्टैंड लिया, लेकिन सवाल पूछे गए। मैंने इस विषय को रखा था, पूरे यू.पी. में रखा था, इसको आप भी देख रहे हैं। मुझे कई मुस्लिम इलाकों में भी प्रचार करने का अवसर मिला, उनकी चर्चाओं में जाने का अवसर मिला। मुझे एक नया बदलाव दिखाई पड़ रहा है। वोट मिला, नहीं मिला, मैं इसकी चर्चा नहीं करूंगा, लेकिन देश के युवकों की राजनीति कैसे बदल रही है, यह हम सभी देख रहे हैं। हमें सिर्फ यह कहना है कि आप सभी लोकतंत्र के बड़े प्रामाणिक लोग हैं।

हम वहां गए, हम सभी, जितने लोग यहां पर बैठे हैं, वे सभी कहीं न कहीं सरकार में रहे हैं। आपकी तो पचास-पचपन सालों तक मिल्कियत चली है। मैं साफ बोलना चाहता हूं कि यह जनता के आर्शीवाद से चली है। कुछ समय तक वे हमारे साथ रहे हैं, हम उनके साथ रहे हैं, लेकिन वे आपके साथ भी रहे हैं। आज देश की राजनीति में इस सदन में बैठी हुई सारी पोलिटिकल फोर्सेज, चाहे प्रत्यक्ष रूप से या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से रही हैं, पर केंद्र में सत्ता में रही हैं। हमें जनता के जनादेश का सम्मान करना चाहिए। वैसे हम जो काम कर रहे हैं, उससे हमें विनम्रता से लगता है कि आपके अभी लंबे समय तक आने की उम्मीद नहीं है, लेकिन मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूं वह कहानी कभी और सही।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अब मैं ईवीएम के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। मैं ईवीएम के विषय पर थोड़ी विस्तार से चर्चा करना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि ईवीएम को लेकर काफी सवाल उठाए गए हैं। इसकी चर्चा हुई कि ईवीएम किस तरह से आया? इसमें दिनेश गोस्वामी कमेटी की चर्चा हुई थी। पहली बार 1990 में दिनेश गोस्वामी कमेटी ने यह कहा कि एक बार टेक्नोलॉजिकल रूप से इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वोटिंग मशीन से वोट होना चाहिए। यह कहा गया था और आप यह जान लीजिए कि इसमें सारी पार्टी के लोग मेम्बर थे। वह रिपोर्ट मेरे पास है, accept that. लेकिन कहा गया कि इसको हम इन-प्रिंसिपल एप्रूव करते हैं, लेकिन इसका टेक्नोलॉजिकल वेरिफिकेशन होना जरूरी है। इसलिए उसके लिए एक टेक्निकल इवेल्यूएशन कमेटी बनाई गई, जिसमें technological experts आईआईटीए के थे। उस कमेटी के हैड प्रो. ए. संपत थे, उस समय चेयरमैन असेसमेंट सेंटर थे डीआरडीओ के प्रो. पी.आर. इंदिरेशन, आईआईटी दिल्ली के, डा. सी. राव, डायरेक्टर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रिसर्च एंड डेवलपमेंट सेंटर, त्रिवेंद्रम मेम्बर्स थे। इस कमेटी ने इस पूरे मामले को और टेक्नोलॉजिकल प्रोडक्ट को विस्तार से देखा और क्या कहा? “The Committee unanimously recommends the use of Electronic Voting Machines without further loss of time.” यह कहानी 1990 से शुरू होती है, लेकिन फिर भी हम चुनाव आयोग की तारीफ करेंगे कि चुनाव आयोग ने उसके लिए अलग से आईआईटीए के प्रोफेसर्स का एक कन्सल्टिंग ग्रुप बनाया कि आप इसको दुबारा वेरिफाई करो। इस कमेटी में प्रो. रजत मुना थे, प्रो. बी. के. शर्मा थे, डा. डी. टी. साहनी थे, सब आईआईटी कानपुर, दिल्ली के प्रोफेसर्स हैं और इन सब ने कहा कि यह बिल्कुल ठीक है।

महोदय, ईवीएम का फायदा क्या है? आज मैं सदन में थोड़ा सा विस्तार से ईवीएम के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं। ईवीएम में इनवेलिड वोट नहीं होता। ईवीएम में आप बटन दबाएंगे, आपका वोट रिकॉर्ड होता है या आपका वोट रिकॉर्ड नहीं होता और अगर नहीं होता है तो आप वहां बताएंगे, तो दुबारा आपका वोट होगा। आज मैं सदन के सामने एक आंकड़ा पेश करना चाहता हूं। यह 2000 से शुरू हो गया, 1962 से 1999 के बीच में लोक सभा की कई ऐसी सीटें रही हैं, जहां पर जीतने वाले उम्मीदवार से अधिक इनवेलिड वोट पड़े थे, मतलब जो जीता, उसकी जीत का अंतर और इनवेलिड वोट का अंतर उससे अधिक था। साल 1962 में 45 सीट्स, 1967 में 104 सीट्स, 1971 में 52 सीट्स, 1977 में 38 सीट्स, 1980 में 38 सीट्स, 1984-85 में 45 सीट्स, 1989 में 60 सीट्स, 1991-92 में 60 सीट्स, 1996 में 64 सीट्स, 1998 में 70 सीट्स और 1999 में 74 सीट्स ऐसी थीं। आप बताइए ऐवरेज यह संख्या 65 से 70 आती है। तो 1962 से लेकर 1999 के बीच में अगर 65 से 70 सीट्स इनवेलिड वोट की संख्या जीत के अंतर से अधिक है, तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि देश में चुनाव किस तरह से हो रहा था? यह बैकग्राउंड समझना बहुत जरूरी है। इसमें क्या फायदा है कि बूथ कैप्चरिंग नहीं हो सकती, इसको हम इम्पॉसिबल

[श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद]

कह सकते हैं। यह इसलिए नहीं हो सकती, क्योंकि इसमें एक मिनट में पांच वोट से ज्यादा नहीं पड़ सकते। हम सभी पोलिटिकल लोग रहे हैं, मैं भी बचपन से रहा हूँ। पहले क्या होता था? एक बूथ कैप्चर दस्ता बनता था। याद है न आपको?

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): बिहार में ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: जी हां, मेरे प्रदेश में तो बहुत बनता था, आपके प्रदेशों में भी होता था, दक्षिण में भी होता था और क्षमा करिए, बाद में बंगाल में इसको परफेक्ट कर दिया गया। बोलिए, वहां बंगाल के हमारे नेता बैठे हुए हैं, वे इस बात को जानते हैं। वह किसने किया? तो ऐसा होता था कि पहले तो वोट आने से रोको, मोहल्ले से बाहर नहीं जाओगे, जाओगे तो चुपचाप अपना वोट देकर चले आओगे, ऐसा डराया जाएगा और उसके बाद केचिंरग दस्ता जाता था। कई बार वहां वोट को फाड़ भी दिया जाता था। मुझे याद है, उपसभापति जी, कई बार मैं बिहार में चुनाव का प्रभारी बनता था, इतनी लड़ाई हुआ करती थी। मेरा काम काउंटरमैडिंग की एप्लीकेशन बनाना था, विशेष रूप से पटना से सारे एविडेन्स को लेना। यह सारा बैकग्राउंड था, हमें उसे अस्वीकार नहीं करना होगा। We need to be very honest as to how the election process was sought to be polluted and corrupted because of these influences. We can't run away from it.

उपसभापति जी, मैं आपसे एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि ईवीएम के आने से सबसे बड़ा फायदा यह हुआ कि इससे बूथ केचिंरिंग कम हुई है। एक बहुत बड़ी स्टडी हुई है और उस स्टडी में इस बात को दिखाया गया है — 'Impact of Electronic Voting Machines on electoral frauds, democracy and development'. ऐसा तीन इंडियन स्कूल ऑफ बिजनेस के लोगों ने लिखा है, वे लोग वहां पढ़ाते हैं, रिसर्चर्स हैं। उन्होंने 20 साल का election data निकाला और उसके बाद से study की। वह study Indian Express में 22 मार्च को विस्तार से छपी है — "Why EVMs are win-win". उसमें लिखा है, "Data shows Electronic Voting Machines provide fair elections, which helps improve public utility provisions, reduces crime." उसमें आगे लिखा है, मैंने Indian Express का नाम भी लिया, "In a democracy, where political representatives are elected by the people, it is expected that they will ensure the security of citizens by maintaining law and order. However, in a rigged electoral system, politicians fail to provide security to ordinary people because they depend on criminal elements in the electoral process. Politicians therefore end up supporting and protecting criminal elements in the electoral process. But data suggests a very strong link between the introduction of EVM and decline in crime in particular, a great decline in murder and rape." यह तो पूरे 20 साल की स्टडी पर बात कही जा रही है। EVM देश की पूरी चुनावी प्रक्रिया में शुचिता लाई है, accountability लाई है।

सर, मैं सुन रहा था, काफी बातें कही गईं, कई cases quote किए गए। यह पूरी EVM की प्रक्रिया जब शुरू की गई, तो उसको कई जगह challenge किया गया था, लगभग 4-5 हाई कोर्ट्स में। मैं कुछ हाई कोर्ट्स के फैसलों को यहां quote करना चाहूँगा, क्योंकि मिश्रा जी ने

बहुत से फैसलों को quote किया है। वे general थे, मैं specific हूँ। सर, मैं एक बात बता दूँ, यह सदन को बताना बहुत जरूरी है, क्योंकि चिप और बाकी चीजों की बात की गई। EVM में कोई computer linkage नहीं होता है, कोई internet linkage नहीं होता है, कोई wireless linkage नहीं होता है। दूसरी बात यह जानना बहुत जरूरी है, यह पूछा गया कि यह बनता कहां पर है, तो जापान की technology बताई गई, इस तरह की बातों की गई, मैं इस सदन को बहुत विनम्रता से बताना चाहूँगा कि इस बड़ी technology को बनाने वाले भारत के दो PSUs हैं। पहला PSU है, जो रक्षा मंत्रालय का है - Bharat Electronics Limited. तपन बाबू कहां गए? वे PSU के बड़े समर्थक हैं, इसलिए उनको थोड़ा सुनना चाहिए। दूसरा PSU है - Electronics Corporation of India Limited, यह Atomic Energy Ministry का PSU है। सर, मैं विनम्रता से बताना चाहूँगा कि इसको PSUs को बनाने के लिए ही क्यों कहा गया, security के लिए, accountability के लिए, क्योंकि दोनों PSUs संसद के प्रति accountable हैं। वे इस बात के लिए बहुत particular हैं। सर, जब मैं Paper Trail के बारे में बताऊँगा, तो इसके बारे में विस्तार से बताऊँगा कि हम security को compromise नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए EVM जब भी बनेगा, तो PSU में ही बनेगा। Election Commission का भी दबाव रहता है कि जब भी EVM बनेगा, तो PSU में ही बनेगा। सर, यह प्रक्रिया चल रही है। Software बाकायदा वे ही बनाते हैं, वह software burn out होता है। Yes, you are right. हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के scientists लोगों ने इसको बाकायदा develop किया है। वह software ऐसा है कि एक तो जब तक Presiding Officer okay नहीं करता है, आप तो इलेक्शन लड़ चुके हैं, तब तक वह नहीं होता है और वह सिस्टम से बाहर नहीं जाता है। लेकिन, सर, चर्चा की गई कि यह बाकी दुनिया में नहीं है, तो हिन्दुस्तान में क्यों है? हम लोग हिन्दुस्तान को एक प्रकार से inferiority complex से कब तक देखते रहेंगे, यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आता। आपने हँस दिया, 'आधार' तो आपने शुरू किया था न! हमने उसको सजाया, सँवारा, आगे बढ़ाया, आज 'आधार' की तारीफ दुनिया कर रही है कि भारत यह technology कहां से लाया! क्या आप कहेंगे कि अमेरिका में आधार नहीं है, इंग्लैंड में नहीं है, तो वह भारत में क्यों आए? आप भारत के ऊपर पूरा विश्वास करना सीखिए। यह बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि scientists के ऊपर, researchers के ऊपर विश्वास करना सीखिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए। यह बात आपको 2012 में उठानी चाहिए थी, जब आप जीत गए थे।

श्री नीरज शेखर: 2012 में आप लोग नहीं थे, हम बार-बार समझा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लोग 2014 में आए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: मैं आपके बारे में पूछ रहा हूँ, आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर: मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ। आप हमें नहीं बिठाएँगे, बल्कि वे बिठाएँगे।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: अच्छा, ठीक है, वे ही बिठाएँगे। क्या मैं उनसे आग्रह करूँ?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): नीरज जी, वे आपको yield नहीं कर रहे हैं। बहस चलने दीजिए, बहुत अच्छी बहस हो रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर: हम तो बहस चलने ही दे रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप हमें बिठा सकते हैं।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, मैं बहुत विनम्रता से कहूंगा कि इस सदन में वे मुझसे भी बहुत बड़े हैं, मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं एक बात अवश्य कहूंगा ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं एक बात अवश्य कहूंगा, जैसा मैंने पहले भी कहा कि 2014 में जीतने के बाद अगर हमारी इतनी ताकत होती, चुनाव आयोग हमारे इतने प्रभाव और दबाव में होता और पूरे ईवीएम की प्रोग्रामिंग हमारे दबाव में बदल गई होती, तो हम दिल्ली में भी जीत जाते। यहां तो हमें 70 में से सिर्फ 3 सीटें मिलीं। हम बिहार में भी जीत गए होते और सबसे पहले तो मैं चाहता कि शरद जी को बिहार में हरा देता।...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल योदव: इन्होंने तो हरियाणा में, राज्य सभा में बैलेट पेपर भी चेंज करवा दिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: राम गोपाल जी, आप तो जानते हैं कि राज्य सभा का विषय हम लोगों ने बहुत सुधारा है।...**(व्यवधान)**... और अब आप उनकी चिंता उठा रहे हैं, उसको छोड़ दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हां, चौधरी साहब भी यहां बैठे हुए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

इस्पात मंत्री (श्री चौधरी बीरेंद्र सिंह): सर, हाई कोर्ट ने इलेक्शन पिटिशन को भी खारिज कर दिया है।

श्री बी. के. हरिप्रसाद (कर्णाटक): सर, उस पर एफआईआर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप बैठिए, बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देखिए, अच्छी बहस चल रही है, आप जवाब सुनिए।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, मद्रास हाई कोर्ट में यह चैलेज आया और इस पर काफी लम्बी बहस हुई। मैं हाई कोर्ट की पांच-छः लाइनें पढ़ना चाहूंगा, and I would like that this should become a part of the record of this hon. House.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): आप यह भी बताते चलिए कि यह कब का जजमेंट है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम लोगों को यह जजमेंट मालूम है, इसीलिए मैं पूछ रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: यह 10.04.2001 का जजमेंट है।...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको मालूम है तो ठीक है। जब चीजें शुरू हुईं, तभी यह होगा ना। “There is also no question of introducing any virus or bugs for the reason that the EVMs cannot be compared to personal computers. The programming in computers, as suggested, has no bearing with EVMs. The computer would have inherent limitations having connections through internet and by their very design, but the EVMs are independent units and the programme in EVM is entirely a different system. We are convinced that sufficient safeguards are maintained to have the election conducted in a just, fair and proper manner. The apprehension of the petitioner that the use of EVM will not serve any purpose, because of lack of procedures on maintaining the secrecy, counting and registration of votes to the person to whom it was intended by pressing the button, is unfounded.” सर, यह मद्रास हाई कोर्ट का जजमेंट है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: यह भी बताते चलिए कि यह इलेक्शन पिटिशन का है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: एक मिनट, ऐसा है कि अभी हम लोग सुप्रीम कोर्ट में नहीं हैं, हम लोग सदन में हैं। सर, दूसरी बात यह है, अगर इनको इलेक्शन पिटिशन करनी है, तो यूपी के 430 पर इलेक्शन पिटिशन कर दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): This is a very valid question. आपने सुप्रीम कोर्ट की जजमेंट तो बताई, लेकिन यह कौन से कोर्ट के लिए गया, यह तो अलग बात नहीं है, यह कनेक्टेड है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अच्छा, क्या कोर्ट ने अपने आप ही हवा में यह किया होगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या कोर्ट में हवा चली गई? ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोर्ट में कोई आदमी तो गया होगा। I am sorry, somebody must have gone there.

† آپ نے سپریم کورٹ کی ججمنٹ تو بتائی، لیکن یہ کون سے کورٹ کے لئے گیا، یہ تو الگ بات نہیں ہے، یہ کنیکٹڈ ہے ... **(مداخلت)** ... اچھا، کیا کورٹ نے اپنے آپ ہی ہوا میں یہ کیا ہوگا؟ ... **(مداخلت)** ... کیا کورٹ میں ہوا چلی گئی؟ ... **(مداخلت)** ... کورٹ میں کوئی آدمی تو گیا ہوگا۔

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: एक मिनट, आपकी बात हो गई, आपने अपनी बात कह दी ना ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: तो आप इसका जवाब दे दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : تو آپ اس کا جواب دے دیجئے ... **(مداخلت)**

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: काइंडली आप मुझे जवाब तो देने दीजिए, प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, यह इलेक्शन पिटिशन में हो या केस हो, लेकिन यह चैलेंज था कि EVM is not a dependable machine. EVM is subject to manipulation. EVM has no secrecy. EVM has no security और उसको कोर्ट ने रिजेक्ट किया। मैं यही तो पूरी बात पढ़ रहा हूँ। यहां यही तो बहस की गई है कि ईवीएम बिकता है, दबाव में आता है, उसकी सिक्योरिटी नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**.... सर, इसके बाद में कर्णाटक हाई कोर्ट का जजमेंट पढ़ रहा हूँ। “The evidence further discloses the EVM has seeming advantage over the traditional manual ballot method. In the manual method there is possibility of swift rigging at the end of polling time. But this is not possible when the votes are cast through EVM. Therefore, when the EVMs are used, the malpractice of rigging swiftly and quickly at the closing hours of the political time stands avoided. The EVMs have been put in use in the last General Elections and in the last Assembly elections in U.P. and other States. The practical wealth of experience has dispelled abundantly the theoretical unfounded apprehensions of the possible misuse. The invention is undoubtedly a great achievement in the electronic and computer technology and a national pride.” यह भी कोर्ट ने कहा है। बाकी की बात मैं नहीं कहता हूँ कि इसमें केरल हाई कोर्ट है या और भी कई हाई कोर्ट्स के निर्णयों को सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एफर्म किया।

[श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद]

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जो बात मैं कहना चाह रहा हूँ, वह यह कहना चाह रहा हूँ कि ईवीएम को कई स्तरों पर चैलेंज किया गया। इलेक्शन पिटीशन में किया गया या पीआईएल में किया गया, यह उतना जरूरी नहीं है, बल्कि जरूरी यह है कि हर जगह पर एक ही तर्क दिया गया और वह यह था कि ईवीएम सिक्क्योर नहीं है, ईवीएम सेफ नहीं है, ईवीएम मैनिपुलेट हो सकती है और ईवीएम को और तरीके से प्रभावित किया जा सकता है और बार-बार कोर्ट ने यही कहा कि no; this allegation is unfounded. EVM is a national pride. मैं यही तो कह रहा हूँ और यहां जो तर्क दिए गए, वे तर्क क्या थे? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर, यदि आपकी परमीशन हो, तो माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: नहीं, मैं यील्ड नहीं कर रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं यील्ड नहीं कर रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, with all respect to the hon. Law Minister, the House should not be misled.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप बाद में क्लेरीफिकेशन दे दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, सतीश मिश्रा जी, बड़े वकील हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, मैं इस पूरे allegation को बिलकुल नकारता हूँ और मैं श्री सतीश मिश्रा जी से यह उम्मीद नहीं करता था कि वे मेरे लिए यह कहेंगे कि मैं हाउस को mislead कर रहा हूँ। I deny it with all the authority at my command.

सर, मैं इसका सिर्फ लिमिटेड प्रयोग यही कर रहा हूँ कि इसे बार-बार चैलेंज किया गया। उसके बाद, इलेक्शन कमीशन ने वर्ष 2006 में और reinforce किया और ये जो मैं कह रहा हूँ, ये मेरी बातें नहीं हैं। मैं चुनाव आयोग और सरकार की तरफ से सदन में जवाब दे रहा हूँ, तो यह सारा मैटीरियल मुझे चुनाव आयोग ने दिया है, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि इसे बार-बार चैलेंज किया गया।

सर, कल जब श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा जी ने इस बात को कहा था और जब इन्होंने इस विषय को उठाया था, तब मैंने उन्हें इसका जवाब भी दिया था कि यह उनके और चुनाव आयोग के बीच का विषय है, लेकिन चुनाव आयोग ने, कई बार अपनी website पर लोगों को open अवसर दिया कि जिनको भी आना है, वे आएँ और बताएं कि इसमें क्या-क्या कमियाँ हैं। मुझे यह कहने के लिए सर, क्षमा करें कि उन कमियों को बताने के लिए कोई नहीं गया। उन्होंने बड़े-बड़े लोगों से भी कहा और पब्लिकली कहा, स्टेटमेंट दिया कि अगर ईवीएम को चैलेंज करने का किसी के पास भी कोई प्रमाण है, तो वह चुनाव आयोग के पास आएँ, क्योंकि उस समय उनके पास पूरी technical team बैठी हुई थी। मैं सतीश मिश्रा जी से आग्रह करूँगा, क्योंकि वे बहुत ही eminent lawyer भी हैं और अनुभवी एमपी भी हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... मैं उस पर भी आ रहा हूँ। क्षमा करिए, वे भी वहां नहीं गए। वे अपनी पूरी टीम के साथ वहां जाएँ। ...(व्यवधान)... अब सर, नरसिम्हा ने कोई किताब लिखी, वह उनकी अपनी किताब थी।

सर, मैं एक बात कहना चाहूंगा कि सतीश जी मुझसे बड़े वकील हैं। हम लोग बहुत से केसेज में बहस करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: आप बार-बार ऐसा क्यों कह रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: मैं तो मान रहा हूँ। आप इतने परेशान क्यों हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, चाहे सतीश जी हों या मैं, जब हम लोग किसी केस में बहस करते हैं, तो उस केस में हमारी पार्टी का व्यू नहीं होता, आप इस बात को समझें। उस समय तो हम as a lawyer engage होते हैं। जिन नरसिम्हा की बात की गई, उन्होंने बार-बार कहा है कि हमने रिसर्चर के रूप में एक किताब लिखी है, यह बीजेपी का कोई authentic view नहीं है and that has come in public domain. लेकिन सर, बड़ा सवाल यह है कि अगर इनके पास में कोई प्रमाण है टेक्नोलॉजी का तो ये चुनाव आयोग के पास जाएं और उन्हें बताएं। हमें कुछ नहीं कहना। अगर चुनाव आयोग convince हो जाता है कि इनकी technology पर जो बात है, वह सही है, तो चुनाव आयोग विचार करेगा। यदि चुनाव आयोग openly इस बात को कहता है और आप नहीं जाते हैं, तो इसका क्या निष्कर्ष निकाला जाए, यह मैं उनके ऊपर छोड़ता हूँ। इस प्रकार ईवीएम का विषय हो गया। कई और बातें उठाई गईं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी मैंने भाषण खत्म नहीं किया है। मैं उस बात पर भी आ रहा हूँ।

सर, तीन-चार विषय और हैं। On the issue of paid news, शरद जी ने इस पर बहुत बातें कहीं। शरद जी, मैं एक बात कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारी सरकार का न्यूज के बारे में यह मत है कि भारत के संविधान के आधार पर उनको न्यूज की आजादी का पूरा अधिकार है और उन्हें हमारी आलोचना करने का भी अधिकार है, लेकिन शरद जी, आप तो जमीनी नेता हैं, मोदी जी के खिलाफ तो उन्होंने 20 साल इतना प्रचार अभियान चलाया, जनता के ऊपर विश्वास करना चाहिए और उनकी आलोचना से घबराना नहीं चाहिए। लेकिन आपने जो paid news के बारे में बात कही है, मैं उस पर यह अवश्य कहूंगा कि चुनाव आयोग उसके ऊपर बहुत संवेदनशील है। उन्होंने भी कहा है कि paid news के बारे में चर्चा होनी चाहिए और इसमें हमारा मन भी बहुत ही खुला हुआ है।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): महोदय, मैंने कल मजीठिया कमेटी के बारे में कहा था कि जो मजीठिया कमेटी है, उसमें जो वेजेज बताए गए हैं, वे ठीक नहीं हैं। मीडिया की आत्मा पत्रकार हैं। आज पूरे पत्रकार एक तरह से मालिकों के स्लेव हो गए हैं। उनकी आजादी का क्या रास्ता होगा? जो आजादी दी गई है, वह यदि किसी के यहां बंधक हो जाएगा, तो फिर हिन्दुस्तान का लोकतंत्र बंधक हो जाएगा। मेरी आपसे विनती है कि आप इस पर कुछ कहिए और कोई कानून लाया जाए।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: आपने एक बात कही थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, एक मिनट। इस वक्त आप सुन ही रहे हैं, आपने बड़े विस्तार से ईवीएम मशींस के बारे में चर्चा की, बहुत अच्छा। उसके बाद अब आप दूसरे सब्जेक्ट पर जा रहे हैं। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है, जो कल हमने और हमारे साथियों ने मुद्दा उठाया था, कि पिछले तीन-चार वर्षों से इलेक्शन कमिशन ने— ईवीएम मशीन ठीक है, लेकिन ...**(व्यवधान)**...

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی ازاد): وائس چئیرمین صاحب، ایک منٹ۔ اس وقت آپ سن ہی رہے ہیں، آپ نے بڑی تفصیل سے ای وی ایم مشینوں کے بارے میں چرچہ کی، بہت اچھا۔ اس کے بعد اب آپ دوسرے سبجیکٹ پر جارہے ہیں۔ میرا آپ سے نویدن ہے، جو کل ہم نے اور ہمارے ساتھیوں نے مدعا اٹھایا تھا، کہ پچھلے تین چار سالوں سے الیکشن کمیشن نے۔۔ ای وی ایم مشین ٹھیک ہے لیکن۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: आप काफी बोले, मुझे जवाब देने नहीं दिया। ... (व्यवधान)... मैं जवाब दूँगा। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: 3,100 करोड़ के बारे में है कि केंद्रीय सरकार इलेक्शन कमिशन को क्यों नहीं देती? ... (व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی ازاد: 3,100 کروڑ کے بارے میں ہے کہ مرکزی سرکار الیکشن کمیشن کو کیوں نہیں دیتی؟۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: मैं कहां मना कर रहा हूँ? आप जरा वेट कीजिए। मैं कहां भाग रहा हूँ?

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: ठीक है।

† جناب غلام نبی ازاد: ٹھیک ہے۔

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: मैंने कहा, वह भी एक चैप्टर है। मैं उसे कवर करूँगा, जरूर करूँगा। सर, जहां तक एक सवाल आया था ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: मीडिया का हो गया, क्या? ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: मीडिया के बारे में, शरद जी, आप उसके बारे में जानते हैं कि वह दूसरे विभाग का मामला है, वह लेबर का विषय है। इस बारे में अगर राजनीति में कोई आम राय बनेगी कि पत्रकारिता को एक सिक्योरिटी मिलनी चाहिए, तो उसमें मैं आपके साथ हूँ। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि बाकायदा हम मीडिया की आलोचना करें। मीडिया तो गांधी जी के समय में भी कई बड़े-बड़े लोगों के पास थी। तो उसको उस प्रकार से देखने की जरूरत है। उसमें पूँजी का भी निवेश होता है, उसका भी सम्मान करने की जरूरत है।

सर, एक बात की बहुत चर्चा हुई। वह चर्चा यह हुई कि जो पार्टी कैम्पेन करती है, उसके खर्चे को भी उम्मीदवार के खर्चे में जोड़ दिया जाए। मैं आपसे एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। आप तो बहुत से चुनावों के प्रभारी रहे हैं। कैम्पेन में पार्टीज अपनी विचारधारा को बताने के लिए जाती हैं। नेता उसी के लिए जाते हैं और बाकी नेता भी उसी के लिए जाते हैं। अगर मान लीजिए, आपका एक साधारण कार्यकर्ता चुनाव लड़ रहा है और उसको आप कहें कि हम अपने नेता को भेजेंगे, प्रधान मंत्री का उम्मीदवार है या मुख्य मंत्री का है या आपकी पार्टी का अध्यक्ष है, सारा खर्चा तुमको बियर करना पड़ेगा, तो आज की तारीख में विधान सभा चुनाव के लिए जो 25-28

लाख रुपया है, तब तो वह दो मीटिंग्स में खत्म हो जाएगा। आप इस बात को समझिए। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, लोक सभा चुनाव में 70 लाख की सीमा है। तो ज्यादा नहीं, प्रधान मंत्री की एक सभा हो गई, तो खर्चा गया, या किसी बड़े नेता की दो सभाएँ हो गई, तो खर्चा गया। तो इसलिए इसके पीछे एक सोची-समझी नीति है कि कम से कम उम्मीदवार अपना प्रचार करेगा, वह पार्टी का है, तो उसकी पार्टी की विचारधारा का भी प्रचार होना चाहिए कि अगर उसकी पार्टी की सरकार आएगी, तो वहां उसके चुनाव क्षेत्र में क्या-क्या काम किए जाएंगे।

एक बात और है। चुनाव को 'फेस्टिवल ऑफ डेमोक्रेसी' कहा गया है। मैं भी यह मानता हूँ। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे याद है कि मैं उत्तराखंड का प्रभारी था, तो मॉडल कोड ऑफ कंडक्ट में— एक बड़ा सा बैनर लगाना था, तो कहा गया कि यहां से परमिशन लो, वहां से परमिशन लो और वहां से परमिशन लो। बाद में वह नहीं लग पाया। हमने कहा कि लोकतंत्र के त्यौहार में इतना अवरोध नहीं होना चाहिए। पटना में अपने घर पर पार्टी का झंडा लगाना था, तो कहा गया कि डीएम से पूछना है? मैंने कहा कि मैं कानून जानता हूँ, मुझे अपने घर पर अपनी पार्टी का झंडा लगाना संविधान का अधिकार है, तो उनको मानना पड़ा। बाकी लोग डर जाते हैं। तो इसलिए मॉडल कोड ऑफ कंडक्ट भी थोड़ा सरल होना चाहिए। लेकिन अगर आपको चुनाव को त्यौहार बनाना है, तो उस त्यौहार में इस बात को समझना बहुत जरूरी है कि यह अधिकार मिलना चाहिए और सब कुछ अगर आप उम्मीदवार के ऊपर डाल देंगे, तो उसके चुनाव प्रचार का अभियान समाप्त हो जाएगा। तो मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि इसका विचार करना बहुत जरूरी है।

सर, पेड न्यूज का एक सवाल है। शरद जी, आपने उस पर भी कहा था। पेड न्यूज के बारे में लॉ कमीशन का एक विचार आया। लॉ कमीशन ने उस पर विस्तार से कहा है कि इसके बारे में चर्चा होनी चाहिए और रिप्रेजेंटेशन ऑफ पीपल्स एक्ट में प्रावधान चेंज करना चाहिए। इस मामले में हमारा भी मन बहुत स्पष्ट है कि प्रेस काउंसिल से बात करनी चाहिए, क्योंकि वे अखबारों को देखते हैं।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Press Council is a toothless tiger.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: इस पर राय बनानी पड़ेगी। आप मंत्री रहे हैं, मैं सिस्टम की बात कर रहा हूँ।

सर, इसके बाद मैंने ऐसा सुझाव दिया है कि मैं इसको देख रहा हूँ। मैं कोई आश्वासन नहीं देता हूँ कि ऑल पार्टीज से हम चर्चा भी करेंगे और चर्चा करके इसको firm up करने की जरूरत अवश्य है। मैं इस बात से नीतिगत रूप से सहमत हूँ कि पेड न्यूज के बारे में विचार करने की जरूरत है।

सर, अब स्टेट फंडिंग की बात आती है। स्टेट फंडिंग के बारे में— सर, कल एक और चर्चा हुई कि ईवीएम और कहीं नहीं है, कई देशों में नहीं है। तो सर, मैं यह बता देना चाहता हूँ कि यह फ्रांस में है। वे उसको लोकल बॉडीज इलेक्शन में यूज करते हैं। यह बेल्जियम में है और अर्जेंटीना, ब्राजील, वेनेजुएला, मंगोलिया, पुर्तगाल, फिलीपींस तथा भूटान में भी है। अब इतनी जगहों पर तो यह चल रहा है। अब आगे देखा जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, पहले मुझे बोलने दिया जाए। यह ठीक नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): कृपया आप सब लोग बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सतीश जी...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, मैं yield नहीं कर रहा हूँ। I am not yielding. ...**(Interruptions)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): अगर वे नहीं चाहते हैं, तो आप कृपया बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: चूंकि आपने इवीएम की चर्चा कर दी, उसको बंद कर दिया और अब आप दूसरी चर्चा पर आ गए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): यह तो वक्ता के ऊपर निर्भर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे कहां बोल रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसको आप छोड़िए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: मैंने अभी एक टिप्पणी की थी, तो आप इस पर नाराज हो गए। आप सही नाराज हुए, क्योंकि आप लॉ मिनिस्टर भी हैं और मैं आपका सम्मान करता हूँ, आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट के बहुत बड़े वकील हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने कहा कि आपको मिसलीड नहीं करना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि आप को भी मिसलीड नहीं होना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I am not yielding. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर, इन्होंने एक चर्चा की, उसके बारे में इनसे जरूर चाहूंगा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, मैं कहां मना कर रहा हूँ? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): इनका जवाब हो जाने दीजिए, उसके बाद आप clarification मांग लीजिएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर, यह clarification की बात नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**... इन्होंने चार उच्च न्यायालयों के नाम बताए, लेकिन निर्णय नहीं बताए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, उसकी कॉपी मेरे पास है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर, हमने पूछ लिया, पूछने के बाद आपने बताया। ...**(व्यवधान)**..

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): बहस को चलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, मैं yield नहीं कर रहा हूँ। I am not yielding. I am sorry. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर, आप सही बात क्यों नहीं बता रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप यह सही बात क्यों नहीं बता रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको इलेक्शन कमीशन ने जो लिख कर भेज दिया, उसको आप पढ़ रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने कहा कि मशीन बिल्कुल ठीक है, इसलिए आप कह रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. ...(Interruptions)... मिश्रा जी, कृपया आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: आप इस बात को क्यों नहीं मान रहे हैं कि जिस निर्णय की बात कर रहे हैं, वे सारे निर्णय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. ...(Interruptions)... मिश्रा जी, कृपया आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, इतनी बुरी तरह से हारे ...(व्यवधान)...., हार इतनी भयावह है, फिर भी ...(व्यवधान)... यह क्या मज़ाक है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misraji, listen to him. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you clarifications. Now, listen to him. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: आप इस बात का जिक्र नहीं कर रहे हैं कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने इन निर्णयों को नहीं माना और उन्होंने कहा कि जब तक इवीएम में पेपर ट्रेल नहीं होगा, तब तक प्री एण्ड फेयर इलेक्शन नहीं होगा। ...(व्यवधान)... इस बात को इनको बताना चाहिए।....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misraji, please listen. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: इनको यह बताना चाहिए कि हाई कोर्ट के जो निर्णय हैं, वे overshadow हो गए हैं by the Supreme Court's ruling of 2013.

श्री उपसभापति: मिश्रा जी, कृपया आप जरा सुनिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: वहां पर भी यही argument रखे गए थे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया थोड़ा सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... थोड़ा सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सुनने के बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि ...(व्यवधान)... They are indispensable for free and fair elections ...(व्यवधान)... इनको यह बात कहनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन उन्होंने यह बात नहीं कही। ...(व्यवधान)... उन्होंने कहा कि उच्च न्यायालय ने यह बात कही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. कृपया आप बैठिए। I will allow you; sit down. ...(Interruptions).. I will allow all of you; sit down. ...(Interruptions)... मिश्रा जी, कृपया आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... I will call you. Misraji, I will allow you. Now, sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: ये उच्च न्यायालय की बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... ये उच्च न्यायालय के जितने निर्णयों की बात कर रहे हैं,

[श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा]

उन सबको सुप्रीम कोर्ट में कंसिडर किया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कंसिडर करने के बाद उन्होंने कहा कि यह indispensable है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, listen. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will allow you clarifications. Now, you sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... मिश्रा जी, कृपया आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Misraji, please. ठीक है, आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Listen to me also. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Misraji, please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is not the way. ...**(Interruptions)**... The hon. Minister is replying. He has not completed his reply. So, when he is replying, unless the Minister yields, nobody should interfere.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, ये बड़े अनुभवी आदमी हैं, मैं इनको जानता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But, let me tell you, after the Minister's reply, I will allow clarifications. Therefore, let him complete the reply. Let us have a patient hearing. I too want to listen to the reply.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, मैं बहुत पीड़ा के साथ कह रहा हूँ कि मुझे patient hearing नहीं मिल रही है। इतनी बड़ी हार हुई है, ये 19 पर आ गए, वे 7 पर आ गए, उसके बाद भी रिप्लाय नहीं देने दे रहे हैं। यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: अब आप बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हार गए या जीत गए, लेकिन हमारे लिए तो Members equal हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर...**(व्यवधान)**... यह मशीन capturing की जीत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर हिम्मत है, तो फिर से लड़ लीजिए और देख लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आप लोग बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, मैं एक बात स्पष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि चुनाव आयोग उत्तर प्रदेश में कई बार गया। I have a written communication. इन लोगों ने एक बार भी ईवीएम के बारे में आपत्ति नहीं की। चुनाव आयोग ने उत्तर प्रदेश में बार-बार ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग्स की। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह ठीक है कि आपको आलोचना करने का पूरा अधिकार है, लेकिन आप जितनी आलोचना सदन में कर रहे हैं, उतना अगर आप जनता को विश्वास में लाने की कोशिश करते... फिर आपकी इतनी बड़ी हार नहीं होती क्योंकि जनता बदलाव चाहती है। यही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: यदि ठीक ढंग से चुनाव होते तो हम 300 के पार होते और आप 19 पर होते। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You address the Chair and reply. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: यह सदन में क्या हो रहा है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या सतीश जी को हार का इतना अफसोस है कि हमें बोलने की नहीं दे रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये बड़े वरिष्ठ सदस्य

हैं, मैं इनका सम्मान करता हूँ लेकिन क्या इन्हें हार का इतना दुख है कि हमें बोलने भी नहीं दे रहे हैं? यह ठीक नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You address the Chair only. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: जैसा मैंने बताया, on the issue of paid news, एक बात यहां State funding की आई। State funding के मामले में हमने Law Commission को पूरे विस्तार से चर्चा करने के लिए कहा था। Law Commission ने पूरे world के pattern को भी देखा और उनकी रिपोर्ट हमारे पास है। Law Commission ने कहा कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की आज के समय जो situation है, उसे देखते हुए, अभी State funding का प्रावधान नहीं होना चाहिए। इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। आप भी चर्चा करिए। State funding में बहुत सी छोटी पार्टिज़ भी आती हैं। उन्हें भी अधिकार होता है। मैं आपसे एक बात कहता हूँ, आप कह देंगे कि वोट का percentage आएगा। ऐसा कई बार हुआ है कि जो पार्टियां पहली बार बनी हैं, वे सत्ता में आती हैं, छोटे States में आती हैं, बड़े states में आती हैं। क्या आप उन्हें funds नहीं देंगे? इसलिए India में जो democracy है, यहां जो diversity है, इन सबका ध्यान रखा गया है, यही मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ।

अब बात यहां आई, Paper trail की बात आप कर रहे हैं। इस पर Supreme Court ने क्या कहा — “Paper trail must be established in a phased manner.” चुनाव आयोग इस पर पूरा विचार कर रहा है। इस देश में 85 करोड़ वोटर्स हैं और 16 लाख बूथ हैं। एक बात आप जान लीजिए कि जब इसकी चर्चा चली थी, तो चुनाव आयोग ने साफ-साफ कहा कि इसे हम किसी भी Private body से नहीं बनवाएंगे। जो दो PSUs हैं, Bharat Electronics Ltd. and Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., इनमें से एक Defence Ministry के अंदर है, ये दोनों ही इसे करेंगी। बहुत विचार के बाद इन दो की बात आई। इसमें logistical issues बहुत हैं। ये लोग कह रहे हैं कि सब जगह लागू कर दीजिए। इसमें logistical issues क्या-क्या हैं — अभी आप EVMs को booths पर लेकर जाते हैं, वहां ले जाकर उसे store करते हैं। वह काम वहां के कलेक्टर की storage में होता है। इसकी पूरी storage facility बनानी पड़ेगी। इसका box बड़ा होता है। दूसरे, इसकी maintenance का सवाल है। तीसरे, इसकी movement logistic का सवाल है। इसके electronics and security का सवाल है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... money part is certainly, ₹ 17,000 per EVM का खर्च होता है, जबकि इस पर 22,500 से 23,000 खर्च प्रत्येक पर आएगा। But the larger issue is कि क्यों Supreme Court ने phased manner में कहा था, because these factors are to be considered. Funding was just one part of it. एक बार होने पर उसकी security and safety बहुत जरूरी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर चुनाव आयोग बार-बार दो PSUs की बात कहता है कि ये दो PSUs ही बनाएंगी, हम और किसी की गारंटी नहीं दे सकते, अभी लगभग 35,000 उनका नम्बर है, लगभग 30,000 और आने की उम्मीद है। जैसे-जैसे आती जाएंगी, हम उनका उपयोग करते जाएंगे। यह चुनाव आयोग को तय करना है कि क्यों phased manner में करना है। ये और क्या चाहते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After he finishes, I will call you for clarification. ...**(Interruptions)**... He is not yielding. ...**(Interruptions)**... If he is not yielding, you cannot ...**(Interruptions)**... He has not yielded. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: आप पहले मेरी पूरी बात सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: जब 2014 में ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: पहले इन्होंने funds ही नहीं दिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: ऐसा नहीं है, मिश्रा जी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: Phased manner में तो यह हो ही नहीं सकता। ...(व्यवधान)...

जब ये पैसे ही release नहीं करेंगे तो phased manner में भी कैसे होगा? जब Government पैसे ही नहीं देगी तो बनेंगी कैसे? ...(व्यवधान)...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): Phased manner میں تو یہ ہوبی نہیں
 سکتا۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ جب یہ پیسے ہی ریلیز نہیں کریں گے تو Phased manner
 میں بھی کیسے ہوگا؟ جب گورنمنٹ پیسے ہی نہیں دیگی تو بنیگی کیسے؟
 ۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can we run the House this way?
 ...(Interruptions)... He is not yielding. I cannot intervene. ...(Interruptions)... He has
 to yield. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: ये यह बता दें कि इन्होंने पिछले तीन सालों से 3 हजार करोड़
 रुपये क्यों नहीं रिलीज़ किए? ...(व्यवधान)...

जब ये पैसे ही नहीं देंगे, तो कैसे बनेंगी?
 ...(व्यवधान)...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): یہ یہ بتادیں کہ انہوں نے پچھلے تین
 سالوں سے تین ہزار کروڑ روپے کیں ریلیز کیئے؟۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ جب یہ
 پیسے ہی نہیں دیں گے، تو کیسے بنیں گی؟۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister has to yield. ...(Interruptions)... He
 is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I am not yielding, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He will not yield to truth. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: You lost because you did not accept the
 truth. ...(Interruptions)... Now, leave it. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: आनन्द शर्मा जी, बैठिए। He is not yielding.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, ये पैसे नहीं दे रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सीईसी इनको रोज चिट्ठी लिखता है और आप पैसा नहीं दे रहे हैं! ...(व्यवधान)... आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मिश्रा जी, बैठिए। He is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)... Let the Minister complete his answer. ...(Interruptions)... Allow him to complete the answer. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, सीईसी ने पीएम को चिट्ठी लिखी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not the way. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I should be allowed to speak. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We had a six-hour long discussion. During that discussion, many Members criticized the Government like anything.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: और ये हमें जवाब नहीं देने दे रहे हैं, सर। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Members should also hear. ...(Interruptions)... आपको सुनना है। आपने जो बात कही ...(व्यवधान)... सुनिए, आपने जो बात कही, वह उन्होंने पूरी सुन ली। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर, जजमेंट में कहा गया है कि free and fair इलेक्शन के लिए ये-ये चीजें होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आपने "इंडियन एक्सप्रेस" पढ़ा है, पहले वाला नहीं पढ़ा, जिसमें यह छपा था कि आप पैसा नहीं दे रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After he completes his speech, I will allow you. Then you can raise it. ...(Interruptions)... इनकी स्पीच खत्म होने के बाद मैं आपको अवसर दूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं आपको पूछने के लिए अवसर दूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, सुप्रीम कोर्ट की जिस जजमेंट की चर्चा माननीय सतीश जी कर रहे हैं, मैं उसी को पढ़ रहा हूँ। पैराग्राफ 30 ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: आप 29 से पढ़िए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: एक मिनट। अब मैं कैसे पढ़ूँगा, यह मैं तय करूँगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... मिश्रा जी, यह ठीक नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर, 30वां पैराग्राफ तो 29 के बाद ही आएगा!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What he says may not be palatable to you, but you have to listen to that. ...(Interruptions)... How can you expect that what he says should be pleasant to your ears? You have to listen to that. That is Parliamentary democracy. ...(Interruptions)... पहले आप इनको सुनिए, उसके बाद मैं आपको अवसर दूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, he is the Law Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... He is the controlling Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, इन्होंने कल हमारी जीत को 'rigged' कह दिया, हमने उसको भी सुना है। इन्होंने हमारी जीत को 'rigged' कहा, हमने सुना, अब आप भी सुनिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am not asking him; I am asking you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But he has to yield when he is speaking. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I have a question to the Chair. We need to be enlightened. ...(*Interruptions*)... When we count, does 29 come before 30, or, does 30 come before 29? Please tell us. That is the simple question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Then, Sir, I should start from paragraph 1. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, does 29 come first, or, does 30 come first? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would request the hon. Members, whatever it may be, you please listen to the hon. Minister. After that, I will allow you to seek clarifications. ...(*Interruptions*)... Unless you listen to him, how can it be done? ...(*Interruptions*)... The Minister has a right to reply. You had a six-hour marathon discussion and the Minister has a right to reply. You have to concede that. That is what I am saying. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Misra yesterday read paragraph 29, "It is indispensable for free and fair election." Did I ever say that? But what is important is the final direction. It says, "In the light of the above discussion and taking notice of the pragmatic and reasonable approach of the ECI and considering the fact that in General Elections all over India, the ECI has to handle one million-plus polling booths, we permit the ECI to introduce the same in gradual stages or geographical-wise in the ensuing elections." ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र शर्मा: यह 2014 के पहले का इलेक्शन है, आप यह बताइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)..

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: "The area or actual booth are to be decided by the ECI and the ECI is free to implement the same in a phased manner. We appreciate the effort and good gesture of the ECI." बाद में कहा कि आप पैसे दीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: ईसीआई ने 10 बार चिट्ठी क्यों लिखी? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: पैरा 31 तो पढ़ दीजिए।(व्यवधान)...

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

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Para 31 says, "For implementation of such a system (VVPAT) in a phased manner, the Government of India is directed to provide required financial assistance..." ...(Interruptions).... It is all right. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: It says, "The Government is directed..." ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: We are not in a court, Sir. ...(Interruptions).... I am sorry; we are not in a court. ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, for three years, why did you not... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Renukaji, let him complete. ...(Interruptions).... See, if you heckle like this, how can he reply? ...(Interruptions).... Don't heckle like this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misraji, please. ...(Interruptions).... बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, can I speak now? ...(Interruptions).... Sir, can I speak now? ...(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misraji, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: My voice is being gagged; I am sorry to say that. यह कमाल है, पहली बार हो रहा है कि मुझे बोलने नहीं दिया जा रहा है, वह भी वरिष्ठ सांसद सतीश मिश्रा जी के द्वारा। कमाल की बात हो रही है, मैं उनके मन लायक तो बात नहीं बोल सकता। उन्होंने कहा कि आपने इलेक्शन को rig कराकर डेमोक्रेसी की हत्या की। हमने कुछ कहा क्या? हमने सुना। अब जब मैं जवाब दे रहा हूँ तो वह उनके मन लायक नहीं है तो परेशानी है। यह तो ठीक नहीं है, सर। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: सर, यू.पी. में 7 फेज़ में चुनाव कराया। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Silence, please. ...(Interruptions).... Renukaji, please sit down. ...(Interruptions).... रेणुका जी, बैठिए।

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: उसका क्लेरिफिकेशन तो दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: No. No. बैठिए रेणुका जी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister has the right to reply. ...(Interruptions)... If you heckle like this, how can he reply? ...(Interruptions)... I told you that after his reply, I will allow you to speak. ...(Interruptions)... Please continue, Mr. Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, मैं यह बता रहा था कि ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only what the Minister says will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing else will go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सात फेज़, छः फेज़ यह चुनाव आयोग तय करता है। अगर इनको उसमें आपत्ति है तो बतलाते चुनाव आयोग को, अपनी आपत्ति करते। उस समय तो नहीं कहा उन्होंने। अब हारने के बाद यह कहा जा रहा है, इसके बारे में क्या कहें।

सर, मैं बतला रहा था कि अभी लगभग 50,000 हुआ है, यह जो paper trail machine है, इसको phased manner में कर रहे हैं और इसके लिए फंड की हम दिक्कत नहीं होने देंगे, लेकिन इसका पूरा phased manner कैसे होगा, कितना होगा यह इलेक्शन कमीशन को तय करना है, एक बात। दूसरी बात, इसके जो logistical issues हैं, storage के, security के, safety के, production के, अब यह मुझे बताएं कि PSU ही करना है। हमने इस बात को कहा था ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only what the Minister says will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing else will go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, यह बात कही गई थी कि PSUs के बाद में भी लिया जाए, उन्होंने IIT Bangalore को और एक दूसरे को कहा कि यह sensitive है, इसमें security assurance जरूरी है, तो हम प्राइवेट सैक्टर को involve नहीं करेंगे। यह दोनों PSUs ने कहा। तो सर, production की लॉजिस्टिक कैपेसिटी, storage की, security की, यह सब करते हुए चुनाव आयोग phased manner में करेगा, हमारा सहयोग उसको होगा, यह हम बताना चाहते हैं, लेकिन एक बात अंत में हम जरूर कहेंगे कि EVM एक time-tested machine है, उससे यह भी जीते हैं, हम भी जीते हैं। अगर हमारी इतनी बड़ी ऐतिहासिक जीत हुई है मोदी जी की अगुवाई में, तो उनकी हार के कारण जनादेश का सम्मान करना सीखें, यह बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, माननीय लॉ मिनिस्टर ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट को क्वोट किया, लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट की जजमेंट अक्टूबर, 2013 की है और ensuing elections, phased manner, 2014 के अगले इलेक्शन के लिए बताया है। यही कारण है कि वह इलेक्शन हुआ और इलेक्शन कमीशन ने मंत्रालय को लैटर्स लिखने शुरू कर दिए और आखिर का लैटर चीफ इलेक्शन कमिशनर की तरफ से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री को गया और वह 12वां Reminder था, Reminder S.O.S. था, तो आपने 2014 के इलेक्शन से लेकर आज तक तीन साल हुए, पैसा

بند کر دیا۔ Phased manner پورے इलेक्शन के लिए मशीन कहाँ से आए और आपका उत्तर कि हम phased manner में करें ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†**قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد):** مانیئے ڈپٹی چئیرمین سر، مانیئے لا منسٹر نے سپریم کورٹ کو کوٹ کیا، لیکن سپریم کورٹ کی ججمنٹ اکتوبر 2013 کی ہے اور ensuing الیکشن، فیز میئر 2014 کے اگلے الیکشن کے لیے بتایا ہے۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ وہ الیکشن ہوا اور الیکشن کمیشن نے منترالیہ کو لیٹرس لکھنے شروع کر دیئے اور آخر کا لیٹر چیف الیکشن کمیشنر کی طرف سے مانیئے پردھان منتری کو گیا اور وہ بارہواں ریمانیئر تھا، ریماننڈر ایس او ایس تھا۔ تو آپ نے 2014 کے الیکشن سے لیکر آج تک تین سال ہونے پیسہ بند کر دیا۔ فیز میئر ، پورے الیکشن کے لیے مشین کہاں سے آئے اور آپ کا جواب کہ ہم فیز میئر میں کریں گے

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: What is the clarification, Sir? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: आप सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर आप मशीनों की security नहीं कर सकते हैं तो आप भारत की security क्या करेंगे, आप देश की क्या security करेंगे? अगर आप मशीनों की security करने में असफल हुए हैं तो आप भारत देश को कैसे बचाएंगे? आप पर कैसे विश्वास किया जा सकता है? यह जवाब तो इतना गलत जवाब है कि मशीन की security कौन करेगा। मशीन की security करने के लिए..**(व्यवधान)**..

†**جناب غلام نبی آزاد:** اپ سنیئے ---**(مداخلت)**--- اگر اپ مشینوں کی سیکورٹی نہیں کرسکتے ہیں تو اپ بھارت کی سیکورٹی کیا کریں گے، اپ دیش کی کیا سیکورٹی کریں گے؟ اگر اپ مشینوں کی سیکورٹی کرنے میں ناکام ہوئے ہیں تو آپ بھارت دیش کو کیسے بچائیں گے؟ آپ پر کیسے وشواس کیا جاسکتا ہے؟ یہ جواب تو اتنا غلط جواب ہے کہ مشین کی سیکورٹی کون کریگا۔ مشین کی سیکورٹی کرنے کے لیے

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: यह मैंने कभी नहीं कहा। वे गलत बोल रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: अब मशीन की security करने के लिए पैसे नहीं दिए जाएंगे। इसलिए जो बिल्ली है, वह बैग से बाहर आ गयी है। ये नहीं करना चाहते हैं, ये चोरी पर भरोसा रखकर विधान सभाओं और पार्लियामेंट के इलेक्शन जीतना चाहते हैं।

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: اب مشین کی سیکورٹی کرنے کے لیے پیسے نہیں دیے جائیں گے۔ اس لیے جو بل ی ہے، وہ بیگ سے باہر اگئی ہے۔ یہ نہیں کرنا چاہتے ہیں، یہ چوری پر بھروسہ رکھ کر ودھان سپھاؤں اور پارلیمنٹ کے الیکشن جیتنا چاہتے ہیں۔

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): ओडिशा में क्या हुआ? ... (व्यवधान)... वहां पर क्या हुआ? ... (व्यवधान)... क्या हुआ ओडिशा के अंदर? ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You ask your question.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर, पहले तो मैं माननीय लॉ मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर मैंने कुछ कहा है तो व्यक्तिगत तौर पर मैं आपके बारे में कुछ नहीं कह रहा हूँ, इसलिए आप उसको अन्यथा मत लीजिए। मैं आपका बहुत सम्मान करता हूँ, हर तरीके से करता हूँ, लेकिन जो बात है, उसको गुस्से में मत लीजिएगा, नाराज़गी में मत लीजिएगा, लेकिन मैं अपनी बात जरूर रखूंगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने अभी जो तर्क दिए हैं, जितने भी तर्क दिए हैं, आपने कहा कि ये चार हाई कोर्ट्स के जजमेंट हुए। वे सारे इलेक्शन petitions पर जो जजमेंट्स थे, ये जजमेंट्स आपने बराबर रखे — सुप्रीम कोर्ट में नहीं, आप पहले हाई कोर्ट में गए थे। हाई कोर्ट ने जब सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी जी की petition खारिज कर दी थी कि यह इलेक्शन कमीशन जाने, उन्होंने उसमें ये बातें quote करने के बाद petition खारिज कर दी थी। उसके बाद वह matter सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गया। सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी साहब सुप्रीम कोर्ट अपील में गए और अपील में ये सारी बातें इलेक्शन कमीशन की तरफ से वहां कही गयीं — हाई कोर्ट का, security का, सील का, उसमें हर तरह से बिल्कुल secured है। उसके बाद, पूरे दो साल की discussions के बाद, केस की monitoring बराबर regular basis पर होती रही, directions होते रहे, directions after directions. जो final judgment हुआ, उसमें यह कहा गया, जो petitioner थे, उन्होंने कहा कि 2014 के जो General Elections हो रहे हैं, इसमें rigging हो जाएगी और इसको VVPAT machine के बगैर नहीं होना चाहिए। Election Commission ने कहा कि हमारे पास अभी इतना पैसा नहीं है, हमें पैसा चाहिए, गवर्नमेंट पैसा देगी तो हम मशीनें खरीद सकते हैं, इसलिए हम इसे phased manner में कर सकते हैं। उन्होंने इसके बावजूद, सारी चर्चा जो उन्होंने अभी की है, उसको discuss करने के बाद, अपने पैरा 29 — जो उन्होंने कहा है कि हमने कल पढ़ दिया था, ठीक है, हमने पढ़ दिया था — उसमें कहा कि for having free and fair elections, it is undisputable that you have to use it. It is indispensable, 'indispensable' word यूज़ किया गया है — तभी free and fair election हो सकता है, तभी वोटर का confidence अपने वोट डालने पर हो सकता है। आप बार-बार कह रहे हैं कि मैंने बड़ा अच्छा काम कर दिया, इसलिए वहां ऐसा हुआ, आज पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता अपने आपको ठगा महसूस कर रही है। जिसने वोट डाला है, उसको लग रहा है कि हमारा वोट कहां गया — डाला कहां था और गया कहां है, लेकिन ... (व्यवधान)... यह माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने कहा है। उन्होंने कहा है कि अगर

ऐसा नहीं होगा, तो वोटर अपने को ठगा महसूस करेगा और आज यही हो रहा है। आप कह रहे हैं कि phased manner में मैं पैसा दे रहा हूँ! आपने Indian Express में से पढ़ दिया, जो write-up किसी individual का है, लेकिन आपने उसका जिक्र नहीं किया, जो 12 चिट्ठियाँ लिखी गयीं। आपने पैसा नहीं दिया। आज भी माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की मौजूदगी में ...(व्यवधान)... सर, एक मिनट। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की मौजूदगी में मैंने कहा था, लेकिन उसका जवाब न फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने दिया, न लॉ मिनिस्टर ने दिया कि इन्होंने पैसा क्यों नहीं दिया। ये कहते हैं कि 30,000 मशीनें बन गयी हैं। अगर तीस हजार मशीनें बनी हैं, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मेघराज जैन: उन्होंने कई बार कहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: साढ़े तीन साल में ...(व्यवधान)... सर, इस तरह से नहीं हो सकता है। ...(व्यवधान)... साढ़े तीन साल में ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मेघराज जैन: हार गए हैं तो हार को स्वीकार करो। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, what is the question? ...(व्यवधान)... शुरु की है क्या? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: साढ़े तीन साल में अगर 30,000 मशीनें बनी हैं, 16 लाख मशीनें 160 साल में बनेंगी। Hundred-and-sixty years are required in this phased manner! ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your questions. ...(Interruptions)... What is your question?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: If 10,000 machines are made every year, we need 160 years to get the total 16 lakh machines. इनकी जो मशीन है, उसकी लाइफ दस साल की है। जो EVMs चल रही हैं, उनकी लाइफ खत्म हो चुकी है, आप उन्हीं को यूज कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि आप नयी मशीनें नहीं ला रहे हैं। इनके phased manner के हिसाब से 160 साल का इंतज़ार भारतवर्ष के लोगों को करना पड़ेगा, VVPAT की machines के लिए। इसलिए ये तथ्य इन्हें सामने लाने चाहिए थे, लेकिन ये नहीं लेकर आए। इन तथ्यों को छुपाया गया है और इस तरह से अगर चुनाव होता है ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: अगर बगैर VVPAT के इस तरह से चुनाव होता है... वह बिल्कुल फर्जी चुनाव होगा। इसलिए ballot papers का उपयोग कर के दोबारा चुनाव होना चाहिए।

श्री मेघराज जैन: अगर हार गए हो, तो हार स्वीकार करनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, आपके माध्यम से मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि कल मैंने अपने भाषण में एक महत्वपूर्ण बात कही थी, जिस का जवाब माननीय मंत्री जी ने नहीं दिया है कि आज मीडिया के जो हालात हैं और उस में paid news से लेकर हर तरह की बात है, उस

[श्री शरद यादव]

5.00 P.M.

के संबंध में मैंने सरकार से पूछा था। सर, लोकतंत्र में हम सब लोग जानते हैं कि लोकतंत्र की बोली को जनता तक ले जाने का काम मीडिया का है, लेकिन मीडिया आज बहुत गंभीर हालत में है। सर, मजीठिया कमीशन की इन के वेजेज के बारे में recommendations बहुत सालों से है और पत्रकार, जोकि मीडिया की असली आत्मा है, वह एकदम नौकर हो गया है। उसे slave बना दिया गया है। उसकी कोई आवाज नहीं है। इस देश का मालिक मीडिया का मालिक हो गया है। वह मालिक हो गया है, उसकी बोली का, अखबार का, कौन खबर छपे और सब बातों का। ई.वी.एम. के बारे में मेरे साथी बोल चुके हैं, मैं उन बातों को नहीं दोहराना चाहता। मैंने कानून मंत्री से पूछा था कि इस के मामले में क्या वे All-Party Meeting बुलाएंगे? आप उस में मीडिया के लोगों को भी बुला लीजिए। आप जानते हैं कि हिंदुस्तान में लोगों की बोली, मीडिया के जरिए है। यह आजादी को छीन लेगी, क्या इसके लिए कानून बनाने के बारे में आप पहल करेंगे? मैं अकेले paid news की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मजीठिया कमीशन की वेजेज के बारे में जो सिफारिशें हैं, वे आज तक लागू नहीं हुई हैं। लॉ मिनिस्टर साहब, आप को मालूम है कि पूरे देश में अखबारों के मालिक इन लोगों को पेर रहे हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि उस में आर्थिक दिक्कत है। दूसरे, मैंने कहा था कि अगर कोई अखबार चला रहा है, मीडिया को चला रहा है, तो वह एक ही धंधा करे, दूसरा धंधा न करे, क्या आप इस बात पर गौर करेंगे?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Praful Patel, put your question only.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Maharashtra): Question only, Sir. Yesterday, I mentioned that there are about 55,000 VVPAT new machines available with the Election Commission. What the Law Minister has said is that there are not enough machines yet. Whatever that may be, the coming elections in Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh are round the corner. These are just two elections. Can't we, sitting here, collectively decide and advise the Election Commission to please use all the VVPAT machines available with them right now? They would be enough to cover the States of Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh. At least, let us make a beginning. I am making an honest suggestion. I am not trying to be critical. Whatever you have just said to reaffirm the faith we have in our election process, can't we collectively ask the House at least to make a beginning?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a good suggestion.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, if you go by the booth list, 55,000 machines are enough to cover the polling booths in Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Javed Ali Khan, put questions only.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, please moot it with the Election Commission. We, as the House, and you, as the Government, can moot it with the Election Commission. One minute, Sir. I am making a good suggestion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is already clear. ...(Interruptions)... It is very clear. ...(Interruptions)... It is understood. ...(Interruptions)... There is no problem. ...(Interruptions)... You presented it very clearly. ...(Interruptions).. It is understood. ...(Interruptions)... It is very clear.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर, ये भुक्तभोगी हैं।

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल: सर, हम सब भुक्तभोगी हैं। अब यह बोलने से कोई फायदा नहीं है, मगर this is my limited point. With both the sides having different views, and I associate myself with them, the limited point is that we have to reaffirm the faith in the election process and that is the most important thing. How can that be done? At least, make a beginning somewhere. Otherwise, this will never end. Let us make a beginning in these two States and this can happen with the Government coming forward and mooted it to the Election Commission. ...(Interruptions)... वही कह रहा हूँ। साहब, जितनी मशीनें available हैं, they are enough for these two States.

श्री उपसभापति: श्री जावेद अली खान? सिर्फ प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, प्रश्न ही पूछूंगा। हालांकि मैंने नाम सब से पहले दिया था और आप की कृपा हुई, इस के लिए धन्यवाद। मैं मंत्री जी से सिर्फ इतना जानना चाहता हूँ कि चुनाव आयोग इसी विषय पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में दो contempt का सामना कर रहा है। उस के खिलाफ contempt proceedings सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चल रही हैं। आपने पैसा नहीं दिया। VVPAT लगवाने के लिए 3100 करोड़ रुपए जो चुनाव आयोग की जरूरत है, आप उसकी पहली किश्त, दूसरी किश्त कब तक जारी कर रहे हैं और आप चुनाव आयोग को इस काम में आगे बढ़ने के लिए कब तक पैसा दे रहे हैं?

†جناب جاوید علی خان (اتر پردیش): سر، سوال ہی پوچھوں گا۔ حالانکہ میں نے نام سب سے پہلے دیا تھا اور آپ کی کرپہ ہوئی، اس کے لئے دھنیواد۔ میں منتری جی سے صرف اتنا جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ چناؤ آیوگ اسی وشئے پر سپریم کورٹ میں دو contempt proceedings کا سامنا کر رہا ہے۔ اس کے خلاف contempt proceedings سپریم کورٹ میں چل رہی ہے۔ آپ نے پیسہ نہیں دیا۔ VVPAT لگوانے کے لئے کروڑ روپے جو چناؤ آیوگ کی ضرورت ہے، آپ اس کی پہلی قسط، دوسری 3100 قسط کب تک جاری کر رہے ہیں اور آپ چناؤ آیوگ کو اس کام میں آگے بڑھنے کے لئے کب تک پیسہ دے رہے ہیں؟

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, as a part of the electoral reforms, the issue of simultaneous elections is being put forth for discussion. Sir, I would

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

like to know from the hon. Minister as to how it is possible. One part is that it is unconstitutional. Second is, as long as Article 356 is in the Constitution, no State can run its Government for five years. Even in respect of Lok Sabha, the elections to 11th, 12th and 13th Lok Sabha were conducted in 1996, 1998 and 1999, that is, within three years, which ought to have been conducted in 15 years. So, if a party does not get a majority in the Lok Sabha, even the Lok Sabha can be dissolved. So also, the State Governments can always be dissolved with the help of Article 356. In this situation, how can simultaneous elections be possible in this country?

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have three questions. While agreeing with every one, I think there is a need to re-establish the faith in EVMs. How we can do that, the Government will have to consider. Firstly, will the Government consider changing the electoral system towards proportional representation system? From the existing system, we should move to proportional representation system. Will the Government consider that? That is number one. Secondly, you referred to Indrajit Gupta Committee on State funding and you also referred to the Law Commission, which commented upon the Indrajit Gupta Committee Report. Indrajit Gupta Committee Report was given in 1998.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I referred to Dinesh Goswami Committee.

SHRI D. RAJA: Okay. The Law Commission of India in the year 1999 concurred with the Indrajit Committee and stated – I quote – “It is desirable that total State funding be introduced but on the condition that political parties are barred from raising funds from any other source.” So, what is the Government thinking on this issue? Thirdly, when we talk of elections, there are NRIs living in Gulf countries and several other countries. What are the steps you are taking to facilitate them to exercise their right to vote at the time of elections? It is followed by another question regarding migrant labourers. Almost 30 per cent, about 25 crore of our population, are migrant labourers. How can they vote at the time of elections? When you talk of electoral reforms, you will have to consider all these things. Whether you will set up a mechanism to continue the discussion on electoral reforms and come to some concrete conclusions.

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनाव में VVPAT की कितनी मशीनें लगाईं?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I will take all the questions on the paper trail together and what I have been asked and beyond that, let me quickly reply to that. Mr. Tiruchi Siva asked the question about simultaneous elections. You know

it very well that the idea came from a Report of the Standing Committee which said that because of frequency of elections, development also gets impacted. We had elections just now in UP, Punjab, Goa, Uttarakhand and Manipur. Now, we will have in Himachal Pradesh; then, we will have in Gujarat. Next year, we will have in Madhya Pradesh, then in Chhattisgarh and then in Rajasthan. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, it is an idea which has relevance. But what is important is, surely, it will lead to a need for changing the Constitution and a consensus on the polity of the country. Sir, in that connection, they have also flagged it. This is only an idea for a debate because let there be some kind of stability for a particular period, and frequency of elections has also its own problems. Therefore, I am not saying that we do something unconstitutional. I totally agree with you. Some amendment of the Constitution will be required to be done.

Now, Sir, second part, as far as five, six, seven questions of Mr. Raja are concerned ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only three questions. Do not increase it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Okay. Sir, on proportional representation, there has been a debate for a long time. There are plus points, there are minus points also. But all the political forces in the country today have been in power either at the Centre earlier or now in the States. Therefore, proportional representation has also its own serious weaknesses because it may not reflect the true mandate of the State or the country. So, presently, we have no idea at all to push for it. Now, you spoke of State funding. I think, in my reply, I have given a very comprehensive reply on that, that State funding also has problems. One problem is something I completely appreciate. State funding is normally based upon the premise that funding is given upon the percentage of the votes you get, in the manner in which you are registered in Election Commission. Now, we have cases in India of one leader forming a party six months ago and coming to power. Now, they will not be entitled to any State funding at all. Therefore, the diversity of Indian democracy is to be respected. This is what the view is and there is a great substance in that view. On the migrant labourer and the NRI part of it, we have already improved the law. As far as our personnel from the Armed Services posted on the field are concerned, who live in the heights, electronic delivery of votes are then sent by post. But as far migrant labour is concerned and the NRI is concerned, you need infrastructure all over the world to cover all the NRIs. You will give vote to our people in Dubai, how can you ignore in British Guiana or in Mauritius or in Latin America or in America or in Portugal? Indians are everywhere. Many of them are

[Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad]

NRIs still. Therefore, this is a larger issue. The Election Commission also felt that we need to have more infrastructure and more discussion. As far as migrant labour is concerned, that is also a very debatable question. It will have its impact and, Sir, with great respect I am making a comment in lighter vein. If migrant labour was allowed, Mr. Raja, my migrant labour from Bihar will have a very profound impact in election in many States. Therefore, this is also a ...*(Interruptions)*... Jayaji is also laughing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ravi Shankarji, in Kerala, they are more than 10 lakhs. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: But, yes, Sir, if anyone from Bihar or U.P. or Madhya Pradesh or Rajasthan becomes a voter there, he is entitled to vote. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, no. They should vote wherever their place of work is. ...*(Interruptions)*... I think you are getting it wrong. Domestic labour which moves from city to city or State to State, when elections are held in their State, they are registered in their home constituency. ...*(Interruptions)*... Will they also be allowed to vote wherever they are working? That is the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I am only telling you.....*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: First, because I have also worked on the ground on behalf of my party in various elections for the last more than 25 years, ...*(Interruptions)*... I know many voters who are also labourers, take leave to go and vote. Also, in Kerala! They come from Dubai to vote in Kerala. That is a very good development happening. But as far as migrant labourers are concerned, it is still a very complicated issue from machinery and management point of view.

Now, Sir, coming to the larger issue.....*(Interruptions)*... Jayaji, I will be happy if my *Biharis* keep on influencing elections in all the States. But that is a lighter comment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: That is why I said, people from Bihar and U.P., they leave their workplace, go back to their place and vote. You are right. I am endorsing it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Now, coming to entire clarifications, Sir. Let

me give one figure here. What I am saying is that the logistic of procurement is important, and, very respectfully, I must remind that it can be manufactured only in PSUs for safety and security – EPCL and BEL. They have only added two more. One ITI, Bangalore and one more. Now, in the year 2015, Prafulji, orders for 57,000 VVPAT was given. Till now, only 33,000 have been received. Now, kindly, Sir, in this light, logistics of procurement availability is equally important. If they are not safe and sound, तो फिर कहेंगे कि गड़बड़ वाली मशीन लगा दी, उसमें हमारा वोट नहीं निकलता है, हमारे सिंबल से मैच नहीं करता है। और क्यों कोर्ट ने फाइव फेस का कहा था? Therefore, it is completely safe and I don't buy this logic that EVM has not done a good job. It is doing a very good job. ...*(Interruptions)*.. But if there is a trail part of it, surely, in a phased manner, the Government will discuss and the Election Commission will take a call including for Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat. They are the best judge. The Government doesn't want to intervene, but if any assistance is required, the Government is available. I am grateful to all the hon. Members.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: पैसा मिलेगा या नहीं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

†جناب غلام نبی ازاد: پیسہ ملیگا یا نہیں؟ ---*(مداخلت)*---

Sir, we are not satisfied with the answer of the hon. Minister. So, we are walking out.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, हमारा जवाब नहीं दिया, हम सदन से बहिर्गमन कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, ... *(Interruptions)*...

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

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, चूंकि जनता ने खुद ही इनका वाक आउट कर दिया है, इसलिए ये वाक आउट कर रहे हैं। इसमें कोई आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है।*(व्यवधान)*... क्योंकि जब तर्कों का दिवालियापन हो जाता है, तो इसी तरह की स्थिति होती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जैसा कहते हैं, खिसियानी बिल्ली खंभा नोचे।*(व्यवधान)*.... सर, जनता का फैसला है और ईवीएम पर ठीकरा फोड़ा जा रहा है।*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Message from the Lok Sabha.

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA — Contd.**The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2017**

ADDITIONAL SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd March, 2017."

I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION — Contd.**Electoral Reforms**

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Can I say something?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, इतनी लंबी बहस हुई। उन्होंने सारे आरोप लगाए, हमने शांति से सुने। देखिए, हम कितने गंभीर हैं, हमारे यहां से केवल भूपेंद्र जी ने बोला। हमने उनके सारे आरोपों को सुना।...**(व्यवधान)** ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said that.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: और हमारे उत्तर को सुनने को वे तैयार नहीं हैं। वे बाहर भी हारे और हार की खीझ भी है। उनको थोड़ा सा अपना हृदय बड़ा करना चाहिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I already said that all the Ministers and Treasury Benches listened to all speeches, all the criticisms. Therefore, every Member is obliged to listen to you.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Absolutely. I am grateful for that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said that and I agree with that. But, then it is the duty of the Opposition to oppose also.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: वह उनका पूरा अधिकार है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In a Parliamentary democracy, these are all part of the game.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I respect that.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 23rd of March, 2017, has allotted time for Government Legislative Business, as follows:—

BUSINESS	TIME ALLOTTED
1. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:—	
(a) The Collection of Statistics (Amendment) Bill, 2017.	One Hour
(b) The Repealing and Amending Bill, 2017.	One Hour
(c) The Central Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017.	Eight Hours (To be discussed together)
(d) The Integrated Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017.	
(e) The Union Territory of Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017.	
(f) The Goods and Services Tax (Compensation for Loss of Revenue) Bill, 2017.	
(g) The Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2017.	Two Hours
2. Consideration and agreeing to the amendments made by Lok Sabha to the Mental Health Care Bill, 2016, as passed by Rajya Sabha, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.	Without discussion

GOVERNMENT BILLS — *Contd.*

(i) The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2017; and

(ii) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 2017

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the next item is, discussion on the working of the Ministry of Railways, the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2017 and the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 2017 to be discussed together. So, now, we will start. Mr. Minister, you move the Appropriation Bills and then we will start the discussion.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2014 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I also beg to move:

That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2016-17 for the purposes of Railways, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The questions were proposed.

DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Narendra Budania is not here. Now, Shri Ram Vichar Netam. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Javed Ali Khan. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I had requested you to take up both the items together for six hours. I had requested you and everybody agreed. ...(Interruptions)...

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) *in the Chair*]

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेल मंत्रालय के कामकाज पर चर्चा आरम्भ करने का अवसर मुझे मिला है, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। रेल से मेरा व्यक्तिगत सम्बन्ध सिर्फ इतना है कि बचपन में हम उससे सम्बन्धित गाने सुनते थे और जब मैंने होश सँभाला, तो अपने करीब के शहरों और जब राजनीति में आया, तो दूर-दराज के शहरों की यात्रा उसके माध्यम से करनी आरम्भ की और संसद सदस्य बनने के बाद मुझे यह सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ कि जब चाहे, तब, बिना किसी कठिनाई के जो ट्रेन उपलब्ध है, उसमें मैं चढ़ सकता हूँ। लेकिन अपने इस अनुभव के साथ, मैं ईमानदारी से अपनी बात कह रहा हूँ कि मैंने रेलवे को बहुत परखने का या जांचने का कभी प्रयास नहीं किया, क्योंकि रेलवे एक बहुत बड़ा विभाग है। मेरे ख्याल से भारत सरकार का सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में चलने वाला यह विभाग अपने आप में सबसे बड़ा विभाग होगा, जो 13.5 लाख लोगों को रोजगार देता हो और रोजाना सीधे तौर पर करोड़ों लोगों की सेवा करता हो। इसलिए इसके बहुत सारे आयाम होंगे, इसे देखने के बहुत

सारे angles होंगे। अगर इसके कमचारी इसको देखेंगे, तो वे अपने हिसाब से देखेंगे; इसमें यात्रा करने वाले देखेंगे, तो वे अपने हिसाब से देखेंगे; इसके ऊपर कहानी और कविताएँ लिखने वाले शायर और साहित्यकार देखेंगे, तो वे अपने हिसाब से देखेंगे; जब हमारे मंत्री जी देखेंगे, तो वे अपने हिसाब से देखेंगे और विपक्षी दल का होने के नाते अगर मैं इसे देखूँगा, तो मैं इसे अपनी नजर से देखूँगा, लेकिन मोटे तौर पर मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि यह कहने में मुझे कोई संकोच नहीं है कि आज भारत की जो रेल व्यवस्था है, उसने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। विपक्षी होने का मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम unnecessarily उसकी बुराई करें या उसमें मीनमेख निकालें। जब से हमारे माननीय सुरेश प्रभु जी रेल मंत्री बने हैं, तब से तो मैं कह सकता हूँ कि रेल के अन्दर और ज्यादा सुधार होने की गुंजाइश बढ़ गई है। यह मैं इनकी चापलूसी की नजर से नहीं कह रहा हूँ या मैं इनकी तारीफ करने की नीयत से नहीं कह रहा हूँ।

सर, जहां तक मैंने रेलवे को एक आम आदमी होने के नाते बहुत सरसरी तौर पर समझा है, मैं इसको चार भागों में देखता हूँ। इसका जो एक सबसे बड़ा और सबसे महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है, वह है इसकी यात्री सेवा का पहलू। ये कितने लोगों को सेवाएं देती है। ये जो सेवाएं दी जा रही हैं, वे सेवाएं पर्याप्त हैं, वे सेवाएं अच्छी हैं, उन सेवाओं की गुणवत्ता क्या है, उनका स्तर क्या है, ये चीजें मैं यात्री सेवा के खाने में रखता हूँ।

दूसरा, जब यह सरकारी संस्था है, तो निश्चित रूप से इसके कर्मचारियों का कल्याण भी एक प्रमुख मुद्दा होना चाहिए कि इसके कर्मचारियों की स्थिति क्या है और उनके लिए सरकार की तरफ से किस तरीके की कल्याणकारी योजनाएं चल रही हैं। रेल कर्मचारी इसको रेल परिवार भी कहते हैं, तो रेल मंत्रालय किस तरीके से अपने रेल परिवार की देखभाल कर रहा है, यह भी एक मुद्दा है।

तीसरा और सबसे महत्वपूर्ण पहलू, जो रेल के संबंध में मुझे नज़र आता है, वह है उसमें यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की सुरक्षा और रेल की खुद की संरक्षा, safety and protection जब हम रेल मंत्रालय के कामकाज पर चर्चा करते हैं तो यह एक बहुत बड़ा पहलू हमारे सामने है।

चौथा और आखिरी विषय, जो मैं इसमें जोड़ता हूँ, वह है रेल का विकास और रेल का रख-रखाव। इसके अलावा रेल से जुड़े हुए और भी बहुत सारे मुद्दे हैं। इस विषय पर बोलने से पहले मैंने रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी की गई वार्षिक रिपोर्ट को देखा, तो अगर हम इसके अंदर 25-30 बिन्दु या टॉपिक तैयार करें, तो हो सकते हैं, लेकिन एक आम आदमी के तरीके से और एक सरसरी नज़र से मैंने इन चार पहलुओं से रेलवे को देखने की कोशिश की है।

महोदय, जब हम यात्री सेवा की बात करते हैं, तो प्रभु जी, आप मेरी इस बात को मान लीजिए कि जितना किराया आज रेलवे वसूल कर रही है, उसके मुकाबले में यात्रियों की सुविधा का कोई सामंजस्य नहीं है। पिछले दिनों, जब से आपने हवाई जहाज़ की तर्ज पर देश की कुछ रेलगाड़ियों में किराये का निर्धारण शुरू कर दिया है, उसके बाद से समस्या बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई है। देखिए, रेल, रेल रहेगी और जहाज़, जहाज़ रहेगा। रेल जहाज़ नहीं हो सकती। Dynamic pricing करके, जो फॉर्मूला आपने निकाला है या पता नहीं कौन से अर्थशास्त्री ने निकाला है, वह हमारी समझ में आज तक नहीं आया। इस देश के अंदर मेरी तरह साधारण तरीके से सोचने

[श्री जावेद अली खान]

वाले बहुत लोग हैं, जो dynamic pricing को नहीं समझ पाते हैं। आप ही की एनुअल रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि पिछले वर्षों में इन बड़ी गाड़ियों में, जिनमें यह dynamic pricing का तरीका आपने लागू किया है, उनकी आमदनी कई करोड़ रुपये घट गई है।

महोदय, मैं तो सीधी-सीधी बात जानता हूँ कि अगर हमको दिल्ली से मुम्बई जाना है और राजधानी एक्सप्रेस से जाना है, तो मेरा किराया भी उतना ही होना चाहिए जितना मेरी बगल में बैठने वाले यात्री का किराया लगा है। यह सीधा-सादा फार्मूला लागू कीजिए और रेल को इस dynamic pricing से हटाइए और रेल के अंदर दी जाने वाली सुविधाओं पर गौर करिए। अकसर मैं ट्रेन से मुरादाबाद जाता हूँ। मुरादाबाद यहां से करीब है। मुरादाबाद जाते वक्त मैं यह देखता हूँ कि जो व्यक्ति ट्रेन में सफाई करने आता है, वह न तो रेलवे का पूर्णकालिक कर्मचारी होता है, न अर्धकालिक कर्मचारी होता है, न वह ठेके का कर्मचारी होता है, वह एक प्राइवेट आदमी होता है। पहले वह आएगा, ट्रेन में झाड़ू लगाएगा और दूसरे राउंड में भिखारियों की तरह हाथ फैलाता हुआ उस ट्रेन के अंदर से गुजरता है, कोई उसको पांच रुपये देता है और कोई दस रुपये देता है। ट्रेन हमारी सम्पत्ति है, राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति है। इसकी सफाई का मामला, रख-रखाव का मामला, इसको साफ-सुथरा रखने का मामला सड़क पर घूमने वाले या आवारा कह लीजिए अथवा unrecognized कह लीजिए, ऐसे लोगों के हवाले नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता है। इस वक्त तो 'स्वच्छता अभियान' चल रहा है। जब से आपकी सरकार आई है, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 'स्वच्छता अभियान' के नाम से एक बहुत बड़ा अभियान चलाया है। मैं आपसे दरखास्त करूंगा कि रेल गाड़ियों की स्वच्छता के लिए आप इसे भी उसी अभियान में जोड़ दीजिए और रेल को साफ रखने का यदि आप कोई विशेष प्रावधान कर सकते हैं, तो कर लीजिए।

दूसरी जो सबसे बड़ी समस्या यात्रियों को आती है, वह है ट्रेनों का समय पर न चलना। महोदय, रेलगाड़ियां समय पर नहीं आतीं और लोगों को घंटों-घंटों तक इंतजार करना पड़ता है। यह समस्या उस समय बढ़ जाती है, जब हमारे यहां शरद-काल, यानी सर्दियों का मौसम होता है। अभी पिछले हफ्ते ही मैंने एक अखबार में पढ़ा और फिर मैंने उसकी जानकारी भी हासिल करने की कोशिश की, तो मुझे पता लगा कि तीन महीने की सर्दियों में इस बार हमारे देश के अंदर 46 हजार रेलगाड़ियां अपने नियत समय से 15 मिनट से लेकर 24 घंटे से भी ज्यादा देर से पहुंचीं। हमारे देश में जितनी रेलगाड़ियां रोज चलती हैं, उनका 51 प्रतिशत हिस्सा इस बार देरी से चल रहा था।

महोदय, मंत्री जी ने सर्दियों से पहले कहा था कि हमने कोहरे को तोड़ने वाले और कोहरे को फाड़ने वाले यंत्र, जिन्हें fog devices कहते हैं, वे हासिल कर लिए हैं तथा हमने detonator हासिल कर लिए हैं। इसलिए इस बार कोहरे में रेलगाड़ियों के संचालन में कोई समस्या नहीं आएगी, लेकिन आपके सभी उपकरण विफल साबित हुए। रेलगाड़ियों के देरी से आने-जाने को आपका मंत्रालय चैक नहीं कर पाया और उसे आप नहीं रोक पाए।

महोदय, इसके साथ ही मैं एक बात और बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक ट्रेन हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के वाराणसी से आती है, जिसका नाम शिव गंगा है। वह भी लेट होती है, लेकिन उस ट्रेन में

जिस दिन हमारे माननीय रेल राज्य मंत्री जी वाराणसी से दिल्ली की यात्रा, सर्दियों के अंदर भी करते थे, तो वह ट्रेन बिलकुल सही समय पर चलती थी और बिलकुल लेट नहीं होती थी। यह बात मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि जो सिस्टम आपने उस ट्रेन में लगाया, वही सिस्टम आप बाकी ट्रेनों में भी लगा दीजिए, ताकि वह फॉग के अंदर भी लेट न हों।

महोदय, सर्दियों की बात तो फिर भी हम समझ सकते हैं, लेकिन बगैर सर्दियों के जो ट्रेनें लेट होती हैं, उनका क्या और जो ट्रेनें लेट नहीं होतीं, लेकिन उनके बारे में कभी विभाग की तरफ से और कभी आपकी तरफ से cancel करने का फरमान भी जारी कर दिया जाता है।

महोदय, इसी सदन के अंदर पिछले साल 3 अगस्त को मैंने Zero Hour में एक प्रश्न उठाया था। उस दिन मंत्री जी आप यहां तशरीफ नहीं रखते थे। मुरादाबाद मंडल के अंदर 21 पैसेंजर गाड़ियां, एक आदेश जारी कर के बंद कर दी गई थीं। वे सब पैसेंजर गाड़ियां वे थीं, जो छोटी जगहों से कस्बों तक और शहरों तक गरीब आदमियों को ले जाती हैं और जो वहां यात्रा करने का एकमात्र सस्ता साधन रेलवे के रूप में लोगों को उपलब्ध है। जब प्रश्न उठा और आप लोगों ने शायद संज्ञान जरूर लिया होगा, तब तीसरे दिन ही वे रेलगाड़ियां विभाग ने चला दीं। मैं उनका इसलिए जिक्र कर रहा हूँ कि उस वक्त फॉग नहीं था, उस वक्त कोहरा नहीं था और मौसम भी विपरीत नहीं था। जुलाई के महीने का अन्त हो रहा था और अगस्त का महीना शुरू हो रहा था। मेरा निवेदन है कि जब आप रेलगाड़ियां बन्द करते हैं, तो कृपया इतना ध्यान रखिए कि उन लोगों की रेलगाड़ियां, जिनसे गरीब लोग आते-जाते हैं, जिनसे कमजोर तबके के लोग आते-जाते हैं और जिनसे आम आदमी आते-जाते हैं, उन रेलगाड़ियों को रद्द न किया करें, जिन्हें आप समय-समय पर रद्द करते हैं। अगर रद्द करनी ही हैं, तो कभी बड़ी रेलगाड़ियों को भी रद्द करने का साहस जुटाइए, क्योंकि उनकी आवाजाही से ही दूसरी रेलगाड़ियां ज्यादा लेट होती हैं।

महोदय, मैं यात्री सेवा के विषय पर आखिरी बात कहूंगा कि रेलवे की एक Passengers Amenities Committee है। उसकी सिफारिशों के बारे में काफी चर्चा रहती है और वह हर बार अपनी सिफारिशें देती है, लेकिन उसकी अधिकांश सिफारिशों को या तो आप देखते नहीं हैं या उन पर गौर नहीं करते, पता नहीं वे कहां गायब हो जाती हैं? इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब वह कमेटी बनाई गई है और उसके रख-रखाव का खर्चा जब रेल मंत्रालय वहन करता है, तो फिर उसकी सिफारिशें भी मानने की कृपा किया कीजिए।

महोदय, अब रेलवे के कर्मचारियों और उनके कल्याण के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। यह बात सही है और हम लोगों को इसे appreciate करना चाहिए कि रेल मंत्रालय के कर्मचारियों की अन्य विभागों के कर्मचारियों की तुलना में बेहतर स्थिति मुझे दिखाई देती है। अब रेल यूनियन का कोई लीडर, यहां से बाहर निकलने पर मुझ से लड़ने लगे कि हमारे बारे में आपने क्यों satisfaction जारी किया, तो वह दूसरी बात है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि रेलवे के कर्मचारी दूसरे विभागों के कर्मचारियों से बेहतर हैं। लेकिन आपके यहां भी बहुत असमानता है, आपके यहां भी बहुत अनियमितताएँ हैं। मिसाल के तौर पर, आपके यहां एक जैसा काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों का वेतनमान एक जैसा नहीं है। दो तरीके का कैडर है। एक यूपीएससी से आता है और एक रेलवे में प्रमोशन के माध्यम से आता है। जब नीतीश कुमार जी रेल मंत्री थे और माननीय लाल

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कृष्ण आडवाणी जी देश के उप प्रधान मंत्री थे, तो आडवाणी जी के हस्तक्षेप पर नीतीश कुमार जी ने ग्रुप 'ए' और ग्रुप 'बी' के अधिकारियों को एक-सी सेवा देने पर समान वेतन लागू करने की व्यवस्था कर दी थी। लेकिन उसके बाद समय बीतता गया और वह स्थिति फिर उसी जगह पर आ गई है। आज वह वेतन की विसंगति आपके यहां अभी भी चल रही है। आप जिस मंत्रालय में बैठते हैं, रेलवे बोर्ड के अन्दर ही, आज की तारीख में करीब ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज रेलवे बोर्ड में ही वेतनमान की और प्रमोशन की जो समस्याएँ हैं, उनका हल समय पर नहीं हो पा रहा है। डिप्टी डायरेक्टर रैंक के करीब 40 ऑफिसर्स अभी तक एड्हाँक बेसिस पर रेलवे के अन्दर काम कर रहे हैं। अब बताइए, डिप्टी डायरेक्टर कोई छोटा-मोटा पद तो है नहीं, लेकिन इतनी बड़ी तादाद में जब रेल मंत्रालय के अन्दर आपके अधिकारी एड्हाँक बेसिस पर काम कर रहे हैं, तो निश्चित रूप से इस तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। मैं चाहूँगा कि आप पूरे तरीके से इसको देखें। अभी आपके यहां रेगुलर करने की जो स्थिति है, वह 2011 और 2012 की चल रही है। अब हम 2017 में आ गये हैं, तो आप लोगों को बेहतर रोजगार की परिस्थितियाँ देने में अभी पाँच साल पीछे चल रहे हैं।

मैं रेल के सम्बन्ध में जो तीसरा विषय कहना चाहूँगा, वह सुरक्षा और संरक्षा का है। इसके लिए मैनपावर की जरूरत है, लोगों की जरूरत है। लेकिन रेलवे अगर हम अच्छे तरीके से चलाना चाहते हैं, तो इसमें कर्मचारियों की जो आवश्यक संख्या है, उसकी तरफ हमें प्राथमिकता के हिसाब से ध्यान रखना होगा। आज की स्थिति यह है, जो मैंने आपकी रिपोर्ट से ही हासिल की है। समूह 'ग' और 'घ' में 2,25,823 कर्मचारियों की कमी है। तो करीब 2,25,000 यानी सवा दो लाख कर्मचारी नहीं हैं। रनिंग स्टाफ में तो स्थिति कुछ बेहतर है। वहां 17,464 की कमी है। संरक्षा कमेटियों में 1,22,911 रिक्तियाँ हैं। तो इतनी बड़ी वैकेंसी है। पिछले वर्ष के अंत में हमारे साथी नीरज शेखर ने एक सवाल पूछा था, तो कह दिया गया कि रिक्ति होना और रिक्ति के अगेंस्ट भर्ती होना, यह सतत् प्रक्रिया है, इसलिए ये होती रहती हैं और चलती रहती हैं। लेकिन अगर सवा लाख या सवा दो लाख की इतनी बड़ी संख्या में सुरक्षा और संरक्षा के महकमे में कर्मचारियों की कमी रहेगी, तो हम रेल को इतना प्रोटेक्ट नहीं कर सकते और यात्रियों को भी इतनी सुरक्षा नहीं दे सकते। इतनी बात कहने की जुरत मैं इसलिए कर रहा हूँ कि माननीय सुरेश प्रभु जी, आप यहां मंत्री हैं और आप रीजनेबल बातें सोचते हैं तथा उन पर गौर करते हैं, वरना जवाब तो हमने अभी सुने, जो आपके मंत्रियों ने पिछले दो डिस्कशंस के अन्दर दिए थे, लेकिन ऐसी उम्मीद मुझे आपसे नहीं है, आप बेहतर करेंगे।

महोदय, मैं आखिरी बात विकास और रख-रखाव के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। योजनाएँ तो आप घोषित कर देते हैं। बहुत सारी योजनाएँ पहले बजट में होती थीं, इस बार बजट नहीं आया, कि वहां से वहां तक रेलगाड़ी चलेगी, वहां से वहां तक दोहरीकरण होगा, यहां प्लेटफॉर्म बड़ा होगा, यहां रेलवे स्टेशन के अन्दर रेलवे प्लेटफॉर्म पर amenities बहुत ज्यादा दे दी जाएंगी, लेकिन उन पर अमल बहुत धीरे-धीरे होता है। मैं जिस जगह से आता हूँ, वह उत्तर प्रदेश का सम्भल जिला है। हमारे माननीय नेता, प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव साहब जब लोक सभा में थे, उस वक्त श्री लालू यादव जी आपकी जगह पर थे, रेल मंत्री थे। माननीय प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी

जब बजट पर बोल रहे थे, तो अपने भाषण के दौरान उनसे उन्होंने निवेदन किया कि सम्भल से दिल्ली को रेल से जोड़ दीजिए, क्योंकि यह सम्भल के लोगों की बहुत पुरानी मांग है। सम्भल ऐसी जगह है, सर, जब हम लोग बचपन में स्कूल में पढ़ते थे, तो आपस में मजाक में सवाल पूछते थे कि ऐसी जगह बताओ, जहां जाकर रेल रुक जाती है और इंजन वापस लौट कर जाता है। तो हम बच्चे आपस में मजाक में कहते थे कि ऐसी जगह सम्भल है, क्योंकि हमारे इलाके में वह एक एंड था, रेलगाड़ी का एक अंतिम छोर था। प्रोफेसर साहब ने इसकी मांग की, तो लालू यादव जी ने जब रेल बजट पर डिस्कशन का उत्तर दिया, तो उन्होंने सम्भल को गजरौला होते हुए दिल्ली और फिर सम्भल से मैनपुरी तक बढ़ायां होते हुए एक लाइन का ऐलान किया। अब यह जाहिर है कि वे दूसरी पार्टी के थे, दूसरी सरकार के थे, इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि उसके बाद आने वाले मंत्रियों को या आने वाली सरकारों को मंत्री की उस घोषणा का, जो लोक सभा के अंदर की गई थी, संज्ञान नहीं लेना चाहिए था। उनके बाद और भी मंत्री आए, उन्होंने संज्ञान नहीं लिया, लेकिन अब आप हैं, तो कम-से-कम आप दिल्ली से सम्भल होते हुए मैनपुरी की जिस लाइन की घोषणा लालू यादव जी ने की थी, उसका संज्ञान लीजिए और उस पर कम-से-कम सर्वेक्षण या काम शुरू करवाइए।

अभी आपके यहां से जो पिंक बुक जारी हुई है, उसमें सम्भल से दनकौर को जोड़ने वाली 87 किलोमीटर की लाइन के बारे में मेशन किया गया है। मैं चाहूंगा कि चूंकि आपके द्वारा ही जारी की गई पिंक बुक में यह मेशन है, इसलिए आप उसका भी संज्ञान लीजिए।

महोदय, एक आखिरी चीज, जो मैं अपने इलाके और अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा और वह यह है कि जहां मैं रहता हूँ, सम्भल जिले में, वहां एक कस्बा है चंदौसी। रेल के इतिहास में चंदौसी का बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। चंदौसी में जोनल रेलवे ट्रेनिंग इंस्टिट्यूट है, जो हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे पहला इंस्टिट्यूट है, जिसको 1925 में स्थापित किया गया था। वह आज भी वहां है, लेकिन आज उसकी हालत देखने लायक है। वहां पहले बड़े-बड़े अधिकारियों की ट्रेनिंग होती थी। जब बड़ौदा में ट्रेनिंग इंस्टिट्यूट बना, तो चंदौसी से उस कोर्स को हटा कर बड़ौदा में शिफ्ट कर दिया गया, फिर लखनऊ में एक ट्रेनिंग इंस्टिट्यूट बना, तो चंदौसी से एक और कोर्स को लखनऊ में शिफ्ट कर दिया गया। अब वहां छोटे-मोटे कर्मचारियों की ट्रेनिंग होती है। वहां पर सिर्फ साढ़े छः सौ या सात सौ लोगों की ट्रेनिंग का इंतजाम होता है। उसका एक ऐतिहासिक महत्व है कि वह देश में सबसे पहला ट्रेनिंग इंस्टिट्यूट है। मैं चाहूंगा कि आपकी कृपा दृष्टि चंदौसी के उस जोनल रेलवे ट्रेनिंग इंस्टिट्यूट पर होनी चाहिए। वहां 1925 के बाद दस-पांच साल में जो बिल्डिंगें बन गई थीं, होस्टल की बिल्डिंग भी वही है, प्रिंसिपल का दफ्तर भी वही है, रेलवे के अधिकारियों के लिए एक गेस्ट हाउस जरूर नया बन गया है, जो करीब बीस साल पहले बना था। वहां पर जो लोग ट्रेनिंग करने आते हैं, उनको बहुत ही विषम परिस्थितियों में रहना पड़ता है। वहां पर पौने दो सौ लोगों का जो रेलवे स्टाफ है, उनके लिए भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। उनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिए व्यवस्था नहीं है या उनके लिए जो स्टाफ क्वार्टर्स हैं, वे भी जर्जर हो गए हैं, उनकी मरम्मत तक के लिए पैसा नहीं जा रहा है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आप उसकी तरफ भी जरा ध्यान दें।

आखिर में मैं बस इतना कहना चाहूंगा कि प्रशिक्षण के ऊपर आमतौर पर दूसरे विभागों में

[श्री जावेद अली खान]

जो खर्च होता है, वह तीन परसेंट का होता है। यह सरकार की सहमति से प्राप्त हुआ आंकड़ा है, लेकिन रेलवे में कर्मचारियों की ट्रेनिंग पर आज जो खर्च होता है, वह सिर्फ एक परसेंट है। अगर हमें रेल को बेहतर बनाना है, तो इस खर्च को भी बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। जब हम प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारी देंगे, तो इस खर्च को भी बढ़ाना पड़ेगा।

मेरा अंतिम मुद्दा दुर्घटनाओं के संबंध में है। जाहिर है कि जब मशीन है, तो दुर्घटना होगी। इस बात से हम इंकार नहीं कर सकते हैं। यह आज से नहीं, बल्कि हमेशा से होती आई है। जहां की सुरक्षा प्रणाली बहुत विकसित है, वहां भी दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं, लेकिन दुर्घटनाओं के बाद हमारा attitude क्या होता है और उन दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए हमारे प्रयास क्या होते हैं?

हमारे साथी, नीरज शेखर जी ने रेल की पटरियों के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा था कि रेल की पटरियों की स्थिति क्या है, कितनी पटरियां दरक गई हैं, कितनी पटरियां चटक रही हैं? उस पर रेल मंत्रालय का जवाब आया कि हम इस पर सुधार की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दुर्घटना के मामले में सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह है कि एनसीआरबी जितने लोगों की संख्या बताता है कि इतने घायल हुए और इतने मृत हुए, रेलवे उस संख्या को नहीं मानती है। जब हम रेलवे से सवाल करते हैं कि इस वर्ष 2,500 लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है, तो रेलवे कहती है कि नहीं, 2,500 की मृत्यु नहीं हुई है, हमारे यहां तो 161 लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है। जब हम पूछते हैं कि यह कैसे? इस पर वह कहती है कि हम मृतक की परिभाषा या दुर्घटना में जो घायल होता है, उसकी परिभाषा रेल अधिनियम, 1989 की धारा 123 और 124 के अनुसार तय करेंगे। बाकी आपका NCR क्या कहता है, पुलिस क्या कहती है, हमें उससे कुछ मतलब नहीं। आप कम-से-कम रेल अधिनियम, 1989 की धारा 123 और धारा 124 को redefine करा लीजिए, उसे redraft करा लीजिए, ताकि ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा लोग उसमें कवर हो सकें।

आज मुआवजे की स्थिति क्या है? मुआवजे का process इतना जबर्दस्त खराब है कि उसमें आधे लोग तो थककर हार जाते हैं। मुआवजा आप कितना देते हैं — 32,000 रुपए से लेकर 4,00,000 रुपए तक। यदि दुर्घटना में कोई घायल हो जाता है, किसी की मृत्यु हो जाती है, उसके हिसाब से, maximum मुआवजा आप 4,00,000 रुपए का देंगे, लेकिन उसे पाने के लिए, जो रेल दावा अधिकरण है, उसमें जाना होगा। जब तक रेलवे आपके दावे से संतुष्ट नहीं हो जाएगा, जिस पर हम दावा कर रहे हैं, उसी का पूरा होना आवश्यक है, तब तक रेल दावा अधिकरण उस मुआवजे या क्षतिपूर्ति को देने के आदेश नहीं कर सकता। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन नियमों को भी आप थोड़ा शिथिल कीजिए ताकि जो लोग दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो जाते हैं या जिनके परिवारों पर परेशानी आ जाती है, उन्हें ऐसा न लगे कि जब हमारे परिवार का कोई आदमी घायल हो गया है या मृत हो गया है, उसके बाद भी हमें परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

कोर्ट के मामलों में रेलवे का record बहुत अच्छा नहीं है। पहले तो मुआवजे का दावा लेने के लिए लोगों को परेशान होना पड़ता है, दूसरे आपके विभाग में जो कर्मचारियों के disputes चल रहे हैं, उनकी संख्या भी अच्छी-खासी है। रेलवे किस अंदाज़ में उन समस्याओं से निपट रहा है या कोर्ट में किस तरीके से अपना पक्ष प्रस्तुत कर रहा है, उसकी ताजा मिसाल 4-5 दिन पहले

पंजाब के लुधियाना में हमें देखने को मिली। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... लुधियाना में क्या हुआ? एक जमीन का दावा था, जिसमें रेलवे ने कुछ जमीन acquire की थी। एक किसान रेलवे के खिलाफ कोर्ट में लड़ रहा था। कोर्ट के आदेश के बावजूद, बुलावे के बावजूद, न आपके अधिकारी वहां जाते थे, न अपना पक्ष सही तरीके से रखते थे। इस पर अदालत ने गुस्से में आकर, झुंझलाहट में आकर या किसी भी तरीके से कह दिया कि वहां से जो स्वर्ण शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस जाती है, जिस दावेदार का कोर्ट में 1,47,00,000 रुपए का दावा चल रहा था, जिसे रेलवे से मुआवजा मिलना था, वह उसे दे दी जाए। कोर्ट के आदेश के अनुसार किसान वहां चला गया कि यह शताब्दी गाड़ी मुझे दे दी जाए। उसका प्लेटफार्म नंबर—एक भी कोर्ट ने उसके हवाले कर दिया। बाद में जाकर किसी तरीके से समझौता हुआ। मेरा कहने का मतलब है कि रेलवे विभाग का कोर्ट के साथ deal करने का जो यह casual तरीका है, कोर्ट में deal करने का, जनता से deal करने का, दावों के साथ deal करने का या पीड़ितों के साथ deal करने का, इसे भी आप थोड़ा बदलवाइए। इन शब्दों के साथ आपका धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। मुझे उम्मीद है कि मेरे इन सुझावों पर और मेरी बातों पर मंत्री जी और उनका मंत्रालय गौर करेगा, धन्यवाद।

†جناب جاوید علی خان (اتر پردیش): اُپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، ریل منترالیہ کے کام کاج پر چرچا شروع کرنے کا موقع مجھے ملا ہے، اس کے لئے میں آپ کا دھنیواد کرتا ہوں۔ ریل سے میرا ذاتی سمبندھ صرف اتنا ہے کہ بچپن میں ہم اس سے سمبندھت گانے سنتے تھے اور جب میں نے ہوش سنبھالا، تو اپنے قریب کے شہروں اور جب راجنیتی میں آیا، تو دور دراز کے شہروں کی یاترا اس کے مادھیم سے کرنی شروع کی اور سنسد سدسے بننے کے بعد مجھے یہ سوبھاگیہ حاصل ہوا کہ جب چاہے، تب، بنا کسی پریشانی کے جو ٹرین مہ یا ہے، اس میں، میں چڑھ سکتا ہوں۔ لیکن اپنے اس انوبھو کے ساتھ، میں ایمانداری سے اپنی بات کہہ رہا ہوں کہ میں نے ریلوے کو بہت پرکھنے کا یا جانچنے کا کبھی پریاس نہیں کیا، کیوں کہ ریلوے ایک بہت بڑا وبھاگ ہے۔ میرے خیال سے بھارت سرکار کا، ساروجنک چھیتڑ میں چلنے والا یہ وبھاگ اپنے آپ میں سب سے بڑا وبھاگ ہوگا، جو 13-5 لاکھ لوگوں کو روزگار دیتا ہوں اور روزانہ سیدھے طور پر کروڑوں لوگوں کی سیوا کرتا ہو۔ اس لئے اس کے بہت سارے آیام ہوں گے، اس دیکھنے کے بہت سارے اینگلز ہوں گے۔ اگر اس کے کرمچاری اس کو دیکھیں گے، تو وہ اپنے حساب سے دیکھیں گے، اس میں یاترا کرنے والے دیکھیں گے، تو وہ

[श्री जावेद अली खान]

اپنے حساب سے دیکھیں گے: اس کے اوپر کہانی اور کویتائیں لکھنے والے شاعر اور ساہتیہ کار دیکھیں گے، تو وہ اپنے حساب دیکھیں گے؛ جب ہمارے منتری جی دیکھیں گے، تو وہ اپنے حساب سے دیکھیں گے اور وپکشی دل کا ہونے کے ناطے اگر میں اسے دیکھوں گا، تو میں اسے اپنی نظر سے دیکھوں گا، لیکن موٹے طور پر میں یہ کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ یہ کہنے میں مجھے کوئی سنکوچ نہیں ہے کہ آج بھارت کی جو ریل ویوسٹھا ہے، اس نے بہت اچھا کام کیا ہے۔ وپکشی ہونے کا مطلب یہ نہیں ہے کہ ہم unnecessarily اس کی برائی کریں یا اس میں مین-میخ نکالیں۔ جب سے ہمارے مائٹے سریش پرہو جی ریل منتری بنے ہیں، تب سے تو میں سکتا ہوں کہ ریل کے اندر اور زیادہ سدھار ہونے کی گنجائش بڑھ گئی ہے۔ یہ میں ان کی چاہلوسی کی نظر سے نہیں کہہ رہا ہوں یا میں ان کی تعریف کی نیت سے نہیں کہہ رہا ہوں۔

سر، جہاں تک میں نے ریلوے کو ایک عام آدمی ہونے کے ناطے بہت سرسری طور پر سمجھا ہوں، میں اس کو چارا بھاگوں میں دیکھتا ہوں۔ اس کا جو ایک سب سے بڑا اور سب سے اہم پہلو ہے، وہ ہے اس کی یاتری سیوا کا پہلو۔ یہ کتنے لوگوں کی سیوانیں دیتی ہے۔ یہ جو سیوانیں دی جا رہی ہیں، وہ سیوانیں پر پاپ ہیں، وہ سیوانیں اچھی ہیں، ان سیواؤں کی گنوٹہ کیا ہے، ان کا استر کیا ہے، یہ چیزیں میں یاتری سیوا کے خانے میں رکھتا ہوں۔

دوسرا، جب یہ سرکاری سنسٹھا ہے، تو نشچت روپ سے اس کے کرمچاریوں کا کلیان بھی ایک خاص مدعا ہونا چاہئے کہ اس کے کرمچاریوں کی حالت کیا ہے اور ان کے لئے سرکار کی طرف سے کس طریقے کی کلیان کاری یوجنائیں چل رہی ہیں۔ ریل کرمچاری اس کوریل پریوار بھی کہتے ہیں، تو ریل

منترالیہ کس طریقے سے اپنے ریل پریوار کی دیکھ بھال کر رہا ہے، یہ بھی مدعا ہے۔

تیسرا اور سب سے اہم پہلو، جو ریل کے سمبندھ میں مجھے نظر آتا ہے، وہ ہے اس میں یاٹرا کرنے والے یاٹریوں کی سرکشا اور ریل کی خود کی سرکشا، سیفٹی اور پروٹیکشن جب ہم ریل منترالیہ کے کام کاج پر چرچا کرتے ہیں تو یہ ایک بہت بڑا پہلو ہمارے سامنے ہے۔

چوتھا اور آخری وشنے، جو میں اس میں جوڑتا ہوں، وہ ہے ریل کا وکاس اور ریل کا رکھ رکھاؤ۔ اس کے علاوہ ریل سے جڑے ہوئے اور بھی بہت سارے مدعے ہیں۔ اس وشنے پر بولنے سے پہلے میں نے ریل منترالیہ کے ذریعے جاری کی گئی سالانہ رپورٹ کو دیکھا، تو اگر ہم اس کے اندر 25-30 بندو یا ٹاپک تیار کریں، تو ہو سکتے ہیں، لیکن ایک عام آدمی کے طریقے سے اور ایک سرسری نظر سے میں نے چار پہلوؤں سے ریلوے کو دیکھنے کی کوشش کی ہے۔

مہودے، جب ہم یاٹری سیوا کی بات کرتے ہیں، تو پرہو جی، آپ میری اس بات کو مان لیجئے کہ جتنا کرایہ آج ریلوے وصول کر رہی ہے، اس کے مقابلے میں یاٹریوں کی سہولت کا کوئی انتظام نہیں ہے۔ پچھلے دنوں، جب سے آپ نے ہوائی جہاز کی طرز پر دیش کی کچھ ریل گاڑیوں کے کرائے کا نردھارن شروع کر دیا ہے، اس کے بعد یہ سمسہ بہت زیادہ بڑھ گئی ہے۔ دیکھنے، ریل، ریل رہے گی اور جہاز، جہاز رہے گا۔ ریل جہاز نہیں ہو سکتی۔ ڈائننامک پرائزننگ کر کے، جو فارمولہ آپ نے نکالا ہے یا پتہ نہیں کون سے ارتھہ شاستری نے نکالا ہے، وہ ہماری سمجھ میں آج تک نہیں آیا۔ اس دیش کے اندر میری طرح عام طریقے سے سوچنے والے بہت لوگ ہیں، جو ڈائننامک پرائزننگ کو نہیں سمجھ

[श्री जावेद अली खान]

گاڑیوں میں، جن میں یہ ڈائنمک پرائزننگ کا طریقہ آپ نے لاگو کیا ہے، ان کی آمدنی کئی کروڑ روپے گھٹ گئی ہے۔

مہودے، میں تو سیدھی سیدھی بات جانتا ہوں کہ اگر ہم کو دہلی سے ممبئی جانا ہے اور راجدھانی ایکسپریس سے جانا ہے، تو میرا کرایہ بھی اتنا ہی ہونا چاہئے جتنا میری بغل میں بیٹھنے والے یا تری کا کرایہ لگا ہے۔ یہ سیدھا سادھا فارمولہ لاگو کیجئے اور ریل کی اس ڈائنمک پرائزننگ سے ہٹائیے اور ریل کے اندر دی جانے والی سہولتوں پر غور کیجئے۔ اکثر میں ٹرین سے مراد آباد جاتا ہوں۔ مراد آباد یہاں سے قریب ہے۔ مراد آباد جاتے وقت میں یہ دیکھتا ہوں کہ جو آدمی ٹرین میں صفائی کرنے آتا ہے، وہ نہ تو ریلوے کا پورن-کالک کرمچاری ہوتا ہے، نہ اردھہ-کالک کرمچاری ہوتا ہے، نہ وہ ٹھیکے کا کرمچاری ہوتا ہے، وہ ایک پرائیویٹ آدمی ہوتا ہے۔ پہلے وہ آنے گا، ٹرین میں جھاڑو لگائے گا اور دوسرے راؤنڈ میں بھکاریوں کی طرح ہاتھ پھیلاتا ہوا اس ٹرین کے اندر سے گزرتا ہے، کوئی اس کو پانچ روپے دیتا ہے اور کوئی دس روپے دیتا ہے۔ ٹرین ہماری سمیٹی ہے، راشٹر کی سمیٹی ہے۔ اس کی صفائی کا معاملہ، رکھ رکھاؤ کا معاملہ، اس کو صاف ستھرا رکھنے کا معاملہ سڑک پر گھومنے والے یا آوارا کہہ لیجئے یا unrecognized کہہ لیجئے، ایسے لوگوں کے حوالے نہیں چھوڑا جا سکتا ہے۔ اس وقت تو 'سوچھتا ابھیان' چل رہا ہے۔ جب سے آپ کی سرکار آئی ہے، مائٹے پردھان منتری جی نے 'سوچھتا ابھیان' کے نام سے ایک بہت بڑا ابھیان چلایا ہے۔ میں آپ سے درخواست کروں گا کہ ریل گاڑیوں کی سوچھتا کے لئے آپ اسے بھی اسی ابھیان میں جوڑ دیجئے اور ریل کو صاف رکھنے کا اگر آپ کوئی خاص پروادھان کر سکتے ہیں، تو کر لیجئے۔

دوسری جو سب سے بڑی سمسیمہ یاتریوں کو آتی ہے، وہ بے ترینوں کا وقت پر نہ چلنا۔

مہودے، ریل گاڑیاں وقت پر نہیں آتیں اور لوگوں کو گھنٹوں-گھنٹوں تک انتظار کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ یہ سمسیمہ اس وقت بڑھ جاتی ہے، جب ہمارے یہاں سرد-کال، یعنی سردیوں کا موسم ہوتا ہے۔ ابھی پچھلے ہفتے ہی میں نے ایک اخبار میں پڑھا اور پھر میں نے اس کی جانکاری بھی حاصل کرنے کی کوشش کی، تو مجھے پتہ لگا کہ تین مہینے کی سردیوں میں اس بار ہمارے دیش کے اندر 46 ہزار ریل گاڑیاں اپنے مقررہ وقت سے پندرہ منٹ سے لیکر چوبیس گھنٹے سے بھی زیادہ دیر سے پہنچیں۔ ہمارے دیش میں جتنی ریل گاڑیاں روز چلتی ہیں، ان کا 51 فیصد حصہ اس بار دیری سے چل رہا تھا۔

مہودے، منتری جی نے سردیوں سے پہلے کہا تھا کہ ہم نے کوہرے کو ٹوڑنے والے اور کوہرے کو پھاڑنے والے پنتر، جنہیں fog devices کہتے ہیں، وہ حاصل کر لئے ہیں اور ہم نے detonator حاصل کر لئے ہیں۔ اس لئے اس بار کوہرے میں ریل گاڑیوں کے سنجال میں کوئی سمسیمہ نہیں آئے گی، لیکن آپ کے سبھی آپکرن ناکام ثابت ہوئے۔ ریل گاڑیوں کے دیری سے آنے جانے کو آپ کا منترالیہ چیک نہیں کر پایا اور اسے آپ نہیں روک پائے۔

مہودے، اس کے ساتھ ہی میں ایک بات اور بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ایک ٹرین ہمارے اثر پردیش کے وارانسی سے آتی ہے، جس کا نام شیو گنگا ہے۔ وہ بھی لیٹ ہوتی ہے، لیکن اس ٹرین میں جس دن ہمارے مائنٹے ریل راجیہ منتری جی وارانسی سے دہلی کی یاترا، سردیوں کے اندر بھی کرتے تھے، تو وہ ٹرین بالکل صحیح وقت پر چلتی تھی اور بالکل لیٹ نہیں ہوتی تھی۔ یہ بات میں اس لئے کہہ رہا ہوں

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کہ جو سسٹم آپ نے اس ٹرین میں لگایا، وہی سسٹم آپ باقی ٹرینوں میں بھی لگا دیجئے، تاکہ وہ فوگ کے اندر بھی لیٹ نہ ہوں۔

مہودے، سردیوں کی بات تو پھر بھی ہم سمجھ سکتے ہیں، لیکن بغیر سردیوں کے جو ٹرینیں لیٹ ہوتی ہیں، ان کا کیا اور جو ٹرینیں لیٹ نہیں ہوتیں، لیکن ان کے بارے میں کبھی وبھاگ کی طرف سے اور کبھی آپ کی طرف سے کینسل کرنے کا فرمان بھی جاری کر دیا جاتا ہے۔

مہودے، اسی سدن کے اندر پچھلے سال تین اگست کو میں زیرو اور میں ایک سوال اٹھایا تھا۔ اس دن منتری جی آپ یہاں تشریف نہیں رکھتے تھے۔ مراد آباد منڈل کے اندر اگسٹ پسنجرس گاڑیاں، ایک آدیش جاری کر کے بند کر دی گئی تھیں۔ وہ سب پسنجرس گاڑیاں وہ تھیں، جو چھوٹی جگہوں سے قصبوں تک اور شہروں تک غریب آدمیوں کو لے جاتی ہیں اور جو وہاں پاترا کرنے کا ایک مائٹر سسٹم سادھن ریلوے کے روپ میں لوگوں کو اہلبدھ ہے۔ جب سوال اٹھا اور آپ لوگوں نے شاید سنگیان ضرور لیا ہوگا، تب تیسرے دن ہی وہ ریل گاڑیاں وبھاگ نے چلا دیں۔ میں ان کا اس لئے ذکر رہا ہوں کہ اس وقت فوگ نہیں تھا، اس وقت کوہرا نہیں تھا اور موسم بھی وپریت نہیں تھا۔ جولائی کے مہینے کا خاتمہ ہو رہا تھا۔ اور اگست کا مہینہ شروع ہو رہا تھا۔ میرا نویدن ہے کہ جب آپ ریل گاڑیاں بند کرتے ہیں، تو کریپہ دھیان رکھنے کہ ان لوگوں کی ریل گاڑیاں، جن سے غریب لوگ آتے جاتے ہیں جن سے کمزور طبقے کے لوگ آتے جاتے ہیں اور جن سے عام آدمی آتے جاتے ہیں، ان ریل گاڑیوں کو رد نہ کیا کریں، جنہیں آپ وقت وقت پر رد کرتے ہیں۔ اگر رد کرنی ہی ہیں، تو کبھی بڑی ریل گاڑیوں کو بھی رد کرنے کی ہمت جٹائیے، کیوں کہ ان کی آواجاہی سے ہی دوسری ریل گاڑیاں زیادہ لیٹ ہوتی ہیں۔

مہودے، میں یانری سیوالے وقتنے پراخری بات کہوں کا کہ ریلوے کی ایک Passengers Amenities Committee ہے۔ اس کی سفارشوں کے بارے میں کافی چرچہ رہتی ہے۔ اور وہ ہر بار اپنی سفارشیں دیتی ہے، لیکن اس کی زیادہ تر سفارشوں کو یا تو آپ دیکھتے نہیں ہیں یا ان پر غور نہیں کرتے، پتہ نہیں وہ کہاں غائب ہو جاتی ہیں؟ اس لئے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب وہ کمیٹی بنائی گئی ہے اور اس کے رکھ رکھاؤ کا خرچہ جب ریل منترالیہ برداشت کرتا ہے، تو پھر اس کی سفارشیں بھی ماننے کی کرپہ کیا کیجئے۔

مہودے، اب ریلوے کے کرمچاریوں اور ان کے کلیان کے بارے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ یہ بات صحیح ہے اور ہم لوگوں کو اسے appreciate کرنا چاہئے کہ ریل منترالیہ کے کرمچاریوں کی دیگر وبھاگوں کے کرمچاریوں کی ٹلنا میں بہتر استتھی مجھے دکھائی دیتی ہے۔ اب ریل یونین کا کوئی لیڈر، یہاں سے باہر نکلنے پر مجھ سے لڑنے لگے کہ ہمارے بارے میں آپ نے کیوں satisfaction جاری کیا، تو وہ دوسری بات ہے، لیکن میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ریلوے کے کرمچاری دوسری وبھاگوں کے کرمچاریوں سے بہتر ہیں۔

لیکن آپ کے یہاں بھی بہت نابرابری ہے، آپ کے یہاں بھی بہت انیمتائین ہیں۔ مثال کے طور پر، آپ کے یہاں ایک جیسا کام کرنے والے کرمچاریوں کا ویتن-مان ایک جیسا نہیں ہے۔ دو طریقے کا کیڈر ہے۔ ایک یو۔پی۔ایس۔سی۔ سے آتا ہے اور ایک ریلوے کے میں پرموشن کے مادھیم سے آتا ہے۔ جب نتیش کمار جی ریلوے منتری تھے اور مائنے لال کرشن ایڈوانی جی دیش کے نائب پردھان منتری تھے، تو ایڈوانی جی کی دخل اندازی پر نتیش کمار جی نے گروپ 'اے' اور گروپ 'بی' کے ادھیکاریوں کا ایک 'سی' سیوا دینے پر برابر تنخواہ لاگو

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کرنے کے ویوستھا کر دی تھی۔ لیکن اس کے بعد وقت بیتتا گیا اور وہ حالت پھر اسی جگہ پر آ گئی ہے۔ آج وہی تنخواہ کی وسنگتی آپ کے یہاں ابھی بھی چل رہی ہے۔ آپ جس منترالیہ میں بیٹھتے ہیں، ریلوے بورڈ کے اندر ہی، آج کی تاریخ میں قریب ... (مداخلت) ... آج ریلوے بورڈ میں ہی تنخواہ کی اور پرموشن کی جو سمسٹائیں ہیں، ان کا حل وقت پر نہیں ہو پا رہا ہے۔ ڈپٹی ڈائریکٹر رینک کے قریب چائیس آفیسرز ابھی تک ایڈپاک بیس پر ریلوے کے اندر کام کر رہے ہیں۔ اب بتائیے، ڈپٹی ڈائریکٹر کوئی چھوٹا موٹا عہدہ تو ہے ہیں، لیکن اتنی بڑی تعداد میں جب ریل منترالیہ کے اندر آپ کے ادھیکاری ایڈپاک بیس پر کام کر رہے ہیں، تو یقینی طور سے اس طرف آپ کا دھیان جانا چاہئے۔ میں چاہوں گا کہ آپ پورے طریقے سے اس کو دیکھیں۔ ابھی آپ کے یہاں ریگولر کرنے کی جو استتھی ہے، وہ 2011 اور 2012 کی چل رہی ہے۔ اب ہم 2017 میں آ گئے ہیں، تو آپ لوگوں کو بہتر روزگار کی پر پرستتھیاں دینے میں ابھی پانچ سال پیچھے چل رہے ہیں۔

میں ریل کے سمبندھ میں جو تیسرا وشنے کہنا چاہوں گا، وہ سرکشا اور سرکشا کا ہے۔ اس کے لئے مین-پاور کی ضرورت ہے، لوگوں کی ضرورت ہے۔ لیکن ریلوے اگر ہم اچھے طریقے سے چلانا چاہتے ہیں، تو اس میں کرمچاریوں کی جو ضروری تعداد ہے، اس کی طرف ہمیں پراٹھمکتا کے حساب سے دھیان رکھنا ہوگا۔ آج کی حالت یہ ہے، جو میں نے آپکی رپورٹ سے ہی حاصل کی ہے۔ گروپ 'گ' اور 'گھ' میں 2,25,823 کرمچاریوں کی کمی ہے۔ تو قریب 2,25,000 یعنی سوا دو لاکھ کرمچاری نہیں ہیں۔ رننگ اسٹاف میں تو حالت

سپہ بہر ہیں۔ وہیں 17,404 سی سی سی ہے۔ سرحدنا کمیتوں میں 1,22,911 خالی آسامیاں ہیں۔ تو اتنی بڑی ویکسی ہے۔ پچھلے سال کے آخر میں ہمارے ساتھی نیرج شیکھر نے ایک سوال پوچھا تھا، تو کہہ دیا گیا کہ رکت ہونا اور رکتی کے اگینسٹ بھرتی ہونا، یہ سٹ پرکریا ہے، اس لئے یہ ہوتی رہتی ہے اور چلتی رہتی ہے۔ لیکن اگر سوا لاکھ یا سوا دو لاکھ کی اتنی بڑی تعداد میں سرکشا اور سرکشا کے محکمے میں کرمچاریوں کی کمی رہے گی، تو ہم ریل کو اتنا پروٹیکٹ نہیں کر سکتے اور یاٹریوں کو بھی اتنی سرکشا نہیں دے سکتے۔ اتنی بات کہنے کی جرت میں اس لئے کر رہا ہوں کہ مائنے سریش پرہو جی، آپ یہاں منتری ہیں اور آپ ریزنبل باتیں سوچتے ہیں اور ان پر غور کرتے ہیں ورنہ جواب تو ہم نے ابھی سنے، جو آپ کے منتریوں نے پچھلے دو ڈسکشنس کے اندر دئے تھے، لیکن ایسی امید مجھے آپ سے نہیں ہے، آپ بہتر کریں گے۔

مہودے، میں آخری بات وکاس اور رکھ رکھاؤ کے بارے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ یوجنائیں تو آپ گھوسٹ کر دیتے ہیں۔ بہت ساری یوجنائیں پہلے بجٹ میں ہوتی تھیں، اس بار بجٹ نہیں آیا، کہ وہاں سے وہاں تک ریل گاڑی چلیں گی، وہاں سے وہاں تک دوہریکرن ہوگا، یہاں پلیٹ فارم بڑا ہوگا، یہاں ریلوے اسٹیشن کے اندر ریلوے پلیٹ فارم پر amenities بہت زیادہ دے دی جائیں گی، لیکن ان پر عمل بہت دھیرے دھیرے ہوتا ہے۔ میں جس جگہ سے آتا ہوں، وہ اثر پردیش کا سمبھل ضلع ہے۔ ہمارے مائنے نیٹا، پروفیسر رام گوپال یادو صاحب جب لوک سبھا میں تھے، اس وقت شری لالو یادو جی آپ کی جگہ پر تھے، ریل منتری تھے۔ مائنے پروفیسر رام گوپال یادو جی جب بجٹ پر بول رہے تھے، تو اپنے بھائشن کے دوران ان سے انہوں نے نویدن کیا کہ سمبھل سے دہلی کو ریل سے جوڑ دیجئے، کیوں کہ یہ سمبھل کے لوگوں کی بہت پرانی مانگ ہے۔ سمبھل ایسی جگہ

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ہے، سر، جب ہم لوگ بچپن میں اسکول میں پڑھتے تھے، تو آپس میں مذاق میں سوال پوچھتے تھے کہ ایسی جگہ بتاؤ، جہاں جاکر ریل رک جاتی ہے اور انجن واپس لوٹ کر جاتا ہے۔ تو ہم بچے آپس میں مذاق میں کہتے تھے کہ ایسی جگہ سمبھل ہے، کیوں کہ ہمارے علاقے میں وہ ایک اینڈ تھا، ریل گاڑی کا ایک آخری چھوڑ تھا۔

پروفیسر صاحب نے اس کی مانگ کی، تو لالو یادو جی نے جب ریل بجٹ پر ڈسکشن کا جواب دیا، تو انہوں نے سمبھل کو گجروہلہ ہوتے ہوئے دہلی اور پھر سمبھل سے مین پوری تک ہدایوں ہوتے ہوئے ایک لائن کا اعلان کیا۔ اب یہ ظاہر ہے کہ وہ دوسری پارٹی کے تھے، دوسری سرکار کے تھے، اس کا مطلب یہ نہیں ہے کہ اس کے بعد ان والے منتریوں کو یا آنے والی سرکاروں کو منتری کی اس گھوشنا کا، جو لوک سبھا کے اندر کی گئی تھی، سنگیان نہیں لینا چاہیے تھا۔ ان کے بعد اور بھی منتری آنے، انہوں نے سنگیان نہیں لیا، لیکن اب آپ ہیں، تو کم سے کم آپ دہلی سے سمبھل ہوتے ہوئے مین پوری کی جس لائن کی گھوشنا لالویادو جینے کی تھی، اس کا سنگیان لیجنے لیجیئے اور اس پر کم سے کم سرویکشن یا کام شروع کرائیے۔

ابھی آپ کے یہاں سے جو پنک بک جاری ہوئی ہے، اس میں سمبھل سے دنکور کو جوڑنے والی 87 کلومیٹر کی لائن کے بارے میں مینشن کیا گیا ہے۔ میں چاہوں گا کہ چونکہ آپ کے ذریعہ ہی جاری کی گئی پنک بک میں یہ مینشن ہے، اس لیے آپ اس کا بھی سنگیا لیجیئے۔

مہودے، ایک آخری چیز، جو میں اپنے علاقے اور اپنے شیئر کے بارے میں کہنا چاہوں گا اور وہ یہ ہے کہ جہاں میں رہتا ہوں، سمبھل ضلع میں، وہاں ایک قصبہ ہے چندوسی۔ ریل کی تاریخ میں چندوسی کا بہت اہم مقام ہے۔ چندوسی

میں زونل ریلوے ٹریننگ انسٹی ٹیوٹ ہے، جو ہندستان کا سب سے پہلا انسٹی ٹیوٹ ہے، جس کو 1925 میں قائم کیا گیا تھا۔ وہ آج بھی وہاں ہے، لیکن آج اس کی حالت دیکھنے لائق ہے۔ وہاں پہلے بڑے بڑے ادھیکاریوں کی ٹریننگ ہوتی تھی۔ جب بڑودہ میں ٹریننگ انسٹی ٹیوٹ بنا، تو چندوسی سے اس کورس کو ہٹا کر بڑودہ میں شفٹ کر دیا گیا، پھر لکھنؤ میں ایک ٹریننگ انسٹی ٹیوٹ بنا، تو چندوسی سے ایک اور کورس کو لکھنؤ میں شفٹ کر دیا گیا۔ اب وہاں چھوٹے موٹے کرمچاریوں کی ٹریننگ ہوتی ہے۔ وہاں پر صرف ساڑھے چھ سو یا سات سو لوگوں کی ٹریننگ کا انتظام ہوتا ہے۔ اس کی ایک تاریخی اہمیت ہے کہ وہ دیش میں سب سے پہلا ٹریننگ انسٹی ٹیوٹ ہے۔ میں چاہوں گا کہ آپ کی کریپادارشی چندوسی کے اس زونل ریلوے ٹریننگ انسٹی ٹیوٹ پر ہونی چاہیئے۔ وہاں 1925 کے بعد دس پانچ سال میں جو بلڈنگ بن گئی تھیں، ہاسٹل کی بلڈنگ بھی وہی ہے، پرنسپل کا دفتر بھی وہی ہے، ریلوے کے ادھیکاریوں کے لیے ایک گیسٹ ہاؤس ضرور نیا بن گیا ہے، جو قریب بیس سال پہلے بنا تھا۔ وہاں پر جو لوگ ٹریننگ کرنے آتے ہیں، ان کو بہت ہی وشم حالات میں رہنا پڑتا ہے۔ وہاں پر پونے دو سو لوگوں کا جو ریلوے اسٹاف ہے، ان کے لیے بی کوئی سہولت نہیں ہے۔ ان کے بچوں کی پڑھائی کے لیے سہولت نہیں ہے یا ان کے لینے جو اسٹاف کوارٹرس ہیں، وہ بھی جرجر ہو گئے ہیں، ان کی مرمت تک کے لیے پیسہ نہیں جارہا ہے۔ میں آپ سے نویدن کرنا چاہوں گا کہ آپ اس کی طرف بھی ذرا دھیان دیں۔

آخر میں میں بس اتنا کہنا چاہوں گا کہ پرسکشن کے اوپر عام طور پر دوسرے وبھاگوں میں جو خرچ ہوتا ہے، وہ تین فیصد کا ہوتا ہے۔ یہ سرکار کی سہمتی سے حاصل ہوا انکڑہ ہے، لیکن ریلوے میں ملازمین کی ٹریننگ پر آج جو خرچ ہوتا ہے، وہ صرف ایک فیصد ہے۔ اگر ہمیں ریل کو بہتر بنانا ہے، تو اس

[श्री जावेद अली खान]

خرچ کو بھی بڑھانا پڑیگا۔ جب ہم پرسکست کرمچاری دیں گے، تو اس خرچ کو بھی بڑھانا پڑیگا۔

میرا آخری مدعہ حادثات سے متعلق ہے۔ ظاہر ہے کہ جب مشین ہے، تو حادثہ ہوگا۔ اس بات سے ہم انکار نہیں کر سکتے ہیں۔ یہ آج سے نہیں، بلکہ ہمیشہ سے ہوئی آئی ہے۔ جہاں کی سرکشا پر نالی بہت وکست ہے، وہاں بھی حادثات ہوتے ہیں، لیکن حادثات کے بعد ہمارا attitude کیا ہوتا ہے اور ان حادثات کو روکنے کے لیے ہمارے اقدامات کیا ہوتے ہیں؟

ہمارے ساتھی، نیرج شیکھر جی نے ریل کی پٹریوں کے بارے میں سوال پوچھا تھا کہ ریل کی پٹریوں کی حالت کیا ہے، کتنی پٹریاں درک گئی ہیں، کتنی پٹریاں چٹک رہی ہیں؟ اس پر ریل منٹرا لیم کا جواب آیا کہ ہم اس پر سدھار کی کوشش کر رہے ہیں۔ لیکن میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ حادثات کے معاملہ میں سب سے بڑی دشواری یہ ہے کہ این سی آر بی جتنے لوگوں کی تعداد بتاتا ہے کہ اتنے زخمی ہوئے اور اتنی اموات ہوئیں، ریلوے اس تعداد کو نہیں مانتا ہے۔ جب ہم ریلوے سے سوال کرتے ہیں کہ اس سال 2,500 لوگوں کی اموات ہوئی ہیں، تو ریلوے کہتا ہے کہ نہیں 2,500 کی اموات نہیں ہوئی ہیں، ہمارے یہاں تو 161 لوگوں کی اموات ہوئی ہیں۔ جب ہم پوچھتے ہیں کہ یہ کیسے؟ اس پر وہ کہتا ہے کہ ہم مرٹک کی پریہاٹھا یا درگھٹنا میں جو گھائل ہوتا ہے، اس کی پریہاٹھا ریل ادھینیم 1989 کی دھارا 123 اور 124 کے مطابق طے کریں گے۔

باقی آپ کا این سی آر کیا کہتا ہے، پولیس کیا کہتی ہے، ہمیں اس سے کچھ مطلب نہیں۔ آپ کم سے کم ریل ادھینیم، 1989 کی دھارا 123 اور 124 کو

redefine کرا لیجئے، اسے redraft کرا لیجئے، تاکہ زیادہ سے زیادہ لوگ اس میں کور ہوسکیں۔

آج معاوضوں کی حالت کیا ہے؟ معاوضہ کا پروسسز اتنا زبردست خراب ہے کہ اس میں آدھے لوگ تو تھک کر ہار جاتے ہیں۔ معاوضہ آپ کتنا دیتے ہیں۔ 32,000 روپے سے لیکر 4,00,000 روپے تک۔ اگر حادثہ میں کوئی زخمی ہوجاتا ہے، کسی کی موت ہوجاتی ہے، اس کے حساب سے، زیادہ سے زیادہ معاوضہ 4,00,000 روپے کا دیں گے، لیکن اسے پانے کے لیے، جو ریل دعوا ادھیکرن ہے اس میں جانا ہوگا۔ جب تک ریلوے آپ کے دعوے سے مطمئن نہیں ہوجائے گا، جس پر ہم دعوا کر رہے ہیں، اسی کا پورا ہونا ضروری ہے، تب تک ریل دعوا ادھیکرن اس معاوضہ یا سٹیپورٹی کو دینے کے آدیش نہیں کرسکتا۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ ان اصولوں کو بھی آپ تھوڑا سٹہل کیجئے تاکہ جو لوگ حادثہ کا شکار ہوجاتے ہیں یا جن کے پریواروں پر پریشانی آجاتی ہے، انہیں ایسا نہ لگے کہ جب ہمارے پریوار کا کوئی آدمی گھائل ہوگیا ہے یا مرگیا ہے، اس کے بعد بھی ہمیں پریشانیوں کا سامنا کرنا پڑ رہا ہے۔

کورٹ کے معاملوں میں ریلوے کا ریکارڈ بہت اچھا نہیں ہے۔ پہلے تو معاوضہ کا دعوا لینے کے لیے لوگوں کو پریشان ہونا پڑتا ہے، دوسرے آپ کے وبھاگ میں جو کرمچاریوں کے disputes چل رہے ہیں، ان کی تعداد بھی اچھی خاصی ہے۔ ریلوے کس انداز میں ان دشواریوں سے نیٹ رہا ہے یا کورٹ میں کس طریقے سے اپنا پکس پیش کر رہا ہے، اس کی تازہ مثال چار پانچ دن پہلے پنجاب کے لدھیانہ میں ہمیں دیکھنے کو ملی --- (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ لدھیانہ میں کیا ہوا؟ ایک زمین کا دعوا تھا، جس میں ریلوے نے کچھ زمین acquire کی تھی۔

ایک کسان ریلوے کے خلاف کورٹ میں لڑ رہا تھا۔ کورٹ کے آڈیش کے باوجود، بلاوے کے باوجود، نہ آپ کے ادھیکاری وہاں جاتے تھے، نہ اپنا پکش صحیح طریقے سے رکھتے تھے۔ اس پر عدالت نے غصے میں آکر، جھنجھلاہٹ میں آکر یا کسی بھی طریقے سے کہہ دیا کہ وہاں سے جو سورن شتابدی ایکسپریس جاتی ہے، جس دعویدار کا کورٹ میں 1,47,00,000 روپے کا دعوا چل رہا تھا، جسے ریلوے سے معاوضہ ملنا تھا، وہ اسے دی دی جائے۔ کورٹ کے آڈیش کے مطابق کسان وہاں چلا گیا کہ یہ شتابدی گاڑی مجھے دیدیجیئے۔ اس کا پلیٹ فارم نمبر ایک بھی کورٹ نے اس کے حوالے کر دیا۔ بعد میں جاکر کسی طریقے سے سمجھوتہ ہوا۔ میرا کہنے کا مطلب ہے کہ ریلوے وبھاگ کا کورٹ کے ساتھ deal کرنے کا جو یہ casual طریقہ ہے، کورٹ میں deal کرنے کا، جتنا سے deal کرنے کا، دعوؤں کے ساتھ deal کرنے کا یا متاثرین کے ساتھ deal کرنے کا اسے بھی آپ تھوڑا بدل ڈالیں۔ انہی الفاظ کے ساتھ آپ کا دھنیواد کہ آپ نے مجھے بولنے کا موقع دیا۔ مجھے امید ہے کہ میرے ان سبھاؤں پر اور میری باتوں پر منتری جی اور ان کا منترا لہ غور کریگا۔ شکریہ۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): But now today you speak for ten minutes and when the discussion resumes, you can continue.

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: आपने मुझे रेल मंत्रालय से संबंधित Demands for Grants पर बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं दिल से आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूं। जब प्रभु जी रेल मंत्री बने थे, मैंने पिछले बजट पर चर्चा के समय भी बोला था, मुझे बहुत खुशी हुई थी। मैंने सोचा था कि शायद प्रभु जी को इसलिए रेल मंत्री बनाया गया है, ताकि रेल मंत्रालय में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन हो सकें, देश में रेलों का जाल बिछे और इसमें बहुत तेजी से तरक्की आये। परिवर्तन

तो आया और यह परिवर्तन छोटा नहीं है, बल्कि बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन आ गया। इतना परिवर्तन आया कि हमारी जो पुरानी परम्पराएँ थीं, आज़ादी के बाद से हमारा रेल मंत्रालय जो अपना खुद का बजट पेश करता था, जिसका एक अलग जलवा था, वह आपने समाप्त कर दिया और आपने एक झटके में रेल बजट को आम बजट में शामिल कर दिया।

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेल मंत्रालय का अपना एक बहुत बड़ा महत्व था। रेल मंत्रालय का ही नहीं, बल्कि रेल मंत्री का भी अपना एक बहुत बड़ा महत्व होता था। जब भारत सरकार की कैबिनेट की बैठक होती थी, तो रेल मंत्री का अलग ही अंदाज होता था, उनका अलग ही रुतबा होता था। उनकी एक अलग पहचान होती थी, लेकिन वह पहचान अब पूरी तरह से समाप्त हो चुकी है। प्रभु जी के रेल मंत्री बनने के बाद यह परिवर्तन आया। मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है। वे हमारे मित्र हैं, लेकिन चूँकि यह हकीकत है, इसलिए मुझे यह कहना पड़ेगा।

महोदय, जब रेल बजट को आम बजट में शामिल किया गया, तो इसके पीछे यह तर्क दिया गया कि रेलवे का अपना जो 2.27 लाख करोड़ रुपया है, उसके लाभांश का भुगतान अब नहीं होगा। दूसरा तर्क यह बताया गया कि इस पूँजी पर भारत सरकार को 9,700 करोड़ रुपये के लाभांश का जो भुगतान होता है, उससे मुक्ति मिल जाएगी। इस प्रकार, एक छोटी-सी बात के ऊपर पूरा बजट विलय हो गया। इन दो कारणों से बजट का विलय हो गया। महोदय, हमारे देश में पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू, इंदिरा गांधी, शास्त्री जी, राजीव गांधी, डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी जैसे बड़े-बड़े प्रधान मंत्री हुए, लेकिन उन्होंने कभी भी ऐसा नहीं सोचा, तो क्या वे देश का विकास नहीं चाहते थे, क्या वे रेल का विकास नहीं चाहते थे, क्या वे रेलवे को मजबूत नहीं करना चाहते थे? क्या आज़ादी के बाद जितनी सरकारें बनीं, वे रेल का विकास नहीं चाहती थीं? लेकिन नई सरकार बनी, उसके बाद सबसे पहले नीति आयोग बना और उस नीति आयोग ने एक झटके में रेल बजट को समाप्त कर दिया।

रेल मंत्री जी, जब आप यहां पर नहीं थे, आप बाहर गए हुए थे, तब मैं बतला रहा था कि रेलवे का और रेल मंत्री का पहले एक अलग रुतबा होता था, एक अलग जलवा होता था और जब वह कैबिनेट में जाता था, तो उसकी एक अलग अहमियत होती थी। ये कौन आ रहे हैं? ये रेल मंत्री आ रहे हैं। तब उसकी एक अलग पहचान थी और वह पहचान अब समाप्त हो गई। प्रभु जी, जब आप रेल मंत्री बने थे, तब हमें बहुत खुशी थी और जब आज आप यहां बैठे हैं, तो मुझे बड़ा दुःख है कि हमारा बजट समाप्त हो गया और आम बजट में शामिल हो गया।

महोदय, जो आम बजट पेश किया गया, उसके अंदर रेल बजट की बहुत अनदेखी की गई है, पूरी तरह से अनदेखी की गई है। वर्ष 2017-18 के बजट में रेल के लिए किसी प्रकार का कोई रोडमैप नहीं बनाया गया। उसके विकास के लिए किसी भी तरह का रोडमैप नहीं बना। जब अरुण जेटली जी पहली बार रेलवे का बजट पेश कर रहे थे, तो कहा गया कि रेलवे का नक्शा बदल जाएगा, रेलवे का विकास बहुत तेजी से बढ़ेगा, लेकिन ऐसा तो लगता नहीं, ऐसा तो कुछ हुआ नहीं! आज़ादी के बाद, यानी सन् 1951 से रेलवे के इतिहास में पहली बार रेल-यात्री और माल-भाड़े में गिरावट दर्ज हुई है, जो बहुत बड़ी चिन्ता का विषय है। आज मुझे यह कहते हुए कोई संकोच नहीं है कि हमारे रेल मंत्रालय के हालात अच्छे नहीं हैं। आज सातवें वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशें, वेतन, पेंशन — इस सबके लिए भी बड़ी मशक्कत करनी पड़ रही है। तो मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1951 के बाद पहली बार रेल यात्रियों और माल भाड़े में जो

[श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया]

गिरावट दर्ज की गयी है, उसके लिए क्या एक्शन प्लान बनाया है? उसके संबंध में क्या होगा, आपने क्या एक्शन प्लान बनाया है, इसके बारे में हम आपसे जानना चाहते हैं?

महोदय, आज देश के सामने सबसे बड़ा मुद्दा है, जो बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है। आज पैसेंजर की सेफ्टी, रेल की सुरक्षा और संरक्षा, यह सबसे बड़ा मुद्दा है। मैं बजट में देख रहा था कि आपने पांच साल के अंदर इन कामों के लिए एक लाख करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया है।

महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी अपने हर भाषण में कहते हैं कि 125 करोड़ लोगों का देश, इतना बड़ा देश....। जब हमारा देश 125 करोड़ लोगों का है तो पांच साल में केवल एक लाख करोड़! अभी शायद इस साल के लिए आपने 19,000 करोड़ रुपए दिए हैं। क्या यह सही है? क्या हमारे देश के लिए यह बात सही है? नहीं। आज हमारे देश को रेल के विकास की आवश्यकता है। आज हर व्यक्ति चाहता है कि हम लोग रेल से जुड़ें। हर शहर, हर गांव चाहता है कि हम रेल से जुड़ें और हमारी सुरक्षा और सेफ्टी पूरी तरह से हो। महोदय, मुझे यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि जब कोई व्यक्ति रेल में बैठता है तो भगवान के आगे हाथ जोड़ता है कि हे भगवान, मुझे मेरी मंजिल तक सही तरीके से पहुंचाना। जब वह अपने गंतव्य स्थान पर पहुंचता है तो सुरेश प्रभु जी, मैं सच बताता हूं, वह हाथ जोड़कर भगवान को बहुत याद करता है कि आपने मुझे सही-सलामत पहुंचा दिया। आज यह बड़ी चिंता का विषय है कि आज हमारे derailments बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, दुर्घटनाएं बढ़ती जा रही हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Budaniaji, since it is going to be 6 o'clock, we have to adjourn the House. You can resume your speech when the debate continues.

SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Thank you very much, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, Special Mentions. Mr. Somaprasad, just lay it on the Table.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand to take immediate steps for inclusion of the game of Hand Ball in the All India Civil Service Sports Meet

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I am inviting the attention of the Government to the need for inclusion of Hand Ball in the All India Civil Service Sports Meet. Hand Ball is a paced team game started in the 19th century in Germany and in the Scandinavian countries. It was recognised as an olympic game in 1936. It is a popular game all over India. Hand Ball is played as an outdoor and indoor game. The International Hand Ball Federation started in 1946 and has 197 member countries. The Hand Ball Federation of India is also a member.

The All India Civil Service Sports Meet is conducted every year, and 16 sports events are included in it. In spite of several requests, nothing has been done by the Government of India to include Hand Ball in the meet.

Sports play a great role in our life. It has personal and professional benefits. So, my appeal to the Government is that necessary and immediate steps may be taken to include hand ball as an item in the All India Civil Service Sports Meet.

Demand to take effective measures for conservation of indigenous breeds of cattle in the country

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, the Government needs to enhance the conservation of native breeds of cattle in India. A scientific system of breeding is only as good as the data collected. In India, such data is available through the Livestock Census Report (LCR) recorded by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare.

A scientific identification of cattle breeds was introduced in 2012 under the UPA Government, in the 19th LCR. In order to better identify different breeds, a breed survey was conducted independently along with the 19th LCR which included stray cows for the first time.

According to these reports, of the 150 million individual cattle, 110 million (73.3 per cent) are classifiable as non-descript. This demonstrates an immense disparity between the indigenous breeds present in our country and those that are being documented overall. This can also be said about our buffalo breeds--nearly 50 million (45.4 per cent) are listed as non-descript in a buffalo population of 110 million. The poor maintenance of cattle breed data is complemented by a rise in the number of foreign breeds. In fact, between 1992 and 2012, indigenous breed numbers fell by an average of 20 per cent and that of exotic cross-breed cattle rose by more than 150 per cent.

It is imperative that the Government enhances its efforts to ensure the conservation of indigenous cattle breeds of our country. They form a vital genetic heritage, adapted to Indian conditions that can have immense value to India.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Shri Oscar Fernandes; not present. Then, Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap.

Demand to give the status of Central University to the Kurukshetra University

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): महोदय, हरियाणा प्रदेश के जनपद कुरुक्षेत्र में कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय के क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण एवं अग्रणीय भूमिका लंबे अंतराल से निभाता आ रहा है।

[श्री राम कुमार कश्यप]

कुरुक्षेत्र भारतवर्ष का एक बहुत ही ऐतिहासिक, धार्मिक एवं पर्यटक स्थल है।

महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय का सालाना बजट 350 करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा है, लेकिन प्रदेश सरकार से सिर्फ बजट का 22-23% ही मिल पाता है। इस कारण विश्वविद्यालय को अपनी महत्वपूर्ण मदों में कटौती करनी पड़ती है। 70 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा हर वर्ष हो रहा है। इस कारण विश्वविद्यालय ने आउटसोर्सिंग कर्मचारियों की संख्या 1400 से घटाकर 800 कर दी है। इस बजट की कमी ने शिक्षण कार्य की गुणवत्ता को प्रभावित किया है। विश्वविद्यालय की ख्याति बजटीय कारणों से धीरे-धीरे दरक रही है। इस दरकती हुई ख्याति को बचाने और उन्नति के लिए कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय को अविलंब केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय का दर्जा दिया जाना आवश्यक है।

इससे पूर्व भी पिछले करीब तीन वर्षों से कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय को केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनाने की मांग निरंतर चली आ रही है। कुरुक्षेत्र सहित संपूर्ण हरियाणा प्रदेश के शिक्षक वर्ग एवं छात्र-छात्राएं अलग-अलग स्तर पर पुरजोर मांग एवं आंदोलन करते रहे हैं। हरियाणा की आम जनता भी कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय को केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनाने के लिए आंदोलित है।

अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार से यह मांग करता हूं कि आप कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय, कुरुक्षेत्र (हरियाणा) को अविलंब केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय का दर्जा देने की घोषणा करें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Then, Shri T. Rathinavel; not present.

The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Friday, the 24th March, 2017.

*The House then adjourned at six of the clock
till eleven of the clock on Friday,
the 24th March, 2017.*

