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सत्यमेव जयते

Thursday,

30 March, 2017

9 Chaitra, 1939 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 30th March 2017/9th Chaitra, 1939 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

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

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report and Account (2015-2016) of NEHHDC, Guwahati and related papers

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 (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Limited (NEHHDC), Guwahati, 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.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6770/16/17]

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

Reports and Accounts (2014-15 and 2015-16) of RMSA, Assam and related papers

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री उपेन्द्र 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 State Society implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Assam, Guwahati, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6736/16/17]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Assam, Guwahati, 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 (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6737/16/17]

Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of various Corporation, Institute, Samiti and Centre and related papers

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण पाल): 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 (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
 - (a) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO), Kanpur, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6763/16/17]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (i) (a) Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for the Empowerment of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities (Divyangjan) [formerly known as National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped (NIMH)], Secunderabad, Telengana, 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. 6766/16/17]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bhagwan Mahaveer Viklang Sahayata Samiti, Jaipur, Rajasthan, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Samiti.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6765/16/17]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Spinal Injuries Centre (ISIC), 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 Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6764/16/17]

Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of Bose Institute, Kolkata, SNBNCBSC, Kolkata and SERB, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY): 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 Bose Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6775/16/17]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Satyendra Nath Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Kolkata, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6774/16/17]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB), 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.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6776/16/17]

Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of Prasar Bharati, New Delhi and IIMC, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Accounts of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 21 of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5892/16/17]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6777/16/17]

Report (2016) of NCSC, New Delhi and related papers

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय सांपला): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under clause (6) of article 338 of the Constitution:—
 - (a) Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) on

Effective Utilisation of Funds under the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP), New Delhi, for the year 2016.

(b) Explanatory Memorandum on the above said Report.

- (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. 6974/16/17]

I. Notification of Ministry of Human Resource Development

II. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of various Institutes, Universities, ISM Dhanbad, BOAT, Kanpur and related papers

III. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of BOPT, Kolkata and related papers

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

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education), under sub-section (2) of Section 43 of the Central Universities Act, 2009:—
- (1) No. 42, dated the October 19 - October 25, 2013 (Weekly Gazette), regarding amendment to Statute 2 (4) of the Central Universities Act, 2009. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6755/16/17]
 - (2) No. 26, dated the June 25 – July 1, 2011 (Weekly Gazette), publishing Statute 40 regarding Establishment of Schools of Studies and the Department related thereto of the Central University of Kashmir, along with delay Statement.
 - (3) No. 3, dated the January 19 - January 25, 2013 (Weekly Gazette), publishing draft amendment to Statute 11 of the Central University of Kashmir, along with delay Statement.
 - (4) No. 22, dated the June 1 - June 7, 2013 (Weekly Gazette), publishing draft amendment to Statute 2 (4) of the Central University of Kashmir, along with delay Statement.
 - (5) No. CU/Kmr/Admin/F.No.385/14/2552, dated the 12th June, 2015, publishing draft amendment to Statute 40 of the Central University of Kashmir, Srinagar along with delay Statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7036/16/17]

(6) No. 52, dated the December 24 - December 30, 2016 (Weekly Gazette), notifying Ordinances No. VIII-XX, XXII, XXVI, XXVII AND XX(i)-(vi) of the Central University of Punjab, Bathinda.

(7) No. CUPB/CC/12/4918, dated the December 22 - December 28, 2012 (Weekly Gazette), publishing amendment to Statute 11 of the Central University of Punjab, Bathinda.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6755/16/17]

II. (a) (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:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur, 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.

(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. 6913/16/17]

(b) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub section (3) of Section 29 and sub-section (4) of Section 30 of the Pondicherry University Act, 1985:—

(a) Thirtieth Annual Report of the Pondicherry University, Puducherry, for the year 2015-16.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Pondicherry University, Puducherry, 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) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6756/16/17]

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6741/16/17]

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6740/16/17]

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6739/16/17]

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6748/16/17]

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6747/16/17]

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6746/16/17]

- (vii) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (BHU) Varanasi, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6745/16/17]

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6744/16/17]

- (ix) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report therein.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6742/16/17]

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6743/16/17]

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

(d) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 31 and sub-section (4) of Section 32 of the Nagaland University Act, 1989:—

- (a) Twenty-first Annual Report of the Nagaland University, Lumami, Nagaland, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Nagaland University, Lumani, Nagaland, 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. 6757/16/17]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Accounts of the Mizoram University, Aizawl, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon, under subsection (4) of Section 31 of the Mizoram University Act, 2000.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6753/16/17]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kanpur, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6741/16/17]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6740/16/17]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bombay, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6739/16/17]
- (v) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2015-16.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6748/16/17]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Gandhinagar, for the year 2015-16.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6747/16/17]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Jodhpur, for the year 2015-16.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6746/16/17]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (BHU), Varanasi, for the year 2015-16.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6745/16/17]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee, for the year 2015-16.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6744/16/17]
- (x) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 2015-16.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (x) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6742/16/17]
- (xi) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6743/16/17]
- (xii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Palakkad (IITPKD), Kerala, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6751/16/17]
- (xiii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6750/16/17]
- (xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian School of Mines (ISM), Dhanbad, Jharkhand, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6749/16/17]
- (xv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT), Northern Region, Kanpur, 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.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6909/16/17]
- III. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Board of Practical Training (BOPT), Eastern Region, Kolkata, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xvi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6910/16/17]

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of NCPCR, New Delhi and related papers

महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा राज): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ:—

(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 16 and sub-section (4) of Section 29 of the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Performance Review of the above Commission, for the year 2014-15.

(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. 6805/16/17]

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth

Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2015-16) pertaining to the Ministry of Shipping.

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COURT OF ALIGARH
MUSLIM UNIVERSITY**

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

"That in pursuance of item (xxiv) of clause (1) read with clause (2) of Statute 14 of the Statutes of the Aligarh Muslim University, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, two Members from amongst the Members of the House to be members of the Court of the Aligarh Muslim University in the vacancies caused due to the retirement of S/Shri Salim Ansari and K.C. Tyagi from the membership of Rajya Sabha on 4th and 7th July, 2016 respectively."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

- (i) **The Central Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017.**
- (ii) **The Integrated Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017.**
- (iii) **The Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017.**
- (iv) **The Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Bill, 2017**

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

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मेरा point of order है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete this. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, हमारी बात सुनी जाए।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete this. ...(Interruptions)...

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

(I)

"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 Central Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th March, 2017.

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

(II)

"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 Integrated Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th March, 2017.

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

(III)

"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 Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th March, 2017.

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

(IV)

"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 Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th March, 2017.

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

Sir, I lay a copy each of the Bills on the Table.

REFERENCE**Re. Non-presence of Nominated members in the House**

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Viploveji, I will allow you. Perweenji, I will allow you also. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow her. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, two points of order have been raised. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, I will come back to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Ramachandra Rao, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your problem? Tell me.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, when are you calling my Calling Attention? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is under consideration. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Naresh Agrawal. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, संवैधानिक व्यवस्था के तहत ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to quote the rule under which you are raising it.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, संवैधानिक व्यवस्था के तहत इस सदन में 12 nominated members होते हैं। मंत्री परिषद उनका नाम भेजती है, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति उनको nominate करते हैं। समाज के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के अग्रणी लोगों के लिए इस सदन में यह व्यवस्था की गई है। श्रीमन्, लोग यहाँ nominate हुए, लेकिन हम लोग उनको देखने के लिए तरस रहे हैं। वे यहाँ आते ही नहीं हैं। मैं पिछले कई सत्रों से देख रहा हूँ। पूरा सत्र चला गया। चाहे वे हमारे क्रिकेट के तेंदुलकर हों या फिल्म अभिनेत्री हों या अन्य कोई हों ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is no point of order.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नहीं, श्रीमन्।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not a point of order.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, यह point of order है। अगर वे nominated हैं और वे नहीं आ रहे हैं, तो इसका मतलब यह है कि उनकी कोई रुचि नहीं है। अगर रुचि नहीं है, तो उनको रिज़ाइन कर देना चाहिए, अन्य लोग आएँगे, जो ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: लेकिन अगर वे नहीं आ रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है। You made your point. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is no point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, यह point of order क्यों नहीं है? यह संवैधानिक व्यवस्था है। संविधान में दिया हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is up to them to decide. ...**(Interruptions)**...

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, it is not a point of order; it is a point of disorder. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मैं चाहूँगा कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, यह उच्च सदन है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे कम से कम हम लोगों को अपना दीदार तो दे दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अपना दीदार तो दे दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, you can use your good offices with them. ...**(Interruptions)**... You can use your good offices with them and request them to be present in the House at least for a few days whenever possible.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मैं चिट्ठी लिख दूँ? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपका आदेश हो तो हम चिट्ठी लिखेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: हाँ, आप लिखिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लिखिए। Now, Digvijay Singhji. What is your point of order? ...**(Interruptions)**... I will allow you. ...**(Interruptions)**... Yours is a point of order which is no point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**...

Re. Discussion over Substantive motion

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, my point of order is simple. मेरा substantive motion पिछले दो हफ्तों से लम्बित है। अब इनका मोशन हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है, पता नहीं, लेकिन मेरा मोशन तो ले लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि सदन के नेता जी और आप या माननीय चेयरमैन साहब बैठक बुला लीजिए, हमें पाँच मिनट का समय दे दीजिए तथा उसके बाद निर्णय कीजिए। कब तक हम लोग इस बारे में बार-बार आपको परेशान करते रहेंगे? मेरी आपसे यही प्रार्थना है। माननीय नक्रवी साहब तो यहाँ विराजमान हैं। अरुण जेटली जी उनकी कितनी बातें मानेंगे, मुझे इसमें शंका है, लेकिन फिर भी, आप ही के अनुरोध पर मैंने

substantive motion दिया है। नक्रवी साहब, कम से कम अपनी बात पर थोड़ा कायम तो रहिए। आपके कहने पर मैंने substantive motion दिया है। Sir, at least, you will protect my interest. I am not asking for it in my interest. I am asking you to protect the interest of the democracy of this country. I am asking it in the interest of the mandate of the people of Goa, the mandate of the people of Manipur. ...*(Interruptions)*... There the largest party has been denied by these people. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You don't go into the merits now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: And the second largest party which was defeated by the people was allowed to form the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no need to go into the merits of the subject ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, there are guidelines, which have been violated. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Constitution has been violated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqviji, do you want to say something? ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us hear Mr. Naqvi's reaction to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: They are asking me to convert it into a Short Duration Discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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, hon. Digvijaya Singhji is a very senior leader. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, how can a Short Duration Discussion be of help? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक्रवी: सर, दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने जब यह इश्यू उठाया था, तो उस समय मैंने यही कहा था कि उसमें जो appropriate rule है, उसके तहत आप नोटिस दीजिए। उसके बाद तय होगा कि उसमें क्या करना है, उस पर कब चर्चा होनी है। एक चीज़ तो यह है। दूसरी चीज़, बार-बार हर दिन यह बात उठाना कि लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस ...*(व्यवधान)*... लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस तो रोज आते हैं। आप उनसे बात कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसलिए लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस कहाँ हैं, आप यह बार-बार कहेंगे, तो मुझे नहीं लगता कि ठीक है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): आपने कहा था, तब नोटिस दिया था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: आपका जो substantive motion है, वह technically correct है या नहीं है, उन सारी चीज़ों पर एक बार हम लोग चर्चा करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please convey it to the Leader of the House.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, definitely, I will convey.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, the Chairman has.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, this is a. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, यह इतना important मसला है, ...(व्यवधान)... इसको बार-बार उठाया जाता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Husain Dalwai. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): कृपया आप लोग मुझे बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... सर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...(Interruptions)... That was Calling Attention, I have allowed it. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, इस पर जवाब तो आया नहीं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Husain Dalwai. ...(Interruptions)... No; I have called Shri Husain Dalwai. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Thank you, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, इसका जवाब नहीं आ रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... हमें इसमें आपका प्रोटेक्शन चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I have asked him to convey it to the Leader of the House. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Husain Dalwai. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, my issue is. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already directed. ...(Interruptions)... No; I have directed the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to convey the feelings to the Leader of the House. ...(Interruptions)... I have done that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, my point is simple. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; it is clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... I understood. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: The Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs has conveyed to me that this will not be accepted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He cannot say that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: They want me to agree to a Short Duration Discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He cannot say that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, he has suggested to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not to decide that. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is already. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: How can I convert that into a Short Duration Discussion? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is private conversation between you both. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: If I want to level charges, it has to be through a substantive motion as per the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Digvijayaji, that is private conversation between you both. ...*(Interruptions)*... You need not say that here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: That is a suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, it is a suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not a directive. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a suggestion which has come from a most dear friend of mine, Mr. Naqvi. ...*(Interruptions)*... who is a Minister in that Party. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you worry about that? ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government will give suggestions, which are suitable to them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I would say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Digvijayaji, I have already told you.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, my question, is how long. ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, how long? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Digvijayaji, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, please allow me. ...(Interruptions)... It is a very relevant point. ...(Interruptions)... As per your advice, a motion has been given and a motion is a complaint against the Government about its unconstitutional work. Alleged so. I am not having proof. The notice for the motion has been given before the House.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: And admitted. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: And now it is to be listed someday in the Business.
...(Interruptions)... It cannot be delayed inordinately only because the Government is not responding and not giving the time. ...(Interruptions)... The thing has transpired like this.
...(Interruptions)...

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): सर, यह चेयरमैन पर aspersion है।
...(व्यवधान)... These are aspersions on the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... The Chairman has to take a decision. ...(Interruptions)... The Chairman takes the decisions.
...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: They can never agree to move a motion.
...(Interruptions)... They can never agree. ...(Interruptions)... But will you leave it to their good wishes? ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will you leave it to their whims and fancies that when they agree, it will be. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... That is okay.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, that is the basic question before the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have to give a ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: That is the basic question. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair has to decide. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is it, hon. LoP? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to support Mr. Digvijaya Singh. We wanted to discuss this issue of Goa and Manipur. So, the hon. Deputy Chairman and so also the Government said that the conduct of the Governors cannot be discussed in this House, particularly, in the Zero Hour. It was hon. Chair, the Deputy Chairman, who suggested that if you have to discuss this particular subject, there should be a substantive motion. So, on the advice of the Chair and. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; I was making the rule position clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no advice. ...*(Interruptions)*... No advice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: And on the advice of the Government also, because they wanted a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government agreed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: They wanted discussion on it provided this subject is put through a proper motion and that motion was substantive motion. Now, the motion has come in the form of a substantive motion and that motion is pending with the Chair. We cannot delay this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, the Session is going to come to an end. How many working days are we left with? Day after tomorrow, the next month starts and we have hardly half-a-dozen days left within which we have to discuss the subject. The urgency of the subject, we have already lost. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Two Governments are functioning without having the majority. ...*(Interruptions)*... That majority which they have, the two Governments, is a manipulated majority. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: It is a full majority. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: They do not have the majority. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: It is a full majority. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a democratic majority. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The Goa Chief Minister and the Manipur Chief Minister are not duly elected by the people. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It was all managed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It has all been managed. ...*(Interruptions)*... This has to be discussed in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I do not think that is the. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tapanji, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन बार-बार एक ही चीज़ कर रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now that I have directed the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to convey the feelings to the Leader of the House, ...*(Interruptions)*... Let it be. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, ये वहां पर क्लेम करने तक नहीं गए थे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये क्लेम करने तक नहीं गए थे और manipulated majority की बात कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप वहां पर क्लेम करने कहां गए थे? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप उस समय गोवा में कहां थे? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: They have changed the mandate of the people. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI AHMED PATEL (Gujarat): You should discuss that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: आपके एमएलएज़ आपके बारे में क्या बयान दे रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपके एमएलएज़ किस तरह के स्टेटमेंट दे रहे हैं, वह न्यूज़ पेपर्स में आया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the problem? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: क्या हम आपको पेपर दिखाएं कि आपके बारे में किस तरह का स्टेटमेंट दिया जा रहा है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपके MLAs आपके बारे में क्या कह रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप गवर्नर साहब के पास क्लेम करने तक नहीं गए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the problem? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: आप जनता के जनादेश का अपमान कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसके बावजूद manipulated majority की बात कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqviji, what is the problem? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, let us discuss. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is why, I want a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... They have gone against the mandate of the people. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: In Manipur and Goa. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is why, I want a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are making charge against me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I want to... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, let me solve it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: I want a discussion on this. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can he make such charges? I shall say that they have gone against the mandate of the people. ...*(Interruptions)*... They have gone against the Sarkaria Commission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Digvijayaji, let us not go into the merits. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: They have gone against the Constitution. ...*(Interruptions)*... They have gone against the Supreme Court's Order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Digvijayaji, this is not the time to go into the merits. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: And, they talk of majority and manipulation. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: They have voted against you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Digvijayaji, please resume your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no more. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the time to go into the merits of the subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will repeat what I said. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, there is a substantive motion. It has been admitted by the hon. Chairman and I have directed the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to convey to the Leader of the House regarding the subject so that we can, as early as possible, take up a discussion on that. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Husain Dalwai, I had called him much before. ...*(Interruptions)*... He was on his legs. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, आप कह रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, this is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not on this subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: आप कह रहे हैं कि मोशन admit हो गया है। मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी साहब आज जहां बैठे हैं, मैं भी बहुत दिन वहां बैठा हूं। यह कहने का तरीका होता है कि विचार कर रहे हैं, देख रहे हैं, बात कर रहे हैं, opinion ले रहे हैं, ऐसा कहकर हमने भी बहुत टाला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: क्या आपने भी टाला है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: हम यही कह रहे हैं कि Leader of the House का कमरा कितनी दूर है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यू.पी. और उत्तराखंड में आपने 8 दिन बाद दावा किया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, we will do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Husain Dalwai, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, that is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is over.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: The issue is that the substantive motion admitted by the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, I have already made my point. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair has said what he has to say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I will not yield. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chair had already made it clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... दिग्विजय जी, आप बैठिए। Now, Shri Husain Dalwai. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not ruled it out. ...*(Interruptions)*... I said that there will be a discussion on this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I said there will be discussion and I told the reason also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIDIGVIJAYA SINGH: The mandate of the people has been.....*(Interruptions)*... The Leader of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: दिग्विजय जी, आप लोग बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): हमारी माननीय महिला सदस्य सदन में एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय को उठाना चाहती हैं। आप इनकी तरफ भी ध्यान दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call her. आप लोग बैठिए। ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I said I will call the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do not teach me. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, this is unfair. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is more than ten minutes before I called Shri Husain Dalwai on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Back Benchers are also Members with equal rights. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am saying that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Husain Dalwai, what is your point? ...*(Interruptions)*... You said that you have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: पिछले चार-पांच दिनों से मैं एक गम्भीर विषय सदन में उठाना चाहता था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. What is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*... You said that you have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: मेरा point of order है कि Bombay High Court ने असीमानंद और उनके साथ 7 अन्य लोगों को acquit किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: यह सत्य नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, this is not a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... No point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: जो लोग तीन bomb blasts में शामिल थे - अजमेर, मक्का शरीफ और मालेगांव - जिन्होंने तीन जगह blasts किए थे ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह एक तरह से, ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमारे मन में doubt है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you give separate notice for this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री हुसैन दलवई: जिन्होंने तीन जगह blasts किए थे ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... For this, you give separate notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री हुसैन दलवई: यह एक तरह से ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमारे मन में doubt है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. You give separate notice for this. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shrimati Kahkashan Perween. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will come back to you.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): सर, बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

श्री उपसभापति: बोलिए, आपका क्या प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: उपसभापति महोदय, आपका शुक्रिया कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: यह क्या है? क्या यह प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है?

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: महोदय, मैं औरतों के सम्मान से जुड़े हुए मामले को उठाना चाहती हूँ। एक तरफ हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी लड़कियों के लिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, you give notice. आप ज़ीरो ऑवर का नोटिस दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: सर, मैंने ज़ीरो ऑवर का नोटिस दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, नहीं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ज़ीरो ऑवर नहीं, मैंने आपको प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर के लिए कॉल किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: राजस्थान के एक मंत्री ने एक बच्ची के साथ गलत काम होने पर गलत बयानबाजी की है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप नोटिस दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Shrimati Viplove Thakur, what is the matter? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, एक 13 साल की लड़की का बलात्कार होता है और वह मंत्री इस तरह से बोलते हैं कि कोई बात नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, this is no point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... These are not points of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: परवीन जी, नोटिस दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... नोटिस दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... You give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Sharad Yadav — Rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... यह क्या है? What is your problem? ...*(Interruptions)*... उसके लिए नोटिस दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... No, no. I can't allow without notice. I don't know what it is. ...*(Interruptions)*... No notice has been received. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप लोगों ने मुझे नोटिस नहीं दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बिना नोटिस के आप कैसे बोल सकती हैं?

...*(Interruptions)*...

The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

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

The House reassembled at thirty-three minutes past eleven of the Clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

Re. Racial discrimination against people from Africa

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Kahkashan Perween, I will call you, I have already called Sharad Yadavji. Be patient, I will allow you.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, मैं एक महत्वपूर्ण मामले को उठाना चाहता हूँ। इस देश में जो अफ्रीकन कण्ट्रीज़ के लोग हैं, उनके रंग और रूप को देख कर पूरे देश में उनके साथ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन होता है। मैं मानता हूँ कि सरकार, चूंकि विदेश मंत्री बहुत ही चिंता के साथ सवाल को उठाती हैं, लेकिन मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब अमरीका में, आस्ट्रेलिया में, बाहर दुनिया के किसी मुल्क में हमारे लोगों के साथ रंग और रूप के भेद पर ज्यादाती होती है, तो हमें तकलीफ होती है, लेकिन इनके साथ सारे देश में जिस तरह का व्यवहार होता है, सरकार को अकेले विदेश मंत्री पर नहीं

छोड़ना चाहिए, होम मिनिस्ट्री को, सरकार को बड़े पैमाने पर प्रयास करना चाहिए कि ये जो बाहर के लोग यहां आते हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि उन बाहर के लोगों का इज्जत, मान और सम्मान हो, उनके साथ कोई डिस्क्रिमिनेशन न हो।

महोदय, हमारे देश में नोएडा में इस तरह की हरकत हुई है कि साठ-साठ लोगों ने उनको मारा और कल ही एक महिला, एक लड़की को कैब से उतार कर के मारा! मैं सरकार को यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि युद्ध स्तर पर इस मामले को लेना चाहिए। पूरी दुनिया में इस तरह का message जा रहा है कि उनके साथ बहुत गलत हो रहा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कल नोएडा में एक बेटी को, एक लड़की को निकाल कर, जो एक अफ्रीकन लड़की थी, उसको दो-तीन लोगों ने मारा। यह बहुत गम्भीर बात है। सदन को इसकी भर्त्सना करनी चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with you. It is very important.

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

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sharad Yadav.

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

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sharad Yadav.

SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sharad Yadav.

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

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sharad Yadav.

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sharad Yadav.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sharad Yadav.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sharad Yadav.

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

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sharad Yadav.

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

श्री मोतीलाल बोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

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

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, in this country, soon after our Independence, the first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, had taken a major initiative on Africa to support the Liberation Movement's freedom struggles. In addition to that, we brought African students, in thousands, on Indian scholarship, even though we were a poor country. Sir, this House must know that under the ITEC Scheme, which we started in 1963, ten thousand scholarships are given primarily to students from Africa to study in Indian colleges and Indian universities every year. In addition to that, we have another 1,200 scholarships which are given through the ICCR. This country commanded goodwill and respect. Now, throughout the world, India's name has been sullied because of the attacks on the African students.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is racial. This House must condemn it. And, the Government must set up a cell in the Foreign Ministry and in the Home Ministry to co-ordinate on this issue of safety and protection of all the African students here.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to not only associate myself but also draw the attention of the House that there should be a special resolution that this House should move, which we should adopt, and the Government should consider this.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, we, along with the Government, can consider it.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the normal excuse given is that there is apprehension of peddling of drugs, narcotics and some other things by them. Now, these are law and order problems, and the law and order machinery must take care of that. This is not the way to do it. If there is a cow protection law in some State, the law and order machinery must do it and not the cow vigilantes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is another issue. Don't bring cow into this.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: If there is eve-teasing going on, there cannot be private armies in the name of anti-romeo squads. The law and order machinery must take care of that.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, we should strongly condemn this, and tomorrow morning, it should come from the House, and maybe from the Chair, so that it takes care of the concerns raised in the entire House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bajwa, you can only associate.

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA (Punjab): Yes, Sir, I associate myself with what hon. Members have said. I want to tell the Government that in the last two years, the Government has made a special attempt कि उसने अफ्रीका पर अपना foot print छोड़ा। 16 दफा ऑनरेबल प्रेजीडेंट ने, वाइस-प्रेसीडेंट ने और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अफ्रीकन देशों की visit की। इन सारी बातों से सारी goodwill खत्म हो जाती है। हमने लाखों-करोड़ों रुपए soft loan दिए हैं। I want that the Government must do something about it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would like to comment on this because on the one side, we are condemning the racial attacks on Indians in other countries like USA and Australia, but at the same time, racial attacks in our country cannot be justified. The Government should be very vigilant. A very strong action should be taken.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Karnataka): Sir, while we are condemning what is happening in our country, even a common man also says that it is not correct.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are right. No Indian will justify it.

Re. Derogatory remarks against women

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं एक ऐसी बात यहाँ सदन में रखना चाहती हूँ, जो औरतों के मान-सम्मान

और बच्चियों के मान-सम्मान से जुड़ी हुई है। एक तरफ हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी 'बेटी पढ़ाओ, बेटी बचाओ' योजना चला रहे हैं, इसकी हम तारीफ करते हैं। इसकी जितनी भी तारीफ की जाए, कम है। दूसरी तरफ हम बड़ी धूमधाम से अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस मना रहे हैं और मार्च के ही महीने में राजस्थान के एक मंत्री ने बहुत गैर-जिम्मेदाराना बयान दिया है, जो औरतों के मान-सम्मान से जुड़ा हुआ है। इन्होंने जो बयान दिया है, वह इस सिलसिले में है कि एक बच्ची के साथ गलत होता है और वह अपने पिता से उसके बारे में बताती है, लेकिन तब तक उसे FIR दर्ज कराने में देरी होती है। जब वह FIR देरी से दर्ज होती है, तो उस पर राजस्थान के गृह मंत्री बयान देते हैं कि आम तौर पर अगर 8 लोग बलात्कार करते हैं और पीड़ित बच्ची उसी दिन अपने माता-पिता को सूचित नहीं करती है, तो यह मेरे कोई मायने नहीं रखता है। यह बहुत ही शर्म की बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, listen to her. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, राजस्थान की जो मुख्य मंत्री हैं, वे भी महिला हैं और अगर उनके गृह मंत्री इस तरह का बयान देते हैं, तो वे महिलाओं का कितना मान और सम्मान करते हैं, इसका अंदाज़ा इसी बात से लगाया जा सकता है। मुझे पूरा यकीन है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी महिलाओं के मान और सम्मान का बहुत ध्यान रखते हैं। अगर वे महिलाओं के मान और सम्मान का ध्यान रखते हैं, तो इस मंत्री को फौरन उसके पद से हटाना चाहिए, तभी महिलाओं के मान और सम्मान की मर्यादा रहेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

इस मंत्री को बरखास्त करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चूंकि वहां पर भाजपा की सरकार है, इसलिए मैं यही चाहती हूँ कि उस मंत्री को बरखास्त किया जाए, साथ ही मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से इसका जवाब भी चाहती हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

कुमारी शैलजा (हरियाणा): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री परवेज हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव (छत्तीसगढ़): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister react. ...(Interruptions)... Let the Minister react. ...(Interruptions)... आप नक्रवी जी को सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Budania ji, you are not the Minister, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Let the Minister react. ...(Interruptions)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री, और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक्रवी): सर, इस तरह के किसी भी बयान को ...(व्यवधान)... सर, अखबार में जो छपा है, अगर वह सच है, तो इस तरह के किसी भी बयान को किसी भी रूप में न्यायोचित नहीं ठहराया जा सकता, जस्टिफाई नहीं किया जा सकता, बल्कि यह निन्दनीय है। इस पर महिला आयोग ने भी नोटिस दिया है, साथ ही साथ इस सम्बन्ध में सदन की जो भावना है, हम राज्य सरकार को अवश्य उससे अवगत करवाएंगे, ताकि वे उचित कदम उठाएं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: इसके बारे में क्या हो रहा है, वह हमको भी इन्फॉर्म करिएगा। ...(व्यवधान)... हाउस को भी इन्फॉर्म करिएगा। ...(व्यवधान)... Now, Shri Naresh Agrawal. ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक्रवी: सर, अभी racial issue करके एक बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट इश्यू उठाया गया। चूंकि सुषमा जी यहां पर उपस्थित हैं, तो मुझे लगता है कि इसकी जो फैक्टुअल स्थिति है, उसके बारे में वे हाउस को जानकारी दें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Nareshji, this is important. Let us hear the first.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): That is also the first question. ...(Interruptions)... I think, she can answer at that time. ...(Interruptions)...

विदेश मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज): नहीं, नहीं, यूएस का नहीं, इन्होंने जो ग्रेटर नोएडा का

सवाल उठाया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन्होंने यूएस का सवाल नहीं उठाया, ग्रेटर नोएडा का उठाया है।
...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us hear her. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बोलिए।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: माननीय उपसभापति जी, भाई शरद यादव जी ने जो सवाल उठाया है, मैं टीवी पर देख रही थी, इसलिए पहले मैं यहां आ गई कि कम से कम सदन को मैं इस बारे में अवगत करवा दूं।

श्री उपसभापति: जी हां, मैंने भी उसका सपोर्ट किया। Very good.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: माननीय उपसभापति जी, ये दोनों घटनाएं दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण हैं, जिनका उल्लेख शरद जी ने किया। पहले तो 19 वर्ष के के स्थानीय किशोर की मृत्यु हुई और उसके बाद नाइजीरियाई छात्रों के साथ बेहद मारपीट हुई। जैसे ही इस घटना की जानकारी मुझे मिली, वैसे ही मैंने राज्य सरकार से रिपोर्ट मांगी और स्वयं उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री, योगी आदित्यनाथ जी से बात की और उनसे यह कहा कि आप सबसे पहले लोगों को इसकी निष्पक्षता जांच का आश्वासन दीजिए और मैं स्वयं भी इस बारे में बात करूंगी। मेरे सहयोगी मंत्री एम.जे. अकबर जी ने नाइजीरिया के हाई कमिशनर से बात की, जनरल वी.के. सिंह जी ने भी उनसे बात की। योगी आदित्यनाथ जी ने फोन पर यह बताया कि जांच बिल्कुल निष्पक्ष होगी। मेरा यह कहना है कि जब तक जांच का परिणाम नहीं आ जाता है, तब तक इसके बारे में हमारा कुद और कहना उचित नहीं होगा। जांच का परिणाम आ जाए, वहां का प्रशासन दोनों चीजों की जांच कर रहा है, साथ ही वहां पूरी सुख और शांति रहे, इसके लिए भी वहां का प्रशासन काम कर रहा है।

जिन नाइजीरियाई बच्चों को मार लगी है, उनका इलाज हो रहा है और, जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी कहा, इस मामले की निष्पक्ष जांच अभी चल रही है, स्वयं मुख्य मंत्री ने यह आश्वासन दिया है। मैं पूरे सदन को उनकी तरफ से और अपनी तरफ से भी आश्वस्त करती हूँ कि इस घटना की निष्पक्ष जांच होगी, उसके बाद जिसके खिलाफ जो कार्यवाही करनी होगी, हम करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Naresh Agrawal. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, don't extend it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: हम निष्पक्ष जांच का स्वागत करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, it is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yechuryji, don't extend it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Naresh Agrawal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: हम निष्पक्ष जांच का स्वागत करते हैं, आप निष्पक्ष जांच करवाइए, लेकिन भविष्य में जब तक ऐसी हरकतें बंद नहीं होंगी, तब तक ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके लिए आप राज्य सरकार को चेतावनी दें।

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your notice is here. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want your Zero Hour mention to come up, please keep quiet. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am fighting here for the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: हमने कहा है कि वहां का प्रशासन इस घटना की निष्पक्ष जांच करवा रहा है, साथ ही ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति न हो, इसके लिए हम लोग बहुत सजग हैं।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no; she has ...*(Interruptions)*... I only said that this should not repeat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I must thank the Minister for a prompt response, immediate response. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, इन लीडर्स के लिए अलग से कुछ टाइम रख दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: She has given one-more assurance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, no, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Naresh Agrawal.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: इन लोगों के लिए अलग से कुछ टाइम रख दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बोलिए।

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Concern over abundance of fake and inferior quality drugs in market

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं। अभी कुछ दिन पहले इन्होंने सदन में Health Policy की बात की। ठीक है, हम सब लोग चाहते हैं कि कंट्री के लिए Health Policy हो, लेकिन अभी भी देश की पचास प्रतिशत आबादी quacks और नीम हकीम पर depend करती है। सबसे ज्यादा मुश्किल इस देश में तीन चीजों की है - नकली दवाइयों की, bus-standard दवाइयों की और एक्सपायरी दवाइयों की। श्रीमन्, एक तरफ दवाइयां बहुत महंगी हैं और दूसरी तरफ आप सरकारी अस्पतालों में डॉक्टर के पास चले जाओ तो वे इतनी जांच बता देंगे, क्योंकि हर जांच में उनका कमीशन तय है। ऐसे में आम आदमी कैसे इलाज कराएगा, इसके संबंध में स्वास्थ्य नीति में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है। भारत सरकार ने करीब 37,000 नमूनों की जांच करायी, उनमें से करीब 4,000 नमूनें फेल हुए, जिनमें से 500 नमूनों में नकली दवाई पाई गयी - अब बताइए, यह कितना अधिक है? Quacks वगैरह हैं, गांव में बिकने वाली दवाइयों में से 90 परसेंट एक्सपायरी डेट की

दवाइयाँ बिक रही हैं। किसी को पता ही नहीं कि हम जो दवा खा रहे हैं, वह expire हो चुकी है, गांव का गरीब उसके बारे में जानता ही नहीं है। Generic और non-generic दो नामों से दवाइयाँ बिक रही हैं। श्रीमन्, generic दवाइयों के दाम तो सरकार ने कंट्रोल कर लिए, लेकिन non-generic दवाएं बड़ी-बड़ी अमेरिकन स्टैंडर्ड कम्पनियां यहां बेच रही हैं। आज विश्व में भारत सबसे बड़ा देश है, जहां दवाइयों की सबसे ज्यादा खपत होती है, यह विश्व की सबसे बड़ी मार्केट है। आपने WTO open कर दिया, सारी कम्पनियां आकर हिन्दुस्तान की गरीब जनता को लूट रही हैं। आज हर डॉक्टर antibiotic दवाइयाँ लिख देता है - विदेश में चले जाइए, वे antibiotic दवाइयाँ नहीं लिखेंगे, शायद लास्ट में लिखें, लेकिन यहां छींक भी आ जाए तो डॉक्टर antibiotic दवाई लिख देगा। कोई antibiotic की अच्छी गोली 70 रुपए से नीचे नहीं है, वे पांच-छः दिन की लिख देंगे, 7 दिन की लिख देंगे, उससे क्या नुकसान होगा, हमें किसी को मालूम नहीं है। स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी चुपचाप बैठे रहते हैं, हम उन्हें समझ ही नहीं पाए, ये अभी तक प्रदेश से देश में उबर ही नहीं पाए हैं कि हम अब प्रदेश के स्वास्थ्य मंत्री नहीं रह गए हैं, देश के स्वास्थ्य मंत्री हो गए हैं। हमने तो कई बार उनसे कहा कि बोल्ट स्टैप लीजिए, लेकिन ये बोल्ट स्टैप नहीं लेते हैं। इनके पास कोई जांच एजेंसी नहीं है, जांच करने का तरीका नहीं है, सारा मिली-भगत का खेल है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : He is a very bold Minister.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: He is bold in House only, but out of the House, he is not. Of course, he is a thorough gentleman.

श्रीमन्, एक बहुत बड़ी गंभीर समस्या मैंने उठायी है। यह सिर्फ हम लोगों के साथ नहीं है - हम लोगों के साथ नहीं हो सकता है, लेकिन आम जनता के साथ जिस तरह से सारे देश में हो रहा है, वह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। गांव में जिस तरीके से दवाई की दुकानों पर लूट हो रही है, हमारे पास pharmacists नहीं हैं, दवाई की दुकानों के license बिना pharmacists के चल रहे हैं, इस संबंध में सरकार कोई नीति बनाए। मैं चाहूंगा कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी इसका जवाब दें, इस संबंध में कोई नीति बने और नकली, sub-standard और expired दवाइयों पर रोक लगे।

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

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

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA (Punjab): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तरप्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढ़ानिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा): माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य श्री नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है, वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है और हम सबसे जुड़ा हुआ है। भारत सरकार इसके बारे में बहुत संवेदनशील है और proactive है। मैं एक बात बता दूँ कि इसका जो implementation है, वह स्टेट्स के पास है। इसकी क्वालिटी और चैकिंग का सारा अधिकार स्टेट्स के पास है। We are giving them financial and technical support, and for giving support, a project worth more than ₹ 2,000 crores has been given for increasing and enhancing the laboratory facilities in the States. Training part, recruitment part, HR part, all components are being taken care of by the Government of India and we are proactive on it. I would like that the States should also respond accordingly. स्टेट्स के अलग-अलग पैमाने हैं। कई स्टेट्स बहुत अच्छा काम कर रही हैं, उनके यहां spurious दवाइयां नहीं हैं, लेकिन कई स्टेट्स ऐसी हैं, जो बिल्कुल respond नहीं कर पा रही हैं और वहां ये चीजें ज्यादा मात्रा में चल रही हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

Distress faced by Indian fishermen held in captivity by Pakistan

श्री अहमद पटेल (गुजरात): उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने ज़ीरो ऑवर के लिए नोटिस दिया है, उसे उठाने के लिए, जो सम्माननीय महिला सदस्यों ने issue उठाया है और साथ-साथ नाइजीरियन

छात्रों पर जो हमला हुआ है, उन दोनों issues को मैं सपोर्ट करता हूँ। श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज जी ने हाउस को आश्वासन भी दिया है कि इसके बारे में इन्क्वायरी की जाएगी।

मैं एक बेसिक क्वेश्चन उठाना चाहता हूँ, कोई important issue हो, बिल्कुल हाउस में उसको बिना नोटिस के उठाया जाना चाहिए, लेकिन ज़ीरो ऑवर के लिए जो नोटिस दिया गया है, अगर किसी मेम्बर का नम्बर नहीं आता है, तो उसको दूसरे दिन priority मिलनी चाहिए और वह भी बिना नोटिस के priority मिलनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेम्बर हर रोज सुबह आता है, अपना नोटिस देता है, उसका नम्बर नहीं लगता है, तो मेरा सुझाव है कि उसको priority मिलनी चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति: आप मेरी बात सुनिए। अगर मेम्बर नोटिस को repeat करेगा, तो priority मिलती है। उसको priority दी जाती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... That is the procedure.

SHRI AHMED PATEL: The Rules Committee should look into this. सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से जो हमारे फिशरमैन हैं, जो मछुआरे हैं, जो समस्याओं से जूझ रहे हैं, जो समस्याओं का सामना कर रहे हैं, उनकी ओर केन्द्र सरकार का और इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। हम हर हफ्ते अखबार में पढ़ रहे हैं कि कहीं पाकिस्तान की Maritime Security Agency या श्रीलंका की Maritime Security Agency हमारे फिशरमैन को उठाकर ले जाती है, उनको जेल में बंद कर देती है, उनकी नावों को भी पकड़ कर ले जाते हैं और महीनों, सालों तक उनको छोड़ा नहीं जाता है। आज पाकिस्तान और श्रीलंका ने मेरे ख्याल से हजार से ज्यादा नावें पकड़ी हैं और 300 से ज्यादा मछुआरे जेल में बंद हैं। अभी कुछ दिन पहले मांगरोल, पोरबंदर, ओखा जावाड इत्यादि से कुछ मछुआरों को पकड़ कर ले गए। श्रीलंका की Maritime Security Agency भी हमारे तमिलनाडु के 18 मछुआरों को पकड़ कर ले गयी। उसके बारे में, मेरा कहना है कि सरकार को सोच-विचार करना चाहिए और उन मछुआरों को और उनकी नावों को छुड़ाने का बंदोबस्त करना चाहिए।

हम सब जानते हैं कि किसान के लिए हल का जितना महत्व है, जवान के लिए अपनी बंदूक का जितना महत्व है, उसी तरह से जो हमारे मछुआरे हैं, उनके लिए नाव का भी उतना ही महत्व है। उनकी आजीविका का साधन नाव है। जब वे लोग नावों को छोड़ते हैं, तो उनको डैमेज करके छोड़ते हैं या उनमें छेद कर देते हैं। इससे उनकी आजीविका का जो साधन है, वह खत्म हो जाता है। इसीलिए मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि जो भी मछुआरे जेलों में बंद हैं, उनको छुड़ाने के लिए जल्दी से जल्दी कार्रवाई की जाए। उनकी जो नावें हैं, वे जब छोड़ी जाएंगी, तो वे डैमेज होंगी, उनमें छेद होगा, वे तो काम में नहीं आएंगी। जैसे पहले एक पैकेज बना हुआ था, उसी तरह से सरकार को एक पैकेज उनके लिए बनाना चाहिए, ताकि उनको कुछ लोन मिल सके, कुछ सब्सिडी मिल सके और वे फिर से अपना कारोबार शुरू कर सकें।

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

श्री अहमद पटेल: सरकार को इसके बारे में पैकेज बनाना चाहिए, यह मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

विदेश मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज): उपसभापति जी, जो विषय अभी अहमद पटेल जी ने उठाया है, वह विषय यहां पर श्रीलंका के बारे में श्रीमती कानीमोझी ने उठाया था और पाकिस्तान के बारे में मधुसूदन मिस्त्री जी ने उठाया था। इन दोनों के बारे में मैंने एक लिखित वक्तव्य यहां पर दिया था। उसके क्लेरिफिकेशन्स due हैं। आपने कहा था कि क्लेरिफिकेशन्स नहीं होतीं, लेकिन मैंने कहा था कि मैं क्लेरिफिकेशन्स देने को तैयार हूँ, आप समय तय कर दीजिए। आप जो भी समय तय करना चाहें, तय कर दीजिए। मैं आकर के उस पर क्लेरिफिकेशन्स दे दूंगी और जो विषय अहमद जी ने उठाया है, उस पर सरकार की तरफ से इसी सदन में बयान दे दिया गया है, पाकिस्तान और श्रीलंका दोनों के बारे में बयान दे दिया गया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct. We will fix time for clarifications.

Concern over suicides by farmers in Gujarat

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री (गुजरात): उपसभापति महोदय, किसानों ने गुजरात में जो आत्महत्याएं की हैं, उसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। गुजरात के डेवलपमेंट के मॉडल को पूरे देश के अंदर और दुनिया में बहुत ही अच्छी तरह से इस सरकार ने बेचा है, लेकिन हाल ही में, जो फिगर्स खुद सरकार ने गुजरात के बारे में दी हैं, वे बड़ी shocking हैं। गुजरात में पिछले पांच साल के अंदर 2012 से लेकर 2016 तक ऑफिशियली, यह सरकार की फिगर्स हैं, मेरी खुद की नहीं हैं - 91 किसानों ने आत्महत्याएं की हैं। ये आत्महत्याएं crop failure की वजह से हुई हैं।

सर, 2012 में जब आज के प्रधान मंत्री गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री थे, उस वक्त में, उस साल में, 2012 में 36 किसानों ने आत्महत्याएं कीं, 2013 में 33 किसानों ने आत्महत्याएं कीं, 2014 में 8 और 2015 में 8 और अभी तक 6 लोगों ने आत्महत्याएं की हैं। सर, प्राइम मिनिस्टर जब गुजरात के चीफ मिनिस्टर थे, तो उन्होंने कभी confess नहीं किया कि गुजरात के अंदर किसान ने कर्ज की वजह से और crop failure की वजह से आत्महत्या की। गुजरात के अंदर Vibrant Summit में 2003 से लेकर 2014 तक लाखों-करोड़ों रुपयों का investment आया और यह constant चला और यह कहा गया कि उस में लाखों-करोड़ों रुपयों का investment गुजरात में और आने वाला है। सर, मैं यहां गुजरात सरकार की फिगर्स दे रहा हूँ, ये फिगर्स और आत्महत्या के कारणों में किसानों के बच्चों का unemployment भी एक मुख्य कारण है। कई किसान कपास वगैरह नहीं बेच सके, उसका भी समावेश इस में होता है। सर, 21 लाख 56 हजार ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; पोत परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया): सर, ये गुजरात सरकार को बदनाम कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: सर, मैं गुजरात सरकार के official figures बता रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mistry, you address the Chair.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: सर, 21 लाख 56 हजार लोग unemployed registered हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mistry, you address the Chair.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: उनमें से 5 साल के अंदर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया: सर, ये गुजरात सरकार को बदनाम कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will not be going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ministers don't do this. ...**(Interruptions)**... Ministers should not interrupt. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: सर, सब से बड़ी शर्मनाक बात यह हुई ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't interrupt. ...**(Interruptions)**... You can say it at the end. ...**(Interruptions)**... Only what Mr. Mistry is saying will go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: कि जिस किसान ने आत्महत्या की, उसे compensation तो दे देते ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You address the Chair. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Mistry, you address the Chair only. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ministers don't do this. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: उन्हें स्कीम के मुताबिक compensation आज तक नहीं दिया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mandaviya, please don't do that
...**(Interruptions)**... A Minister should not do that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

*Not recorded.

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ministers never interrupt like this. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Time over.

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: आप को शर्म आनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ministers will always get a chance to reply. Then why should the Minister stand up and interrupt? ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want to reply, I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूं।

Need to include Rajasthani language in Eighth Schedule of the Constitution

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): सर, आज हमारे राजस्थान प्रदेश का स्थापना दिवस है। आज से 61 वर्ष पूर्व राजस्थान प्रदेश की स्थापना हुई थी। सर, हमारे यहां की 19 रियासतों और 3 ठिकानों को मिलाकर जो प्रदेश बना, उसे बनने में 9 वर्ष लगे। श्रीमान्, स्थापना दिवस के उपलक्ष्य में पिछले सप्ताह भर से हमारे प्रदेश में कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं। महोदय, मैं राजस्थान सहित देश-विदेश में रहने वाले 10 करोड़ से अधिक राजस्थानवासियों के मन की पीड़ा बताने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। श्रीमान्, हमारे देश में एक ऐसी समृद्ध भाषा है, जिस के पास बहुत बड़ा शब्दकोष है, लिपि भी है और साहित्य का भंडार है। हमारे यहां चाहे वह साहित्य वीर रस से संबंधित हो, चाहे वह भक्ति रस से संबंधित हो, इस प्रकार का साहित्य गद्य और पद्य दोनों में उपलब्ध है, लेकिन हमारी मातृभाषा राजस्थानी को संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में अभी तक नहीं जोड़ा गया है। श्रीमान्, मैं इस पीड़ा को आप के समक्ष व्यक्त करना चाहूंगा और केन्द्र सरकार तक यह बात पहुंचाना चाहूंगा। यह पीड़ा केवल मेरी पीड़ा नहीं है बल्कि सभी प्रांतों में रहने वाले राजस्थानी भाइयों की भी है। श्रीमान्, हमें तकलीफ उस समय हुई कि जहां तक 14 भाषाओं से अनुसूची में 22 भाषाएं हो चुकी हैं और राजस्थान के लोगों की यह मांग आज से नहीं बल्कि लगातार चली आ रही है, लेकिन उसे मान्यता अभी तक नहीं दी गयी है। महोदय, मैं इस बात का पक्षधर हूं कि बच्चे और बड़े सभी लोग अपने प्रदेश की भाषा में साहित्य का अध्ययन करें, लेकिन राजस्थानी भाषा को मान्यता मिले, इस बारे में एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण उद्धरण यहां प्रस्तुत करना चाहूंगा। हमारे देश में राजस्थानी भाषा में कई पत्र-पत्रिकाएं छपती हैं। मेरे हाथ में यह "माणक" पत्रिका है, जो कि पूरे प्रदेश में पढ़ी जाती है। महोदय, अभी हाल ही फरवरी में राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय के अंदर एक मुकदमें में वकीलों ने जज से मांग की कि यह अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मातृभाषा दिवस है, आप हमें हमारी मातृभाषा में बोलने और डिबेट करने का मौका दें। जज साहब ने अनुमति दी। महोदय, राजस्थान के न्यायिक इतिहास में, "राजस्थानी ने मिलियो मान" ऐसा हैडिंग देकर पूरी डिबेट इस पत्रिका में छपी। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि पूरे देश के अंदर और अमेरिका व कनाडा में "राणा" नाम की एक संस्था है, इस बारे में मांग विदेश में बैठे लोग भी कर रहे हैं।...

*Not recorded.

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

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

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

***301. [The Questioner was absent.]**

Talks on visa restriction with USA

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

(a) whether the Foreign Secretary has held any talks recently with the United States of America (USA) over visa restrictions for Indian workers;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether USA has agreed to send a team to India for further talks in this regard; and

(d) what further steps Government is taking to ensure that Indian workers and professionals are not deprived of the trade benefits assured by World Trade Organisation (WTO) and other international agencies?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) Foreign Secretary, accompanied by Commerce Secretary, paid a visit to the U.S. on 28 February - 3 March 2017 and held meetings with Cabinet Ministers and senior functionaries of the new U.S. Administration as well as with the Congressional leadership. The discussions covered all issues of common interest in India-U.S. relations, including those relating to mobility of high-skilled professionals.

The new Trump Administration has so far not announced any comprehensive policy changes impacting non-immigrant work visa programmes. In our interactions with the

U.S. Administration as well as the Congress, we have conveyed our interest and concerns and highlighted the mutually-beneficial nature of this partnership. The Government has emphasized that Indian skilled professionals have contributed to the growth and development of the U.S. economy and have helped the U.S. retain its competitive edge and innovation advantage. They are a big stakeholder in India-U.S. relations and their backward linkages to India have helped U.S. businesses. The U.S. side has conveyed that they recognize and value the positive contributions of Indian students and IT professionals.

Government of India is closely monitoring the developments that may have a bearing upon the movement of Indian workers and professionals to the U.S.. We remain in "active dialogue with the U.S. Administration and the U.S. Congress at senior levels to safeguard the interests of Indian workers and professionals in the U.S., including those relating to the commitments made by the U.S. under the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) of the World Trade Organization.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 301. Questioner not present.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, since my colleague, Shri Raja, is not here I thought I will just put a question.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: He is also my colleague.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। येचुरी जी, आप अपना सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल पूछिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हम बहुत कम पूछते हैं।

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: वे कम पूछते हैं। मैडम, माफ करना, the scene of humour was a little ticklish कि वे कम पूछते हैं। सर, आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से मेरा सवाल यह है कि आपने जो जवाब दिया है, यह बिल्कुल सही है कि उनके साथ सलाह-मशवरा कर रहे हैं, उनके साथ बातचीत हो रही है, लेकिन खतरा तो यह है कि कम से कम पांच लाख से ज्यादा जो हमारे यहां प्रोफेशनल्स हैं, ये ज्यादातर साउथ और आन्ध्र प्रदेश से हैं, इन लोगों के लिए uncertainty छाई हुई है और उनकी सिक्योरिटी और सर्विस के बारे में कोई स्पष्टता उनको नजर नहीं आ रही है। अब उनके साथ ये भी नई conditions आ गई हैं कि उनके घर वालों को वहां पर visa restrictions मिली हैं कि work permit नहीं मिलेगा और जो इस तरीके की खबरें मिल रही हैं, उनसे uncertainty बहुत बढ़ रही हैं। तो आप किस तरीके की assurances देंगे और USA Administration के ऊपर दबाव डालने के लिए अपने हाथ में क्या है और क्या आप इसके बारे में ऐसे कोई कदम सोच रहे हैं?

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सभापति जी, जहां तक सांसद साथी का यह कहना है कि अनिश्चितता का वातावरण है, तलवार लटकी हुई है, मैं इससे बिल्कुल सहमत हूं कि इस समय एक अनिश्चितता का वातावरण है और इसलिए यह खतरा बना हुआ है कि कहीं लोगों की नौकरियां न चली जाएं। जो उन्होंने पूछा है कि हम क्या कर रहे हैं, हम केवल बातचीत नहीं कर रहे हैं और आपने जो कहा है कि क्या हम उन पर दबाव बना रहे हैं, तो हम बहुत तर्क देकर उनसे बात कर रहे हैं। हम उनको आंकड़े देकर बात कर रहे हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहूंगी कि जो यह कहा जा रहा है कि H-1B1 Visa वाले अमरीकियों की नौकरियां ले जा रहे हैं, यह सच नहीं है। भारतीय आई.टी. कम्पनियों ने 1 लाख 56 हजार अमरीकी नागरिकों को सीधे employment दिया है, 4 लाख 11 हजार अमरीकियों को supportive jobs के through employment दिया है। दूसरा, हम उन्हें बता रहे हैं कि भारतीयों और भारतीय कम्पनियों का कितना बड़ा योगदान अमरीका में है, हमारी कम्पनियों ने 2011 से 2015 के बीच में 2 बिलियन डॉलर का इन्वेस्टमेंट किया है, 20 बिलियन टैक्स पे किया है। हमारे प्रोफेशनल्स ने 7 बिलियन सोशल सिक्योरिटी में पैसा जमा कराया है। आप जो दबाव की बात कह रहे हैं, तो अमरीका की जो कम्पनियां भारत में काम कर रही हैं, वे 27.5 बिलियन कमा रही हैं, तो ये सारी चीजें बताकर हम उनको यह कह रहे हैं। मैंने इसमें जो mutual beneficial partnership लिखा है कि यह जो हमारा और आपका संबंध है, यह परस्पर लाभदायक संबंध है। अगर आपको लाभ हो रहा है, हमें लाभ हो रहा है, लेकिन अगर आप इसको तोड़ेंगे, तो केवल हम नुकसान में नहीं होंगे, आप भी नुकसान में होंगे। तो मुझे लगता है कि कम से कम इससे सांसदों को एक आश्वस्ती मिलेगी कि हम पुरजोर तरीके से उनके साथ इन नौकरियों को बचाने की और भारतीयों के हितों की सुरक्षा करने का काम कर रहे हैं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सभापति जी, आदरणीय विदेश मंत्री जी ने बात कही है कि हमने सब तर्क रखे हैं, हिन्दुस्तान में एक जनरल मैसेज है कि आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की अमरीका की यात्रा के बाद वहां ट्रम्प प्रशासन शासन में आया और हम सबने उम्मीद की थी कि नई सरकार आएगी, तो हिन्दुस्तान को सहयोग करेगी। यह ठीक है कि हमारा योगदान बहुत है, वह माने या न माने। आज वहां हिन्दुस्तान के डॉक्टर्स, इंजीनियर्स famous हैं, लेकिन मैं आपसे तीन चीजें जानना चाहता हूं, H-1B1 Visa पर जो उन्होंने condition लगाई, उस condition पर आपके डिस्कशन के बाद अमरीकी प्रशासन का क्या जवाब आया और उसकी वजह से कितने लोग बेरोजगार हुए? नं.2, वहां जो बच्चे पढ़ते थे, वे कॉल सेंटर्स पर काम करते थे। उन्होंने उन कॉल सेंटर्स पर रोक लगाई, जिनसे हिन्दुस्तानियों को नौकरियां मिलती थीं, उन कॉल सेंटर्स पर रोक हटाने पर राजी नहीं हुए, तो कितने लोग बेरोजगार हुए और अंत में मैं चाहूंगा कि जो इंडियन्स पर अटैक्स हो रहे हैं उन attacks में कितने लोग गिरफ्तार हुए? जैसे हमने नाइजीरियन्स के लिए कहा, तो आपने चीफ मिनिस्टर से बात कर ली। उन्होंने कहा कि हम तुरंत जांच करा रहे हैं और कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। वह कार्यवाही हुई और नोएडा में 1,200 लोगों के खिलाफ अज्ञात रिपोर्ट लिखी गई। पुलिस जिसे चाहे, उसे पकड़ रही है। मंत्री महोदया, आप यह बता दें कि वहाँ जितने लोग मरे हैं या जिन लोगों पर attacks हो रहे हैं, उन पर attacks रोकने के लिए और जिन्होंने attacks किए हैं, उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही हुई है?

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सभापति महोदय, जहाँ तक नरेश जी ने सवाल पूछा है कि एच-1 बी 1 वीजा के नीचे कितने लोगों की नौकरियाँ गई, क्या हुआ, उसके लिए पहले तो मैं उन्हें यह बता दूँ कि

अमेरिका ने अभी कोई नीति घोषित नहीं की है। अभी चार बिल कांग्रेस में आए हैं। एच-1 बी1 वीजा को अलग-अलग ढंग से लाया गया है। कोई बिल कहता है फीस बढ़ा दो, कोई बिल कहता है संख्या घटा दो, लेकिन अभी तक एक भी बिल पारित नहीं हुआ है, इसलिए हम अमरीकी प्रशासन से इसकी बात कर रहे हैं। हम उसके साथ-साथ Congressmen से भी बात कर रहे हैं। जब हमारे विदेश सचिव वहाँ गए थे और उन्होंने Congressmen से बात की थी तो उन्होंने यह कहा था कि हम भारतीयों का योगदान जानते हैं और हम इसमें मदद करेंगे। इसी तरह से इसको अमरीकी प्रशासन भी मान रहा है। पहले तो मैं आपको यह बता दूँ कि अभी तक कोई नौकरी नहीं गई है, अभी तक कोई नीति भी घोषित नहीं हुई है, अभी तक केवल चार बिल आए हैं। टोटल 13 बिल आए हैं, उनमें से 4 बिल एच-1बी के बारे में आए हैं, 6 बिल आउटसोर्सिंग के बारे में आए हैं, जिसका आप कह रहे हैं, उस संदर्भ में भी मैं आपको बताना चाहूँगी कि वहाँ भी अभी कुछ नहीं हुआ है, इसके केवल बिल आए हैं, तीन बिल immigration के बारे में आए हैं।

दूसरी बात, जो आपने कही, आप शायद उस दिन नहीं थे, जब मैंने यहाँ पर इन attacks पर एक स्टेटमेंट दी थी। मैंने उसमें यह कहा था कि केंसस में जो श्रीनिवास कुचीभोल्ला की हत्या हुई, उसका अभियुक्त अगले ही दिन गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था, जिसका नाम एडम पुरीटोन है। उसकी जाँच चल रही है और एफ.बी.आई. स्वयं यह जाँच कर रही है। जहाँ तक दीप राय का संबंध है, उसमें अभी तक कोई गिरफ्तार नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन वे इसमें भी यही जाँच कर रहे हैं कि कहीं यह नस्लभेद से प्रेरित अपराध तो नहीं है। जहाँ तक हर्निश पटेल का सवाल है, उन्होंने उस पर यह कहा है कि यह बर्गलरी का केस, robbery का केस लगता है। ऐसा उनके लोग भी कह रहे हैं। इसके अलावा, दो और जो cases हुए हैं, शायद एक का तो आपको पता भी नहीं होगा, उसमें न्यू जर्सी का एक केस था, जिस पर मेरी डायरेक्ट बात हुई थी। जब हमारे कौंसल जनरल ने उनके पिता से बात की तो उन्होंने कहा कि यह हेट क्राइम बिल्कल नहीं है, यह हमारा पर्सनल मामला है, फैमिली का मामला है और हम आज इनकी बाँडी मंगवा रहे हैं। अभी-अभी, उस दिन, जब डा. टी. सुब्बाराणी रेड्डी जी ने यहाँ एक सवाल हनुमंथ राव के बारे में बताया था, मैं आपको उसके बारे में भी बता दूँ कि मेरे पास उसकी पूरी रिपोर्ट आ गई है और उसमें उनका यह कहना है कि पुलिस ने, बाकायदा अथॉरिटीज ने एक प्रेस रिलीज करके कहा है कि यह हेट क्राइम का केस नहीं है। हर हत्या या हर मृत्यु, जो वहाँ हो रही है, हम तब तक उसको हेट क्राइम केस सोचकर न मानें, जब तक कि उसकी जाँच का परिणाम नहीं आ जाता। उन्होंने बाकायदा प्रेस रिलीज करके यह कहा है कि यह हेट क्राइम का केस नहीं है।

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल: सभापति जी, मैं माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अमरीका में हों या ऑस्ट्रेलिया में, जब कभी भी गल्फ़ कंट्रीज में आपस में लड़ाई होती है, तो लड़ाई होते समय हमारे कई नागरिक फंस जाते हैं। वे जिंदा हैं या मरे हैं, इसका पता नहीं लगता है। क्या सरकार की ऐसी कोई लंबी सोच होती है कि किसी देश में काम-धंधा, उद्योग या नौकरी करने के लिए अपने लोगों को जाने देते समय उस देश के पूर्व कल्चर को जानकर, कितनी मात्रा में अपने देश के लोगों को वहाँ भेजें, ताकि आज या कल, कभी ओवर संख्या होने के बाद हमारे देश के सामने फिर से नई समस्या न खड़ी हो जाए? मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन चीजों के बारे में किसी दूरदृष्टि के परिप्रेक्ष्य में सरकार अपनी सोच रखती है?

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सभापति जी, वैसे तो यह सवाल इससे संबंधित नहीं है, क्योंकि यह सवाल गल्फ कंट्रीज़ के बारे में ज्यादा है, लेकिन मैं इसका जवाब दूंगी। पहले तो मैं उनसे यह कहना चाहूंगी कि यह बात सिर से बिल्कुल गलत है कि वहाँ कौन मर गया, कौन जी गया, हमें पता नहीं होता है। हमें एक-एक व्यक्ति का पता होता है और हम लोग बाकायदा inform भी करते हैं। हम सबसे पहले तो परिवार से बात करते हैं, उसके बाद हमारा मिशन वह सारी सहायता करता है, जो मरने के बाद भी दी जानी चाहिए, इसलिए हमारे पास बिल्कुल एक-एक आंकड़ा है। एक व्यक्ति भी ऐसा नहीं हुआ होगा, जिसके बारे में हम यह नहीं जानते कि वह मरा है या जिया है।

दूसरी बात, जो उन्होंने कही है, उसके लिए मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि वह एक कमी थी और हम उस कमी को पूरा कर रहे हैं। अब हमारा उद्घोष है, "सुरक्षित जाओ-प्रशिक्षित जाओ"। क्योंकि वे लोग बिना प्रशिक्षण के चले जाते थे, इसलिए बुलाए जाते थे ड्राइवरी के लिए और धुलवाई जाती थीं कारें। इसलिए अब अपने यहाँ पर स्विट डेवलपमेंट अथॉरिटी, जो हमारी नई अथॉरिटी बनी है, उस डिपार्टमेंट के साथ एक एम.ओ.यू. साइन किया है कि वे जाने से पहले, उस काम की भी, जो वे करने जा रहे हैं, की ट्रेनिंग, प्रशिक्षण लेकर जाएं। उसके साथ-साथ वे लोग उस भाषा का भी थोड़ा-सा प्रशिक्षण लेकर जाएं, ताकि उन्हें वहाँ जाकर उनका नुकसान न हो। "सुरक्षित जाओ-प्रशिक्षित जाओ", यह हमारी नई नीति है।

Support to Indian expatriates in Middle East

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to support Indian expatriates working in the Middle East in the light of economic and political turmoil being reported there;

(b) if so, whether any package to help them to invest in India is being considered; and

(c) whether any liberal norms are being considered for the above purpose?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

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

Statement

(a) The Government is closely monitoring the evolving political and economic situation in the Middle East. Over 8.5 million Indian expatriates are presently residing in the Gulf region.

The ongoing economic downturn in the Gulf countries due to fall in crude oil prices has affected Indian expatriate workers. The Government is working in coordination

with the Governments in Gulf States towards extending all possible assistance to Indian nationals abroad. Our Missions and posts are working proactively towards addressing the concerns of the resident Indian community. Complaints pertaining to employment related issues are taken up by Indian Missions with the Foreign Employer and concerned labour authorities for prompt redressal.

Presently, a section of Indian workers facing difficulties in two major Saudi companies namely. Saudi Oger and the Saad Group are being brought back to India. The Saudi authorities have extended necessary support to the affected Indian workers of these companies including in waiver of fines on Iqama (resident permit) related violations, providing exit visas and one way return tickets to India as well as transfer of sponsorship, wherever possible, on *gratis* basis. The process is nearing completion and 4870 Indian workers have returned so far. The Government has worked closely with the State Governments so as to ensure that the returnees reach their destination in India without any hassles. Likewise, Government is actively working with Governments in other Gulf countries where Indian workers are reported to be facing difficulties.

Further, the institutional framework for support and welfare of Overseas Indians has been considerably strengthened during over last two-and-half years. The Indian Community Welfare Fund, the MADAD portal, e-Migrate system, Indian Worker Resource Centres, help-lines, shelter homes etc. are some of the important mechanisms to expeditiously assist Indian nationals abroad.

The Government has also sensitized the State Governments to inform the returnee workers about their resettlement programmes and financial support schemes and stands ready to work closely with the State Governments in this regard.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, it is good that the Government has already sensitized the States, so far as the Gulf-returnees are concerned. Majority of expatriates from the Gulf belong to the State of Kerala. In Kerala, one-fourth of the total households are dependent on the income remitted from the Gulf. Also, one-fourth of the total per capita income of Kerala is by virtue of the Gulf remittance.

Since 2011, immediately after the implementation of Nitaqat Law in Saudi Arabia, Kerala has been facing the issue of rehabilitation of the Gulf-returnees. At the same time, State's income by virtue of the Gulf workers is also drastically coming down. Considering

all these aspects, I would like to know whether the Government has any special package for the State of Kerala so that the issue of the Gulf-returnees is addressed and they are rehabilitated.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सभापति जी, सबसे पहले तो मैं यह कहूंगी कि भारत की सरकार भारत के हर प्रदेश की चिंता करती है। इसमें यह कहना कि मैं केरल के लिए बताऊँ, हमारी जो भी नीति बनती है वह पूरे के पूरे भारतवर्ष के लिए बनती है, चाहे वह वर्कर बिहार का हो या उत्तर प्रदेश का हो या केरल का हो या तमिलनाडु का हो। जहाँ तक उनका कहना है कि जो रिटर्नीज हैं, उनके बारे में हमारी क्या स्कीमें हैं? मैं बहुत बार यह बात कह चुकी हूँ कि रिटर्नीज के लिए, क्योंकि यह काम राज्य सरकार के नीचे आता है तो करना तो राज्य सरकार को है, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में हम लोगों ने बहुत सी स्कीमें चलाई हैं, जैसे मुद्रा योजना है, और भी ऐसी चीजें हैं, जैसे एमएसएसई के लिए दो करोड़ का लोन है। तो इन सब की सूचना हमने उनको दी है और यह कहा है कि जो लोग वहाँ से लौट रहे हैं, उनको आप कहिए कि वे इनका लाभ उठाएं। अगर राज्य सरकारें उनका लाभ उठवाती हैं, तो उनको यहाँ संभलने में और वापस पुनर्वास में बहुत फायदा होगा।

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, of course, it is a national question and it needs to be addressed. But, I raised this issue because majority of the Gulf-returnees are from the State of Kerala.

My second point is that vast majority of these expatriated workers are very poor. They find it very difficult to sustain their families with their small savings. So far as the State of Kerala is concerned, I know it very well that they visit their families in India only once in a year and that too during the festive season, whether it is Onam or it is Ramazan or it is Christmas. The rich people can visit their families any number of times. That is not a problem.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: I am coming to the question, Sir. During the normal season the air fares are as low as ₹ 4,000 to ₹ 8,000. But during the festival season, these poor workers have to pay exorbitant air fares, ranging from ₹ 40,000 to ₹ 80,000 to visit their families. These airlines are looting the poor people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That has to be addressed to another Minister.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, my question is: Whether the hon. Minister take up this serious issue with the Government and the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation so that there is a well-defined policy that ensures a ceiling on the air fares?

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सभापति जी, यह विषय हमारे संज्ञान में है और जिस समय प्रधान मंत्री जी दुबई गए थे, तो अपनी यात्रा के दौरान इन्होंने जो भारतीयों की जन-सुनवाई की थी, उसमें यह

विषय आया था कि जो केरलाइट्स हैं, वे फेस्टिवल्स में, ज्यादातर ओणम के समय आते हैं और उस समय पर एयर इंडिया एयर टिकट के लिए बहुत ज्यादा पैसे बढ़ा देती है। हम लोगों ने जब उनसे बात की, तो उन्होंने कहा कि यह डिमांड और सप्लाय का मामला है, क्योंकि उस समय पर इतनी ज्यादा डिमांड बढ़ जाती है, इसलिए ऐसा हम करते हैं। हमने उनसे कहा कि कि श्रमिक कमाने के लिए नहीं हैं, ये भारतीय श्रमिक हैं, इन मजदूरों से तुम लोग क्यों ज्यादा पैसे लेते हो? तो यह विषय ऑलरेडी हम लोगों से सिविल एविएशन मिनिस्ट्री से उठा रखा है, क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री जी के स्तर पर यह शिकायत की गई थी। उन्होंने भी ऐसा कहा है कि डिमांड सप्लाय का हिसाब बाकियों से कर लेना, ये मजदूर लोग हैं, इनसे क्यों इतने पैसे लेते हो? तो यह विषय ऑलरेडी हमने सिविल एविएशन मिनिस्ट्री से उठा रखा है।

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Sir, my only question is: Whether the Government taken any steps to secure exit visas for the workers whose passports are withheld by the employers? I would like to know whether the Government is rendering any assistance in securing their passports, so that they could return their home.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सभापति जी, सबसे पहले तो हमारी यह कोशिश होती है कि employer ही पासपोर्ट दे दे, लेकिन अगर employer पासपोर्ट नहीं देता है, तो हम लोग उसको emergency certificate देकर निकलवा कर लाते हैं। इसलिए बिल्कुल ऐसा नहीं है कि हमने उनको राम भरोसे छोड़ दिया है। हम employer से पासपोर्ट ले लेते हैं, नहीं तो हम emergency certificate देकर सबको निकाल कर लेकर आते हैं।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, मेरा सवाल इसी से जुड़ा हुआ है। खास कर जब प्राइवेट कम्पनी या प्राइवेट घरों में काम करने के लिए लोग जाते हैं, तो उनका पासपोर्ट उनका मालिक ले लेता है और वह 3-3, 4-4 महीने उनको पगार भी नहीं देता है। मैंने इसके बारे में आपको एक लेटर भी लिखा है, उस पर आपने कार्रवाई भी की है, लेकिन इस तरह से पासपोर्ट impound करना बिल्कुल गलत है। इसके खिलाफ आपको आवाज उठानी चाहिए।

दूसरा, मेरा कहना यह है कि आपने पुनर्वास के बारे में कहा, लेकिन पुनर्वास ठीक ढंग से नहीं होता है। जब कुवैत के ऊपर हमला हुआ, तो लोग कुवैत से बड़े पैमाने पर आए, तब वी.पी. सिंह साहब यहाँ प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे। उन्होंने एक बहुत अच्छी स्कीम बनाई थी और लोगों को सहारा दिया था। क्या गवर्नमेंट वैसा कुछ सोच रही है?

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सभापति जी, जहाँ तक पासपोर्ट का सवाल है, मैं पहले ही कह चुकी हूँ कि हम इसको already उठा चुके हैं और हम इसको highest level पर उठाते हैं। हम इसको उनकी Labour Ministry से लेकर highest level तक उठाते हैं।

जहाँ तक इन्होंने उस योजना की बात की, उस समय कोई और योजना नहीं चल रही थी, इसलिए उन्होंने उनके लिए एक पैकेज दिया था। यहाँ तो रोजगार की इतनी योजनाएँ शुरू हुई हैं, इतनी ज्यादा योजनाएँ शुरू हुई हैं और बहुत अच्छी रकम उनमें रखी भी गई है और उनको देने वालों

को भी काफी पैसा मिलने वाला है। अगर राज्य सरकारें उस पूरी राशि का और उन योजनाओं का लाभ उठाएँगी, तो बेहतर ढंग से उनका पुनर्वास हो सकेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Vijayasai Reddy.

SHRI V. VIJAYA SAI REDDY: Sir, the hon. Minister has already responded to what I wanted to ask.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

*303. [The questioner was absent.]

Completion of Kovvada nuclear reactors

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Kovvada 1 and 2 nuclear reactors, with a capacity of 3,000 MW, are expected to be completed by the end of the current Five Year Plan period;
- (b) if so, the progress of those reactors; and
- (c) what would be the share of Andhra Pradesh in the power generated by those reactors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Kovvada site has been accorded 'in principle' approval for locating six reactors of 1208 MW each, to be set up in technical cooperation with the United States of America (USA). These six reactors are planned to be set up in a sequential manner.

(b) Action for the land acquisition has been initiated and other pre-project activities have started at the site. In parallel, techno-commercial discussions with M/s Westinghouse Electric Company (WEC) to arrive at a viable project proposal have also been initiated. Construction of the first unit is envisaged to be completed in about five years from the start of construction, reckoned with the first pour of concrete (FPC).

(c) The power from nuclear power stations is allocated to the beneficiary States and Union Territories in the region by the Ministry of Power (MoP). As per the extant norms, Andhra Pradesh would have a firm share of 50% of the power from the project.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question no 303. Questioner not present. Are there any supplementaries?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the negotiations for the Jeddah nuclear power plant have been going on with AREVA for the last eight years. Just two days ago came the news that the Westinghouse has gone bankrupt. In the light of these facts, i would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government has any back-up plan, because, imported reactors do not seem to becoming a reality in the near future. Will the Government consider expanding the nuclear power programme based on indigenous reactors of the type that have been installed in Kakrapar in Gujarat?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad that the hon. Member has raised a very relevant and an important question. As far as the second part, about the indigenous reactors, is concerned, certainly, the Government is working on it. The Department of Atomic Energy has made a big headway. As far as the concern expressed about the Westinghouse and the media reports that have appeared in the last few days are concerned, it is true, Sir, that this is a project which was, in principle, planned to be set up in collaboration with the USA, and was envisaged to have six units. After it took over, the first unit was expected to be set up within five years. There were certain issues even at our own level, but I am glad that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has been very supportive. On our part, we have been proactive both, at the Centre and at the State level, and, only last Saturday, on the 25th of this month precisely, the hon. Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has cleared the land acquisition file. So, our part is moving very smoothly. Now, the hon. Member has very rightly pointed out about the concern which emerges from the media reports that have appeared in the last few days, but, I would just like to state that as far as we are concerned, we have not received any official information as such. Whatever we have tried to gather from different sources, it makes us to conclude that the Westinghouse has meanwhile gone in for an appeal and has also gone in for a bail-out fund amounting to about US \$ 800 million. Meanwhile, there is also a negotiation going on between Toshiba and Westinghouse. Through the informal sources, we have been conveyed that the Toshiba will not back out and will go ahead. The current status, of course, which I would like to share with the hon. Member and the House, is that the precise clarity would, ultimately, emerge only when Toshiba gives out a formal communication in this regard. But as far as official channels are concerned, we have not received any denial or any reluctance on the part of the US companies to carry forward this project.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I have a pointed question, that is, how

many years are required to be taken for commissioning of all the six nuclear reactors at Kovvada?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, what the hon. Member has asked, in fact, would be a concern for each one of us. Every one of us would like that the headway is made and a fast-track movement happens. But, as I said, in response to the earlier question, that this project envisages six units and finally when it is complete, it will be capable of producing almost 7200 Mega Watts of energy. Now once the project starts going, we will have units set up in a sequential manner. Once the work starts, it will take just about five years for the first unit to be established. For example, if it happens tomorrow itself, maybe, in another five years, that is, by 2022, we would be able to have the first unit in place and then sequentially, the second, the third, the fourth, the fifth and the sixth. But, as was pointed out in the earlier question by hon. Jairam Rameshji, the initial hassles are being overcome, and, once that happens, we will get going and then, of course, the time-line will be easy to predict — five years for the first unit and subsequently likewise for the next five units.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: चेयरमैन सर, अभी आपने कहा कि इन यूनिट्स को लगने में लगभग 30 साल का समय लगेगा, साथ ही अपने जवाब में यह भी कहा कि जहां आप इसको establish करेंगे, उस स्टेट को एक बैनिफिट यह भी मिलेगा कि 50 प्रतिशत पॉवर का हिस्सा उसी स्टेट को मिल जाएगा, वे beneficiary हो जाएंगे। आप 7200 मेगावॉट capacity के रिएक्टर लगा रहे हैं, and you are saying that you will be giving half of that to the Andhra Pradesh or the State where it is being established. Now there are other States like Uttar Pradesh, जहां बिजली का starvation है। वहां बिजली की बहुत कमी है। हम जो इस तरह के प्रोजेक्ट्स लगा रहे हैं, तो उसके लिए क्या आप इन स्टेट्स की तरफ नहीं देख सकते हैं? अगर इसके लिए सिर्फ लैंड देने से, 50 प्रतिशत पॉवर उसी स्टेट को मिल जाएगी, तो लैंड तो उत्तर प्रदेश भी दे देगा। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार भी इसके लिए अपना हाथ आगे बढ़ा देगी, जहां लोगों को बिजली की ज्यादा आवश्यकता है और जहां पहले से ही बिजली बहुत कम है।

दूसरा, आपने डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के तहत 50 प्रतिशत पॉवर का हिस्सा उसी स्टेट को दे दिया और 30 साल में ये रिएक्टर्स लगेंगे। पूरे देश में जो अन्य स्टेट्स हैं, खास तौर से जो उत्तर प्रदेश है, जहां बिजली की क्षमता बहुत कम है और लोगों को बहुत परेशानी हो रही है, साथ ही माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का यह मंडेट भी है कि वहां के लोगों को 24 घंटे बिजली मिलेगी। हमारा आपसे यह प्रश्न है कि इस पॉलिसी के तहत आप उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ देखने का काम क्यों नहीं करते हैं?

डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह: सभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद, इस प्रश्न के माध्यम से हमें कुछ जानकारी साझा करने का अवसर मिलेगा। पहली बात तो यह है कि यह जरूरी नहीं है कि इस काम में 30 वर्ष ही लगेंगे। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य केवल यह था कि जब यह काम प्रारम्भ होगा, तो पहली यूनिट की स्थापना में पांच

वर्ष लग जाएंगे, उसके बाद हो सकता है कि श्रृंखलाबद्ध तरीके से एक-एक, दो-दो सालों में अन्य रिएक्टर भी लग जाएं। जहां तक यह 50 प्रतिशत बिजली का संबंध है, यह प्रतिशत एटॉमिक एनर्जी के द्वारा तय नहीं किया गया। हमारे यहां सरकार में एक गाड़गिल फॉर्मूला है, जो कई वर्षों से चला आ रहा है। वह फॉर्मूला power, energy, renewable energy और दूसरे विभागों में बिजली का किस प्रकार से वितरण हो, उस पर लागू किया जाता है। इस फॉर्मूले के तहत 50 प्रतिशत हिस्सा उस प्रदेश को मिलता है, जहां इसकी जेनरेशन होती है, लगभग 35 प्रतिशत हिस्सा पड़ोसी राज्यों को मिलता है और 15 प्रतिशत हिस्सा central grid में चला जाता है। यह फॉर्मूला electricity और Hydroelectric projects में भी इसी प्रकार लागू होता है। परन्तु आपने एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न किया कि यदि 50 प्रतिशत इनको मिल जाएगा, तो उत्तर प्रदेश या दूसरे प्रदेशों का क्या होगा? मुझे यह कहते हुए हर्ष है कि पिछले दो-तीन वर्षों में atomic energy की ओर से और सरकार की ओर से भरसक प्रयास किया गया है कि atomic energy के संस्थान या establishments उन प्रदेशों में भी लाने की कोशिश की जाएं, जहां ये पहले से नहीं हैं, and, in fact, उत्तर भारत में इनकी existence बहुत कम थी। पिछले दो वर्षों में हमने हरियाणा में, गोरखपुर स्थान पर Atomic Energy के Establishment का कार्य आरम्भ किया है। जब दो-तीन वर्षों में यह पूरा हो जाएगा, तो इससे बहुत cost effective energy, सिर्फ 6 रुपये per unit के हिसाब से वहां उपलब्ध होगी। महोदय, इसके अतिरिक्त समय-समय पर कुछ और प्रदेशों में, जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक कहा कि इस प्रकार की खोज का काम नहीं किया गया। मैं आपको अवगत कराना चाहता हूं कि पिछले 60 वर्षों से, जब से डा. होमी जहांगीर भाभा ने यह कार्य शुरू किया, उस समय इस प्रकार की खोज का काम अधिकतर पश्चिमी तट पर और उत्तर में ही होता रहा। इसलिए उस समय तमिलनाडु, महाराष्ट्र या आंध्र प्रदेश में यह खोज होती रही। उसके अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में बुलंदशहर के पास भी एक स्थान पर इसकी खोज का काम चल रहा है। इसी प्रकार पंजाब में पटियाला के निकट भी इसकी खोज का प्रयास किया गया था, लेकिन उसमें हम थोड़े विफल रहे, क्योंकि कई बार exploration आरम्भ होता है, तो उसमें कई बार हम सफल होते हैं और कई बार विफल भी होते हैं। पूर्वोत्तर में, मेघालय में भी हम इस प्रकार का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि उन प्रदेशों और उन क्षेत्रों में जहां पहले इस प्रकार की खोज नहीं हुई है, वहां इस प्रकार की खोज करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। बिहार में भी पानी की किल्लत होने के कारण, हमारा एक प्रयास रुका हुआ है, क्योंकि इसमें बहुत से मापदंड हैं और बहुत से prerequisites हैं। माननीय सदस्य की चिन्ता निश्चय ही उचित है और इसके ऊपर संवेदनशीलता से ध्यान भी दिया जा रहा है।

बिहार और झारखंड में प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना के अंतर्गत आवासों का निर्माण

304. श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता : क्या आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना के अंतर्गत कितने आवासों का निर्माण किया गया है और शहर-वार तथा राज्य-वार, कितने लोगों को निर्मित आवासों का आबंटन पहले ही किया जा चुका है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार और झारखंड में प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना परियोजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन इसके पूर्ण होने के लिए निर्धारित समय-सीमा के अनुरूप नहीं हो रहा है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उन राज्यों में प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना के संबंध में लोगों में जागरुकता फैलाने के लिए उचित कदम उठाए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्री (श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभापटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) भारत सरकार द्वारा राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों को स्लम वासियों सहित शहरी गरीबों के लिए आवास मुहैया कराने में सहयाता प्रदान करने हेतु दिनांक 25.06.2015 को प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना (शहरी)- सबके लिए आवास [पीएमएवाई (यू)-एचएफए] मिशन आरंभ किया गया है। राजीव आवास योजना (आरएवाई) की चल रही परियोजनाओं को भी पीएमएवाई (यू) में सम्मिलित किया गया है।

पीएमएवाई (यू) के अंतर्गत, दिनांक 20.3.2018 की स्थिति के अनुसार कुल 16,42,685 आवासों को निर्माण (आरएवाई की सम्मिलित की गई परियोजनाओं सहित) हेतु स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है। स्वीकृत किए गए आवासों में, 82,048 आवासों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है जिनमें से 62,312 आवास चयनित लाभार्थियों को आबंटित कर दिए गए हैं, जिनका राज्य-वार और शहर-वार ब्यौरा अनुलग्नक में दिया गया है (नीचे देखिए)।

(ख) पीएमएवाई (यू) मिशन को वर्ष 2022 तक कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा। अतः सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अपनी आवास मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए वर्ष-वार कार्यनीति दर्शाते हुए सबके लिए आवास कार्य योजनाएं (एचएफएपीओए) तैयार करनी हैं। बिहार और झारखंड राज्यों में पीएमएवाई (यू) के अंतर्गत अनुमोदित परियोजनाएं इस स्कीम के लाभार्थी आधारित निर्माण (बीएलसी) घटक से संबंधित हैं और परियोजनाओं के निर्माण हेतु निर्धारित की गई समय सीमा 18 माह से 24 माह तक है। अतः राज्यों से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे निर्धारित समय सीमा में लाभार्थियों को आवासों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा करने के लिए सुविधा प्रदान करें।

(ग) जागरुकता पैदा करने के लिए, पीएमएवाई (शहरी) मिशन की प्रमुख विशेषताओं को स्पष्ट करने के लिए शहर और राज्य स्तरों पर नियमित रूप से बैठकें और कार्यशालाएं आयोजित की जाती हैं। मिशन के अंतर्गत स्थापित परियोजना प्रबंधन इकाई के कार्मिक और मंत्रालय के अन्य वरिष्ठ अधिकारी विभिन्न हितधारकों के साथ परस्पर विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए बिहार और झारखंड सहित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का दौरा भी करते हैं। केन्द्रीय स्वीकृति एवं निगरानी समिति की वीडियो कान्फ्रेंसिंग, समीक्षा बैठकों और बैठकों के माध्यम से राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के अधिकारियों के साथ नियमित रूप से विचार-विमर्श भी किया जाता है। मिशन के ऋण आधारित सब्सिडी स्कीम (सीएलएसएस) घटक का प्रचार करने के लिए, हिन्दी सहित 11 भाषाओं में रेडियो स्पॉटों का प्रसारण किया गया है। हितधारकों को सूचनाओं का प्रचार-प्रसार करने के लिए सोशल मीडिया, मुद्रित बुकलेटों/पुस्तिकाओं और नुक्कड़ नाटकों के माध्यम का प्रभावी रूप से उपयोग भी किया गया है।

अनुलग्नक

राजीव आवास योजना की सम्मिलित की गई परियोजनाओं सहित पीएमएवाई (शहरी) के अंतर्गत
लाभार्थियों द्वारा निर्मित और आबंटित/कब्जा किए गए आवासों का
शहर-वार तथा राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

(20 मार्च, 2017 की स्थिति के अनुसार)

राज्य का नाम	क्रम सं.	शहर/कस्बे का नाम	निर्मित आवास (सं.)	कब्जाधीन आवास (सं.)
1	2	3	4	5
आंध्र प्रदेश	1	अदोनी	3	3
	2	अमादलावालस	8	-
	3	अनंतपुर	23	23
	4	भीमवरम	1	1
	5	बोबिली	5	5
	6	चिलकल्यिरिपेट	2	2
	7	चिराला	2	2
	8	चित्तूर	4	4
	9	एलुरु	2	2
	10	गुडिवाडा	5	5
	11	गुडुर	3	3
	12	गुंटकाल	2	2
	13	गुंटूर	55	55
	14	हिन्दुपुर	3	3
	15	कडपा	11	11
	16	कादिरी	2	2
	17	काकीनाडा	5	5
	18	कवली	6	6
	19	कुरनूल	9	9
	20	मछलीपट्टनम	10	10
	21	नंदयाल	9	9

1	2	3	4	5
	22	नरसरावपेट	3	3
	23	नेल्लोर	32	32
	24	ओंगोल	4	4
	25	पलाकोल	1	1
	26	पार्वतीपुरम	2	2
	27	पेडाना	1	1
	28	प्रोड्डेट	1	1
	29	राजमुंदरी	14	14
	30	राजम	1	1
	31	राजमपेट	2	2
	32	रामचंद्रपुरम	1	1
	33	रायचोटी	1	1
	34	सटेनापल्ले	1	1
	35	श्रीकाकुलम	196	4
	36	श्रीकालहस्ती	7	7
	37	ताडेपल्ले	1	1
	38	ताडेपल्लिगुडेम	2	2
	39	तेनाली	1	1
	40	तिरुपति	14	14
	41	तुनी	1	1
	42	विजयवाड़ा	22	22
	43	विजयवाड़ा	21	21
	44	विशाखापत्तनम	1,094	30
	45	विजियानगरम्	56	32
	46	येम्मिगनुर	1	1
कुल (आंध्र प्रदेश)			1,650	362
असम	1	बारपेटा	1	1
	2	गुवाहाटी	9	9
	3	राहा	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
	4	रंगिया	2	2
कुल (असम)			13	13
बिहार	1	अराह	5	5
	2	औरंगाबाद	9	9
	3	बरहिया	18	18
	4	बेगुसराय	3	3
	5	बेनिपुर	1	1
	6	भागलपुर	1	1
	7	बिहारशरीफ	1	1
	8	दरभंगा	344	344
	9	देहरी	1	1
	10	दीनापुर निजामात	1	1
	11	डुमरा	4	4
	12	गया	1,330	1,330
	13	हाजीपुर	7	7
	14	कंति	1	1
	15	कटिहार	87	87
	16	मधुबनी	1	1
	17	महाराजगंज	2	2
	18	मोतीपुर	2	2
	19	मुजफ्फरपुर	10	10
	20	पटना	20	20
	21	फुलवारी शरीफ	2	2
	22	पुर्णिया	552	552
	23	रफीगंज	3	3
	24	सीतामढ़ी	2	2
	25	टिकारी	1	1
	26	वारसलीगंज	1	1
कुल (बिहार)			2,409	2,409

1	2	3	4	5
चंडीगढ़	1	चंडीगढ़	5	5
कुल (चंडीगढ़)			5	5
छत्तीसगढ़	1	अमनपुर	4	4
	2	अकलतारा	2	2
	3	अरंग	91	91
	4	बागभारा	1	1
	5	बलोदा	9	9
	6	बलोदा	2	2
	7	बलोदा बाजार	5	5
	8	बमेंतरा	2	2
	9	भिलाई चाड़ोदा	23	23
	10	भिलाई नगर	9	9
	11	बिलासपुर	195	23
	12	बिल्हा	1	1
	13	बोड़ी	1	1
	14	चंपा	1	1
	15	चंद्रपुर	1	1
	16	दंतेवाड़ा	20	-
	17	धमतरी	3	3
	18	डोंगरगढ़	2	2
	19	दुर्ग	43	43
	20	कांकर	117	3
	21	कवर्धा	10	10
	22	खैरगढ़	1	1
	23	कोरबा	10	10
	24	कोटा	2	2
	25	कुम्हारी	15	15
	26	महासमंड	6	6
	27	नारायणपुर	3	3

1	2	3	4	5
	28	पाटन	5	5
	29	रायगढ़	9	9
	30	रायपुर	621	425
	31	राजिम	1	1
	32	राजनांदगांव	282	42
	33	सरिपल्ली	1	1
	34	तख्तपुर	1	1
	35	तिफरा	1	1
कुल (छत्तीसगढ़)			1,500	758
दादर एवं नगर हवेली	1	सिलवासा	25	25
कुल (दादर एवं नगर हवेली)			25	25
दिल्ली	1	डीएमसी	110	110
	2	एनडीएमसी	3	3
कुल (दिल्ली)			113	113
गोवा	1	मपुसा	2	2
	2	मरगाओ	1	1
	3	मोरमुगाओ	5	5
	4	पणजी	1	1
	5	पोंडा	1	1
कुल (गोवा)			10	10
गुजरात	1	अहमदाबाद	10,183	8,782
	2	अमरेली	79	79
	3	आनंद	39	39
	4	अंजार	46	46
	5	अंकलेश्वर	139	139
	6	बाबरा	6	6
	7	बगसरा	3	3
	8	बारदोली	6	6
	9	बरेजा	7	7

1	2	3	4	5
	10	बावला	73	73
	11	बायाद	5	5
	12	भाभार	12	12
	13	भरुच	172	44
	14	भावनगर	159	159
	15	भायवादार	1	1
	16	भुज	41	41
	17	बोर्सद	3	3
	18	बोतड	32	32
	19	छात्राल	146	146
	20	छाया	22	22
	21	छोटा उदयपुर	1	1
	22	चोटीला	34	34
	23	दाभोइ	12	12
	24	दमनगर	1	1
	25	डीसा	49	49
	26	देहगाम	4	4
	27	धंधुका	2	2
	28	धनेरा	1	1
	29	ढोलका	33	33
	30	धोराजी	7	7
	31	घ्रांगधरा	28	28
	32	घ्नोल	1	1
	33	दोहाद	63	63
	34	गधड़ा	1	1
	35	गांधीधाम	18	18
	36	गांधीनगर	87	87
	37	गैरियाधार	1	1
	38	गोधरा	43	43

1	2	3	4	5
	39	गोंडाल	125	125
	40	हजीरा	8	8
	41	हलोल	13	13
	42	हल्वाद	3	3
	43	हरि	8	8
	44	हिमतनगर	44	44
	45	इडर	19	19
	46	जामनगर	1,111	719
	47	जसदन	7	7
	48	जेटपुर नवगढ़	4	4
	49	झालोड़	11	11
	50	जूनागढ़	136	136
	51	कडी	179	179
	52	कलावद	2	2
	53	कलोल	280	280
	54	कंसद	1	1
	55	कपड़वन	1	1
	56	करसमद	6	6
	57	करंज	3	3
	58	केशोद	4	4
	59	खम्हलिया	37	37
	60	खंभात	1	1
	61	खेड़ा	2	2
	62	खेद्रहमा	12	12
	63	कोडिनार	3	3
	64	कुटियाना	1	1
	65	लोधिका	3	3
	66	लुनावाड़ा	1	1
	67	मागदला	2	2

1	2	3	4	5
	68	मेहसाणा	131	131
	69	महुवा	3	3
	70	मनवादार	1	1
	71	मांडवी	4	4
	72	मंग्रोल	2	2
	73	मानसा	44	44
	74	मेहमदाबाद	1	1
	75	मोडासा	50	50
	76	मोरवी	13	13
	77	नडियाड	52	52
	78	नवसारी	117	117
	79	पदरा	5	5
	80	पालनपुर	30	30
	81	पलिताना	3	3
	82	पारडी	18	18
	83	पाटन	40	40
	84	पटदी	2	2
	85	पेथापुर	2	2
	86	पेटलाड	10	10
	87	पोरबंदर	81	81
	88	पोर-रमांगाम्डी	2	2
	89	राधनपुर	12	12
	90	राजकोट	3,817	3,385
	91	राजुला	18	18
	92	रानाव	3	3
	93	सचिन	9	9
	94	साणंद	69	69
	95	सरिगम	9	9
	96	सावरकंडला	11	11

1	2	3	4	5
	97	सावली	15	15
	98	शेहेरा	3	3
	99	सिद्धपुर	6	6
	100	सिहोर	7	7
	101	सोनगढ़	3	3
	102	सूरत	5,216	3,163
	103	सुरेंद्रनगर दुधेज	26	26
	104	सूत्रपदा	1	1
	105	तलजा	1	1
	106	तलला	28	28
	107	तालोड	3	3
	108	जारसी	12	12
	109	थारद	1	1
	110	थसरा	1	1
	111	उंबरगांव	96	96
	112	उमरेथ	3	3
	113	ऊना	4	4
	114	ऊंझा	3	3
	115	उपलेटा	7	7
	116	वडोदरा	1,665	1,145
	117	वाघोडिया	18	18
	118	वलसाड	102	102
	119	वापी	288	288
	120	वेरावल	32	32
	121	विजलपुर	78	78
	122	विजापुर	15	15
	123	विरामगाम	35	35
	124	विसनगर	14	14
	125	व्यारा	13	13

1	2	3	4	5
	126	वाधवान	26	26
	127	वांकानेर	5	5
कुल (गुजरात)			25,873	20,947
हरियाणा	1	अंबाला	117	117
	2	बहादुरगढ़	1	1
	3	बरवाला	2	2
	4	भिवानी	1	1
	5	चीका	1	1
	6	फरीदाबाद	90	90
	7	फतेहाबाद	1	1
	8	गन्नौरा	1	1
	9	घरौंदा	1	1
	10	गोहाना	1	1
	11	गुडगाँव	38	38
	12	हैली मंडी	1	1
	13	हांसी	2	2
	14	हिसार	60	60
	15	जगधरी	2	2
	16	झज्जर	1	1
	17	जिंद	5	5
	18	कैथल	3	3
	19	कालका	2	2
	20	करनाल	7	7
	21	मंडी डाबवाली	1	1
	22	नारनौंद	4	4
	23	पलवल	7	7
	24	पंचकुला	2	2
	25	पानीपत	2	2
	26	पिंजोर	2	2

1	2	3	4	5
	27	पुंडरी	1	1
	28	रेवाड़ी	6	6
	29	रोहतक	435	435
	30	शाहबाद	1	1
	31	सोहना	7	7
	32	सोनीपत	12	12
	33	थानेसर	2	2
	34	यमुनानगर	1	1
कुल (हरियाणा)			820	820
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1	बिलासपुर	10	10
	2	चंबा	1	1
	3	रामपुर	1	1
	4	शिमला	3	3
कुल (हिमाचल प्रदेश)			15	15
जम्मू और कश्मीर	1	बड़गाम	1	1
	2	बारामुला	1	1
	3	जम्मू	2	2
	4	खांसाहिब	3	3
	5	लेह	62	62
	6	रियासी	1	1
	7	उधमपुर	1	1
	8	वाटर गाम	1	1
कुल (जम्मू और कश्मीर)			72	72
झारखंड	1	बुंदु	3	3
	2	चाइबासा	6	6
	3	चक्रधरपुर	80	80
	4	चाकुलिया	3	3
	5	चास	82	18
	6	चिरकुंडा	10	10

1	2	3	4	5
	7	धनबाद	1,156	1,156
	8	दुमका	15	15
	9	गरहवा	122	122
	10	गुमला	89	89
	11	हजारीबाग	1	1
	12	जमशेदपुर	13	13
	13	जमशिरा	1	1
	14	खुंटी	1	1
	15	लोहरदगा	1	1
	16	आम	90	90
	17	मेदिनीनगर	29	29
	18	पाकौर	3	3
	19	फुसरो	53	53
	20	रांची	224	38
	21	सेराइकला	4	4
कुल (झारखंड)			1,986	1,736
कर्नाटक	1	अफजलपुर	98	98
	2	भूमि	6	6
	3	अलूर	1	1
	4	ऐनाकल	25	25
	5	अन्नीगिरी	1	1
	6	अरबहवी	4	4
	7	आर्कगलगुड	1	1
	8	आर्सेकेरे	2	2
	9	अथानी	2	2
	10	औरद	3	3
	11	बादामी	1	1
	12	बागलकोट	17	17
	13	जमानत होंगल	26	26

1	2	3	4	5
	14	बैंगलोर	3,428	2,270
	15	बंगारपेट	4	4
	16	बैकपुरा	1	1
	17	बगंटवाल	4	4
	18	बसवक्कलियन	4	4
	19	बसवन बगेवाड़ी	3	3
	20	बेलागली	3	3
	21	बेलगाम	97	19
	22	बेल्लारी	100	100
	23	बेलूर	1	1
	24	भद्रावती	47	47
	25	भल्की	233	233
	26	बिदर	1	1
	27	बीजापुर	101	101
	28	बिल्ली	44	44
	29	बिरुर	1	1
	30	ब्यादगी	29	29
	31	चडचन	4	4
	32	चैलेंकरे	24	24
	33	चामराजनगर	6	6
	34	चंद्रपुरा	1	1
	35	चन्द्रगिरी	2	2
	36	चैनपात्ता	1	1
	37	चन्द्रयापट्ट	3	3
	38	चिकबबलपुर	6	6
	39	चिकोडी	68	68
	40	चिंचोली	3	3
	41	चितापुर	58	58
	42	चित्तगोप्पा	2	2

1	2	3	4	5
	43	चित्रदुर्ग	812	682
	44	दंडेली	6	6
	45	दावणगेरे	19	19
	46	देवदुर्ग	1	1
	47	देवनहल्ली	7	7
	48	देवरा हिपारजी	36	36
	49	डोड बल्लपुर	58	58
	50	गदग-बेटेजीरी	1	1
	51	गजेंद्रगढ़	2	2
	52	गौरीबिददनुर	1	1
	53	गोकक	4	
	54	गुब्बी	3	3
	55	गुलबर्गा	1,203	599
	56	गुंडलूपेट	13	13
	57	हंगल	30	30
	58	हनूर	9	9
	59	हरपनहल्ली	88	88
	60	हरिहर	1	1
	61	हसन	7	7
	62	हावेरी	84	84
	63	हेगडें देवंकोटे	2	2
	64	हिरेकरूर	20	20
	65	हिरियूर	1	1
	66	होल नरसिपुर	3	3
	67	होनानली	3	3
	68	हूविना हदागल्ली	1	1
	69	होसदुर्गा	21	21
	70	होस्पेट	8	8
	71	हुबली-धारवाड़	323	65

1	2	3	4	5
	72	हुकेरी	17	17
	73	हंगंड	6	6
	74	हुनसुर	2	2
	75	इलकल	3	3
	76	इंडी	52	52
	77	जगलुर	45	45
	78	कामतगी	3	3
	79	कामप्ली	2	2
	80	कनगपुरा	1	1
	81	करलल	7	7
	82	केरूर	6	6
	83	कोलार	62	2
	84	कोलेगल	1	1
	85	कोप्पल	7	7
	86	कोट्टुरु	3	3
	87	कृष्णराजजन	103	103
	88	कुदची	2	2
	89	कुडलीगी	4	4
	90	कुंदापुर	2	2
	91	कुंडगोल	70	70
	92	कुशलनगर	7	7
	93	कुस्तगी	13	13
	94	लक्ष्मेश्वर	120	120
	95	लिंगगुर	132	132
	96	मैडुर	35	35
	97	मदिरीरी	2	2
	98	मगदी	1	1
	99	महलिंगपुर	2	2
	100	मलवल्ली	79	79

1	2	3	4	5
	101	मंड्या	11	11
	102	मैंगलोर	54	54
	103	मोलाकामुरु	35	35
	104	मुदलगी	4	4
	105	मुद्दिबद्र	1	1
	106	मुद्दिबिहाल	13	13
	107	मुद्दिगेर	2	2
	108	मुलगंद	140	140
	109	मुल्की	2	2
	110	मैसूर	13	13
	111	नागमंगल	2	2
	112	नागानूर	1	1
	113	नानजंगुद	1	1
	114	नार्गुद	6	6
	115	नौवलगुंड	1	1
	116	नीलमंगल	7	7
	117	निपनी	13	13
	118	पांडवपुरा	1	1
	119	पिरियांपटना	24	24
	120	पुत्तूर	2	2
	121	राकवी बनहट्टी	3	3
	122	रायचूर	66	66
	123	रमनगर	1	1
	124	रामदुर्ग	37	37
	125	रानीबेन्नूर	36	36
	126	रेबाग	24	24
	127	रॉबर्टसेन पेट	2	2
	128	रॉन	1	1
	129	सदलगी	54	54

1	2	3	4	5
	130	सागर	34	34
	131	सालीग्राम	14	14
	132	संकेश्वर	23	23
	133	सौंदती-यल्लम्मा	6	6
	134	सावनूर	5	5
	135	शाहबाद	6	6
	136	शाहपुर	1	1
	137	शिगगाँव	5	5
	138	शिमोगा	51	51
	139	शिरहट्टी	1	1
	140	शोरापुर	3	3
	141	श्रीरंगपट्टना	10	10
	142	सिडालाघटरा	54	54
	143	सिंदगी	4	4
	144	सिंधनूर	241	241
	145	सिरसी	2	2
	146	सोमवारपेट	8	8
	147	श्रीनिवासपुर	1	1
	148	सुलया	4	4
	149	तरीकेरे	1	1
	150	तेक्कलकोटे	5	5
	151	तरदाल	26	26
	152	तिष्टूर	1	1
	153	तिरुमकुडाई नरसीपुर	6	6
	154	तुमकुर	1,286	451
	155	तुरवीहाल	1	1
	156	उडुपी	34	34
	157	उल्लाल	28	28
	158	विराजपेट	2	2

1	2	3	4	5
	159	यादगीर	3	3
	160	येलेंदुर	2	2
कुल (कर्नाटक)			10,447	7,324
केरल	1	अलाप्पुझा	4	4
	2	अलुवा	10	10
	3	अंगमाली	1	1
	4	चालकुडी	1	1
	5	चांगनससरी	2	2
	6	चवक्कड़	1	1
	7	चेंगन्नूर	1	1
	8	चेर्थला	3	3
	9	चित्तूर-थथमंगलम	2	2
	10	गुरुवायूर	1	1
	11	इरिंजलकुदा	1	1
	12	कलमस्सेरी	1	1
	13	काल्पेटा	2	2
	14	कान्हांगाद	1	1
	15	कन्नूर	6	6
	16	कायाकुलम	3	3
	17	कोच्चि	49	49
	18	कोडुंगल्लुर	1	1
	19	कोल्लम	4	4
	20	कोट्टयम	1	1
	21	कोझीकोड	18	18
	22	मलप्पुरम	1	1
	23	मट्टनूर	3	3
	24	मवेलिककारा	1	1
	25	मुवत्तुपुझा	4	4
	26	नेय्याटटिकरा	2	2

1	2	3	4	5
	27	ओट्टापलम	11	11
	28	पलक्कड़	19	19
	29	पथानामथिट्टा	2	2
	30	पय्यानूर	1	1
	31	पेरुम्बूर	5	5
	32	पुनालूर	1	1
	33	तलिपरम्बा	6	6
	34	तिरुवनंतपुरम	98	96
	35	थोडुपुझा	4	4
	36	त्रिपुन्थुरा	3	3
	37	त्रिशूर	3	3
	38	वड़करा	2	2
	39	वाइकॉम	1	1
	40	वर्कला	1	1
कुल (केरल)			281	279
मध्य प्रदेश	1	अगार	3	3
	2	अकोदिया	1	1
	3	अंतारी	3	3
	4	एरन	1	1
	5	अष्ट	8	8
	6	बडागांव	1	1
	7	बदनगर	1	1
	8	बदनवार	1	1
	9	बागली	1	1
	10	बरवाहा	5	5
	11	बरवानी	29	29
	12	बसोडा	3	3
	13	बेगमगंज	1	1
	14	बेरासिया	9	9

1	2	3	4	5
	15	बेतूल	11	11
	16	भिकनगांव	3	3
	17	भिंड	1	1
	18	भोपाल	437	187
	19	बायोरा	10	10
	20	बीना - इटावा	6	6
	21	बुद्धी	4	4
	22	बुरहानपुर	8	8
	23	छपिहेदा	4	4
	24	दबरा	1	1
	25	दही	1	1
	26	दमोह	4	4
	27	दतिया	6	6
	28	दीयापुर	10	10
	29	देवास	65	65
	30	धम्मोनद	3	3
	31	धार	64	64
	32	धर्मपुरी	1	1
	33	दिंडोरी	3	3
	34	गदरवारा	2	2
	35	गरहाकोटा	1	1
	36	गुना	11	11
	37	ग्वालियर	651	51
	38	हरदा	3	3
	39	होशंगाबाद	8	8
	40	इंदौर	342	342
	41	इटारसी	2	2
	42	जबलपुर	144	72
	43	जावरा	7	7

1	2	3	4	5
	44	झबुआ	5	5
	45	जॉबेट	3	3
	46	कनोद	1	1
	47	करेली	1	1
	48	कटनी	1 1	1
	49	खाचारोद	2	2
	50	खंडवा	41	41
	51	खरगोन	14	14
	52	खिलचिपुर	4	4
	53	खिरकीया	10	10
	54	कोलार	2	2
	55	कुक्षी	1	1
	56	लटेरी	2	2
	57	महेश्वर	18	18
	58	महिंदपुर	3	3
	59	मल्हारगढ़	1	1
	60	मनसा	10	10
	61	मनवाड़	1	1
	62	मंडीदीप	4	4
	63	मंडला	1	1
	64	मंदसौर	5	5
	65	मानपुर	1	1
	66	मऊ	9	9
	67	महागांव	26	26
	68	मुंडी	1	1
	69	नागदा	7	7
	70	नरसिंहपुर	5	5
	71	नरसिंगगढ़	5	5
	72	नसरुलागंज	2	2

1	2	3	4	5
	73	नीमच	22	22
	74	ओबेदुल्लागंज	1	1
	75	पानगर	1	1
	76	पन्ना	1	1
	77	पेंसैमल	3	3
	78	पेटलावाद	1	1
	79	पिटमपुर	8	8
	80	रायसेन	21	21
	81	रायगढ़	4	4
	82	रतलाम	33	33
	83	राऊ	6	6
	84	रेहली	2	2
	85	रीवा	16	16
	86	सागर	365	17
	87	सारंगपुर	3	3
	88	सतना	3	3
	89	सॉवर	3	3
	90	सेहोर	9	9
	91	सेंधवा	3	3
	92	सिओनी	1	1
	93	शहडोल	2	2
	94	शाहपुरा	1	1
	95	शाजापुर	8	8
	96	शामगढ़	1	1
	97	शिवपुरी	5	5
	98	शुजलपुर	5	5
	99	सिधी	2	2
	100	सिहोरा	2	2
	101	सिलवानी	2	2

1	2	3	4	5
	102	सिरोंज	2	2
	103	सीतामऊ	1	1
	104	सोनकैच	1	1
	105	सुवासरा	2	2
	106	टीकमगढ़	1	1
	107	तिमरनी	1	1
	108	टोंक खुर्द	1	1
	109	उदयपुर	1	1
	110	उज्जैन	44	44
	111	विदिशा	12	12
कुल (मध्य प्रदेश)			2,666	1,396
महाराष्ट्र	1	अचलपुर	1	1
	2	अहमदनगर	113	113
	3	अकोला	18	18
	4	अकोट	2	2
	5	आलंदी	8	8
	6	अलीबाग	3	3
	7	अमलनेर	7	7
	8	अंबड	2	2
	9	अमरनाथ	126	126
	10	अमरावती	20	20
	11	अर्वी	4	4
	12	औरंगाबाद	174	174
	13	औसा	4	4
	14	बदलापुर	181	181
	15	बालापुर	1	1
	16	बल्लारपुर	1	1
	17	बारामती	27	27
	18	बर्शी	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
	19	बसमठ	1	1
	20	भडगांव	2	2
	21	भागूर	3	3
	22	भंडारा	7	7
	23	भिवंडी निजामपुर	38	38
	24	भोर	14	14
	25	भुसावल	13	13
	26	बिड	21	21
	27	बुलडाणा	10	10
	28	चालीसगांव	4	4
	29	चन्द्रपुर	10	10
	30	चिपलुन	9	9
	31	चोपड़ा	10	10
	32	दहानु	46	46
	33	दारवा	1	1
	34	दौंड	18	18
	35	डेगलर	6	6
	36	देहु रोड	22	22
	37	देवलाली	1	1
	38	धुले	20	20
	39	दिग्रास	9	9
	40	एरंडोल	1	1
	41	गडचिरोली	4	4
	42	गडहिंग्लज	2	2
	43	गंगाखेड	2	2
	44	गंगापूर	10	10
	45	जिओरई	10	10
	46	गोंडिया	1	1
	47	ग्रेटर मुंबई	92	92

1	2	3	4	5
	48	हिंगाघाट	5	5
	49	हिंगोली	14	14
	50	इचलकरंजी	4	4
	51	इंदापुर	2	2
	52	जलगांव	156	156
	53	जालना	26	26
	54	जामनेर	8	8
	55	जितूर	1	1
	56	जुन्नर	24	24
	57	कामेश्वरम	2	2
	58	कल्याण-डोंबिवली	279	279
	59	कम्पटी	2	2
	60	कंकवली	3	3
	61	कन्नड	10	10
	62	कराड	5	5
	63	करणजा	1	1
	64	कर्जत	74	74
	65	काटोल	3	3
	66	खामगांव	1	1
	67	खेड	10	10
	68	खोपोली	15	15
	69	कोल्हापुर	55	55
	70	कुर्दुवादी	1	1
	71	लातूर	59	59
	72	लोनावाला	1	1
	73	महाद	36	36
	74	मालेगांव	20	20
	75	मलकापुर	5	5
	76	मानवथ	3	3

1	2	3	4	5
	77	माथेरान	2	2
	78	मीरा-भयन्दर	24	24
	79	मोर्शी	2	2
	80	मुखेद	1	1
	81	मुर्तजापुर	2	2
	82	नागपुर	98	98
	83	नांदेड़ वाघाला	13	13
	84	नंदगांव	2	2
	85	नंदूरा	1	1
	86	नंदुरबार	12	12
	87	नासिक	669	669
	88	नवी मुम्बई	66	66
	89	उस्मानाबाद	3	3
	90	पचोरा	7	7
	91	पैठान	5	5
	92	पालघर	356	356
	93	पंढरपुर	2	2
	94	पनवेल	130	130
	95	परभनी	6	6
	96	परोल	1	1
	97	परतूर	3	3
	98	पत्थरी	2	2
	99	पेटुर	1	1
	100	कलम	7	7
	101	फलटान	8	8
	102	पिंपरी चिंचवाड़	104	104
	103	पुणे	751	751
	104	पुसाद	3	3
	105	राहता पिंपलस	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
	106	राहुरी	1	1
	107	रामटेक	1	1
	108	रत्नागिरी	28	28
	109	रोहा अष्टमी	7	7
	110	सैलु	10	10
	111	सांगमनेर	1	1
	112	सांगली मिराज कुपवाड़ा	45	45
	113	सांगोल	7	7
	114	सटाणा	10	10
	115	सतारा	107	107
	116	सावंतवाड़ी	1	1
	117	शाहाडे	1	1
	118	शिरपुर-वारावडे	6	6
	119	शिरूर	16	16
	120	श्रीगंगा	1	1
	121	श्रीरामपुर	5	5
	122	श्रीवर्धन	2	2
	123	सिन्नर	24	24
	124	सोलापुर	30	30
	125	तलेगाँव दाभाडे	42	42
	126	तसगाँव	2	2
	127	ठाणे	580	580
	128	तिरोरा	1	1
	129	त्र्यम्बक	1	1
	130	उल्हासनगर	1	1
	131	उमरेड	1	1
	132	उरण	3	3
	133	उरण इस्लामपुर	3	3
	134	वडगाव कस्बा	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
	135	वैजापुर	44	44
	136	वसई-विरार शहर	277	277
	137	वीटा	1	1
	138	वाई	1	1
	139	वानी	7	7
	140	वर्धा	8	8
	141	वोरोरा	1	1
	142	वाशिम	8	8
	143	यवतमाल	26	26
	144	यवाल	1	1
	145	येवला	7	7
कुल (महाराष्ट्र)			5,506	5,506
मणिपुर	1	बिश्नुपुर	1	1
	2	इंफाल	18	18
	3	कविकंग	1	1
	4	मोइरंग	2	2
	5	निगथाउकोंग	1	1
कुल (मणिपुर)			23	23
मेघालय	1	जौई	3	3
	2	नॉंगस्टोइन	1	1
	3	शिलांग	9	9
	4	तुरा	2	2
	5	विलयनगर	1	1
कुल (मेघालय)			16	16
मिजोरम	1	एजवाल	55	55
	2	कोलासिब	2	2
	3	लॉगल्टलाई	6	6
	4	लुंगलेई	1	1
	5	सहिष्टा	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
	6	सर्चिप	1	1
कुल (मिजोरम)			66	66
नागालैंड	1	चुमुकदीमा	128	-
	2	दीमापुर	1	1
	3	मेडीसिफेमा	135	-
	4	तेसमेन्यु	192	-
कुल (नागालैंड)			456	1
ओडिशा	1	असिका	4	4
	2	अथगढ़	1	1
	3	बोलनगीर	9	9
	4	बरिपदा	1	1
	5	बासुदेबपुर	9	9
	6	बेलगुन	3	3
	7	बरहामपुर	5	-
	8	भद्रक	8	8
	9	भजनगर	2	2
	10	भुवनेश्वर	522	2
	11	बगुडा	2	2
	12	कटक	276	131
	13	ढेंकनाल	8	8
	14	दिगापाहंडी	5	5
	15	गंजम	2	2
	16	हिंजिलकट	1	1
	17	जगापुर	21	21
	18	जाजपुर	558	339
	19	नयागढ़	1	1
	20	निलगिरी	1	1
	21	पट्टामुंडई	13	13
	22	पोलासारा	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
	23	सोरो	2	2
	24	सुंदरगढ़	1	1
	25	सूरदा	1	1
	26	टिटलागढ़	4	4
कुल (ओडिशा)			1,461	572
पुडुचेरी	1	कराइकल	1	1
	2	ओझुराई	1	1
	3	पुडुचेरी	12	12
कुल (पुडुचेरी)			14	14
पंजाब	1	अबोहर	1	1
	2	अमृतसर	24	24
	3	बटाला	1	1
	4	भटिंडा	6	6
	5	भुचो मंडी	1	1
	6	डेरा बस्सी	3	3
	7	दिर्बा	2	2
	8	फिरोजपुर	2	2
	9	जगरान	2	2
	10	जालंधर	24	24
	11	खारार	1	1
	12	कोट कपूरा	1	1
	13	लुधियाना	19	19
	14	मजीठा	1	1
	15	मनसा	2	2
	16	नया गांव	9	9
	17	पटियाला	7	7
	18	रमन	1	1
	19	एस.ए.एस. नगर (मोहाली)	15	15
	20	सानौर	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
	21	संगरूर	1	1
	22	सरहिंद फतेहगढ़ साहिब	1	1
	23	सुल्तानपुर	5	5
	24	ज़िरकपुर	11	11
कुल पंजाब			141	141
राजस्थान	1	अजमेर	25	25
	2	अलवर	883	73
	3	बागरू	10	10
	4	बालोतरा	21	21
	5	बांसवाड़ा	5	5
	6	ब्यावर	5	5
	7	बहरोड़	1	1
	8	बेहरर	1	1
	9	भद्रा	1	1
	10	भरतपुर	13	13
	11	भीलवाड़ा	41	41
	12	भिवाडी	13	13
	13	बीकानेर	11	11
	14	बिलारा	2	2
	15	बूंदी	2	2
	16	चाक्षू	29	29
	17	चित्तौड़गढ़	3	3
	18	चित्तौड़गढ़	400	-
	19	चोमू	1	1
	20	दौसा	4	4
	21	डिडवान	1	1
	22	डुंगर गढ़	1	1
	23	डुंगरपुर	1	1
	24	फालना	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
	25	फतेहनगर	86	2
	26	फतेहपुर	1	1
	27	गंगानगर	22	22
	28	गुलाबपुरा	1	1
	29	हनुमानगढ़	1	1
	30	जयपुर	7,434	5,014
	31	जैतारण	1	1
	32	झुंझुनू	85	85
	33	जोधपुर	146	146
	34	केकड़ी	2	2
	35	खेतड़ी	1	1
	36	किशनगढ़	3	3
	37	किशनगढ़ रेनवाल	1	1
	38	कोटा	808	8
	39	कोटपुतली	6	6
	40	कुचमन शहर	157	157
	41	मकराना	1	1
	42	मेडता सिटी	3	3
	43	नागौर	14	14
	44	नीम-का-थाना	1	1
	45	निम्बाहेड़ा	89	9
	46	निवाई	1	1
	47	नोहर	1	1
	48	नोखा	1	1
	49	पाली	6	6
	50	परबतसर	1	1
	51	पिलिबंगा	1	1
	52	पिंडवाड़ा	5	5
	53	प्रतापगढ़	294	4

1	2	3	4	5
	54	राजसमंद	2	2
	55	रावतसर	2	2
	56	सदुलशहर	2	2
	57	सांगरिया	1	1
	58	संगोड	1	1
	59	सरदारशहर	2	2
	60	सिरोही	10	10
	61	तिजारा	20	20
	62	उदयपुर	116	116
	63	विजयनगर	1	1
कुल (राजस्थान)			10,805	5,921
सिक्किम	1	गंगटोक	1	1
कुल (सिक्किम)			1	1
तमिलनाडु	1	एवलैलापट्टी	1	1
	2	अबीराम	7	7
	3	आचापक्कम	1	1
	4	अदिकारत्ती	2	2
	5	अदुथुरई एलियास	1	1
	6	अगास्तेश्वरम	1	1
	7	अलागप्पुरम	7	7
	8	अलंदुर	1	1
	9	अलंगुडी	1	1
	10	अलवर्थिरुनगिरी	1	1
	11	अंबात्तुर	11	11
	12	अन्नामलाई	1	1
	13	अनईयूर	1	1
	14	अनाकपुथुर	1	1
	15	अंदिपत्ती	64	64
	16	एन्नूर	7	7

1	2	3	4	5
	17	अराकोनम	2	2
	18	अर्लावीमोओजी	1	1
	19	अरानी	2	2
	20	अरावकुरिची	7	7
	21	अरुमानई	1	1
	22	अरम्बावर	1	1
	23	अथनूर	9	9
	24	अटयमपट्टी	1	1
	25	अत्तूर	3	3
	26	अवाडी	11	11
	27	अवलपोओंडुरई	1	1
	28	अवनाशी	1	1
	29	अवनीपुरम	2	2
	30	अयोध्यापट्टिनम	2	2
	31	अय्यमपेट्टाई	3	3
	32	बी. मीनाक्षीशराम	12	12
	33	बी. मल्लपुरम	8	8
	34	भवानी	4	4
	35	बिककेटि	2	2
	36	बोधिन्यकनूर	5	5
	37	बुट्टपटुराम	27	27
	38	चेंगलपट्टू	5	5
	39	चेन्नई	1,279	735
	40	चेन्नीमलाई	1	1
	41	चेरमानदेवी	1	1
	42	चेटपेट	2	2
	43	चेतिपालायम	6	6
	44	चिदंबरम	6	6
	45	चिन्नाकंपलयम	10	10

1	2	3	4	5
	46	चिन्नलापट्टी	2	2
	47	चिन्नमुनूर	2	2
	48	चिन्नासलेम	2	2
	49	चिन्नवदमपट्टी	1	1
	50	चितलापक्कम	15	15
	51	चोलपुरम	1	1
	52	कोयम्बटूर	171	171
	53	कुड्डालोर	1	1
	54	डेनकनीकोट्टई	1	1
	55	देवदानापट्टी	32	32
	56	देवकोट्टाई	3	3
	57	ढली	6	6
	58	धरपदवेदु	1	1
	59	धरपुरम	1	1
	60	धरसुरम	1	1
	61	धर्मपुरी	5	5
	62	डिंडीगुल	105	105
	63	एडप्पी	2	2
	64	एरानियल	1	1
	65	एरियोडू	10	10
	66	ईरोड	24	24
	67	एरुमापीट्टी	20	20
	68	एटिटमाई	10	10
	69	गंगाई कोंदन	2	2
	70	गुनगुवरपट्टी	27	27
	71	जिगी	7	7
	72	गोबीचेटीपलायम	2	2
	73	गोपालसमुद्रम	1	1
	74	गौतमम्पालयम	2	2

1	2	3	4	5
	75	गुडालुर	1	1
	76	गुडीयाथम	1	1
	77	हनुमंतमपट्टी	13	13
	78	हारुर	1	1
	79	राजमार्ग	1	1
	80	होसूर	6	6
	81	हुलिगल	1	1
	82	इदिकरई	1	1
	83	इलैयंगुडी	5	5
	84	इनाम करूर	5	5
	85	इगुरू	5	5
	86	जयकोंदम	3	3
	87	कदथुर	25	25
	88	कदयाल	1	1
	89	कदयानल्लुर	1	1
	90	कलांबुर	1	1
	91	कलापट्टी	2	2
	92	कालदिकुरिची	1	1
	93	कलककुरीची	8	8
	94	कामयागौंधनपट्टी	26	26
	95	कांबनेल्लुर	12	12
	96	कंबम	5	5
	97	कनडुकथन	9	9
	98	कांचीपुरम	10	10
	99	कंडनूर	2	2
	100	कांग्याम	1	1
	101	कन्नमंगलम	1	1
	102	कन्नन्कुरिची	4	4
	103	कनिवादी	34	34

1	2	3	4	5
	104	कन्याकुमारी	2	2
	105	कप्पीराय	5	5
	106	कराइकुड़ी	2	2
	107	करमादाई	2	2
	108	करंबक्षुडी	1	1
	109	करीपट्टी	1	1
	110	करुमांडी चेल्लिलायम	2	2
	111	करूर	9	9
	112	कैसपालायम	19	19
	113	काटपाडी	3	3
	114	कट्टामुनंकोइल	1	1
	115	कावेरिपट्टिनम	2	2
	116	कालमंगलम	4	4
	117	किल्वेलुर	2	2
	118	किनथुकदाव	1	1
	119	कोडैकनाल	1	1
	120	कोडवासल	2	2
	121	कोडुमुडी	1	1
	122	कोलाथुर	1	1
	123	कोम्बाई	8	8
	124	कोंगानपुरम	1	1
	125	कोथानाल्लुर	6	6
	126	कोट्टायूर	2	2
	127	कोट्टूर	1	1
	128	कोविलपट्टी	2	2
	129	कृष्णागिरी	1	1
	130	कुचैनूर	16	16
	131	कुलिथलाय	3	3
	132	कुमारपाललयम	2	2

1	2	3	4	5
	133	कुमारपुरम	1	1
	134	कुंबकोणम	6	6
	135	कुंझाथुर	2	2
	136	कुनियममुथुर	2	2
	137	कुनाथुर	5	5
	138	कुरिची	2	2
	139	कुरिंजिपी	1	1
	140	मैडाम्बक्कम	1	1
	141	मुदम्बक्कम	1	1
	142	मादवारम	1	1
	143	मदुककरै	3	3
	144	मदुरै	558	494
	145	मदुरंथकम	1	1
	146	मदुरवाल	3	3
	147	मल्लसुमुद्रम	8	8
	148	मामलपुरम	2	2
	149	मनचनल्लूर	2	2
	150	मनाली	1	1
	151	मानेमालु	2	2
	152	मनालुरपेट	3	3
	153	मनामादुराई	13	13
	154	मंगदु	2	2
	155	मंगलपेट	10	10
	156	मनिमुथारु	4	4
	157	मन्नारगुडी	4	4
	158	मराईमलेनगर	2	2
	159	मरककनम	1	1
	160	मारंदहाहली	7	7
	161	माक्क्याकोटाई	22	22

1	2	3	4	5
	162	मैथिगरी	1	1
	163	मइलादुथुरै	5	5
	164	मेलोकोकानाथपुरम	28	28
	165	मेलूर	2	2
	166	मेट्टूप्लायम	6	6
	167	मिंजुर	1	1
	168	मोहनुर	11	11
	169	मुलुगुमुडू	1	1
	170	नागपट्टिनम	3	3
	171	नागरकोइल	37	37
	172	नगोजनहल्ली	14	14
	173	नामक्कल	6	6
	174	नंदिवरम - गुदुवनकेरी	5	5
	175	नरसिंगपुरम	1	1
	176	नसीयनुर	2	2
	177	नाथम्	1	1
	178	नट्टारासनकोट्टई	5	5
	179	आवश्यकतामंगलम	1	1
	180	नेल्लियालम	6	6
	181	नेरुंजिपेटाई	1	1
	182	नीलककोट्टई	33	33
	183	ओदाईपेट्टी	19	19
	184	ओडियाकुलम	1	1
	185	ओमलुर	5	5
	186	ओरथानाडु	1	1
	187	ओथकलमंदापम	1	1
	188	पॅकोड	1	1
	189	पन्नानाभापुरम	1	1
	190	पलांकुडो	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
	191	पलानी	4	4
	192	पलानी चेतिपट्टी	23	23
	193	पलायम	1	1
	194	पल्लडम	4	4
	195	पल्लपल्लयम	11	11
	196	पल्लपट्टी	1	1
	197	पल्लथुर	6	6
	198	पल्लावरम	2	2
	199	पल्लिकरणई	2	2
	200	पल्लिकोंडा	1	1
	201	पंपल	2	2
	202	पन्नीपुरम	23	23
	203	पप्पानसम	2	2
	204	परमकुंडी	1	1
	205	परमथी	22	22
	206	पट्टूककोट्टई	3	3
	207	पीरकंकरनई	4	4
	208	पेनागाराम	1	1
	209	पेरियाऊर	2	2
	210	पेराम्बलुर	2	2
	211	पेरिया नेगामम	11	11
	212	पेरियाकोदोडई	1	1
	213	पेरियानीनिक-पलायम	2	2
	214	पेरियासामूर	2	2
	215	पर्नापट्टू	1	1
	216	पेरुन्दुराई	5	5
	217	पेरुंगलाथुर	5	5
	218	पेरुर	1	1
	219	पेथेनाईकेनपलायम	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
	220	पोलाची	7	7
	221	पोल	3	3
	222	पोनमैनई	5	5
	223	पोंनेरी	3	3
	224	पूनमलेले	14	14
	225	पोथानुर	36	36
	226	पुदुक्कोट्टई	5	5
	227	पुदुपट्टी	8	8
	228	पुदुवयाल	2	2
	229	पुलियूर	2	2
	230	पुंजिपुल्लुरु	2	2
	231	पुजल	1	1
	232	आर.एस. मंगलम	6	6
	233	राजपलायम	4	4
	234	रामनाथपुरम	46	46
	235	रानीपेट	8	8
	236	रसिपुरम	1	1
	237	सलेम	549	549
	238	समथुर	1	1
	239	संकरनकोइल	1	1
	240	संकरपुरम	4	4
	241	सरवनमपट्टी	1	1
	242	सतवचारी	1	1
	243	सत्यमंगलम	2	2
	244	सेम्बाकम	1	1
	245	सेविलिमडू	1	1
	246	सेवुममपट्टी	6	6
	247	शोलवानंदन	1	1
	248	शोलिंगनल्लुर	2	2

1	2	3	4	5
	249	सिंगपुनारी	8	8
	250	सिरकाली	3	3
	251	सिरुमुगाई	2	2
	252	शिवगंगा	4	4
	253	शिवागिरी	4	4
	254	शिवाककिया	4	4
	255	श्रीमुष्णम	5	5
	256	श्रीपेरंबदुर	15	15
	257	श्रीरामपुरम	2	2
	258	श्रीक्रिकेटम	1	1
	259	श्रीविल्लिपुथुर	1	1
	260	सुलेर	8	8
	261	सुरमपट्टी	2	2
	262	सुरंदार्ई	1	1
	263	सुर्यापलयम	3	3
	264	तांबरम	4	4
	265	तेनासी	1	1
	266	थडिकम्बू	39	39
	267	थमाराइकुलम	27	27
	268	तंजावुर	3	3
	269	थेंथोनी	12	12
	270	थारंगाबाड़ी	1	1
	271	थहाहकुडी	1	1
	272	ददवुर	3	3
	273	तब मैं	22	22
	274	तेनी एलिनगरम	5	5
	275	फिरकरै	7	7
	276	तब तिरुपपरै	1	1
	277	थेवरम	3	3

1	2	3	4	5
	278	थिपरपू	1	1
	279	थिरुकुरुंगुडी	3	3
	280	थिरुमलेमपलायम	3	3
	281	थिरुमंगलम	10	10
	282	थिरुमरुगणपोन्दी	3	3
	283	थिरिन्द्रवरुर	4	4
	284	थिरुपरांकुद्रम	1	1
	285	थिरुपोरुर	12	12
	286	तिरुथंगल	3	3
	287	तिरुवयरु	2	2
	288	तिरुवलम	8	8
	289	तिरुवल्लुर	22	22
	290	तिरुवरुर	6	6
	291	तिरुवतार	3	3
	292	थिरुवेंकदम	1	1
	293	तिरुवरुम्बुर	2	2
	294	तिरुविदिमरुदुर	3	3
	295	तिरुविथानोड	2	2
	296	आसनैलाई	1	1
	297	थोंदमुथुर	9	9
	298	थुथुकुदी	109	109
	299	थोड्डियाम	1	1
	300	थुदियालुर	2	2
	301	थुरैयुर	1	1
	302	थुवाकुंडी	1	1
	303	तिंडीवनम	6	6
	304	तिरुचेंदुर	1	1
	305	तिरुचेंगॉडे	9	9
	306	तिरुचिरापल्ली	100	100

1	2	3	4	5
	307	तिरुचिरापल्ली	801	657
	308	तिरुकुकुंद्रम	1	1
	309	तिरुकोइलुर	5	5
	310	तिरुनेलवेली	15	15
	311	तिरुनेलवेली	636	636
	312	तिरुपथुर	3	3
	313	तिरुपुर	23	23
	314	तिरुपुर	266	-
	315	तिरुत्तानी	2	2
	316	तिरुवणमलाई	8	8
	317	तिरुवरकाडू	4	4
	318	तिरुवोत्तिर	2	2
	319	टीएनपीएल पगलुर	43	43
	320	टूटीकोरिन	147	147
	321	उधगमंडलम	1	1
	322	उदमुलीपेट्टै	4	4
	323	उलुंदरपेटाई	4	4
	324	उपपिडामंगलम	26	26
	325	उथम्पाल्लयम	18	18
	326	उथिरामेरुर	3	3
	327	वदकुवल्लीयूर	1	1
	328	वादलुर	1	1
	329	वडमडुरई	1	1
	330	वदिपत्ति	4	4
	331	वुडुपाट्टी	26	26
	332	वैतेश्वरनकोइल	1	1
	333	वलागामाइन	1	1
	334	वल्लम	1	1
	335	वल्विथंकोस्तम	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
	336	वंदवली	1	1
	337	वान्याबाड़ी	1	1
	338	वरदराजनपेट्टाई	4	4
	339	वेदापट्टी	2	2
	340	वेदाराणम	2	2
	341	वेदसंदुर	3	3
	342	वीरकेलाम	1	1
	343	वीरपांडी	25	25
	344	वीरप्पनचार्यम	2	2
	345	वीरवानाल्लुर	1	1
	346	वेल्लकिनर	1	1
	347	वेलालुर	1	1
	348	वेल्लोर	182	180
	349	वेलूर	31	31
	350	वेन्थंथुर	23	23
	351	वट्टावलम	1	1
	352	विक्रवंडी	3	3
	353	विलंगुडी	1	1
	354	विलापक्कम	3	3
	355	विलुकुरी	1	1
	356	विल्लुपुरम	30	30
	357	विरुधचलम	4	4
	358	विरुधुनगर	33	33
	359	वलाजाबाद	1	1
	360	वालजापेट	2	2
	361	ज़मीन उथुकुली	2	2
कुल (तमिलनाडु)			6,940	5,920
तेलंगाना	1	आदिलाबाद	9	9
	2	भोंगिर	14	14

1	2	3	4	5
	3	गडवाल	3	3
	4	हैदराबाद	109	109
	5	जगतियाल	2	2
	6	जंगल	1	1
	7	कामारेड्डी	5	5
	8	करीमनगर	26	26
	9	खम्मम	15	15
	10	कोथागुडेम	1	1
	11	महबूबनगर	173	15
	12	मंचेरल	6	6
	13	मेडक	6	6
	14	मेटपॉल	2	2
	15	मिरियालागुडा	1	1
	16	नालगोंडा	8	8
	17	नारायणपेट	1	1
	18	निर्मल	4	4
	19	निजामाबाद	1	1
	20	पलवांचा	1	1
	21	संगरेड्डी	4	4
	22	सथुपाले	1	1
	23	सिकदराबाद	49	49
	24	सिद्धिपेट	3	3
	25	सिरसिला	14	14
	26	सूर्यपेट	2	2
	27	तंदूर	4	4
	28	विकाराबाद	1	1
	29	वानापर्थी	4	4
	30	वारंगल	25	25
	31	ज़हिराबाद	1	1
कुल (तेलंगाना)			496	338

1	2	3	4	5
त्रिपुरा	1	अमरपुर	150	-
	2	अंबासा	1	1
	3	खोवाई	4	4
कुल (त्रिपुरा)			155	5
उत्तर प्रदेश	1	आगरा	217	217
	2	अल्लम	1	1
	3	अलीगढ़	278	278
	4	इलाहाबाद	25	25
	5	अमेठी	6	6
	6	औरंगाबाद	40	40
	7	बाबुगढ़	3	3
	8	बहजोई	2	2
	9	बख्शी का तालाब	5	5
	10	बलिया	1	1
	11	बांदा	2	2
	12	बैसगांव	1	1
	13	बड़ौत	7	7
	14	बरेली	47	47
	15	बरखेड़ा	1	1
	16	भरथाना	1	1
	17	बिलासपुर	2	2
	18	बदायूं	1	1
	19	बुलंदशहर	6	6
	20	दादरी	38	38
	21	दयालबाग	5	5
	22	इटावा	1	1
	23	फतेहपुर	1	1
	24	फिरोज़ाबाद	161	161
	25	गढ़मुक्तेश्वर	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
	26	गाज़ियाबाद	226	226
	27	गोरखपुर	149	149
	28	गोवर्धन	2	2
	29	गुलावट्टी	2	2
	30	हापुड़	6	6
	31	हाथरस	1	1
	32	हैदराबाद	32	32
	33	जहांगीरपुर	1	1
	34	जौनपुर	1	1
	35	झांसी	220	220
	36	झूँसी	1	1
	37	कन्नौज	2	2
	38	कन्नौज	62	62
	39	कानपुर	70	54
	40	खलीलाबाद	1	1
	41	खुर्जा	1	1
	42	लखीमपुर	1	1
	43	ललितपुर	1	1
	44	लोनी	11	11
	45	लखनऊ	181	181
	46	महोबा	1	1
	47	मथुरा	131	131
	48	मेरठ	425	425
	49	मोदीनगर	2	2
	50	मुरादाबाद	208	208
	51	मुगलसराय	1	1
	52	मुजफ्फरनगर	65	65
	53	नवाबगंज	1	1
	54	निजामाबाद	9	9

1	2	3	4	5
	55	पटाला	4	4
	56	पिलखुवा	2	2
	57	प्रतापगढ़ सिटी	1	1
	58	रायबरेली	802	802
	59	रामपुर	64	64
	60	सहारनपुर	7	7
	61	संभल	1	1
	62	सरधना	1	1
	63	शाहाबाद	4	4
	64	शामली	1	1
	65	शिवराजपुर	2	2
	66	सेन्डी फतेहपुर	1	1
	67	टुंडला	1	1
	68	उन्नाव	2	2
	69	वाराणसी	262	262
कुल (उत्तर प्रदेश)			3,822	3,806
उत्तराखंड	1	अगस्तमुनी	96	-
	2	बाजपुर	98	-
	3	बरकोट	45	45
	4	भीमताल	7	-
	5	देहरादून	29	19
	6	दिनेशपुर	1	1
	7	गौचर	1	1
	8	हल्द्वानी-सह-काठगोदाम	4	4
	9	हरिद्वार	5	5
	10	जोशीमठ	50	-
	11	कैलाखेड़ा	70	-
	12	किच्छा	1	1
	13	लालकुआं	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
	14	नैनीताल	3	3
	15	ऋषिकेश	1	1
	16	रुड़की	4	4
	17	रुद्रप्रयाग	51	44
	18	रुद्रपुर	4	4
	19	सितारगंज	225	-
	20	टिहरी	1	1
	21	उद्दीमठ	10	10
	22	विकासनगर	3	3
कुल (उत्तराखंड)			710	147
पश्चिम बंगाल	1	अलीपुरद्वार	1	1
	2	आरमबाग	16	16
	3	आसनसोल	21	21
	4	बाली	3	3
	5	बनगाँव	469	469
	6	बंकुरा	3	3
	7	बाँसबेरिया	1	1
	8	बारानगर	17	17
	9	बरासत	15	15
	10	बर्धमान	13	13
	11	भाटपाड़ा	96	96
	12	बिधाननगर	1	1
	13	बिरनगर	109	109
	14	बोलपुर	145	145
	15	चकदाहा	1	1
	16	चंपदानी	1	1
	17	चंदननगर	124	124
	18	कॉन्टैर्ई	419	419
	19	कूपर कैप	30	30

1	2	3	4	5
	20	दानकुनी	70	70
	21	दार्जिलिंग	3	3
	22	डायमंड हार्बर	2	2
	23	दुबराजपुर	9	9
	24	डम डम	7	7
	25	दुर्गापुर	2	2
	26	ईग्रा	13	13
	27	गरुलिया	1	1
	28	गायशपुर	12	12
	29	घटाल	37	37
	30	गोबरदंगा	479	479
	31	हल्दिया	1	1
	32	हलीशहर	9	9
	33	हाउरा	9	9
	34	हरिनघाटा	104	104
	35	हुगली-चिन्सुरा	12	12
	36	जंगीपुर	5	5
	37	कल्याणी	69	69
	38	खड़गपुर	1	1
	39	खरार	7	7
	40	खरदाह	33	33
	41	खिरपै	31	31
	42	कोलकाता	120	120
	43	कोनगर	17	17
	44	कृष्णनगर	361	361
	45	मध्यमग्राम	2	2
	46	भाल	110	110
	47	मथभांगा	1	1
	48	मैदिनीपुर	3	3

1	2	3	4	5
	49	नैहाती	1	1
	50	नलहटी	5	5
	51	नार्थ बैरकपुर	4	4
	52	नार्थ डमडुम	12	12
	53	पनिहती	3	3
	54	राजरहट गोपालपुर	20	20
	55	राजपुर सोनारपुर	4	4
	56	रामपुरहट	14	14
	57	रानाघाट	319	319
	58	रानीगंज	2	2
	59	सिलीगुडी	27	27
	60	सोनमुखी	5	5
	61	साऊथ डमडुम	8	8
	62	तामलुक	107	107
	63	टिटागढ़	1	1
	64	उलुबेरिया	1	1
	65	उत्तरपाड़ा कोटुंग	3	3
कुल (पश्चिम बंगाल)			3,551	3,551
कुल योग			82,048	62,312

Construction of houses under PMAY in Bihar and Jharkhand

†*304. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), and the number of persons who have already been allotted the constructed houses, city-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the implementation of PMAY projects in Bihar and Jharkhand is not in accordance with the time-limit fixed for its completion and if so, the reasons therefor; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has taken appropriate steps to spread awareness among people about PMAY in those States and if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) Government of India launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) Housing for All {PMAY(U)-HFA} Mission on 25.6.2015 for assisting the State/UT Governments in providing housing for the urban poor including slum dwellers. On-going projects of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) have also been subsumed in PMAY (U).

Under the PMAY (U), a total of 16,42,685 houses have been sanctioned for construction (including those of subsumed RAY projects) as on 20.03.2017. Of the sanctioned houses, construction of 82,048 houses has been completed of which 62,312 houses have been allotted to the identified beneficiaries, State-wise and city-wise details of which are given in the Annexure (*See below*).

(b) The PMAY (U) Mission is to be implemented by 2022. All States/UTs have, therefore, to prepare the Housing for All Plan of Action (HFAPoA) indicating the year-wise strategy for meeting their housing demands. The projects approved under PMAY (U) in the States of Bihar and Jharkhand pertain to Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC) vertical of the scheme and the time-limit fixed for completion of the projects ranges from 18 months to 24 months. The States are, therefore, required to facilitate the beneficiaries for completing construction of their houses within the prescribed time.

(c) In order to spread awareness, meetings and workshops are regularly held at City and State levels to explain the salient features of the PMAY (U) Mission. The personnel of the Project Management Unit set up under the Mission and other senior officers of the Ministry also visit States/UTs, including Bihar and Jharkhand, to interact with the various stakeholders. Regular interactions also take place with the State/UT officials through Video Conferencing, review meetings and meetings of Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee. To publicise the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) component of the mission, radio spots have been broadcast in eleven languages, including Hindi. Social media, printed booklets/leaflets and the medium of street plays have also been used effectively to disseminate information to the stakeholders.

Annexure

City-wise and State-wise details of Houses constructed and allotted / occupied by beneficiaries under PMAY (Urban) including subsumed projects of RAY

[as on 20th March 2017]

Name of the State	Sl. No.	Name of City/ Town	Houses constructed (Nos.)	Houses (Occupied (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1	Adoni	3	3
	2	Amadalavalasa	8	-
	3	Anantapur	23	23
	4	Bhimavaram	1	1
	5	Bobbili	5	5
	6	Chilakaluripet	2	2
	7	Chirala	2	2
	8	Chittoor	4	4
	9	Eluru	2	2
	10	Gudivada	5	5
	11	Gudur	3	3
	12	Guntakal	2	2
	13	Guntur	55	55
	14	Hindupur	3	3
	15	Kadapa	11	11
	16	Kadiri	2	2
	17	Kakinada	5	5
	18	Kavali	6	6
	19	Kurnool	9	9
	20	Machilipatnam	10	10
	21	Nandyal	9	9
	22	Narasaraopet	3	3

1	2	3	4	5
	23	Nellore	32	32
	24	Ongole	4	4
	25	Palacole	1	1
	26	Parvathipuram	2	2
	27	Pedana	1	1
	28	Proddatur	1	1
	29	Rajahmundry	14	14
	30	Rajam	1	1
	31	Rajampet	2	2
	32	Ramachandrapuram	1	1
	33	Rayachoti	1	1
	34	Sattenapalle	1	1
	35	Srikakulam	196	4
	36	Srikalahasti	7	7
	37	Tadepalle	1	1
	38	Tadepalligudem	2	2
	39	Tenali	1	1
	40	Tirupati	14	14
	41	Tuni	1	1
	42	Vijayawada	22	22
	43	Vijaywada	21	21
	44	Visakhapatnam	1,094	30
	45	Vizianagaram	56	32
	46	Yemmiganur	1	1
TOTAL (Andhra Pradesh)			1,650	362
Assam	1	Barpeta	1	1
	2	Guwahati	9	9
	3	Raha	1	1
	4	Rangia	2	2
TOTAL (Assam)			13	13

1	2	3	4	5
Bihar	1	Arrah	5	5
	2	Aurangabad	9	9
	3	Barahiya	18	18
	4	Begusarai	3	3
	5	Benipur	1	1
	6	Bhagalpur	1	1
	7	Biharsharif	1	1
	8	Darbhangha	344	344
	9	Dehri	1	1
	10	Dinapur Nizamat	1	1
	11	Dumra	4	4
	12	Gaya	1,330	1,330
	13	Hajipur	7	7
	14	Kanti	1	1
	15	Katihar	87	87
	16	Madhubani	1	1
	17	Maharajganj	2	2
	18	Motipur	2	2
	19	Muzaffarpur	10	10
	20	Patna	20	20
	21	Phulwari Sharif	2	2
	22	Purnea	552	552
	23	Rafiganj	3	3
	24	Sitamarhi	2	2
	25	Tikari	1	1
	26	Warsaliganj	1	1
TOTAL (Bihar)			2,409	2,409
Chandigarh	1	Chandigarh	5	5
TOTAL (Chandigarh)			5	5

1	2	3	4	5
Chhattisgarh	1	Abhanpur	4	4
	2	Akaltara	2	2
	3	Arang	91	91
	4	Bagbahara	1	1
	5	Balod	9	9
	6	Baloda	2	2
	7	Baloda Bazar	5	5
	8	Bemetara	2	2
	9	Bhilai Charoda	23	23
	10	Bhilai Nagar	9	9
	11	Bilaspur	195	23
	12	Bilha	1	1
	13	Bodri	1	1
	14	Champa	1	1
	15	Chandrapur	1	1
	16	Dantewada	20	-
	17	Dhamtari	3	3
	18	Dongargarh	2	2
	19	Durg	43	43
	20	Kanker	117	3
	21	Kawardha	10	10
	22	Khairagarh	1	1
	23	Korba	10	10
	24	Kota	2	2
	25	Kumhari	15	15
	26	Mahasamund	6	6
	27	Narayanpur	3	3
	28	Patan	5	5
	29	Raigarh	9	9

1	2	3	4	5
	30	Raipur	621	425
	31	Rajim	1	1
	32	Rajnandgaon	282	42
	33	Saraipali	1	1
	34	Takhatpur	1	1
	35	Tifra	1	1
TOTAL (Chhattisgarh)			1,500	758
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	Silvassa	25	25
TOTAL (Dadra and Nagar Haveli)			25	25
Delhi	1	DMC	110	110
	2	NDMC	3	3
TOTAL (Delhi)			113	113
Goa	1	Mapusa	2	2
	2	Margao	1	1
	3	Mormugao	5	5
	4	Panaji	1	1
	5	Ponda	1	1
TOTAL (Goa)			10	10
Gujarat	1	Ahmedabad	10,183	8,782
	2	Amreli	79	79
	3	Anand	39	39
	4	Anjar	46	46
	5	Anklesvar	139	139
	6	Babra	6	6
	7	Bagasara	3	3
	8	Bardoli	6	6
	9	Bareja	7	7
	10	Bavla	73	73
	11	Bayad	5	5

1	2	3	4	5
	12	Bhabhar	12	12
	13	Bharuch	172	44
	14	Bhavnagar	159	159
	15	Bhayavadar	1	1
	16	Bhuj	41	41
	17	Borsad	3	3
	18	Botad	32	32
	19	Chhatral	146	146
	20	Chhaya	22	22
	21	Chhota Udaipur	1	1
	22	Chotila	34	34
	23	Dabhoi	12	12
	24	Damnagar	1	1
	25	Deesa	49	49
	26	Dehgam	4	4
	27	Dhandhuka	2	2
	28	Dhanera	1	1
	29	Dholka	33	33
	30	Dhoraji	7	7
	31	Dhrangadhra	28	28
	32	Dhrol	1	1
	33	Dohad	63	63
	34	Gadhada	1	1
	35	Gandhidham	18	18
	36	Gandhinagar	87	87
	37	Gariadhar	1	1
	38	Godhra	43	43
	39	Gondal	125	125
	40	Hajira	8	8

1	2	3	4	5
	41	Halol	13	13
	42	Halvad	3	3
	43	Harij	8	8
	44	Himatnagar	44	44
	45	Idar	19	19
	46	Jamnagar	1,111	719
	47	Jasdan	7	7
	48	Jetpur Navagadh	4	4
	49	Jhalod	11	11
	50	Junagadh	136	136
	51	Kadi	179	179
	52	Kalavad	2	2
	53	Kalol	280	280
	54	Kansad	1	1
	55	Kapadvanj	1	1
	56	Karamsad	6	6
	57	Karjan	3	3
	58	Keshod	4	4
	59	Khambhalia	37	37
	60	Khambhat	1	1
	61	Kheda	2	2
	62	Khedbrahma	12	12
	63	Kodinar	3	3
	64	Kutiyana	1	1
	65	Lodhika	3	3
	66	Lunawada	1	1
	67	Magdalla	2	2
	68	Mahesana	131	131
	69	Mahuva	3	3

1	2	3	4	5
	70	Manavadar	1	1
	71	Mandvi	4	4
	72	Mangrol	2	2
	73	Mansa	44	44
	74	Mehmedabad	1	1
	75	Modasa	50	50
	76	Morvi	13	13
	77	Nadiad	52	52
	78	Navsari	117	117
	79	Padra	5	5
	80	Palanpur	30	30
	81	Palitana	3	3
	82	Pardi	18	18
	83	Patan	40	40
	84	Patdi	2	2
	85	Pethapur	2	2
	86	Petlad	10	10
	87	Porbandar	81	81
	88	Por-Ramangamdi	2	2
	89	Radhanpur	12	12
	90	Rajkot	3,817	3,385
	91	Rajula	18	18
	92	Ranavav	3	3
	93	Sachin	9	9
	94	Sanand	69	69
	95	Sarigam	9	9
	96	Savarkundla	11	11
	97	Savli	15	15
	98	Shehera	3	3

1	2	3	4	5
	99	Sidhpur	6	6
	100	Sihor	7	7
	101	Songadh	3	3
	102	Surat	5,216	3,163
	103	Surendranagar Dudhrej	26	26
	104	Sutrapada	1	1
	105	Talaja	1	1
	106	Talala	28	28
	107	Talod	3	3
	108	Tarsadi	12	12
	109	Tharad	1	1
	110	Thasra	1	1
	111	Umbergaon	96	96
	112	Umreth	3	3
	113	Una	4	4
	114	Unjha	3	3
	115	Upleta	7	7
	116	Vadodara	1,665	1,145
	117	Vaghodia	18	18
	118	Valsad	102	102
	119	Vapi	288	288
	120	Veraval	32	32
	121	Vijalpor	78	78
	122	Vijapur	15	15
	123	Viramgam	35	35
	124	Visnagar	14	14
	125	Vyara	13	13
	126	Wadhwan	26	26
	127	Wankaner	5	5
TOTAL (Gujarat)			25,873	20,947

1	2	3	4	5
Haryana	1	Ambala	117	117
	2	Bahadurgarh	1	1
	3	Barwala	2	2
	4	Bhiwani	1	1
	5	Cheeka	1	1
	6	Faridabad	90	90
	7	Fatehabad	1	1
	8	Ganaur	1	1
	9	Gharaunda	1	1
	10	Gohana	1	1
	11	Gurgaon	38	38
	12	Hailey Mandi	1	1
	13	Hansi	2	2
	14	Hisar	60	60
	15	Jagadhri	2	2
	16	Jhajjar	1	1
	17	Jind	5	5
	18	Kaithal	3	3
	19	Kalka	2	2
	20	Karnal	7	7
	21	Mandi Dabwali	1	1
	22	Narnaund	4	4
	23	Palwal	7	7
	24	Panchkula	2	2
	25	Panipat	2	2
	26	Pinjore	2	2
	27	Pundri	1	1
	28	Rewari	6	6
	29	Rohtak	435	435

1	2	3	4	5
	30	Shahbad	1	1
	31	Sohna	7	7
	32	Sonipat	12	12
	33	Thanesar	2	2
	34	Yamunanagar	1	1
TOTAL (Haryana)			820	820
Himachal Pradesh	1	Bilaspur	10	10
	2	Chamba	1	1
	3	Rampur	1	1
	4	Shimla	3	3
TOTAL (Himachal Pradesh)			15	15
Jammu and Kashmir	1	Badgam	1	1
	2	Baramula	1	1
	3	Jammu	2	2
	4	Khansahib	3	3
	5	Leh	62	62
	6	Reasi	1	1
	7	Udhampur	1	1
	8	Watra Gam	1	1
TOTAL (Jammu and Kashmir)			72	72
Jharkhand	1	Bundu	3	3
	2	Chaibasa	6	6
	3	Chakardharpur	80	80
	4	Chakulia	3	3
	5	Chas	82	18
	6	Chirkunda	10	10
	7	Dhanbad	1,156	1,156
	8	Dumka	15	15
	9	Garhwa	122	122

1	2	3	4	5
	10	Gumla	89	89
	11	Hazaribagh	1	1
	12	Jamshedpur	13	13
	13	Jamtara	1	1
	14	Khunti	1	1
	15	Lohardaga	1	1
	16	Mango	90	90
	17	Medininagar	29	29
	18	Pakaur	3	3
	19	Phusro	53	53
	20	Ranchi	224	38
	21	Seraikela	4	4
TOTAL (Jharkhand)			1,986	1,736
Karnataka	1	Afzalpur	98	98
	2	Aland	6	6
	3	Alur	1	1
	4	Anekal	25	25
	5	Annigeri	1	1
	6	Arabhavi	4	4
	7	Arkalgud	1	1
	8	Arsikere	2	2
	9	Athni	2	2
	10	Aurad	3	3
	11	Badami	1	1
	12	Bagalkot	17	17
	13	Bail Hongal	26	26
	14	Bangalore	3,428	2,270
	15	Bangarapet	4	4
	16	Bankapura	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
	17	Bantval	4	4
	18	Basavakalyan	4	4
	19	Basavana Bagevadi	3	3
	20	Belagali	3	3
	21	Belgaum	97	19
	22	Bellary	100	100
	23	Belur	1	1
	24	Bhadravati	47	47
	25	Bhalki	233	233
	26	Bidar	1	1
	27	Bijapur	101	101
	28	Bilgi	44	44
	29	Birur	1	1
	30	Byadgi	29	29
	31	Chadchan	4	4
	32	Challakere	24	24
	33	Chamarajanagar	6	6
	34	Chandapura	1	1
	35	Channagiri	2	2
	36	Channapatna	1	1
	37	Channarayapatna	3	3
	38	Chikkaballapura	6	6
	39	Chikodi	68	68
	40	Chincholi	3	3
	41	Chitapur	58	58
	42	Chitgoppa	2	2
	43	Chitradurga	812	682
	44	Dandeli	6	6
	45	Davanagere	19	19

1	2	3	4	5
	46	Devadurga	1	1
	47	Devanahalli	7	7
	48	Devara Hippargi	36	36
	49	Dod Ballapur	58	58
	50	Gadag-Betigeri	1	1
	51	Gajendragarh	2	2
	52	Gauribidanur	1	1
	53	Gokak	4	4
	54	Gubbi	3	3
	55	Gulbarga	1,203	599
	56	Gundlupet	13	13
	57	Hangal	30	30
	58	Hanur	9	9
	59	Harapanahalli	88	88
	60	Harihar	1	1
	61	Hassan	7	7
	62	Haveri	84	84
	63	Heggadadevankote	2	2
	64	Hirekerur	20	20
	65	Hiriyur	1	1
	66	Hole Narsipur	3	3
	67	Honnali	3	3
	68	Hoovina Hadagalli	1	1
	69	Hosadurga	21	21
	70	Hospet	8	8
	71	Hubli-Dharwad	323	65
	72	Hukeri	17	17
	73	Hungund	6	6
	74	Hunsur	2	2

1	2	3	4	5
	75	Ilkal	3	3
	76	Indi	52	52
	77	Jagalur	45	45
	78	Kamatgi	3	3
	79	Kampli	2	2
	80	Kanakapura	1	1
	81	Karkal	7	7
	82	Kerur	6	6
	83	Kolar	62	2
	84	Kollegal	1	1
	85	Koppal	7	7
	86	Kotturu	3	3
	87	Krishnarajanagara	103	103
	88	Kudchi	2	2
	89	Kudligi	4	4
	90	Kundapura	2	2
	91	Kundgol	70	70
	92	Kushalnagar	7	7
	93	Kushtagi	13	13
	94	Lakshmeshwar	120	120
	95	Lingsugur	132	132
	96	Maddur	35	35
	97	Madikeri	2	2
	98	Magadi	1	1
	99	Mahalingpur	2	2
	100	Malavalli	79	79
	101	Mandya	11	11
	102	Mangalore	54	54
	103	Molakalmuru	35	35

1	2	3	4	5
	104	Mudalgi	4	4
	105	Mudbidri	1	1
	106	Muddebihal	13	13
	107	Mudigere	2	2
	108	Mulgund	140	140
	109	Mulki	2	2
	110	Mysore	13	13
	111	Nagamangala	2	2
	112	Naganur	1	1
	113	Nanjangud	1	1
	114	Nargund	6	6
	115	Navalgund	1	1
	116	Nelamangala	7	7
	117	Nipani	13	13
	118	Pandavapura	1	1
	119	Piriyapatna	24	24
	120	Puttur	2	2
	121	Rabkavi Banhatti	3	3
	122	Raichur	66	66
	123	Ramanagara	1	1
	124	Ramdurg	37	37
	125	Ranibennur	36	36
	126	Raybag	24	24
	127	Robertson Pet	2	2
	128	Ron	1	1
	129	Sadalgi	54	54
	130	Sagar	34	34
	131	Saligram	14	14
	132	Sankeshwar	23	23

1	2	3	4	5
	133	Saundatti-Yellamma	6	6
	134	Savanur	5	5
	135	Shahabad	6	6
	136	Shahpur	1	1
	137	Shiggaon	5	5
	138	Shimoga	51	51
	139	Shirhatti	1	1
	140	Shorapur	3	3
	141	Shrirangapattana	10	10
	142	Sidlaghatta	54	54
	143	Sindgi	4	4
	144	Sindhur	241	241
	145	Sirsi	2	2
	146	Somvarpet	8	8
	147	Srinivaspur	1	1
	148	Sulya	4	4
	149	Tarikere	1	1
	150	Tekkalakote	5	5
	151	Terdal	26	26
	152	Tiptur	1	1
	153	Tirumakudal Narsipur	6	6
	154	Tumkur	1,286	451
	155	Turvihal	1	1
	156	Udupi	34	34
	157	Ullal	28	28
	158	Virajpet	2	2
	159	Yadgir	3	3
	160	Yelandur	2	2
TOTAL (Karnataka)			10,447	7,324

1	2	3	4	5
Kerala	1	Alappuzha	4	4
	2	Aluva	10	10
	3	Angamaly	1	1
	4	Chalakudy	1	1
	5	Changanassery	2	2
	6	Chavakkad	1	1
	7	Chengannur	1	1
	8	Cherthala	3	3
	9	Chittur-Thathamangalam	2	2
	10	Guruvayoor	1	1
	11	Irinjalakuda	1	1
	12	Kalamassery	1	1
	13	Kalpetta	2	2
	14	Kanhangad	1	1
	15	Kannur	6	6
	16	Kayamkulam	3	3
	17	Kochi	49	49
	18	Kodungallur	1	1
	19	Kollam	4	4
	20	Kottayam	1	1
	21	Kozhikode	18	18
	22	Malappuram	1	1
	23	Mattannur	3	3
	24	Mavelikkara	1	1
	25	Muvattupuzha	4	4
	26	Neyyattinkara	2	2
	27	Ottappalam	11	11
	28	Palakkad	19	19
	29	Pathanamthitta	2	2

1	2	3	4	5
	30	Payyannur	1	1
	31	Perumbavoor	5	5
	32	Punalur	1	1
	33	Taliparamba	6	6
	34	Thiruvananthapuram	98	96
	35	Thodupuzha	4	4
	36	Thrippunithura	3	3
	37	Thrissur	3	3
	38	Vadakara	2	2
	39	Vaikom	1	1
	40	Varkala	1	1
TOTAL (Kerala)			281	279
Madhya Pradesh	1	Agar	3	3
	2	Akodia	1	1
	3	Antari	3	3
	4	Aran	1	1
	5	Ashta	8	8
	6	Badagaon	1	1
	7	Badnagar	1	1
	8	Badnawar	1	1
	9	Bagli	1	1
	10	Barwaha	5	5
	11	Barwani	29	29
	12	Basoda	3	3
	13	Begamganj	1	1
	14	Berasia	9	9
	15	Betul	11	11
	16	Bhikangaon	3	3
	17	Bhind	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
	18	Bhopal	437	187
	19	Biaora	10	10
	20	Bina- Etawa	6	6
	21	Budni	4	4
	22	Burhanpur	8	8
	23	Chhapiheda	4	4
	24	Dabra	1	1
	25	Dahi	1	1
	26	Damoh	4	4
	27	Datia	6	6
	28	Depalpur	10	10
	29	Dewas	65	65
	30	Dhamnod	3	3
	31	Dhar	64	64
	32	Dharampuri	1	1
	33	Dindori	3	3
	34	Gadarwara	2	2
	35	Garhakota	1	1
	36	Guna	11	11
	37	Gwalior	651	51
	38	Harda	3	3
	39	Hoshangabad	8	8
	40	Indore	342	342
	41	Itarsi	2	2
	42	Jabalpur	144	72
	43	Jaora	7	7
	44	Jhabua	5	5
	45	Jobat	3	3
	46	Kannod	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
	47	Kareli	1	1
	48	Katni	1	1
	49	Khacharod	2	2
	50	Khandwa	41	41
	51	Khargone	14	14
	52	Khilchipur	4	4
	53	Khirkiya	10	10
	54	Kolar	2	2
	55	Kukshi	1	1
	56	Lateri	2	2
	57	Maheshwar	18	18
	58	Mahidpur	3	3
	59	Malhargarh	1	1
	60	Manasa	10	10
	61	Manawar	1	1
	62	Mandideep	4	4
	63	Mandla	1	1
	64	Mandsaur	5	5
	65	Manpur	1	1
	66	Mhow	9	9
	67	Mhowgaon	26	26
	68	Mundi	1	1
	69	Nagda	7	7
	70	Narsimhapur	5	5
	71	Narsingharh	5	5
	72	Nasrullaganj	2	2
	73	Neemuch	22	22
	74	Obedullaganj	1	1
	75	Panagar	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
	76	Panna	1	1
	77	Pansemal	3	3
	78	Petlawad	1	1
	79	Pithampur	8	8
	80	Raisen	21	21
	81	Rajgarh	4	4
	82	Ratlam	33	33
	83	Rau	6	6
	84	Rehli	2	2
	85	Rewa	16	16
	86	Sagar	365	17
	87	Sarangpur	3	3
	88	Satna	3	3
	89	Sawer	3	3
	90	Sehore	9	9
	91	Sendhwa	3	3
	92	Seoni	1	1
	93	Shahdol	2	2
	94	Shahpura	1	1
	95	Shajapur	8	8
	96	Shamgarh	1	1
	97	Shivpuri	5	5
	98	Shujalpur	5	5
	99	Sidhi	2	2
	100	Sihora	2	2
	101	Silwani	2	2
	102	Sironj	2	2
	103	Sitamau	1	1
	104	Sonkatch	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
	105	Suwasara	2	2
	106	Tikamgarh	1	1
	107	Timarni	1	1
	108	Tonk Khurd	1	1
	109	Udaipura	1	1
	110	Ujjain	44	44
	111	Vidisha	12	12
TOTAL (Madhya Pradesh)			2,666	1,396
Maharashtra	1	Achalpur	1	1
	2	Ahmadnagar	113	113
	3	Akola	18	18
	4	Akot	2	2
	5	Alandi	8	8
	6	Alibag	3	3
	7	Amalner	7	7
	8	Ambad	2	2
	9	Ambarnath	126	126
	10	Amravati	20	20
	11	Arvi	4	4
	12	Aurangabad	174	174
	13	Ausa	4	4
	14	Badlapur	181	181
	15	Balapur	1	1
	16	Ballarpur	1	1
	17	Baramati	27	27
	18	Barshi	1	1
	19	Basmath	1	1
	20	Bhadgaon	2	2
	21	Bhagur	3	3

1	2	3	4	5
	22	Bhandara	7	7
	23	Bhiwandi Nizampur	38	38
	24	Bhor	14	14
	25	Bhusawal	13	13
	26	Bid	21	21
	27	Buldana	10	10
	28	Chalisgaon	4	4
	29	Chandrapur	10	10
	30	Chiplun	9	9
	31	Chopda	10	10
	32	Dahanu	46	46
	33	Darwha	1	1
	34	Daund	18	18
	35	Deglur	6	6
	36	Dehu Road	22	22
	37	Deolali	1	1
	38	Dhule	20	20
	39	Digras	9	9
	40	Erandol	1	1
	41	Gadchiroli	4	4
	42	Gadhinglaj	2	2
	43	Gangakhed	2	2
	44	Gangapur	10	10
	45	Georai	10	10
	46	Gondiya	1	1
	47	Greater Mumbai	92	92
	48	Hinganghat	5	5
	49	Hingoli	14	14
	50	Ichalkaranji	4	4

1	2	3	4	5
	51	Indapur	2	2
	52	Jalgaon	156	156
	53	Jalna	26	26
	54	Jamner	8	8
	55	Jintur	1	1
	56	Junnar	24	24
	57	Kalameshwar	2	2
	58	Kalyan-Dombivli	279	279
	59	Kamptee	2	2
	60	Kankavli	3	3
	61	Kannad	10	10
	62	Karad	5	5
	63	Karanja	1	1
	64	Karjat	74	74
	65	Katol	3	3
	66	Khamgaon	1	1
	67	Khed	10	10
	68	Khopoli	15	15
	69	Kolhapur	55	55
	70	Kurduvadi	1	1
	71	Latur	59	59
	72	Lonavala	1	1
	73	Mahad	36	36
	74	Malegaon	20	20
	75	Malkapur	5	5
	76	Manwath	3	3
	77	Matheran	2	2
	78	Mira-Bhayandar	24	24
	79	Morshi	2	2

1	2	3	4	5
	80	Mukhed	1	1
	81	Murtijapur	2	2
	82	Nagpur	98	98
	83	Nanded Waghala	13	13
	84	Nandgaon	2	2
	85	Nandura	1	1
	86	Nandurbar	12	12
	87	Nashik	669	669
	88	Navi Mumbai	66	66
	89	Osmanabad	3	3
	90	Pachora	7	7
	91	Paithan	5	5
	92	Palghar	356	356
	93	Pandharpur	2	2
	94	Panvel	130	130
	95	Parbhani	6	6
	96	Parola	1	1
	97	Partur	3	3
	98	Pathri	2	2
	99	Patur	1	1
	100	Pen	7	7
	101	Phaltan	8	8
	102	Pimpri Chinchwad	104	104
	103	Pune	751	751
	104	Pusad	3	3
	105	Rahta Pimplas	1	1
	106	Rahuri	1	1
	107	Ramtek	1	1
	108	Ratnagiri	28	28

1	2	3	4	5
	109	Roha Ashtami	7	7
	110	Sailu	10	10
	111	Sangamner	1	1
	112	Sangli Miraj Kupwad	45	45
	113	Sangole	7	7
	114	Satana	10	10
	115	Satara	107	107
	116	Sawantwadi	1	1
	117	Shahade	1	1
	118	Shirpur-Warwade	6	6
	119	Shirur	16	16
	120	Shrigonda	1	1
	121	Shrirampur	5	5
	122	Shrivardhan	2	2
	123	Sinnar	24	24
	124	Solapur	30	30
	125	Talegaon Dabhade	42	42
	126	Tasgaon	2	2
	127	Thane	580	580
	128	Tirora	1	1
	129	Trimbak	1	1
	130	Ulhasnagar	1	1
	131	Umred	1	1
	132	Uran	3	3
	133	Uran Islampur	3	3
	134	Vadgaon Kasba	1	1
	135	Vaijapur	44	44
	136	Vasai-Virar City	277	277
	137	Vita	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
	138	Wai	1	1
	139	Wani	7	7
	140	Wardha	8	8
	141	Warora	1	1
	142	Washim	8	8
	143	Yavatmal	26	26
	144	Yawal	1	1
	145	Yevla	7	7
TOTAL (Maharashtra)			5,506	5,506
Manipur	1	Bishnupur	1	1
	2	Imphal	18	18
	3	Kakching	1	1
	4	Moirang	2	2
	5	Ningthoukhong	1	1
TOTAL (Manipur)			23	23
Meghalaya	1	Jowai	3	3
	2	Nongstoin	1	1
	3	Shillong	9	9
	4	Tura	2	2
	5	Williamnagar	1	1
TOTAL (Meghalaya)			16	16
Mizoram	1	Aizawl	55	55
	2	Kolasib	2	2
	3	Lawngtlai	6	6
	4	Lunglei	1	1
	5	Saiha	1	1
	6	Serchhip	1	1
TOTAL (Mizoram)			66	66
Nagaland	1	Chumukedima	128	-

1	2	3	4	5
	2	Dimapur	1	1
	3	Medziphema	135	-
	4	Tseminyu	192	-
TOTAL (Nagaland)			456	1
Odisha	1	Asika	4	4
	2	Athagad	1	1
	3	Balangir	9	9
	4	Baripada	1	1
	5	Basudebpur	9	9
	6	Bellaguntha	3	3
	7	Berhampur	5	-
	8	Bhadrak	8	8
	9	Bhanjanagar	2	2
	10	Bhubaneswar	522	2
	11	Buguda	2	2
	12	Cuttack	276	131
	13	Dhenkanal	8	8
	14	Digapahandi	5	5
	15	Ganjam	2	2
	16	Hinjilicut	1	1
	17	Jajapur	21	21
	18	Jajpur	558	339
	19	Nayagarh	1	1
	20	Nilagiri	1	1
	21	Pattamundai	13	13
	22	Polasara	1	1
	23	Soro	2	2
	24	Sundargarh	1	1
	25	Surada	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
	26	Titlagarh	4	4
TOTAL (Odisha)			1,461	572
Puducherry	1	Karaikal	1	1
	2	Ozhukarai	1	1
	3	Puducherry	12	12
TOTAL (Puducherry)			14	14
Punjab	1	Abohar	1	1
	2	Amritsar	24	24
	3	Batala	1	1
	4	Bathinda	6	6
	5	Bhucho Mandi	1	1
	6	Dera Bassi	3	3
	7	Dirba	2	2
	8	Firozpur	2	2
	9	Jagraon	2	2
	10	Jalandhar	24	24
	11	Kharar	1	1
	12	Kot Kapura	1	1
	13	Ludhiana	19	19
	14	Majitha	1	1
	15	Mansa	2	2
	16	Naya Gaon	9	9
	17	Patiala	7	7
	18	Raman	1	1
	19	S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali)	15	15
	20	Sanaur	1	1
	21	Sangrur	1	1
	22	Sirhind Fatehgarh Sahib	1	1
	23	Sultanpur	5	5

1	2	3	4	5
	24	Zirakpur	11	11
TOTAL (Punjab)			141	141
Rajasthan	1	Ajmer	25	25
	2	Alwar	883	73
	3	Bagru	10	10
	4	Balotra	21	21
	5	Banswara	5	5
	6	Beawar	5	5
	7	Begun	1	1
	8	Behror	1	1
	9	Bhadra	1	1
	10	Bharatpur	13	13
	11	Bhilwara	41	41
	12	Bhiwadi	13	13
	13	Bikaner	11	11
	14	Bilara	2	2
	15	Bundi	2	2
	16	Chaksu	29	29
	17	Chittaurgarh	3	3
	18	Chittorgarh	400	-
	19	Chomu	1	1
	20	Dausa	4	4
	21	Didwana	1	1
	22	Dungargarh	1	1
	23	Dungarpur	1	1
	24	Falna	1	1
	25	Fatehnagar	86	2
	26	Fatehpur	1	1
	27	Ganganagar	22	22

1	2	3	4	5
	28	Gulabpura	1	1
	29	Hanumangarh	1	1
	30	Jaipur	7,434	5,014
	31	Jaitaran	1	1
	32	Jhunjhunun	85	85
	33	Jodhpur	146	146
	34	Kekri	2	2
	35	Khetri	1	1
	36	Kishangarh	3	3
	37	Kishangarh Renwal	1	1
	38	Kota	808	8
	39	Kotputli	6	6
	40	Kuchaman City	157	157
	41	Makrana	1	1
	42	Merta City	3	3
	43	Nagaur	14	14
	44	Neem-Ka-Thana	1	1
	45	Nimbahera	89	9
	46	Niwai	1	1
	47	Nohar	1	1
	48	Nokha	1	1
	49	Pali	6	6
	50	Parbatsar	1	1
	51	Pilibanga	1	1
	52	Pindwara	5	5
	53	Pratapgarh	294	4
	54	Rajsamand	2	2
	55	Rawatsar	2	2
	56	Sadulshahar	2	2

1	2	3	4	5
	57	Sangaria	1	1
	58	Sangod	1	1
	59	Sardarshahar	2	2
	60	Sirohi	10	10
	61	Tijara	20	20
	62	Udaipur	116	116
	63	Vijainagar	1	1
TOTAL (Rajasthan)			10,805	5,921
Sikkim	1	Gangtok	1	1
TOTAL (Sikkim)			1	1
Tamil Nadu	1	A.Vellalapatti	1	1
	2	Abiramam	7	7
	3	Acharapakkam	1	1
	4	Adikaratti	2	2
	5	Adutharai <i>alias</i> Maruthuvakudi	1	1
	6	Agastheeswaram	1	1
	7	Alagappapuram	7	7
	8	Alandur	1	1
	9	Alangudi	1	1
	10	Alwarthirunagiri	1	1
	11	Ambattur	11	11
	12	Anaimalai	1	1
	13	Anaiyur	1	1
	14	Anakaputhur	1	1
	15	Andipatti	64	64
	16	Annur	7	7
	17	Arakonam	2	2
	18	Aralvaimozhi	1	1
	19	Arani	2	2

1	2	3	4	5
	20	Aravakurichi	7	7
	21	Arumanai	1	1
	22	Arumbavur	1	1
	23	Athanur	9	9
	24	Attayampatti	1	1
	25	Attur	3	3
	26	Avadi	11	11
	27	Avalpoondurai	1	1
	28	Avanashi	1	1
	29	Avaniapuram	2	2
	30	Ayothiapattinam	2	2
	31	Ayyampettai	3	3
	32	B. Meenakshipuram	12	12
	33	B.Mallapuram	8	8
	34	Bhavani	4	4
	35	Bikketti	2	2
	36	Bodinayakanur	5	5
	37	Boothipuram	27	27
	38	Chengalpattu	5	5
	39	Chennai	1,279	735
	40	Chennimalai	1	1
	41	Cheranmadevi	1	1
	42	Chetpet	2	2
	43	Chettipalayam	6	6
	44	Chidambaram	6	6
	45	Chinnakkampalayam	10	10
	46	Chinnalapatti	2	2
	47	Chinnamanur	2	2
	48	Chinnasalem	2	2

1	2	3	4	5
	49	Chinnavedampatti	1	1
	50	Chitlapakkam	15	15
	51	Cholapuram	1	1
	52	Coimbatore	171	171
	53	Cuddalore	1	1
	54	Denkanikottai	1	1
	55	Devadanapatti	32	32
	56	Devakottai	3	3
	57	Dhali	6	6
	58	Dharapadavedu	1	1
	59	Dharapuram	1	1
	60	Dharasuram	1	1
	61	Dharmapuri	5	5
	62	Dindigul	105	105
	63	Edappadi	2	2
	64	Eraniel	1	1
	65	Eriodu	10	10
	66	Erode	24	24
	67	Erumaipatti	20	20
	68	Ettimadai	10	10
	69	Gangaikondan	2	2
	70	Ganguvarpatti	27	27
	71	Gingee	7	7
	72	Gobichettipalayam	2	2
	73	Gopalasamudram	1	1
	74	Goundampalayam	2	2
	75	Gudalur	1	1
	76	Gudiyatham	1	1
	77	Hanumanthampatti	13	13

1	2	3	4	5
	78	Harur	1	1
	79	Highways	1	1
	80	Hosur	6	6
	81	Huligal	1	1
	82	Idikarai	1	1
	83	Ilayangudi	5	5
	84	Inam Karur	5	5
	85	Irugur	5	5
	86	Jayankondam	3	3
	87	Kadathur	25	25
	88	Kadayal	1	1
	89	Kadayanallur	1	1
	90	Kalambur	1	1
	91	Kalapatti	2	2
	92	Kalladaikurichi	1	1
	93	Kallakkurichi	8	8
	94	Kamayagoundanpatti	26	26
	95	Kambainallur	12	12
	96	Kambam	5	5
	97	Kanadukathan	9	9
	98	Kancheepuram	10	10
	99	Kandanur	2	2
	100	Kangeyam	1	1
	101	Kannamangalam	1	1
	102	Kannankurichi	4	4
	103	Kannivadi	34	34
	104	Kanniyakumari	2	2
	105	Kappiyarai	5	5
	106	Karaikkudi	2	2

1	2	3	4	5
	107	Karamadai	2	2
	108	Karambakkudi	1	1
	109	Kariapatti	1	1
	110	Karumandi Chellipalayam	2	2
	111	Karur	9	9
	112	Kasipalayam	19	19
	113	Katpadi	3	3
	114	Kattumannarkoil	1	1
	115	Kaveripattinam	2	2
	116	Kelamangalam	4	4
	117	Kilvelur	2	2
	118	Kinathukadavu	1	1
	119	Kodaikanal	1	1
	120	Kodavasal	2	2
	121	Kodumudi	1	1
	122	Kolathur	1	1
	123	Kombai	8	8
	124	Konganapuram	1	1
	125	Kothanallur	6	6
	126	Kottaiyur	2	2
	127	Kottur	1	1
	128	Kovilpatti	2	2
	129	Krishnagiri	1	1
	130	Kuchanur	16	16
	131	Kulithalai	3	3
	132	Kumarapalayam	2	2
	133	Kumarapuram	1	1
	134	Kumbakonam	6	6
	135	Kundrathurj	2	2

1	2	3	4	5
	136	Kuniyamuthur	2	2
	137	Kunnathur	5	5
	138	Kurichi	2	2
	139	Kurinjpadi	1	1
	140	Madambakkam	1	1
	141	Madathukulam	1	1
	142	Madavararrii	1	1
	143	Madukkaral	3	3
	144	Madurai	558	494
	145	Maduranthakam	1	1
	146	Maduravoyal	3	3
	147	Mailasamudram	8	8
	148	Mamallapuram	2	2
	149	Manachanallur	2	2
	150	Manali	1	1
	151	Manalmedu	2	2
	152	Manalurpet	3	3
	153	Manarnadurai	13	13
	154	Mangadu	2	2
	155	Mangalampet	10	10
	156	Manimutharu	4	4
	157	Mannargudi	4	4
	158	Maraimalainagar	2	2
	159	Marakkanam	1	1
	160	Marandahalli	7	7
	161	Markayankottai	22	22
	162	Mathigiri	1	1
	163	Mayiladuthurai	5	5
	164	Melachokkanathapuram	28	28

1	2	3	4	5
	165	Melur	2	2
	166	Mettupalayam	6	6
	167	Minjur	1	1
	168	Mohanur	11	11
	169	Mulagumudu	1	1
	170	Nagapattinam	3	3
	171	Nagercoil	37	37
	172	Nagojanahalli	14	14
	173	Namakkal	6	6
	174	Nandivaram - Guduvancheri	5	5
	175	Narasingapuram	1	1
	176	Nasiyanur	2	2
	177	Natham	1	1
	178	Nattarasankottai	5	5
	179	Meedamangalam	1	1
	180	Nelliyalam	6	6
	181	Nerunjipettai	1	1
	182	Nilakkottai	33	33
	183	Odaipatti	19	19
	184	Odaiyakulam	1	1
	185	Omaiur	5	5
	186	Orathanadu	1	1
	187	Othakalmandapam	1	1
	188	Pacode	1	1
	189	Padmanabhapuram	1	1
	190	Palakkodu	1	1
	191	Palani	4	4
	192	Palani Chettipatti	23	23
	193	Palayam	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
	194	Palladam	4	4
	195	Pallapalayam	11	11
	196	Pailapatti	1	1
	197	Pallathur	6	6
	198	Pallavaram	2	2
	199	Pallikaranai	2	2
	200	Pallikonda	1	1
	201	Pammal	2	2
	202	Pannaipuram	23	23
	203	Papanasam	2	2
	204	Paramakudi	1	1
	205	Paramathi	22	22
	206	Pattukkottai	3	3
	207	Peerkankaranai	4	4
	208	Pennagaram	1	1
	209	Peraiyur	2	2
	210	Perambalur	2	2
	211	Periya Negamam	11	11
	212	Periyakodiveri	1	1
	213	Periyanaicken-palayam	2	2
	214	Periyasemur	2	2
	215	Pernampattu	1	1
	216	Perundurai	5	5
	217	Perungalathur	5	5
	218	Pemr	1	1
	219	Pethanaickenpalayam	1	1
	220	Pollachi	7	7
	221	Polur	3	3
	222	Ponmanai	5	5

1	2	3	4	5
	223	Ponneri	3	3
	224	Poonamallee	14	14
	225	Pothanur	36	36
	226	Pudukkottai	5	5
	227	Pudupatti	8	8
	228	Puduvayal	2	2
	229	Puliyur	2	2
	230	Punjaipugalur	2	2
	231	Puzhal	1	1
	232	R.S.Mangalam	6	6
	233	Rajapalayam	4	4
	234	Ramanathapuram	46	46
	235	Ranipet	8	8
	236	Rasipuram	1	1
	237	Salem	549	549
	238	Samathur	1	1
	239	Sankarankoil	1	1
	240	Sankarapuram	4	
	241	Saravanampatti	1	1
	242	Sathuvachari	1	1
	243	Sathyamangalam	2	2
	244	Sembakkam	1	1
	245	Sevilimedu	1	1
	246	Sevugampatti	6	6
	247	Sholavandan	1	1
	248	Sholinganallur	2	2
	249	Singampunari	8	8
	250	Sirkali	3	3
	251	Sirumugai	2	2

1	2	3	4	5
	252	Sivaganga	4	4
	253	Sivagiri	4	4
	254	Sivakasi	4	4
	255	Srimushnam	5	5
	256	Sriperumbudur	15	15
	257	Sriramapuram	2	2
	258	Srivaikuntam	1	1
	259	Srivilliputhur	1	1
	260	Sulur	8	8
	261	Surampatti	2	2
	262	Surandai	1	1
	263	Suriyampalayam	3	3
	264	Tambaram	4	4
	265	Tenkasi	1	1
	266	Thadikombu	39	39
	267	Thamaraikulam	27	27
	268	Thanjavur	3	3
	269	Thanthoni	12	12
	270	Tharangambadi	1	1
	271	Thazhakudy	1	1
	272	Thedavur	3	3
	273	Theni	22	22
	274	Theni Allinagaram	5	5
	275	Thenkarai	7	7
	276	Thenthiruperai	1	1
	277	Thevaram	3	3
	278	Thirparappu	1	1
	279	Thirukkurungudi	3	3
	280	Thirumalayampalayam	3	3

1	2	3	4	5
	281	Thirumangalam	10	10
	282	Thirumuruganpoondi	3	3
	283	Thirunindravur	4	4
	284	Thiruparankundram	1	1
	285	Thiruporur	12	12
	286	Thiruthangal	3	3
	287	Thiruvaiyaru	2	2
	288	Thiruvalam	8	8
	289	Thiruvallur	22	22
	290	Thiruvarur	6	6
	291	Thiruvattar	3	3
	292	Thiruvenkadam	1	1
	293	Thiruverumbur	2	2
	294	Thiruvidaimarudur	3	3
	295	Thiruvithancode	2	2
	296	Thisayanvilai	1	1
	297	Thondamuthur	9	9
	298	Thoothukkudi	109	109
	299	Thottiyam	1	1
	300	Thudiyalur	2	2
	301	Thuraiyur	1	1
	302	Thuvakudi	1	1
	303	Tindivanam	6	6
	304	Tiruchendur	1	1
	305	Tiruchengode	9	9
	306	Tiruchirapalli	100	100
	307	Tiruchirappalli	801	657
	308	Tirukalukundram	1	1
	309	Tirukkoyilur	5	5

1	2	3	4	5
	310	Tirunelveli	15	15
	311	Tirunelveli	636	636
	312	Tirupathur	3	3
	313	Tiruppur	23	23
	314	Tirupur	266	-
	315	Tiruttani	2	2
	316	Tiruvannamalai	8	8
	317	Tiruverkadu	4	4
	318	Tiruvottiyur	2	2
	319	TNPL Pugalur	43	43
	320	Tuticorin	147	147
	321	Udhagamandalam	1	1
	322	Udumalaipettai	4	4
	323	Ulundurpettai	4	4
	324	Uppidamangalam	26	26
	325	Uthamapalayam	18	18
	326	Uthiramerur	3	3
	327	Vadakkuvalliyur	1	1
	328	Vadalur	1	1
	329	Vadamadurai	1	1
	330	Vadipatti	4	4
	331	Vadugapatti	26	26
	332	Vaitheeswarankoil	1	1
	333	Valangaiman	1	1
	334	Vallam	1	1
	335	Valvaithankoshtam	1	1
	336	Vandavasi	1	1
	337	Vaniyambadi	1	1
	338	Varadarajanpettai	4	4

1	2	3	4	5
	339	Vedapatti	2	2
	340	Vedaranyam	2	2
	341	Vedasandur	3	3
	342	Veerakeralam	1	1
	343	Veerapandi	25	25
	344	Veerappanchatiram	2	2
	345	Veeravanallur	1	1
	346	Vellakinar	1	1
	347	Vellalur	1	1
	348	Vellore	182	180
	349	Velur	31	31
	350	Vennanthur	23	23
	351	Vettavalam	1	1
	352	Vikravandi	3	3
	353	Vilangudi	1	1
	354	Vilapakkam	3	3
	355	Villukuri	1	1
	356	Viluppuram	30	30
	357	Virudhachalam	4	4
	358	Virudhunagar	33	33
	359	Walajabad	1	1
	360	Walajapet	2	2
	361	Zamin Uthukuii	2	2
TOTAL (Tamil Nadu)			6,940	5,920
Telangana	1	Adilabad	9	9
	2	Bhongir	14	14
	3	Gadwal	3	3
	4	Hyderabad	109	109
	5	Jagtial	2	2

1	2	3	4	5
	6	Jangaon	1	1
	7	Kamareddy	5	5
	8	Karimnagar	26	26
	9	Khammam	15	15
	10	Kothagudem	1	1
	11	Mahbubnagar	173	15
	12	Mancherial	6	6
	13	Medak	6	6
	14	Metpalle	2	2
	15	Miryalaguda	1	1
	16	Nalgonda	8	8
	17	Narayanpet	1	1
	18	Nirmal	4	4
	19	Nizamabad	1	1
	20	Palwancha	1	1
	21	Sangareddy	4	4
	22	Sathupalle	1	1
	23	Secunderabad	49	49
	24	Siddipet	3	3
	25	Sircilla	14	14
	26	Suryapet	2	2
	27	Tandur	4	4
	28	Vicarabad	1	1
	29	Wanaparthi	4	4
	30	Warangal	25	25
	31	Zahirabad	1	1
TOTAL (Telangana)			496	338
Tripura	1	Amarpur	150	-
	2	Ambassa	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
	3	Khowai	4	4
TOTAL (Tripura)			155	5
Uttar Pradesh	1	Agra	217	217
	2	Ailam	1	1
	3	Aiigarh	278	278
	4	Allahabad	25	25
	5	Amethi	6	6
	6	Aurangabad	40	40
	7	Babugarh	3	3
	8	Bahjoi	2	2
	9	Bakshi Ka Talab	5	5
	10	Ballia	1	1
	11	Banda	2	2
	12	Bansgaon	1	1
	13	Baraut	7	7
	14	Bareilly	47	47
	15	Barkhera	1	1
	16	Bharthana	1	1
	17	Bilaspur	2	2
	18	Budaun	1	1
	19	Bulandshahr	6	6
	20	Dadri	38	38
	21	Dayalbagh	5	5
	22	Etawah	1	1
	23	Fatehpur	1	1
	24	Firozabad	161	161
	25	Garhmukhteshwar	1	1
	26	Ghaziabad	226	226
	27	Gorakhpur	149	149

1	2	3	4	5
	28	Govardhan	2	2
	29	Gulaothi	2	2
	30	Hapur	6	6
	31	Hathras	1	1
	32	Hyderabad	32	32
	33	Jahangirpur	1	1
	34	Jaunpur	1	1
	35	Jhansi	220	220
	36	Jhusi	1	1
	37	Kannauj	2	2
	38	Kannouj	62	62
	39	Kanpur	70	54
	40	Khalilabad	1	1
	41	Khurja	1	1
	42	Lakhimpur	1	1
	43	Lalitpur	1	1
	44	Loni	11	11
	45	Lucknow	181	181
	46	Mahoba	1	1
	47	Mathura	131	131
	48	Meerut	425	425
	49	Modinagar	2	2
	50	Moradabad	208	208
	51	Mughalsarai	1	1
	52	Muzaffarnagar	65	65
	53	Nawabganj	1	1
	54	Nizamabad	9	9
	55	Patala	4	4
	56	Pilkhuwa	2	2

1	2	3	4	5
	57	Pratapgarh City	1	1
	58	Rae Bareli	802	802
	59	Rampur	64	64
	60	Saharanpur	7	7
	61	Sambhal	1	1
	62	Sardhana	1	1
	63	Shahabad	4	4
	64	Shamli	1	1
	65	Shivrajpur	2	2
	66	Tondi Fatehpur	1	1
	67	Tundla	1	1
	68	Unnao	2	2
	69	Varanasi	262	262
TOTAL (Uttar Pradesh)			3,822	3,806
Uttarakhand	1	Augustmuni	96	-
	2	Bajpur	98	-
	3	Barkot	45	45
	4	Bhimtal	7	-
	5	Dehradun	29	19
	6	Dineshpur	1	1
	7	Goucher	1	1
	8	Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam	4	4
	9	Hardwar	5	5
	10	Joshimath	50	-
	11	Kelakheda	70	-
	12	Kichha	1	1
	13	Lalkuan	1	1
	14	Nainital	3	3
	15	Rishikesh	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
	16	Roorkee	4	4
	17	Rudraprayag	51	44
	18	Rudrapur	4	4
	19	Sitarganj	225	-
	20	Tehri	1	1
	21	Uthimath	10	10
	22	Vikasnagar	3	3
TOTAL (Uttarakhand)			710	147
West Bengal	1	Alipurduar	1	1
	2	Arambag	16	16
	3	Asansol	21	21
	4	Bally	3	3
	5	Bangaon	469	469
	6	Bankura	3	3
	7	Bansberia	1	1
	8	Baranagar	17	17
	9	Barasat	15	15
	10	Barddhaman	13	13
	11	Bhatpara	96	96
	12	Bidhannagar	1	1
	13	Bimagar	109	109
	14	Bolpur	145	145
	15	Chakdaha	1	1
	16	Champdani	1	1
	17	Chandannagar	124	124
	18	Contai	419	419
	19	Cooper's Camp	30	30
	20	Dankuni	70	70
	21	Darjiling	3	3

1	2	3	4	5
	22	Diamond Harbour	2	2
	23	Dubrajpur	9	9
	24	Dum Dum	7	7
	25	Durgapur	2	2
	26	Egra	13	13
	27	Garulia	1	1
	28	Gayeshpur	12	12
	29	Ghatal	37	37
	30	Gobardanga	479	479
	31	Haldia	1	1
	32	Halisahar	9	9
	33	Haora	9	9
	34	Haringhata	104	104
	35	Hugli-Chinsurah	12	12
	36	Jangipur	5	5
	37	Kalyani	69	69
	38	Kharagpur	1	1
	39	Kharar	7	7
	40	Khardah	33	33
	41	Khirpai	31	31
	42	Kolkata	120	120
	43	Konnagar	17	17
	44	Krishnanagar	361	361
	45	Madhyamgram	2	2
	46	Mai	110	110
	47	Mathabhanga	1	1
	48	Medinipur	3	3
	49	Naihati	1	1
	50	Nalhati	5	5

1	2	3	4	5
	51	North Barrackpore	4	4
	52	North Dumdum	12	12
	53	Panihati	3	3
	54	Rajarhat Gopalpur	20	20
	55	Rajpur Sonarpur	4	4
	56	Rampurhat	14	14
	57	Ranaghat	319	319
	58	Raniganj	2	2
	59	Siliguri	27	27
	60	Sonamukhi	5	5
	61	South DumDum	8	8
	62	Tamluk	107	107
	63	Titagarh	1	1
	64	Uluberia	1	1
	65	Uttarpara Kotrung	3	3
TOTAL (West Bengal)			3,551	3,551
GRAND TOTAL			82,048	62,312

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: श्रीमान् जी, 'प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना', एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण और महत्वाकांक्षी योजना है। आज, जैसा कि हम सब जानते हैं - गांवों में नौजवानों के लिए रोजगार के साधन बहुत ही कम हैं। इस वजह से गांवों से शहरों की ओर पलायन हो रहा है, उसे रोकने के लिए वहां गरीबों को जो आवास मिलने चाहिए या जो उनके रहने की स्थिति है, वह बहुत खराब है। लोग गांवों से शहरों में आते हैं और slum में चले जाते हैं।

मान्यवर, slum का जो माफिया है, वह कितना powerful है, यह हम और आप सभी जानते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी, यदि मुम्बई airport पर land करेंगे, तो लाखों slum units आपको दिखाई देंगे, जिनमें सभी इस तरह के लोग रहते हैं, जो बिहार या पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश से गए हुए हैं और उनकी क्या दुर्दशा है, वह आप सब जानते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question please.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: श्रीमान् जी, मैं इस बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं कि 16,42,685 dwelling units का इसमें आपने प्रावधान किया है, जिसमें से 82,048 units complete हुई

हैं और 62,312 units आपने allot की हैं। आपका इस scheme को वर्ष 2022 तक complete करने का target है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इतनी slow speed से काम करने से आप किस प्रकार से इस देश की आवास की कमी को पूरा करा पाएंगे? महोदय, यदि आप पार्लियामेंट हाउस से बाहर जाएंगे, तो दो किलोमीटर से बाहर के क्षेत्र में एक slum में ही 82,000 से ज्यादा slum units देखने को मिल जाएंगी।

श्रीमान् जी, मैं बिहार और झारखंड के बारे में particularly जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने इसका कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है कि वहां कितने परिवार ऐसे हैं, जो slum areas में रहते हैं, यदि हां, तो उन सबको घर देने के लिए आपने क्या steps उठाए हैं?

राव इंद्रजीत सिंह : चेयरमैन साहब, प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना दो शाखाओं के अंदर है। एक तो शाखा वह है जो Urban Development Ministry के माध्यम से देखी जाती है और दूसरी शाखा वह है जो rural areas के अंदर Rural Development वाले देखते हैं। कुल मिलाकर के आज तक, जो पहले survey हुए थे, उस demand-survey के माध्यम से जिन लोगों ने अपने आपको register कराया था, उसके अनुसार जैसा माननीय सदस्य, श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता कह रहे हैं, वह संख्या 16 लाख थी, लेकिन सारे देश को मिलाकर कुल demand 1.61 करोड़ लोगों की आई थी। अभी हाल ही में, इस सरकार ने एक online survey कराने का प्रयास किया है, जिसके अन्तर्गत दो windows खोली हैं। उनमें एक website, Urban Development Ministry की है और दूसरी IT Ministry की common services centre के नाम से है। इनके माध्यम से, कुल मिलाकर 1 करोड़, 86 लाख लोगों ने इन वेबसाइट्स पर अपनी आवश्यकता को दर्ज करवाया है। ये सारी आवश्यकताएँ वाजिब हैं या नहीं हैं, इनके लिए स्टेट्स को अभी रीवैलिडेशन करना होगा। तो हमारे 1 करोड़ 86 लाख अरबन लोगों की जो जरूरत है, वह हमारे पास अभी रजिस्टर हो गई है। हो सकता है कि कुल मिलाकर इसमें थोड़ा-बहुत कम हो जाए, लेकिन ये जितनी भी हैं, हम 2022 तक इन आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने का पूरा प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना के माध्यम से हमने 4 वर्टिकलस तय किये हैं, जिनके माध्यम से स्टेट्स को हम इमदाद देने का प्रयास करते हैं। काम लैंड के ऊपर होना है। लैंड स्टेट का सबजेक्ट होता है। हम स्टेट्स को इमदाद देने के लिए इन 4 वर्टिकल्स के माध्यम से कहीं-कहीं पैसा देते हैं और कहीं-कहीं अन्य किस्म का सहयोग देते हैं।

श्री सभापति: थैंक यू।

राव इंद्रजीत सिंह: सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सवाल सिर्फ उस विषय के अन्दर दागा गया है कि कितने हाउसेज अभी तक कंस्ट्रक्ट हो चुके हैं और उनमें से कितने हाउसेज में लोग दाखिल हो चुके हैं। मैंने उसका जवाब इसके अन्दर दे दिया है और इसी का नहीं, सारे स्टेट्स का और सब स्टेट्स के अन्दर सब सिटीज का दे दिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इतना लम्बा-चौड़ा जवाब शायद ही किसी मिनिस्टर ने कम्पाइल करके इतनी जल्दी दिया होगा।

श्री सभापति: पार्लियामेंटरी हिस्ट्री में इतना बड़ा जवाब नहीं दिया गया - 48 pages. दूसरा सवाल।

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि आपने एक ऐसा जवाब दिया कि जो पार्लियामेंट की हिस्ट्री में पहली बार इतना detailed reply है।

श्रीमान् जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1 करोड़ 60 लाख के आसपास आपके पास requests आई हैं और आपने केवल 16 लाख को अप्रूव किया है। That means, 10 per cent को आपने अप्रूव दिया है और उनमें से आपने सिर्फ 60-62 हजार हाउसेज़ का वितरण किया है। तो इसे 2022 तक आप कैसे पूरा कर पाएँगे, इसका जवाब आपने नहीं दिया। आपका जवाब विस्तृत है, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ, लेकिन मैं जो जवाब चाहता हूँ, वह उसमें नहीं है।

श्री सभापति: आपका दूसरा सवाल क्या है?

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: नहीं, सर। यह पहले वाले का ही है।

श्री सभापति: अब उस पर आगे discussion continue नहीं करेंगे।

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: डिस्कशन नहीं, सर। यह पहले वाले का ही है।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है। जवाब सुन लीजिए।

राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह: जनाब, जो जवाब दिया गया है, सवाल के मुताबिक, वह दुरुस्त है कि कितने घर कंस्ट्रक्ट किये गये हैं और कितने घरों के अन्दर लोग दाखिल हुए हैं। लेकिन इसके अलावा जो कुल मिलाकर बिहार और झारखंड के विषय में इन्होंने पूछा है, तो उसके बारे में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के अन्दर प्राइम मिनिस्टर आवास योजना (अरबन) के तहत, अभी तक 182 प्रोजेक्ट्स कंस्ट्रक्शन के वास्ते अप्रूव किये गये हैं, जिनके अन्दर 51,690 houses, central share 775 करोड़ के साथ, accept किये गये हैं और झारखंड के अन्दर 107 प्रोजेक्ट्स 40,000 houses के लिए accept किये गये हैं। लेकिन अभी यह चलना शुरू हुआ है, हमारी यह योजना पिछले साल से लागू हुई है। सन् 2015 की गर्मियों के अन्दर यह ऐलान किया गया था कि यह योजना लागू की जाएगी, लेकिन पिछले साल से यह लागू की जा रही है और ongoing process है। जैसे-जैसे स्टेट्स हमें अपनी जरूरतें भेजेंगे, वह हम अप्रूव करते जाएँगे। जैसा मैंने बताया, कुल मिलाकर आज के दिन हमारी वेबसाइट्स के माध्यम से 1 करोड़ 86 लाख मकानों की आवश्यकता है, जो कि हम 2022 तक पूरा करने का पूरा प्रयास करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Second question, please. Quickly.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: श्रीमान् जी, इस योजना का फायदा गरीबों तक पहुँचे, जो deserving लोग हैं, उनको पहुँचे, इस चीज़ को ensure करने के लिए क्या जनप्रतिनिधियों को भी इसमें शामिल किया जा सकता है, ताकि वे लोग अपने क्षेत्र में इसका रख-रखाव या देखभाल कर सकें कि इसमें mafia operation के through कोई गलत हाथों में तो ये houses allot नहीं हो रहे हैं? इसके बारे में जो beneficiaries हैं, जो deserving beneficiaries हैं, उनको कैसे इसका बेनिफिट मिले, तो क्या आप इसमें जनप्रतिनिधियों की involvement करना चाहेंगे?

राव इंद्रजीत सिंह: सर, केन्द्र, सरकार का सहयोग करता है। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य का जो सुझाव है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह अच्छा है। अपने-अपने स्टेट्स के अन्दर अगर जनप्रतिनिधि associate होना चाहते हैं, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उस सुझाव को हम आगे तक सरका देंगे कि स्टेट्स के अन्दर भी जहाँ-जहाँ स्लम की डेवलपमेंट हो, वहाँ के चुने हुए नुमाइंदों को भी सलाह-मशविरे के वास्ते साथ-साथ ले लिया जाये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Kumari Selja. The question is on Bihar and Jharkhand. Please, read the question.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, I have read the question.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, it is regarding Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Bihar and Jharkhand.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, please, don't pre-empt my question. Sir, the hon. Minister has been very kind to give information about the whole country, including Haryana, and since he is from Haryana and I am also from Haryana, please allow me.

सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो मूल जवाब दिया है, उसमें इन्होंने कहा है कि कुल 16,42,665 आवास sanction किए गए हैं और इनमें RAY भी subsume किया गया है, इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगी कि आपने ये जो sanctioned और constructed मकान के आंकड़े दिए हैं, उनमें से RAY का कौन-सा component है और जो अब आपने 2015 के बाद शुरू किया है, उनमें कौन-सा component है?

चूंकि हरियाणा का मामला है और मैं इनसे पूरी सहानुभूति रखती हूँ। इन्होंने मकान sanction किए हैं, construct किए हैं, लेकिन उनकी स्थिति इतनी दयनीय है कि यमुनानगर जैसी जगह में अब तक एक घर construct हुआ है और एक हैंडओवर हुआ है। अगर इसी तरह की स्थिति रही..., हम जानते हैं कि हरियाणा सरकार इस पेस पर काम कर रही है, लेकिन इनका भी जो एक सपना है 2022 तक का, वह भी मुझे कभी पूरा होता नजर नहीं आ रहा है।

राव इंद्रजीत सिंह: चेयरमैन सर, माननीय सदस्या पिछली सरकार के दौरान इसी विभाग की मंत्री थीं और इनको इस विषय की चिंता है ही। मैं उनकी जानकारी को रिफ्रेश करने के लिए फिर भी बता देना चाहता हूँ कि जो JNNURM component था, जो पिछले कांग्रेस शासन के दौरान चलाया गया था, वह मिशन 2012 के अंदर समाप्त हो गया। हमने उस मिशन के component को अनुमति दी कि इसको 2017 के मार्च तक चलाया जाए और मुकम्मल किया जाए। हमने कोई भेदभाव नहीं बरता कि पिछली सरकार की चलाई हुई योजना इस सरकार के अंदर समाप्त कर दी जाए। मैं एक बात तो यह बताना चाहता हूँ और दूसरी बात यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने यह सोचा कि शायद जो काम हुआ है, वह JNNURM के माध्यम से हुआ है और बाकी जो रह गया था, वह 'राजीव आवास योजना' के माध्यम से किया गया है तथा जो 'प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना', हमारी सरकार में बनाई गई थी, उसके अंदर शायद कम काम किया गया हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please continue.

राव इंद्रजीत सिंह: सर, उस वास्ते मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कुल मकान, जो सिर्फ 'प्राइम मिनिस्टर आवास योजना' के तहत बनाए गए excluding RAY, excluding JNNURM, उसका ब्यौरा इस तरह से है कि कुल मिला करके 3,119 प्रोजेक्ट्स, 1,839 शहरों के अंदर, तीन स्टेट्स और यूनियन टेरिटरीज़ के अंदर construction के वास्ते accept कर लिए गए हैं और इसके अंदर कुल मिला करके 14,78,241 ईडब्ल्यूएस हाउसेज़, with Central share of ₹ 21,881.77 crores, का अनुमान है, जिनमें से ₹ 4,897 crores have already been released. So, this is what we have done after they demitted office.

श्री राम विचार नेताम: सर, देश भर में 'प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना' के तहत लोगों को लाभ मिल रहा है और यह बहुत अच्छी योजना है। इसकी जितनी सराहना की जाए, वह कम है। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आवास स्वीकृत होने के बाद बहुत सारे गरीबों को उनकी निजी जमीन नहीं होने की वजह से समय पर आवास नहीं मिल पाता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह सुनिश्चित कराना चाहेंगे कि हम जिनके लिए आवास देना चाहते हैं और अगर उनको हमने इस योजना के तहत स्वीकृत किया है, तो स्वीकृति के आधार पर उनको शासकीय जमीन भी एलॉट करा करके आवास बनाने के लिए कोई दिशा-निर्देश जारी करेंगे?

राव इंद्रजीत सिंह: चेयरमैन साहब, जैसा मैंने पहले अर्ज किया है कि land is a State subject. Land is a State subject. The States have to make the land available. And using land as a resource, there is one vertical under the Prime Minister Awas Yojana, which gives *in-situ* slum redevelopment, and, one lakh rupee per unit is given by the Government of India. That is our contribution. But the land has to be contributed by the State. Unless that is contributed, all our contribution will come to a naught.

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर: उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे बड़े राज्य में, पूरे देश में जहां सबसे ज्यादा आबादी है, सौभाग्य से हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी भी उसी States से चुनकर आते हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश की आबादी के लिहाज से प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना की जो progress है, उसमें हमारा प्रदेश बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। उत्तर प्रदेश के आवास संबंधी जो आंकड़े आपने दिए हैं, वहां 10 जिलों में ये आवास बने हैं, मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रश्न है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कम आवास देने का क्या कारण है, आवास देने का criteria क्या है और प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना का लाभ उत्तर प्रदेश को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मिले, इस संबंध में आपकी क्या योजना है?

राव इंद्रजीत सिंह: चेयरमैन साहब, कुल मिलाकर उत्तर प्रदेश की जो demand हमारे यहां register हुई है, वह 23,17,551 है, जो वहां के citizens ने हमें online दी है। केन्द्र सरकार ने भी figures दिए थे, लेकिन वे पुराने आंकड़े हो गए। यह सबसे latest आंकड़ा है, जो हमें अभी online मिला है। कई हमारे states ऐसे थे, जो हमें अपनी demands नहीं भेज रहे थे। इसलिए 2 windows हमने online कर दी है, जिनके माध्यम से directly मांगते हैं। जैसा मैंने पहले बताया कि कुल मिलाकर 1.86 करोड़, सारे देश से और उत्तर प्रदेश से 23 लाख लोगों ने अपनी अर्जियां register कराई हैं। इनमें

से कितने लोग हमारे सहयोग के लिए वाजिब अधिकारी हैं, उसके लिए हम States से निवेदन करेंगे कि आप अपनी recommendations दें कि क्या वास्तव में कितने लोगों को EWS, MIG, LIG, Slums आवास की आवश्यकता है। जब वे पुष्टि कर देंगे, तो हम अपनी figures को amend कर लेंगे। उत्तर प्रदेश से जितनी figures आएंगी, हमारी नीतियों के अनुसार, चार वर्गों के लिए, अगर आपके States की तरफ से मांग हमारे पास आती है, तो हम अपना पूरा हिस्सा देने का वादा करते हैं।

Norms for self financing professional colleges

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

(a) the number of self financing professional colleges in the country during 2015-16 and 2016-17 along with the number of students and teachers therein;

(b) whether all these colleges satisfy the norms set by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE);

(c) if not, whether such colleges are allowed to function and number of such colleges along with the number of students therein;

(d) whether students are transferred to other colleges in case they are not allowed to function; and

(e) number of students who could not be transferred?

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

Statement

(a) to (e) The number of self-financing professional colleges, along with the number of students and teachers, duly approved by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) for 2015-16 and 2016-17 is as follows:

	2015-16	2016-17
Number of Colleges	8,522	8,409
Approved intake (in lakh)	33.23	31.72
Enrolment (in lakh)	16.62	N.A.
Number of teachers (in lakh)	6.39	6.47

Apart from the above, the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has, as on 31.03.2016, granted recognition to 20,193 teacher training courses with an approved intake of 15,12,935.

All these institutions are approved by AICTE/NCTE only after verifying about their adherence to the norms and standards prescribed by AICTE/NCTE in the Approval Process Handbook.

Wherever technical institutions seek permission to close, the same is considered and allowed by the AICTE after the transfer of students to the nearby AICTE approved institutions. In the current year, there are (122) such technical institutions which have been permitted to be closed.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the self-financing engineering colleges and the self-financing teacher training colleges form a major chunk of our professional colleges. About 31 lakh students each are studying in these colleges. Sir, generally, in these colleges, the average pass percentage is thirty. A large number of teachers in these colleges do not possess prescribed qualifications and the teachers, even the qualified teachers, are being paid a monthly salary of about 10 to 12 thousand of rupees. Because of these reasons, the general conduct of these colleges is of a poor quality, which is reflecting on our higher education. My question is: Does the Government have any plan to improve these things?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Yes. This is a very important issue. First, let me make it very clear that the rules of AICTE and NCTE are applicable. So, requisite qualification and requisite salary are mandated. Whenever we find that this is not complied with, we follow up immediately. But, more importantly, you have asked how we are going to improve quality. Today, the latest study of the AICTE shows that only 40 per cent of our engineering students are employable and others are not. Why is this happening? There are two things happening. We have decided to take many steps. First is to improve the employability of the students by imparting required skills and making them industry-ready. The percentage of students' placement today happens only at 40 per cent, overall. It should be taken up to 60 per cent. That is the target in the next five years. We have decided to increase the percentage of programmes accredited. Today, accredited programmes are only 15 per cent. We want all these institutes to make their level best so that 50 per cent of their programmes get accreditation. We want to ensure that at least 75 per cent of the students participate in summer internship. So, summer internship is a new and important thing. What is the real cause? Now, the curriculum is

absolute in many places. Unless the curriculum is industry-specific and relevant to today's technology, it becomes absolute. अनेक जगहों पर 10-10 साल तक curriculum बदलते नहीं हैं। So, we have decided that from this year, AICTE will prepare model curriculum. We will put it on our website and it will spread all over so that there will be real demand push from students as well as parents to revise curriculum and there will be a model curriculum ready which we will change every year. So, that is the step which we are taking.

For teachers' training, the SWAYAM, India's online MOOCs have started courses which teachers will take. So, instead of coming together and taking lessons separately, they can take it also when they are imparting education.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Sir, over 8,400 engineering colleges and more than 20,000 teacher training courses are there in this country. AICTE and NCTE are directly supervising these things. I think it is humanly or practically impossible. My question is this. AICTE and NCTE prescribe norms. Also, let them have biennial or quinquennial inspection of these institutions. But, the question is this. I would like to know whether direct responsibility of looking after these colleges and these courses and whether the teachers are qualified or not will be left to the respective universities. Can such an arrangement be made? In our State, I have the issue that students are on the warpath, so also are the teachers saying that the colleges are not satisfying the prescribed norms for the students and also teachers are not paid. Nobody is there to answer these questions at the State level. So, let the university look after daily working of self financing colleges and AICTE and NCTE make an overall review of these things.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: As far as B.A., B.Ed colleges are concerned, there are a large number of complaints about deteriorating quality. Therefore, we have asked for affidavit with videograph from all the institutes about their facilities, about their teachers, about their salaries, about their courses, about their success and about their efforts. And, 6,300 colleges have responded and given their affidavit with full information, which we are analyzing. Nearly half of them have not given information. We have issued notices to them asking why their recognition should not be discontinued. So, there is tremendous response now. We have asked the reasons. In the next 15 days when the reasons come, we will decide the next action.

As far as regular inspections are concerned, the concerned universities do conduct inspections or assessment. Also, the AICTE does carry some.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I wish to limit my question to self-financing professional colleges. I am a little concerned about what is happening with medical institutions which

are self-financing. We have noticed it in the recent past because of NEET, the examination is now taken over by the Government which is a good thing. It is not a bad thing. But thereafter even the counselling has become centralised. And after the centralisation of counselling what has happened is that some of the minority institutions, especially Christianity institutions, have no say in admitting students. Other minority institutions also have no say because counselling is centralised. In some States, the State does the counselling but now we have a law where everything is centralised. Some of these Christian institutions have hospitals throughout the country. These institutions charge much less than even the Government. They take Christian students, who are involved in the faith, and appoint them in rural areas and they stay there for five years because a bond is executed. If you have centralised counselling, then an individual, even though he executes a bond but does not belong to the Christian community, will not go to the rural areas. The Christian hospitals are closing down. Do you have a solution for this? If you take away their rights, what will ultimately happen is that the rural sector will not be served by the doctors who are committed to treat the rural poor.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I appreciate what Kapil Sibalji is saying. As far as the Ministry of HRD is concerned, we are just conducting NEET. Counselling and other issues are looked after by the Health Ministry. Under their guidelines, the consultation happens. The CBSE is only an examination-conducting body.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: There is a Central Government Notification that centralised the counselling.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: It is the Health Ministry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Please answer the question.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: It is the Health Ministry which issued. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: That is all right. But you must answer the question.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Yes, I will definitely convey it. As far as my knowledge is concerned, counselling is mandated by court and it is regularly monitored. The States do have a role. Counselling is done. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: What is the Central Government's position on it? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your stand on it? Do you support this or not?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I will convey your question to the Health Minister.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: But you must tell your stand. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: But that is not about the HRD Ministry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: You are not answering the question.

SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD: We initiated NEET when I was the Health Minister. When it came to which languages should be included, almost all the languages were there. A notification came in the month of January and Urdu had been taken out. Urdu is not just a regional language. It is being spoken across the country. All other languages have been included for NEET. Right from Gujarati, Assamese, Bengali, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, etc., every language is there. But Urdu has been taken out.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Nothing has been taken out. Actually, it is the States which send the proposal. When we asked the Kerala Government, because Malayalam was not there, they said that they are happy with English. It depends upon the request of the States. But I can take this as a request.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, there was a time when getting admission to an engineering college would entail capitation fee and lots of influence because seats were limited. Now it is the other extreme. Last year, in Maharashtra alone, there were almost one lakh seats which went vacant. So, it is now moved from one side of the spectrum to the other. The problem is not of availability. The problem now is : How do these colleges sustain themselves? The Seventh Pay Commission also is now applicable to these colleges as per the Supreme Court order. Well and good, but the question is, unless and until the colleges have the full intake, they are not going to be viable at all. Sir, in Mumbai, Delhi and other big cities, in some good colleges, there is still a demand. People want to go for admission in those colleges. Now, I will give you an example of a college in Gondia, which you also had the honour to visit. Now, that college is in a backward district, a naxal-affected district, and the nearest big city of Nagpur is 200 kilometres away. Now, that college until yesterday was a centre of excellence where students from all over India used to come and study. The situation now, because of this over-capacity, is that nobody wants to go and study in colleges like

the ones, say, in Gondia. My point here is, now the Seventh Pay Commission has to be applied; the intake has gone down drastically; fifty per cent intake is there. How do these colleges in backward areas sustain themselves? Now, in Mumbai, Delhi and big cities, it is very nice to say there will be colleges which will be up and running. ...*(Interruptions)*... What happens to the next level of colleges? The point I am making is a valid point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, it is a very important point and I am sure the Minister will also agree with it. ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, इस पर डिबेट होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और इस पर डिबेट होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the question be concluded. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: So, I agree and associate with it. It is a very important matter. It needs to be debated. One second, Sir. According to the reply itself and what the Minister just said, only forty per cent of the people, who get engineering degrees, are absorbed. What skill training will you give to a person who has already become an engineer? I really don't understand what skill training applies to somebody who has done four years of engineering degree in a college approved by AICTE. What skill training will you give him? I really fail to understand. So, the point I am making, Sir, is this. It is not a criticism. The question is, it is very serious. Either lakhs and lakhs of students don't get jobs or lakhs and lakhs of seats remain vacant and colleges are in peril.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you have a solution?

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: No, Sir. That is the reason I am asking the Minister. Does he have a solution? Sir, I will tell you the bigger problem. When you want to close a college — he has said these students will be absorbed in nearby colleges — what happens to the staff and what happens to the capital which has been invested in the building and the property? These are the issues. It is not a criticism but it is a serious issue. I hope that first there is a debate and I also expect the Minister to give some ray of hope to those colleges and institutions. It is not only about the students, but it is also about the institutions which are about to close. Does he have a solution?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister answer. We are running out of time.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: How does he protect the interest of those institutions in backward areas?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: During a certain period, there was a large demand. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप उत्तर सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... There was large demand in that period and many colleges were opened. But, there was no perspective plan at that time. Let me make it very clear. So, people went on opening self-financing colleges allowed by the State Governments and other bodies. In a way, it is a legacy issue. But, it became like this that everybody who was ready to invest and start a college was liberally granted permission. So, colleges got opened. Now, why are there eight lakh vacancies? It is because if the students see market trends, they don't go to certain colleges. There is a particular reason also. Now, students are empowered with internet and they are empowered with information. So, they go to the website. They see the placement record; they see the peer review. Then, they decide as to which college they should go. Therefore, you cannot take away that right. You can't mandate students that they must go to these colleges. So, everybody needs to improve the quality. That is the answer actually. In that, we are helping out fully. Therefore, we are mandating summer internships because theoretical knowledge of engineering and actual practical knowledge is different. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prafulji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...b

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Quality is mandated by AICTE. ...*(Interruptions)*... If a college has just started, it has to be approved by AICTE. Then, it means, AICTE is not doing its duty by approving colleges which do not meet the standards. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: No, it is doing its duty. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: We are adding. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are adding to the existing provisions and we are adding summer internships also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Every year, we will also revise the curriculum. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will also have strong induction course. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will also train the teachers. ...*(Interruptions)*... Unless we do this, we cannot improve the quality. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Indian Foreign Policy**

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

- (a) the foreign policy of India with respect to our neighbouring countries; and
- (b) whether there is a proposal to rethink or restructure the policy and if so, the steps, if any, taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) and (b) India's approach towards its neighbourhood is encapsulated in the Government's 'Neighbourhood First' policy. Our engagement is focussed on greater connectivity, stronger cooperation and broader contacts, and our approach is consultative, non-reciprocal, and outcome oriented. The high priority attached to our relations with our neighbours is evident from the very first day of this Government, when leaders of our neighbouring countries were invited to the swearing-in ceremony. As a result of this, significant progress has been registered in our relations with neighbours.

High level visits to all countries in the neighbourhood, in many cases after a gap of several years or decades, have imparted a new energy to our ties. We have resolved long pending issues, extended timely assistance to countries in times of need and distress and expanded our development cooperation in terms of range, quality and quantum of commitments as well as pace of implementation.

However, the challenge of cross-border terrorism and large scale ceasefire violations by Pakistan continue to have a negative impact on our vision for a secure, prosperous and peaceful neighbourhood. The Government continues to meet this challenge with renewed resolve and determination.

Overall, the wisdom of our approach and the sincerity of our efforts are receiving growing support and appreciation of our partners in the region.

Retaining of passport by Air India

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

- (a) whether Government has authorised Air India to seize and retain passports of Indian workers who were deported or disallowed entry in various Gulf and Middle East countries;

(b) the number of such passports in custody of Air India since 1st January, 2016 to 1st February, 2017;

(c) whether Government has received complaints that a number of such passports issued in Southern States are with Air India; and

(d) the steps proposed to ensure expeditious return of such passports to workers?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) No, the Ministry of External Affairs has not authorized Air India to seize and retain passports of Indian workers who were deported or disallowed entry in various Gulf and Middle East countries.

(b) The number of such passports in the custody of Air India as on 1st February, 2017 is 108.

(c) No, the Ministry of External Affairs has not received any complaint on this matter.

(d) The Ministry of External Affairs has taken up the matter with the Ministry of Civil Aviation/Air India to get back all 108 unreturned passports currently in the custody of Air India so that necessary action in respect of all such passports could be taken in terms of the provisions of the Passports Act, 1967.

Bribery rate in the country

*308. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as per the recent report of Transparency International, India has the highest bribery rate in Asia Pacific region;

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

(c) the steps Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) A report titled "People and Corruption: Asia-Pacific" is available on the website of Transparency International. The report has given its findings based on survey conducted across India and 15 other countries of Asia Pacific region. The key findings in the report *inter-alia*, include:

(i) People in India were very positive about their governments' efforts in fighting

corruption, with 53% saying that Government is doing well to tackle corruption.

- (ii) Only 41% respondents in India think that level of corruption has increased. This is substantially lower than other countries of Asia Pacific region like China (73%), Indonesia (65%), Malaysia (59%), Vietnam (56%), South Korea (50%) and Hong Kong (46%).
- (iii) In the Asia-Pacific region, police forces are perceived to have the highest level of corruption of all the public services accessed by the people followed by legislature, Government officials etc.
- (iv) 69% of those respondents in India, who had come into contact with six key public services in previous 12 months like public schools, public clinics or hospitals, official documents, utility services, the police and the courts, had either paid a bribe, given a gift or done a favor in order to receive the services.

It is pertinent to state that the report by Transparency International has not been prepared based on any data or information given/collected from the Government or the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC).

(c) The Central Government is fully alive and committed to implement its policy of "Zero Tolerance against Corruption" and has already taken several measures to combat corruption and improve the functioning of the Government. These, *inter-alia*, include:

- (i) With a focus on Citizen Centric Governance, Government has been giving highest priority towards prompt and effective redressal of public grievances received through its CPGRAMs online portal.
- (ii) Wherever required, systemic improvements and reforms have been undertaken to provide transparent citizen-friendly services and reduce corruption. These *inter-alia*, include:
 - (a) Disbursement of welfare benefits directly to the citizens under various schemes of the Government in a transparent manner through the Direct Benefit Transfer initiative.
 - (b) Implementation of E-tendering in public procurements.
 - (c) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedure and systems.

- (iii) To increase transparency and reduce corruption in the recruitment process, interviews have been discontinued for selection to the posts to the Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) and Group 'C' posts in Government of India. Computer Based Examination has also been introduced.
- (iv) To increase transparency in government and effectiveness of RTI Act, the Online RTI web Portal (<https://rtionline.gov.in>), launched by D/o Personnel and Training has been expanded with 1847 Central Public Authorities aligned to it making it convenient for citizens to file RTI requests and First Appeals on-line.
- (v) To ensure probity in conduct of Government officials, Government has undertaken intensive review for effective implementation of various measures including:
 - (a) Rotation Transfer Policy for Government officials.
 - (b) Timely disposal of pending disciplinary proceedings.
 - (c) Timely decision in cases related to prosecution sanction of public servants referred by the Anti corruption agencies.
 - (d) Invocation of FR 56 and AIS(DCRB) rule for prematurely retiring officials whose performance has been reviewed and found unsatisfactory.
- (vi) The All India Services (Disciplinary and Appeal Rules) have been amended to provide for strict timelines in the procedure related to disciplinary proceedings.
- (vii) Placing of details of immovable property returns of all Members of the All India Services and other Group 'A' officers of the Central Government in the public domain.
- (viii) Issue of Instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurement activities; State Governments have also been advised to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurements.
- (ix) Setting up of additional Special Courts exclusively for trial of CBI cases in different states.

Standard of facilities at pre-schools

*309. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is considering a policy framework to regulate the standard of facilities at pre-schools, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights has already prepared the guidelines in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which the policy framework is proposed to be put in place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The Ministry has notified the National Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Policy on 12th October, 2013 and circulated to all the States/UTs as a policy document of Government of India on ECCE. It recognizes multiple models of ECCE service delivery through public, private, and non-governmental service providers including Anganwadi Centres (AWCs), play schools, pre-schools, etc. The Policy clearly lays down basic non-negotiable quality standards to be followed by all ECCE service providers. The standardized facilities envisaged in the Policy *inter alia*, relate to building and infrastructure; safety and security aspects; pupil-teacher interaction; caregiver: child ratio; learning experiences planned for children; health, nutrition and protection measures; qualification and professional development of staff; parent and community involvement and organisation and management of the ECCE provision.

(b) Recently, the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has prepared guidelines for regulating private play schools for the children of the age of three to six year. The guidelines broadly contains (i) Recognition for establishing or regulating private play-schools; (ii) Responsibilities of school and educators; (iii) Curriculum and completion of pre-school education; (iv) Monitoring and Redressal of Grievances; (v) Accounts, Audit and Inspection and (vi) Miscellaneous.

The ECCE Policy, 2013, Quality Standards for ECCE and National ECCE Curriculum -Framework formulated in detail and which are in place since 2013 as policy documents are under implementation by the States/UTs. These elaborately cover all the necessary components on ECCE including those contained in the regulatory framework prepared by NCPCR.

- (c) The ECCE Policy is already in place and 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 the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise status of implementation of National ECCE Policy (as on 28.02.2017)

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Annual Contextualized Curriculum	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	Providing	Celebrating
3.	Chhattisgarh	Adopted	Under	Providing	NR
4.	Goa	Adopted	Under	Providing	Celebrating
5.	Gujarat	Under Process	Under	Not	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	Providing	Celebrating
11.	Kerala	NR	Under	Providing	Celebrating
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Under Piloting	Supplied	Providing	Celebrating
13.	Maharashtra	Adopted	Initiated	Providing	NR
14.	Odisha	Adopted	Supplied	Providing	Celebrating
15.	Punjab	Adopted	Under	Under	Celebrating
16.	Rajasthan	Adopted	Initiated	Providing	Celebrating
17.	Tamil Nadu	Adopted	Under Printing	Providing	Celebrating
18.	Uttarakhand	Adopted	Under	NR	Celebrating
19.	Uttar Pradesh	NR	NR	NR	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	West Bengal	Adopted	Under	Under	Celebrating
21.	Delhi	Under Printing	Under Printing	Under	Celebrating
22.	Puducherry	Under Process	Initated	Providing	Celebrating
23.	Andaman and Nicobar	Adopted	Initated	Not	Celebrating
24.	Chandigarh	Under Process	Supplied	Providing	Celebrating
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	Under	Providing	Celebrating
26.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR
27.	Lakshadweep	Under Process	Supplied	Not	Celebrating
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	NR	NR	NR	NR
29.	Assam	Under Piloting	Under	Under	NR
30.	Manipur	Under Printing	Under Printing	Under	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	Providing	Celebrating
35.	Tripura	Adopted	Under	Providing	Celebrating
36.	Telangana	Adopted	Initated	Under	NR

NR = Not reported

Death due to malnutrition in Madhya Pradesh

*310. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that every day more than sixty children are dying in Madhya Pradesh due to malnutrition;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what remedial measures are taken to stop this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) No Sir, as informed by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh. Moreover, the data regarding death of children due to malnutrition is not maintained by this Ministry.

Further, 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%).

(c) This Ministry is implementing Schemes such as Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Scheme for Adolescent Girls (AGs) and Maternity Benefit Programme (MBP) as direct targeted interventions to improve the nutritional status of children in the country.

Further, interventions are also carried out under the Reproductive and Child Health Programme of National Rural Health Mission of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, such as promotion of Infant and Young Child Feeding practices, Treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition at special units called the Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres, program to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies, Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses, Nutrition Education during Village Health and Nutrition Days, and growth monitoring of children up to three years by promoting use of Mother and Child Protection card.

Cyber security course in schools

*311. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to introduce any course pertaining to cyber security in all schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when it would be introduced in the school curriculum?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Government has framed the National Policy on Information

and Communication Technology (ICT) in School Education in 2012. Based on the Policy guidelines, the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has developed the "Information and Communication Technology for School System: Curricula for ICT in Education" in 2013. The Curricula for ICT in Education has laid emphasis on safe and secure use of internet for students as well as teachers. The Curricula for ICT in Education has already been shared with the Chairpersons/ Secretaries of School Boards in India by NCERT. However, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is presently not offering any specific course on cyber security in the schools affiliated to it.

High death rate of children

*312. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India accounts for highest death rate of children under five years due to environmental risks such as pollution and poor sanitation;
- (b) if so, the number of such deaths during the last three years, State-wise; and
- (c) the details of the steps taken by Government to minimize the death rate of children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) As per the recent WHO report entitled "Inheriting a Sustainable World – Atlas on children's Health and the Environment," 2017, India ranks 35th in terms of deaths of children under five attributable to the environment. As per the report, the number of deaths of children under 5 due to environmental risks in India was 248.14 per 100,000 people in 2012.

(b) The data regarding number of deaths of children is not maintained by this Ministry.

(c) 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%).

This Ministry is implementing Schemes such as Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Scheme for Adolescent Girls (AGs) and Maternity Benefit Programme (MBP) as direct targeted interventions to improve the nutritional status of children in the country.

Further, interventions are also carried out under the Reproductive and Child Health Programme of National Rural Health Mission of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, such as promotion of Infant and Young Child Feeding practices, Treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition at special units called the Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres, program to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies, Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses, Nutrition Education during Village Health and Nutrition Days, and growth monitoring of children up to three years by promoting use of Mother and Child Protection card.

Budget allocation to ISRO

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

(a) the funds allocated to the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) specifically for developing its capability in satellite launching during the last three years;

(b) how much revenue has been earned by ISRO by launching of foreign satellites during that period;

(c) whether Government proposes to promote ISRO as a commercial satellite launch undertaking on self-sustenance basis and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government is planning to seek assistance/collaboration from other countries for development of satellite launching capability and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The funds allocated to Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), during the last three years, towards developing its capability in satellite launch, which includes development of launch vehicles, infrastructure development and R&D efforts, are given below:

(₹ in crores)

Financial Year	Budget Allocation (RE)
2014-15	2443.02
2015-16	3144.70
2016-17	3499.74

(b) During the last three years, Antrix Corporation Limited (Antrix), the commercial arm of ISRO has earned a revenue of 107 Million Euros and 4.5 Million USD through launching of 145 customer satellites of 13 foreign countries.

(c) While the priority of ISRO is to meet the national requirements for launching satellites for earth observation, communication and navigation, it is making use of the spare capacity available onboard PSLV for commercial launch services through Antrix.

To step up the launch capacity within the country, ISRO is making focused efforts to enhance participation of Indian Industries, through appropriate transfer of technology and hand-holding.

(d) The emphasis of ISRO is towards the development of indigenous satellite launch capability.

Nuclear power generation capacity

*314. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of nuclear power generation capacity added during the last three years including the current year;

(b) the amount of funds spent on maintenance and upgradation of nuclear power plants during that period and the per unit cost of power generation;

(c) the target set for generation of nuclear power during the current year and the progress made in this regard, so far; and

(d) whether Government is planning to expand the capacity of existing and new plants to meet the growing energy needs and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) During the last three years, a nuclear power capacity of 1000 MW has been added by the start of commercial operation of the first unit of

Kudankulam (KKNPP-1). In addition, in the current year, the second unit KKNPP-2 (1000 MW) was also connected to the grid. The unit has so far generated about 2302 Million Units of infirm (non-commercial) power upto March 20, 2017. The unit will be declared in commercial operation on review and accord of regulatory clearances by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB).

(b) The details of capital expenditure incurred at operating stations for upgradation and maintenance and average tariff of NPCIL during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 upto January 2017*
Capital Expenditure (₹ crore)	126.22	78.09	78.93	65.07
Average Tariff of Nuclear Power (₹ per Unit)	2.71	2.78	2.87	3.00

* Provisional

(c) The target for capacity addition in the current year is 1000 MW by addition of KKNPP-2. The unit has been connected to the grid and is generating infirm (non-commercial) power. A capacity addition of 500 MW is also expected during the current year by commissioning of Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR), being constructed by Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI) at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu.

(d) A large capacity expansion is planned by setting up nuclear power reactors at existing sites where there is potential and at new green field sites. At present, there are twenty one reactors in operation. In addition, the twenty second nuclear power reactor *i.e.* KKNPP-2 (1000 MW) is already connected to the grid and is generating infirm (non-commercial) power.

Currently, four nuclear power reactors of indigenous Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) type, each of 700 MW, are under various stages of construction at Rawatbhata, Rajasthan (2 X 700 MW) and Kakrapar, Gujarat (2 X 700 MW).

In addition, work has also started at the following sites for which project sanction is accorded by the Government:

Project	Location	Capacity(MW)
GHAVP-1&2	Gorakhpur, Haryana	2X700
KKNPP-3&4	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	2 X 1000

The Government has also accorded 'in principle' approval for following sites for locating reactors in future based on both indigenous technologies and with foreign technical cooperation. The projects at these sites are planned in phases of twin units.

Site	Capacity (MW)
Indigenous Reactors	
Gorakhpur, Haryana	2 X 700#
Chutka, Madhya Pradesh	2X700
Bhimpur, Madhya Pradesh	4X700
Kaiga, Karnataka	2X700
Mahi Banswara, Rajasthan	4X700
With Foreign Cooperation	
Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	2X 1000\$
Jaitapur, Maharashtra	6 X 1650
Chhaya Mithi Virdi, Gujarat	6 X1000*
Kovvada, Andhra Pradesh	6 X 1208
Haripur, West Bengal	6 X1000*

In addition to GHAVP-1&2.

\$ In addition to KKNPP-1 to 4.

*Nominal Capacity.

Maternity Benefit Programme

*315. SHR1 K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of conditions which are required to be fulfilled by the women for availing the benefits under the Maternity Benefit Programme; and

(b) the number of women who were benefited under the programme during 2016-17, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Maternity Benefit Programme is a centrally sponsored scheme, under which the maternity benefits of ₹6,000/- per beneficiary is provided to Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW&LM). As per the existing norms maternity benefit is provided to PW&LM who are of 19 years of age and above, for first two live births. The existing conditionalities and instalments are as under:—

Cash Transfer	Conditions	Amount (In ₹)
First instalment (in third trimester)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration of Pregnancy at Anganwadi Centres / Health Centres preferably within fourth months of pregnancy At least two Ante-Natal Check-up (ANC) with Iron Folic Acid (IFA) tablets and Tetanus Toxoid (TT) 	3,000
Second instalment (6 months after delivery)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The birth of the child is registered. The child has received Bacillus Calmette Guerin (BCG), Diphtheria Pertusis Tetanus (DPT) I, II & III and three Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) doses Attended at least 3 growth monitoring and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling sessions within 3 months of delivery. Exclusive breastfeeding for six months and introduction of complimentary feeding as certified by the mother. 	3,000

The Government has announced pan-India implementation of the programme for which revised and simplified guidelines are being drafted.

(b) As reported by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, 2,07,720 beneficiaries were covered under the Maternity Benefit Programme during 2016-17, as on date.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Safety audit of KNPP

3197. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KNPP) was hit by a snag recently and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the plant was shut down for a brief period due to this and if so, when it has resumed operation, after rectification; and

(c) whether safety audit would be done for radiological safety implications and to prevent such incidents in future and if so, the details thereof?

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

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

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above. However, periodic safety reviews and audits are carried out in all Indian Nuclear Power Plants by the utility and the regulatory authority (Atomic Energy Regulatory Board).

Transportation infrastructure for North Eastern States

†3198. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is essential for the development of North Eastern States to provide rail, road and airports for fulfilling necessities of travellers, trade, education, office and Government etc.; and

(b) if so, the planning of Government in this regard?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Transportation and other infrastructure play important role in development, particularly in the North Eastern States.

(b) Indian Railways have laid great emphasis on improvement in railway infrastructure in the North Eastern Region. 20 major railway projects consisting of 13 new lines, 2 gauge conversions and 5 doublings having aggregate length of 2624 kms have been taken up.

Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has formulated the Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North East (SARDP-NE). SARDP-NE Phase 'A' covering 4099 kms and Arunachal Pradesh Package of Roads and Highways covering 2319 kms, is presently under implementation. In addition, improvement of roads in the States of Assam and Meghalaya has been taken up. Construction of Greenfield Airport at Pakyong (PDC-Sept.2017) and operationalising the non-operational airport at Tezu (PDC-Sept.2018) have been taken.

Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region recently sanctioned the project proposal for protection of Majuli Island from flood and erosion of river Brahmaputra under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources - Central (NLCPR-Central).

Ministry of DoNER is also sanctioning infrastructure projects under its schemes Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources, Social and Infrastructure Development Fund and through the North Eastern Council for bridging gaps in infrastructure.

Upgradation of North Eastern Council

3199. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to reorient and upgrade the North Eastern Council (NEC); and

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has constituted a nodal group for drafting details and proposals therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Hon'ble Prime Minister, in his

address to the 65th Plenary of the North Eastern Council held on 27th May, 2016 suggested that the NEC needs to be re-oriented and upgraded as a state-of-the-art resource centre for the North Eastern States with necessary resources, knowledge and skills.

(b) A tripartite Memorandum of Understanding between Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, North Eastern Council and Rajiv Gandhi Indian Institute of Management (RGIIM), Shillong was signed on 15th October, 2016 for setting up of 'Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam Centre for Policy Research and Analysis in North East' at RGIIM, Shillong to provide strategic policy vision on behalf of NEC on subjects relevant to NER development like livelihood, Act East Policy, biodiversity, organic food basket, bamboo mission and horticulture as part of the efforts to build a virtual network of institutes.

Private Investment in NER

3200. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the projects taken up by Government for economic development of North Eastern Region (NER); and

(b) the total amount of private investment in the States of NER?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Union Ministries are implementing schemes in the North Eastern Region for socio-economic development. Some important projects include Special Accelerated Road Development Programme - North East (SARDP-NE) for development of roads, Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan, North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS), North Eastern Region Power System Improvement Project (NERPSIP) and North East Road Sector Development Scheme (NERSDS) for Inter-State neglected roads. In addition to these projects, Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region also provides funds to States of North Eastern Region under its Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) scheme and projects sanctioned under North Eastern Council.

(b) As per information provided by Ministry of Commerce and Industry, an

investment of ₹ 11466.22 crore has been made till date under North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007.

Allocation of funds for projects in North Eastern States

3201. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the North Eastern Council (NEC) funds are allocated to the North Eastern States and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the projects that have been retained for funding during the current financial year; and
- (c) the number of projects that have been selected for funding during the last two financial years and the amount of funds released so far, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) North Eastern Council (NEC) provides funds, within its budgetary outlay, for development of the North Eastern Region. NEC allocates funds for the projects submitted by the State Governments in their Annual Priority List, which have been retained and sanctioned.

(b) A total of 135 numbers of projects have been retained at an estimated cost of ₹ 937.78 crore from the Annual Priority List received from 8 NE States for the year 2016-17. Details of State-wise/Sector-wise retained projects is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) During 2014-15, 44 numbers of projects have been sanctioned at an approved cost of ₹ 869.82 crore and ₹ 328.60 crore have been released as on February, 2017. The project-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See below*). During 2015-16, 119 numbers of projects have been sanctioned at an approved cost of ₹ 764.60 crore and ₹ 237.35 crore have been released as on February, 2017. The project-wise details are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I**Details of State-wise number of projects retained for 2016-17**

Sl. No. Sector		Arunachal Pradesh		Assam		Manipur		Meghalaya		Mizoram		Nagaland		Sikkim		Tripura		(₹ in lakh) Other Agencies	
		No. of projects		No. of projects		No. of projects		No. of projects		No. of projects		No. of projects		No. of projects		No. of projects		No. of projects	
		Retained	Cost	Retained	Cost	Retained	Cost	Retained	Cost	Retained	Cost	Retained	Cost	Retained	Cost	Retained	Cost	Retained	Cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Agri & Allied	5	3372.00	0	0.00	8	7394.54	2	959.00	2	401.00	14	5950.00	0	0.00	4	3142.00	3	3033.00
2.	Power & RRE	1	1500.00	1	770.00	1	859.45	0	0.00	1	527.58	2	740.34	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
3.	IFC & WSM	5	3034.20	0	0.00	2	2980.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	950.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Industries	1	1200.00	0	0.00	2	1700.00	9	3614.22	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	242.00	0	0.00
5.	Tourism	2	850.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	3955.48	0	0.00	2	560.00	2	590.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

Total No. of retained projects	:	135 Projects
Total cost of the projects	:	937.78 Crore

Statement-II

Details of projects sanctioned by NEC during 2014-15 and amount of funds released as on 28th February, 2017

Sl. No.	NEC Project	Sanction date	Approved Cost	NEC's share	State's share	Release break-up		Status of State share released	
						Date	Amount	Amount	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Establishment of Hi-Tech Garden of Mandarin orange, Guava and large Cardamom Garden under Tegiso, Naya Happa of Pech village in Papumpare District, Arunachal Pradesh (Location: Papum Pare dist)	13.06.2014	360.00	324.00	36.00	13.06.2014	129.60	0.00	
TOTAL									
2.	Establishment of Bee-Keeping unit and processing units of Honey in various District of Arunachal Pradesh (Locations: East Siang, Lower Subansiri, Upper Dibang valley, West Siang districts)	13.06.2014	231.18	208.06	23.12	13.06.2014	83.22	0.00	
TOTAL									
3.	Implementation of Community based Plantation	16.12.2014	408.00	367.20	40.80	16.12.2014	146.88	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	of Large Cardamom, Walnut, William Pears, Ginger and Chilly at Lazu and dadam Circle under Tirap District, Arunachal Pradesh (Location: Tirap dist)								
	TOTAL		408.00	367.20	40.80		146.88	0.00	0.00%
4.	Promotion and Development of Cash Crop in Arunachal Pradesh (Location: Lower Subansiri dist)	16.12.2014	497.80	448.02	49.78	16.12.2014	179.21	9.95	
	TOTAL		497.80	448.02	49.78		179.21	9.95	19.99%
5.	Strengthening of central hatchery, Nirjuli, Arunachal Pradesh (Location: Papum Pare dist)	17.12.2014	382.41	344.17	38.24	17.12.2014	137.67	0.00	
	TOTAL		382.41	344.17	38.24		137.67	0.00	0.00%
6.	Upgradation of Sericulture training institute at Titabor, Assam (Location: Jorhat dist)	18.12.2014	1281.81	1153.63	128.18	18.12.2014	283.62	0.00	
	TOTAL		1281.81	1153.63	128.18		283.62	0.00	0.00%.
7.	Organizing 11th State level Orange Festival & Craft exhibition at Tamenglong District HQ, Manipur (Location: Tamenglong dist)	15.12.2014	5.00	4.50	0.50	15.12.2014	4.00	0.00	
	TOTAL		5.00	4.50	0.50		4.00	0.00	0.00%

8.	Beekkeeping and Honey Development in Nagaland Phase-II (Locations: Kohima, Phek, Peren, Mon, Mokokchung, Zunheboto, Wokha, Tuensang & Longleng dists)	18.12.2014	495.00	445.50	49.50	18.12.2014	178.20	0.00
TOTAL			495.00	445.50	49.50		356.40	0.00 0.00%
9.	Development of Paddy cum Fish Culture, Nagaland. (Locations: Phek, Kohima, Zunheboto & Mokokchung dists)	25.02.2015	400.00	360.00	40.00	25.02.2015	76.85	0.00
TOTAL			400.00	360.00	40.00		76.85	0.00 0.00%
10.	Modernization and Strengthening of regional Exotic Pig Breeding Farm, Nalkata, Tripura. (Location: North Tripura dist)	20.03.2015	186.55	167.90	18.65	20.03.2015	67.15	0.00
						23.02.2017	67.15	
TOTAL			186.55	167.90	18.65		134.30	0.00 0.00%
11.	NERCORMP-III (Implemented by NERCORMP Location: Arunachal Pradesh (Tirap & Changlang) & Manipur (Churchandpur & Chandel)	28.04.2014	54000.00	40000.00	14000.00	28.04.2014	1500.00	0.00
						28.11.2014	1100.00	
						13.05.2015	1400.00	
						20.10.2015	1419.57	
						20.05.2016	3500.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						26.09.2016	3500.00		
	TOTAL		54000.00	40000.00	14000.00		12419.57	0.00	0.00%
12.	Stringing of 132kV s/c line (Second Circuit on D/C Towers from Kakching to Churachandpur, Manipur)	28/11/2014	1018.00	916.20	101.80	28/11/2014	370.00	137.98	
						21/7/2016	150.00		
	TOTAL		1018.00	916.20	101.80		520.00	137.98	136%
13.	Installation of 2X 20 MVA, 132 kV Sub-Station along with associated 132kV LILO lines & related works at Thoubal, Manipur	2/5/2015	3561.58	3205.42	356.16	2/5/2015	100.00	310.00	
						16/6/2015	1000.00		
						20/10/2015	600.00		
						21/4/2016	600.00		
	TOTAL		3561.58	3205.42	356.16		2300.00	310.00	87.04%
14.	Construction of 2X10MVA 132/33 KV and 2X10 MVA, 33/11 KV Sub-Station Including LILO at Bishramganj, Sepahijala District, Tripura	28/11/2014	1392.24	1253.02	139.22	28/11/2014	500.00	55.56	
	TOTAL		1392.24	1253.02	139.22		500.00	55.56	39.91%
15.	Anti-Erosion Measures at different reaches on both bank of river Pomra (Assam), Baska dist.	04/06/14	227.94	205.15	22.79	04/06/14	82.06	0.00	
						03/06/16	82.00		
	TOTAL		227.94	205.15	22.79		164.06	0.00	0.00%

16.	WSS for Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) at Lambui & its Surrounding Village, Ukhrul dist.	28/11/14	282.00	253.80	28.20	28/11/14	100.00	0.00
						18/03/16	100.00	
	TOTAL		282.00	253.80	28.20		200.00	0.00 0.00%
17.	Composite water Supply Scheme at Oklong in Manipur, Senapati District.	23/03/15	575.98	518.38	57.60	23/03/15	200.00	0.00
	TOTAL		575.98	518.38	57.60		200.00	0.00 0.00%
18.	Setting up of a Hand Made Paper Unit at Melli, South Sikkim	12/9/2014	398.96	359.06	39.90	12/9/2014	143.62	0.00
	TOTAL		398.96	359.06	39.90		143.62	0.00 0.00%
19.	Capacity Building Training on Bamboo Trades by CBTC	24/2/2015	121.31	121.31	0.00	24/2/2015	22.39	0.00
						12/1/2015	75.00	
	TOTAL		121.31	121.31	0.00		97.39	0.00 0.00%
20.	Indra Dhanush/Rainbow Festival/Mureng Festival (Arunachal Pradesh Spring Carnival) at Pasighat	23/03/2015	7.63	6.86	0.76	23/03/2015	6.10	
	TOTAL		7.63	6.86	0.76		6.10	0.00 0.00%
21	Manipur Sangai Festival-2015	1/12/2015	25.00	25.00	2.50	1/12/2015	20.00	
	TOTAL		25.00	25.00	2.50		20.00	0.00 0.00%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22.	Construction of a Convention Centre at Reiek Tourist Resort in Mizoram	28/11/14	255.17	229.65	25.52	28/11/14 29/02/2016	91.86 91.86	10.21	
	TOTAL		255.17	229.65	25.52		183.72	10.21	40.01%
23.	Thalfavang Kut 2014	11/12/2014	25.00	22.50	2.50	11/12/2014 20/02/2017	20.00 2.50		
	TOTAL		25.00	22.50	2.50		22.50	0.00	0.00%
24.	Hornbill Festival-2014	26/11/2014	25.00	25.00	2.50	26/11/2014	20.00	2.00	
	TOTAL		25.00	25.00	2.50		20.00	2.00	80.00%
25.	ISTT at Kohima	28/11/2014	1218.00	1096.20	121.80	1st 28/11/2014	500.00	0.00	
	TOTAL		1218.00	1096.20	121.80		500.00	0.00	0.00%
26.	Providing Air Connectivity in NER	28/11/2014	12412.00	12412.00	0.00	1st 28/11/2014 2nd 03/06/2015 3rd	1012.00 % Grant 2486.00	100	

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	TOTAL		205.00	184.50	20.50		73.80	0.00	0.00%
29.	Construction of Chandranath Sarmah Higher Secondary School at Bihaguri Sonitpur District, Assam.	05.03.2015	318.30	286.47	31.83	05.03.2015	62.24	0.00	
	TOTAL		318.30	286.47	31.83		62.24	0.00	0.00%
30.	Construction of Boys' & Girls' Hostel at Mayorumtang (GreenLand), Ukhrul district, Manipur.	28.11.2014	527.89	475.10	52.79	28.11.2014	190.00	0.00	
	TOTAL		527.89	475.10	52.79		190.00	0.00	0.00%
31.	Upgradation of Protective Home at Maumual, Aizawl District, Mizoram.	28.11.2014	275.72	248.15	27.57	28.11.2014	99.26	0.00	
						14.12.2015	100.00		
						22.03.2016	45.00		
	TOTAL		275.72	248.15	27.57		244.26	0.00	0.00%
32.	Construction of Govt. High School Auditorium/ Multi-Utility Hall at Longsa, Nagaland.	13.06.2014	326.17	293.55	32.62	13.06.2014	117.42	0.00	
	TOTAL		326.17	293.55	32.62	30.05.2016	117.00		
33.	Infrastructure Development at Mayangnokcha Govt. Higher Secondary School, Mokokchung, Nagaland.	13.06.2014	744.29	669.86	74.43	13.06.2014	267.94	29.77	
						16.03.2016	200.00		

	TOTAL	744.29	669.86	74.43	467.94	29.77	40.00%	
34.	Providing double seater desks and benches to various schools in Sikkim.	28.11.2014	266.95	240.26	26.70	28.11.2014	96.10	10.60
				08.06.2016	100.00			
	TOTAL	266.95	240.26	26.70	196.10	10.60	39.71%	
35.	Construction of Ladies hostel for the students of NE Region at Bangalore University	28.11.2014	1385.00	1385.00	NA	28.11.2014	554.00	
	TOTAL	1385.00	1385.00	0.00	554.00	0.00	0.00%	
36.	Construction of Mini Outdoor Stadium at Rijo Ground, Daporijo under Upper Subansiri District.	17/12/2014	358.08	322.27	35.81	17/12/2014	128.91	0.00
	TOTAL	358.08	322.27	35.81	128.91	0.00	0.00%	
37.	Construction of Outdoor Stadium at Tezu, Lohit District, Arunachal Pradesh.	17/12/2014	221.15	199.04	22.12	17/12/2014	79.62	0.00
			221.15	199.04	22.12		79.62	0.00
38.	Construction of Outdoor Stadium at Sagalee, Papum Pare District, Arunachal Pradesh.	17/12/2014	358.67	322.80	35.87	17/12/2014	129.12	0.00
	TOTAL	358.67	322.80	35.87	129.12	0.00	0.00%	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
39.	Construction of Outdoor Stadium and Boundary Wall at Government Higher Secondary School, Kanubari, Longding District, Arunachal Pradesh	9/2/2015	243.03	218.73	24.30	9/2/2015	73.73	0.00	
	TOTAL		243.03	218.73	24.30		73.73	0.00	0.00%
40.	Construction of Outdoor Stadium at Mon District Headquarters, Nagaland.	17/12/2014	557.63	501.87	55.76	17/12/2014	200.72	0.00	
	TOTAL		557.63	501.87	55.76	3/2/2016	150.00		
41.	Construction of Outdoor Stadium in Pughoboto Sub-Divisional Headquarter, Zunheboto District, Nagaland.	17/12/2014	619.82	557.84	61.98	17/12/2014	223.14	24.74	
	TOTAL		619.82	557.84	61.98	26/2/2016	150.00		
42.	Delineation of Urban Development Zones with special reference to Landslide Risk Spice stability of Aizawl City, Mizoram	27/5/2014	238.10	214.29	23.81	27/5/2014	95.00		
	TOTAL		238.10	214.29	23.81		95.00	0.00	0.00%
43.	Extension / Enhancement of Oasis, (NICSI)	13-05-2014	19.94	19.94	5/13/2014	9.00			
		23-02-2017			1/21/2015	2.00			
					5/6/2016	3.95			

		2/23/2017		5.00			
TOTAL		19.94	19.94	0.00	19.94	0.00	0.00%
44.	North Eastern District Natural Resources Plan(NEDRP) for North Eastern Region NER-NESAC, Shillong	25/3/2015	144.25	144.25	25/3/2013	32.00	
					22/2/2014	5.00	
					12/2/2014	29.04	
					30/9/2015	49.97	
					2/10/2017	17.37	
TOTAL		144.25	144.25	0.00	133.38	0.00	0.00%
GRAND TOTAL		86981.78	71096.86	15889.92	32860.44	618.01	3.89%

Statement-III

Details of projects sanctioned by NEC during 2015-16 and amount of funds released as on 28th February, 2017

Sl. No.	NEC Project	Sanction date	Approved Cost	NEC's share	State's share	Release break-up	Status of State share released	(₹ in lakh)	
								Amount	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Development of Sericulture in Arunachal Pradesh. (Locations: Papum Pare, East Siang, West Siang, Lower Subansiri & Upper Subansiri dists)	05.02.2016	696.75	627.07	69.68	05.02.2016	250.82	0.00	
	TOTAL		696.75	627.07	69.68		250.82	0.00	0.00%
2.	Establishment of Magfruit factory, Manipur	16.06.2015	952.00	856.80	95.20	16.06.2015	342.72	0.00	
	TOTAL		952.00	856.80	95.20		342.72	0.00	0.00%
3.	Establishment of Poultry breeding farm at Ningthoukhong, Manipur	14.03.2016 (Revised on	1060.00 (Revised	1040.29	115.59	14.03.2016 28.02.2017	200.00 416.12	22.00	
	TOTAL		1155.88	1040.29	115.59		616.12	22.00	19.03%
4.	Model Horticulture Centre at three locations:	16.03.2016	1200.00	1080.00	120.00	16.03.2016	225.00	0.00	

Ngarumphung, Tupul and Haipi, Manipur(Locations:
Senapati, Tamenglong and Sadar Hill districts)

	TOTAL	1200.00	1080.00	120.00	225.00	0.00	0.00%
5.	Establishment of poultry breeding farm-cum-hatchery with 3000 layers parent stock and 2000 broilers parent stock at Phulbari, West Garo Hills, District, Meghalaya. (Location : West Garo Hills Dist)	16.06.2015	562.25	506.03	56.22	16.06.2015	202.41 0.00
	TOTAL	562.25	506.03	56.22	202.41	0.00	0.00%
6.	Establishment of Rootstock bank for Grapes at Mualkawi village, Champai district and Scion Bank and Rootstock Bank for Citrus at Maudarh, Lunglei district. Mizoram	18.03.2016	647.14	582.42	64.72	18.03.2016	128.66 0.00
	TOTAL	647.14	582.42	64.72	128.66	0.00	0.00%
7.	Fishery project at Molongyimsen, Mokokchung district, Nagaland (Location: Mokokchune dist)	17.03.2016	241.30	217.17	24.13	17.03.2016	86.87 0.00
	TOTAL	241.30	217.17	24.13	86.87	0.00	0.00%
8.	Fishery project at Lamhai Dunki village Peren district, Nagaland	17.03.2016	334.00	300.60	33.40	17.03.2016	120.24 13.36
					28.02.2017	120.24	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	TOTAL		334.00	300.60	33.40		240.48	13.36	40.00%
9.	Establishment of trout breeding farm at Yakthang, iyajuk under Lachen block,	17.09.2015	326.31	293.68	32.63	17.9.2015	117.48	0.00	
						28.02.2017	112.00		
	TOTAL		326.31	293.68	32.63		229.48	0.00	0.00%
10.	Establishment of Rural collection centre for Fruits and Vegetables	13.05.2015	276.42	248.77	27.65	13.05.2015	99.51	11.06	
						28.02.2017	99.51		
	TOTAL		276.42	248.77	27.65		199.02	11.06	40.00%
11.	Strengthening of Exotic Pig Breeding Farm, Birchandra Manu, Tripura (Location: South Tripura dist)	9.03.2016	388.60	349.74	38.86	9.03.2016	139.90	0.00	
	TOTAL		388.60	349.74	38.86		139.90	0.00	0.00%
12.	Procurement and supply of pickup van, NERCORMP (Implemented by NERCORMP)	22.09.2015	42.98	42.98	0.00	22.9.2015	21.49	0.00	
						6.09.2016	21.49		
	TOTAL		42.98	42.98	0.00		42.98	0.00	0.00%
13.	Establishment of Elite Nursery, NERCORMP (Implemented by NERCORMP)	29.02.2016	106.00	106.00	0.00	29.02.2016	42.40	0.00	
						26.09.2016	42.40		
	TOTAL		106.00	106.00	0.00		84.80	0.00	0.00%
14.	Livelihood project on Agriculture, Horticulture &	29.02.2016	148.54	148.54	0.00	29.02.2016	59.42	0.00	

allied activities in both		26.09.2016		59.42	
	TOTAL	148.54	148.54	0.00	0.00
15.	Establishment of Resource Centre, Ukhrul, NERCORMP. (Implemented by NERCORMP, Location: Ukhrul distri)	17.03.2016	490.73	0.00	178.51
	TOTAL	490.73	490.73	0.00	178.51
16.	Establishment of Multi-Utility cum CFC building with Diesel Operated Spices & Cereal Grinding Machine, NERCORMP (Implemented by NERCORMP, Location: Assam (Dima Hasao & Karbi Anglong), Manipur (Senapati & Ukhrul) & Meghalaya (West Garo Hills & West Khasi Hill))	17.03.2016	344.65	0.00	118.18
	TOTAL	344.65	344.65	0.00	118.18
17.	Establishment of Marketing cum collection centre (a) Large Centre 4 nos. and (b) Small centre 2 nos. (Implemented by NERCORMP, Location: Assam (Dima Hasao & Karbi Anglong), Manipur (Senapati & Ukhrul) & Meghalaya (West Garo Hills & West Khasi Hills))	21.03.2016	155.00	0.00	50.00
	TOTAL	155.00	155.00	0.00	50.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Setting up of Piggery Breeding Units, NERCORMP	17.03.2016	635.82	635.82	0.00	17.03.2016	100.00	0.00	
						26.09.2016	254.33		
	TOTAL		635.82	635.82	0.00		354.33	0.00	0.00%
19.	Pig Farming through promotion of Farmer Producer Organization (FPO) Tamulpur Sub-division, Baska (BTAD) district, Assam. (Implemented by AAU. Location: Baska)	17.03.2016	565.00	565.00	0.00	17.03.2016	200.00	0.00	
	TOTAL		565.00	565.00	0.00		200.00	0.00	0.00%
20.	Upgradation, Improvement and Renovation of Electrical installation in and	6/9/2015	1374.00	1236.60	137.40	6/9/2015	500.00	137.40	
						21/02/2017	500.00		
	TOTAL		1374.00	1236.60	137.40		1000.00	137.40	100%
21.	System improvement of power distribution network in Dambuk under Lower Dibane Vallev District, Arunachal	3/10/2016	1252.00	1126.80	125.20	3/10/2016	90.00	0.00	
	TOTAL		1252.00	1126.80	125.20		90.00	0.00	0.00%
22.	Installation of 2X5 MVA, 33 KV Sub-Station along with the associated 33kV	21/12/2015	782.20	703.98	78.22	21/12/2015	140.00	195.73	
						28/4/2016	280.00		
	TOTAL		782.20	703.98	78.22		420.00	195.73	250%

23.	Installation of 2X5 MVA, 33 KV Sub-Station along • with the associated 33kV	21/12/2015	768.68	691.81	76.87	21/12/2015	140.00	192.63
	TOTAL		768.68	691.81	76.87		420.00	192.63 251%
24.	Improvement of Power supply in Dadenggre area by construction of new 33kV S/C line from Rongkhon to Dadenggre and strengthening of the 11kV and LT network under West Caro Hills (D) Division.	18/03/2016	570.00	513.00	57.00	18/03/2016	75.44	0.00
	TOTAL		570.00	513.00	57.00		75.44	0.00 0.00%
25.	Strengthening of 33/11kV substation at Vairengte and Thingsulthlah, Mizoram	6/9/2015	572.00	514.80	57.20	6/9/2015	200.00	22.22
	TOTAL		572.00	514.80	57.20	24/02/2017	150.00	
26.	Construction of 33kV line on tower from Aibawk to Sialsuk with associated bays	26/02/2016	1478.00	1330.20	147.80	26/02/2016	90.00	10.00
	TOTAL		1478.00	1330.20	147.80	30/12/2016	400.00	
27.	Conversion of 33kV pole structure to Lattice tower of the Ringmain Feeder at Kohima, Nagaland	6/9/2015	1431.00	1287.90	143.10	6/9/2015	520.00	0.00
	TOTAL		1431.00	1287.90	143.10		520.00	0.00 0.00%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	Construction of SLDC Building at Nagarjan, Dimapur, Nagaland	17/03/2016	230.00	207.00	23.00	17/03/2016	75.00	0.00	
	TOTAL		230.00	207.00	23.00		151.00	0.00	0.00%
29.	Construction of 2X500kW Ponglefo SHEP, Nagaland	26/02/2016	1332.51	1199.26	133.25	26/02/2016	90.00	0.00	
						30/12/2016	300.00		
	TOTAL		1332.51	1199.26	133.25		390.00	0.00	0.00%
30.	Construction of 11/11 KV switching sub-station including re-arrangement and drawing of 11 KV transmission line at Kongri alongwith modernization of Tashidinu Bazar in West Sikkim, Sikkim	6/9/2015	1048.00	943.20	104.80	6/9/2015	380.00	0.00	
	TOTAL		1048.00	943.20	104.80		380.00	0.00	0.00%
31.	System Improvement & modernization i/c Augmentation of Distribution system of	29/02/2016	1405.00	1264.50	140.50	29/02/2016	90.00	0.00	
						24/02/2017	480.11		
	TOTAL		1405.00	1264.50	140.50		570.11	0.00	0.00%
32.	Augmentation by capacity addition of 1X20/25 MVA, 132/33kV transformer and 2X12.5MVA, 132/11 KV transformer with associated equipments at Mission Tilla 132kV Sub-Station, Dharmanagar, North Tripura	29/02/2016	950.50	855.45	95.05	29/02/2016	90.00	0.00	

	TOTAL	950.50	855.45	95.05	90.00	0.00	0.00%
33. Promotion of an Environmentally sound approach for sustainable water management optimizing usage Rain water Harvesting for Roof tops in institutions, Health centres & community centres in Assam in 4 dist.		01/12/15	1248.00	1123.20	124.80	01/12/15	162.17 0.00
	TOTAL		1248.00	1123.20	124.80	162.17	0.00 0.00%
34. Water Supply Scheme at Laisoipat, Yenapat and Awangsoi Bishnaupur dist.		09/06/15	1491.6	1342.44	149.16	09/06/15	400.00 0.00
	TOTAL		1491.60	1342.44	149.16	400.00	0.00 0.00%
35. Construction of Buffer Water Reservoir at Shirui village for Ukhrl town, Ukhrl District		10/06/15	500.00	450.00	50.00	10/06/15	150.00 0.00
	TOTAL		500.00	450.00	50.00	150.00	0.00 0.00%
36. Construction of pick up weir and pucca canal a/c Thoubal river at Hungpung Chihui. Kaziphung village. Ukhrl District		18/03/16	380.00	342.00	38.00	18/03/16	130.00 0.00
	TOTAL		380.00	342.00	38.00	130.00	0.00 0.00%
37. Construction of A/E scheme on Khuga river at Zoummunnam Churachanpur		17/03/16	732.32	659.09	73.23	17/03/16	198.00 0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	TOTAL		732.32	659.09	73.23		198.00	0.00	0.00%
38.	Irrigation cum Management Works at Umtrew Umkta Village, Ribhoi District	10/06/15	823.44	741.10	82.34	10/06/15	296.00		
	TOTAL		823.44	741.10	82.34		296.00	0.00	0.00%
39.	Development of water Harvesting Pond for Augmentation of Irrigation in	17/06/15	469.58	422.62	46.96	17/06/15	187.83	20.87	
		22/06/16				22/06/16	100.00		
	TOTAL		469.58	422.62	46.96		287.83	20.87	44.44%
40.	Rutsa multipurpose irrigation project, Kohima dist, Nagaland	23/03/16	630.00	567.00	63.00	23/03/16	251.25	0.00	
	TOTAL		630.00	567.00	63.00		251.25	0.00	0.00%
41.	Conducting a detailed survey on water resource potential in Nagaland, including preparation of report on potential of river, Inter-dist. Nagaland.	23/03/16	135.00	121.50	13.50	23/03/16	19.74	0.00	
	TOTAL		135.00	121.50	13.50		19.74	0.00	0.00%
42.	Rain Water Harvesting Project at Pughoboto Ghatashe and Asukiqa area under Pughoboto Sub-division, Kohima District, Nagaland	23/03/16	200.00	180.00	20.00	23/03/16	47.91	0.00	
	TOTAL		200.00	180.00	20.00		47.91	0.00	0.00%

43.	Construction of Multipurpose Shopping Complex at Hapoli, Lower Subansiri District, Arunachal Pradesh	17/2/2016	732.69	659.42	73.27	17.02.2016	263.77	0.00
	TOTAL		732.69	659.42	73.27		263.77	0.00 0.00%
44.	Organization of International Conference on Look (Act) East Policy and North East India" on 25th & 26th September, 2015 at Guwahati	22/9/2015	14.30 (NEC's support limited to ₹ 5.00 lakhs)	15.00		22/9/2015	4.00	0.00
	TOTAL		14.30	5.00	0.00		4.00	0.00 0.00%
45.	Development of Work Sheds/Factory Sheds at Industrial Estate, Bishnupur, Manipur	6/9/2015	1203.00	1083.00	120.00	6/9/2015 21/3/2016 27/2/2017	433.00 200.00 450.00	43.30
	TOTAL		1203.00	1083.00	120.00		1083.00	29.14 24.28%
46.	Development of Work Sheds/Factory Sheds at Industrial Estate, Thoubal, Manipur	6/9/2015	1203.00	1083.00	120.00	6/9/2015 21/3/2016 27/2/2017	433.00 151.35 498.65	43.30
	TOTAL		1203.00	1083.00	120.00		1083.00	29.14 24.28%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
47.	Construction of Common Facility Centres in Hill Districts of Manipur for Processing	16/6/2015	705.50	634.95	70.55	16/6/2015 3/1/2017	254.00 254.00	0.00	
	TOTAL		705.50	634.95	70.55		508.00	0.00	0.00%
48.	Construction of New Market Building at Dawrpui Veng, Aizawl	16/6/2015	1300.00	1170.00	130.00	16/6/2015	468.00	0.00	
	TOTAL		1300.00	1170.00	130.00		468.00	0.00	0.00%
49.	Modernization and Expansion of Temi Tea Estate, South Sikkim	12/11/2015	290.00	261.00	29.00	12/11/2015	104.40	0.00	
	TOTAL		290.00	261.00	29.00		104.40	0.00	0.00%
50.	Organizing the 2nd North East Connectivity Summit - 2015 on 16th & 7th Nov. 2015 at Shillary.	11/5/2015	5.00	5.00	0.00	11/5/2015 19/7/2016	4.00 1.00	0.00	
	TOTAL		5.00	5.00	0.00		5.00	0.00	0.00%
51.	Participation of Cane & Bamboo Technology Centre in the Global Bamboo Summit - 2016 at Indore, Madhya Pradesh	21.03.2016	15.50	15.50	0.00	21.03.2016	12.40	0.00	
	TOTAL		15.50	15.50	0.00		12.40	0.00	0.00%
52.	Organizing the 1st Manipur Industrial Expo.	21.03.2016	20.00	20.00	0.00	21.03.2016	13.58	0.00	
	TOTAL		20.00	20.00	0.00		13.58	0.00	0.00%

53.	Promoting Sustainable Livelihood in North East India: The Cane and Bamboo Cluster Development Project	16.03.2016	920.00	920.00	0.00	16.03.2016	183.93	0.00	0.00%
	TOTAL		920.00	920.00	0.00		183.93	0.00	0.00%
54.	3rd Act East Business Show- 2016 at Shillong	08.03.2016	5.00	5.00	0.00	08.03.2016	4.00	0.00	
						17/8/2016	1.00		
	TOTAL		5.00	5.00	0.00		5.00	0.00	0.00%
55.	Construction of Tourism Amusement Park (Including Picnic Spot & Cottages) at Dollungmukh, Lower Subansari District,	11/06/2015	320.82	288.74	32.08	11/06/2015	115.50		
						2/7/2017	115.50		
	TOTAL		320.82	288.74	32.08		231.00	0.00	0.00%
56.	Development of Adventure Tourism Centre and Camping Site at Baririjo, Upper Subansiri District, Arunachal Pradesh	11/12/2015	344.00	309.60	34.40	11/12/2015	124.00		
						17/02/2017	124.00		
	TOTAL		344.00	309.60	34.40		248.00	0.00	0.00%
57.	Construction of Adventure Tourism Camping cum Recreation Site at Huto Village in Doimukh, Papum-	11/12/2015	366.60	329.94	36.66	11/12/2015	131.98		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Pare District, Arunachal Pradesh								
	TOTAL		366.60	329.94	36.66		131.98	0.00	0.00%
58.	Destination North East - 2016 to be held from 12th to 14th February, 2016 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi	15/02/2016	10.00	9.00	1.00	15/02/2016	8.00		
	TOTAL		10.00	9.00	1.00		8.00	0.00	0.00%
59.	Construction of Mega Festival cum Multipurpose Ground with Parking Facilities and Approach Road at Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh	21/03/2016	1154.00	1038.60	115.40	21/03/2016	415.00		
	TOTAL		1154.00	1038.60	115.40		415.00	0.00	0.00%
60.	Destination North East - 2016 to be held from 12th to 14th February, 2016 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi	15/02/2016	10.00	9.00	1.00	15/02/2016	8.00		
	TOTAL		10.00	9.00	1.00		8.00	0.00	0.00%
61.	Destination North East - 2016 to be held from 12th to 14th February, 2016 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi	15/02/2016	10.00	9.00	1.00	15/02/2016	8.00		
	TOTAL		10.00	9.00	1.00		8.00	0.00	0.00%
62.	Construction of Eco-Tourism Park at Langkawet, East	16/06/2015	137.40	123.66	13.74	16/06/2015	49.46		

Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya

	TOTAL	137.4	123.66	13.74	49.46	0.00	0.00%
63.	Destination North East - 2016 to be held from 12th to 14th February, 2016 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi	10.00	9.00	1.00	15/02/2016	8.00	0.80
	TOTAL	10.00	9.00	1.00		8.00	80.00%
64.	Conducting Capacity Building Courses in Hospitality	22/03/2016	72.00	22/03/2016	52.85		
	TOTAL	72.00	72.00	0.00		52.85	0.00
65.	Destination North East - 2016 to be held from 12th to 14th February, 2016 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi	10.00	9.00	1.00	15/02/2016	8.00	
	TOTAL	10.00	9.00	1.00		8.00	0.00%
66.	Destination North East - 2016 to be held from 12th to 14th February, 2016 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi	10.00	9.00	1.00	15/02/2016	8.00	1.00
	TOTAL	10.00	9.00	1.00		8.00	100%
67.	Destination North East - 2016 to be held from 12th to 14th February, 2016 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi	10.00	9.00	1.00	15/02/2016	8.00	
	TOTAL	10.00	9.00	1.00		8.00	0.00%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
68.	Destination North East - 2016 to be held from 12th to 14th February, 2016 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi	15/02/2016	10.00	9.00	1.00	15/02/2016	8.00		
	TOTAL		10.00	9.00	1.00		8.00	0.00	0.00%
69.	Providing professional services to North Eastern Council Secretariat under Tourism Sector. NEC	22/03/2016	10.00	10.00		22/03/2016	10.00		
	TOTAL		10.00	10.00	0.00		10.00	0.00	0.00%
70.	Pakke-Seijosa-Itakhola	02.06.2015	16616.00	14954.40	1661.60	1st 02.06.2015	1000.00	0.00	
	TOTAL		16616.00	14954.40	1661.60		1000.00	0.00	0.00%
71.	Pakke-Seijosa-Itakhola	02.06.2015	1376.00	1238.40	137.60	1st 02.06.2015	500.00	0.00	
	TOTAL		1376.00	1238.40	137.60		500.00	0.00	0.00%
72.	Construction of hangar, associated apron and link taxiway works at Imphal Airport	12.01.2016	3590.00	2154.00	1436.00	1st 12.01.2016	300.00	0.00	
	TOTAL		3590.00	2154.00	1436.00		300.00	0.00	0.00%
73.	Construction of hangar, associated apron and link	9.02.2016	2085.00	1251.00	834.00	1st 9.02.2016	500.00	0.00	

taxiway works at Dibrugarh Airport									
	TOTAL	2085.00	1251.00	834.00	500.00	0.00	0.00%		
74.	Construction of Hiya Primary Health Centre under ADC Hq Nyapin, Arunachal Pradesh	08/03/2016	365.25	328.725	36.53	08/03/2016	131.49	0	
	TOTAL		365.25	328.73	36.53		131.49	0.00	0.00%
75.	Infrastructure Development of Sagalee CHC, Papumpare District, Arunachal Pradesh	08/03/2016	437.00	393.30	43.70	08/03/2016	157.32	0	
	TOTAL		437.00	393.30	43.70		157.32	0.00	0.00%
76.	Procurement of MRI Machine in the Faith Hospital at Dimapur, Nagaland	22/02/2016	540.80	486.72	54.08	22/2/2016	389.38	43.26	
	TOTAL		540.80	486.72	54.08		389.38	43.26	79.99%
77.	Infrastructure Development of Govt Secondary school at Parsi Parlo under Parsi Parlo Circle in Kurung Kumey District, Arunachal Pradesh.	18.05.2015	474.24	426.82	47.42	18.05.2015	170.73	0.00	
	TOTAL		474.24	426.82	47.42		170.73	0.00	0.00%
78.	Infrastructure Development of ITI at Yupia, Papum Pare District, Arunachal	18.05.2015	156.16	140.54	15.62	18.05.2015	56.22	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	TOTAL		156.16	140.54	15.62		56.22	0.00	0.00%
79.	Construction of Double Storied School Building at Sagalee (Govt Higher Secondary School). Arunachal Pradesh.	17.09.2015	1048.15	943.34	104.82	17.09.2015	377.33	0.00	
	TOTAL		1048.15	943.34	104.82		377.33	0.00	0.00%
80.	Infrastructure Development of Model School at Paying Circle Hq, Upper Subansari District, Arunachal Pradesh.	17.03.2016	415.00	373.50	41.50	17.03.2016	150.00	0.00	
	TOTAL		415.00	373.50	41.50		150.00	0.00	0.00%
81.	Vocational Infrastructure Development for Belfonte Community College at Shillong, East Khasi Hills, Umdohlnun Village, South West Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya.	28.01.2016	366.85	330.17	36.69	28.01.2016	146.74	0.00	
	TOTAL		366.85	330.17	36.69		146.74	0.00	0.00%
82.	Construction of G+4 building for Skill Development at Ramakrishna Mission	17.03.2016	378.00	340.20	37.80	17.03.2016 22.02.2017	136.00 136.00	15.10	
	TOTAL		378.00	340.20	37.80		272.00	15.10	39.95%
83.	Community Hall at Chandmary West, Aizawl Mizoram	17.03.2016 (Original)(Original)	457.00	427.75	47.53	17.03.2016	164.00	0.00	

	26.04.2016	475.28							
	(Revised)	(Revised)							
	TOTAL	475.28	427.75	47.53	164.00	0.00	0.00%		
84.	Community complex at Edenthar, Mizoram	17.03.2016	463.00	433.36	48.16	17.03.2016	166.68	0.00	
	(Original)	(Original)							
	26.04.2016	481.52							
	(Revised)	(Revised)							
	TOTAL	481.52	433.36	48.16	166.68	0.00	0.00%		
85.	Financial support to the students of North Eastern Region for Higher Professional Courses (Renewal & Fresh)	24.08.2015	4.66	4.19	0.47	24.08.2015	4.19	0.00	
	TOTAL	4.66	4.19	0.47	4.19	0.00	0.00%		
86.	Construction of Old Age Home at Lower Kamrang, Kitchu Dumra, South Sikkim	22.03.2016	587.00	528.30	58.70	22.07.2016	240.00	0.00	
	TOTAL	587.00	528.30	58.70	240.00	0.00	0.00%		
87.	Construction of Scheduled Tribe Boys & Girls Hostel at Nonev, Tamenglong	22.03.2016	853.84	853.84	NA	22.03.2016	226.80		
	TOTAL	853.84	853.84	0.00	226.80	0.00	0.00%		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
88.	Skill Development Programme on Bamboo Enterprise and Promotion in Nagaland.	23.03.2016	137.00	137.00	NA	23.03.2016	126.09	NA	
	TOTAL		137.00	137.00	0.00		126.09	0.00	0.00%
89.	One year training in hospitality & retail sector at WCSC (YWCA)	Original (09.03.2016)	17.16	17.16	NA	29.03.2016	15.12	NA	
	TOTAL		17.16	17.16	0.00	21.02.2017	2.04		
90.	Construction of Outdoor Stadium at Chayangtajo in East Kameng District, Arunachal Pradesh.	15/05/2015	392.34	353.11	39.23	15/05/2015	141.24	0.00	
	TOTAL		392.34	353.11	39.23		141.24	0.00	0.00%
91.	Construction of Indoor Stadium at Hunli, Lower Dibang Valley District, Arunachal	15/05/2015	353.91	318.52	35.39	15/05/2015	127.41	0.00	
	TOTAL		353.91	318.52	35.39	21.02.2017	66.56		
92.	Construction of Football Stadium at Sakiang, Papumpare District, Arunachal Pradesh	31-03-2016	282.06	253.85	28.21	31-03-2016	96.51	0.00	
	TOTAL		282.06	253.85	28.21		96.51	0.00	0.00%
93.	Construction of Football Stadium at Lumla, Tawang District, Arunachal Pradesh	(Original) (Original) 22/3/2016 (Revised) (Revised)	288.61	288.61	32.07	22-03-2016	70.33	0.00	

		(Revised) 12/5/2016	320.68						
	TOTAL		320.68	288.61	32.07	70.33	0.00	0.00%	
94.	Construction of Indoor Stadium-cum-Auditorium at GHSS, Basar.Arunachal Pradesh	15-06-2016	298.82	268.94	29.88	15-06-2016	92.50	0.00	
	TOTAL		298.82	268.94	29.88	92.50	0.00	0.00%	
95.	Construction of Urban Recreational & Resource Centre Kohima, Nagaland	(Original)(Original) 17/3/2016 1142.00 (Revised) (Revised) 9/5/2016 1152.7	1037.43	115.27	5/9/2016	415.00	0.00		
	TOTAL		1152.70	1037.43	115.27	415.00	0.00	0.00%	
96.	Organising NEC Dr. T.Ao Memorial Football Tournament at Aalo, West Siang	18/11/2015	70.00	63.00	7.00	18/11/2015	50.40	0.00	0%
	TOTAL		70.00	63.00	7.00	50.40	0.00	0.00%	
97.	Installation of CCTV cameras & Infrastructure Development of various Entry check gate of tax.	6/12/2015	273.07	245.76	27.31	6/12/2015	90.00		
	TOTAL		273.07	245.76	27.31	90.00	0.00	0.00%	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
98.	Remote Sensing and GIS based identification of Hazardous industries and development of emergency. AP	6/12/2015	277.95	250.15	27.80	6/12/2015	100.00		
	TOTAL		277.95	250.15	27.80		100.00	0.00	0.00%
99.	IT infrastructure development in schools of Arunachal Pradesh	6/12/2015	956.21	860.59	95.62	6/12/2015	344.00		
	TOTAL		956.21	860.59	95.62		344.00	0.00	0.00%
100.	Establishment of NEC Cell in Planning Department, Govt of AP	20/11/2015	73.57	66.21	7.36	20/11/2015 27/2/2017	26.48 26.49		
	TOTAL		73.57	66.21	7.36		52.97	0.00	0.00%
101.	Digital 3D Terrain Mapping and Monitoring of Eight Districts of Mizoram using Geospatial Techniques, Mizoram	18/6/2015	199.10	179.19	19.91	18/6/2015	71.67	7.96	
	TOTAL		199.10	179.19	19.91		71.67	7.96	39.98%
102.	Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Analysis for Eight District Headquarters of Mizoram using Remote Sensing and GIS.	3/11/2016	219.00	197.10	21.90	3/11/2016	48.31	5.37	
	TOTAL		219.00	197.10	21.90		48.31	5.37	24.52%
103.	Computerization of NSCB (Nagaland State Cooperative Bank) on CBS Platform with Financial inclusion Technology. Nagaland	3/11/2016	196.70	177.03	19.67	3/11/2016	70.80		

TOTAL	196.70	177.03	19.67	70.80	0.00	0.00%
104. XXIV Annual Conference of Society of Animal Physiologists of India (SAPI) and	1/8/2016	2.00	1/8/2016	1.50		
			6/2/2016	0.50		
TOTAL	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00%
105. 30th Indian Engineering Congress to be hosted by the Assam State Centre of the Institution of Engineers (India)	3/9/2016	5.00	3/9/2016	5.00		
TOTAL	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00
106. Sponsorship for participation of NER States on GeoSmart India 2016, (NESAC) Meghalaya	3/8/2016	2.29	3/8/2016	2.29		
TOTAL	2.29	2.29	0.00	2.29	0.00	0.00%
107. National Seminar on 'e-Governance cyber crime, cyber security & cyber laws: contemporary issues and challenges, NEHU'. Shillong	3/18/2016	2.88	18/3/2016	1.75		
TOTAL	2.88	2.88	0.00	1.75	0.00	0.00%
108. 6th "North East Award Summit 2015" Shillong, Meghalaya.	16/12/2015	10.00	1 16/2/2015	8.00		
			28/4/2016	2.00		
TOTAL	10.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	109. Celebration of National Science Day along with a decade of Journey of Shillong	18/3/2016	15.00	15.00		18/3/2016 27/2/2017	9.26 5.74		
	TOTAL		15.00	15.00	0.00		15.00	0.00	0.00%
	110. IT Education Programme for 150 Schools in Mizoram	17/3/2016	1108.00	1108.00		17/3/2016	180.92		
	TOTAL		1108.00	1108.00	0.00		180.92	0.00	0.00%
	111. Research & Development on Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) Technology and	17/3/2016	97.50	97.50		17/3/2016 25/8/2016	60.00 18.00		
	TOTAL		97.50	97.50	0.00		78.00	0.00	0.00%
	112. Survey & large scale mapping of natural resources geomorphology & physical	17/3/2016	188.00	188.00		17/3/2016 59.00	82.80		
	TOTAL		188.00	188.00	0.00		141.80	0.00	0.00%
	113. When the mountains move and the waters rise: coping with earthquakes and flooding The Health and Housing Dimensions on 22 to 23 Feb. 2016	3/8/2016	5.00	5.00		8/3/2016	5.00		
	TOTAL		5.00	5.00	0.00		5.00	0.00	0.00%
	114. Organising the NEC-Pink Chain Cancer Campaign from 23rd to 28th April, 2016	18/3/2016	45.00	45.00		18/3/2016	25.00		

TOTAL	45.00	45.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00%
115. Global Conference on "Disaster Risk Reduction - Major Initiatives in North East	30/10/2015	39.00	30/10/2015	31.20		
			27/2/2017	7.80		
TOTAL	39.00	39.00	0.00	39.00	0.00	0.00%
116. Documentation and Digitalization of Cultural heritage of all tribes of Arunachal Pradesh	5.6.2015	250.06	225.05	25.00	5.6.2015	90.00
TOTAL	250.06	225.05	25.00	90.00	0.00	0.00%
117. Heritage Protection in Hill and Plain districts of Manipur	5.6.2015	348.94	314.04	34.89	5.6.2015	125.61
TOTAL	348.94	314.04	34.89	125.61	0.00	0.00%
118. Providing Show Case/ Galleries, Lighting, etc. in the New building of Williamson Sangma State Museum, Shillong,	5.6.2015	617.55	555.79	61.75	5.6.2015	220.00
TOTAL	617.55	555.79	61.75	220.00	0.00	0.00%
119. North East Cultural Programme "Songs and Dances of North East", at Mumbai	26.02.2016	280.64	280.64	26.2.2016	151.57	
				22.7.2016	72.94	
TOTAL	280.64	280.64	0.00	224.51	0.00	0.00%
GRAND TOTAL	76459.886	67738.53	8712.014	23734.65	757.04	12.0292

Attacks on temples in Pakistan

3202. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Hindus living in Pakistan are disturbed over the attacks on their temples;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps in this regard; 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) to (d) From time to time, there have been reports of violence against citizens of Pakistan belonging to minority groups, including Hindus and attack on their religious places. It is the responsibility of Government of Pakistan to discharge its obligations towards its citizens. Based on reports of persecution of minority groups and attacks on their places of worship in Pakistan, Government has on various occasions called upon the Government of Pakistan to fulfill its obligations to ensure the safety, security and welfare of the minority community in Pakistan.

Issuing of passports through post offices

3203. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to issue passports through Post Offices;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the States in which this system has already been introduced, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether it is a fact that a 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) and (b) 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 Government has decided to scale up this programme by opening a total number of 86 POPSK in the country. The list is given in the Statement (*See below*).

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.

(c) Out of the 86 POPSK, 17 POPSK at Asansol, Bikaner, Dahod, Jamshedpur, Kavaratti, Kota, Muzaffarpur, Mysuru, Palampur, Pathanamthitta, Purnea, Raiganj, Rourkela, Sambalpur, Salem, Udhampur and Vidisha have since been inaugurated till 25th March, 2017.

(d) The Passport Seva Project is a centralized system for issue of passports. The Post Office Passport Seva Kendra (POPSK) are 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

The list of 86 POPSK to be opened in the country

Sl. No.	State	Locations
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadappa
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore
4.	Assam	Silchar
5.	Bihar	Purnia
6.	Bihar	Gopalganj
7.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur
8.	Bihar	Bhagalpur

Sl. No.	State	Locations
9.	Bihar	Siwan
10.	Chhattisgarh	Surguja
11.	Daman	Daman
12.	Diu	Diu
13.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvasa
14.	Delhi	East Delhi
15.	Delhi	Noth East Delhi,
16.	Delhi	North West Delhi
17.	Delhi	South Delhi
18.	Delhi	West Delhi
19.	Goa	South Goa
20.	Gujarat	Bhuj
21.	Gujarat	Palanpur
22.	Gujarat	Dahod
23.	Haryana	Hisar
24.	Haryana	Karnal
25.	Haryana	Faridabad
26.	Himachal Pradesh	Palampur
27.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur
28.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh
29.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur
30.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur
31.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad
32.	Jharkhand	Deoghar
35.	Karnataka	Belgaum
34.	Karnataka	Devangere
35.	Karnataka	Hassan
36.	Karnataka	Gulbarga
37.	Karnataka	Mysuru

Sl. No.	State	Locations
38.	Kerala	Pathanamthitta
39.	Kerala	Kasargod
40.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti
41.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior
42.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna
43.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur
44.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha
45.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad
46.	Maharashtra	Beed
47.	Maharashtra	Ghatkopar
48.	Maharashtra	Mumbai North Central
49.	Maharashtra	Mumbai South Central
50.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon
51.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur
52.	Maharashtra	Pimpri Chinchwad
53.	Odisha	Rourkela
54.	Odisha	Sambalpur
55.	Odisha	Koraput
56.	Punjab	Bhatinda
57.	Punjab	Gurdaspur
58.	Punjab	Patiala
59.	Rajasthan	Kota
60.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer
61.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu
62.	Rajasthan	Bikaner
63.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar
64.	Tamil Nadu	Salem
65.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore
66.	Telangana	Mehbubnagar

Sl. No.	State	Locations
67.	Telangana	Warangal
68.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra
69.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad
70.	Uttar Pradesh	Ayodhya
71.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnaur
72.	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria
73.	Uttar Pradesh	GautamBudh Nagar (NOIDA)
74.	Uttar Pradesh	Gazipur
75.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi
76.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura
77.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut
78.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit
79.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur
80.	Uttarakhand	Almora
81.	Uttarakhand	Haldwani
82.	Uttarakhand	Nainital
83.	West Bengal	North Kolkata
84.	West Bengal	Asansol
85.	West Bengal	Nadia
86.	West Bengal	Raiganj

Extension of grace period for relocating Indian workers in USA

3204. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the USA administration has given grace period of up to sixty days for certain categories of non-immigrant workers E-1, E-2, E-3, H-1B etc., following loss of employment;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government would take up the matter with USA administration to

extend it for sixty more days, in view of time required for relocation of Indian workers there;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the efforts being made to ensure that Indian nationals are not put to harassment or forcible evacuation by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) On 17 January, 2017, the US Department of Homeland Security's amendments to its regulations relating to certain employment-based immigrant and nonimmigrant visa programs came into force. The amendments which were notified on 18 November 2016, *inter alia*, provide for a 'grace period' of up to 60 days for certain high skilled nonimmigrant workers (E-1, E-2, E-3, H-1B, H-1B1, L-1, O-1 or TN classifications) when their employment ends before the end of their authorized period, so that they may more readily pursue new employment and an extension of their non-immigrant status.

(c) and (d) The Government has not received any feedback which reflects the need for further extension of this grace period.

(e) Government of India is keeping a close watch on the developments that may have a bearing on the Indian nationals in the U.S. and will do everything possible to safeguard their interests and welfare.

Passport offices at district level

3205. MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to open new regional passport/passport offices at district level in various State of the country including Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Yes. 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 Government has decided to scale up this programme by opening a total of 86 POPSK in the country including one, each at Leh and Udhampur in Jammu and Kashmir. The list is given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 3203 (Para (a) and (b))]. Out of these 86, POPSK at 17 locations have started operations at Udhampur, Asansol, Bikaner, Dahod, Jamshedpur, Kavaratti, Kota, Muzaffarpur, Mysuru, Palampur, Pathanamthitta, Pune, Raiganj, Rourkela, Sambalpur, Salem and Vidisha till 25th March, 2017.

The Ministry of External Affairs and Department of Posts are working closely for the early operationalisation of the POPSK at Leh. There are 38 Passport Offices / all over the country including one each at Jammu and Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir.

Introduction of Bipartisan Bill in US Congress

3206. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a Bipartisan Bill was reintroduced in the US Congress to make companies that move call centres overseas ineligible for grants or guaranteed loans from Government, a move aimed at curbing the transfer of jobs to countries like India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what steps Government is taking to provide alternative jobs to Indians who are sure to lose jobs after the Bill is passed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Yes. A bipartisan Bill titled "the U.S. Call Center Worker and Consumer Protection Act of 2017" was reintroduced on 2 March 2017 by Democrat Congressman Gene Green and Republican Congressman David McKinley. The Bill inter alia proposes:—

- (i) To require Secretary of Labour to maintain a list of all employers (with 50 or more call centre employees) that decide to relocate a call center overseas;
- (ii) 120-days advance intimation by such employers before relocating a call center and penalty for violations;
- (iii) To make such companies ineligible for Federal grants or guaranteed loans; and
- (iv) To require disclosure of the physical location of business agents engaging

in customer service communications. If requested, they should transfer the customer to a customer service agent physically located in the US.

(c) The above mentioned bill will need to go through the legislative process before becoming effective. Similar Bills were introduced in the US Congress in the past but did not pass. Government of India is closely monitoring the developments that may have a bearing on our interests and remains actively engaged at senior levels with the U.S. Administration and the U.S. Congress.

India's reaction to Russia-Pak Military Exercise

3207. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how India looks at Russia joining Pakistan in joint military exercise at a time when India is trying to isolate Pakistan internationally;

(b) whether it is a blow to Indian diplomacy;

(c) the reasons why India is not able to convince Russia for not joining this exercise; and

(d) the justification to Russia's statement that joint military exercise is to eliminate illegal armed groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) to (d) Government of India as a matter of policy does not comment on third country relationships. It pursues an independent foreign policy driven by India's national interests. India and Russia have Special and Privileged Strategic Partnership that is rooted in longstanding mutual trust, characterized by unmatched reciprocal support to each other's core interests.

Change in American foreign policy

3208. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noted the changes in American foreign policy with the coming of the new President;

(b) whether it would affect the 'Make in India' initiative of Government;

(c) whether Government has noted that thousands of Indians may lose jobs in the United States of America due to President's new policies regarding visa procedure;

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(e) whether Government proposes to undertake any measures to deal with this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The new US Administration under President Trump has stated that it is committed to "America First" foreign policy focused on American interests and American national security. It seeks to prioritize defeating ISIS and other terror groups; rebuilding the American military; and promoting trade deals that are "fair" and protect the interests of American workers.

The Government of India's "Make in India" programme aims to promote ease of doing business in India and transform India into a global manufacturing hub. The Government considers that 'Make in India' initiative offers mutually beneficial partnership to both India and the United States.

(c) to (e) The Trump Administration has so far not announced any comprehensive policy changes impacting non-immigrant work visa programmes. The Government is keeping a close watch on the developments in the U.S. that may have a bearing on the movement of skilled Indian professionals to the United States. We remain engaged with the U.S. Administration and the U.S. Congress at senior levels on this matter.

Support of USA on Indus Water Treaty

3209. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has also sought the support of the United States of America (USA) on the implementation of the Indus Water Treaty with India;

(b) if so, Indian Government's reaction thereto and the initiative taken by the USA administration; and

(c) the extent to which the World Bank has agreed to the ways suggested by India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government's consistent position has been that it remains committed to addressing all matters within the Indus Waters Treaty's (IWT) purview bilaterally with Pakistan through appropriate mechanisms in

accordance with the IWT. Pakistan is believed to have raised IWT matters with other countries, including the US.

(c) On November 10, 2016, the Government had pointed out the legal untenability of the World Bank launching two simultaneous processes for appointment of a Neutral Expert - requested by India, and establishment of a Court of Arbitration - requested by Pakistan to adjudicate technical differences between India and Pakistan on Kishenganga and Ralte projects. On December 10, 2016, the Bank temporarily halted the two processes. World Bank has engaged both India and Pakistan on the matter. The Government has conveyed to the World Bank that it is in the interest of all parties to ensure workability of the Treaty and its time-tested mechanisms.

Damage to properties of Indians in Nepal

‡3210. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian properties in Nepal are being damaged;
- (b) if so, the names of cities where such incidents have occurred and the amount of loss caused therefrom;
- (c) whether Government has tried to find out the reasons for such incidents; and
- (d) if so, the details of steps taken to prevent them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government attaches the highest importance to the safety and security of Indian citizens in Nepal. There have been some instances of damage caused to properties of Indians, including vehicles belonging to Indians or carrying Indian number plate in districts such as Kathmandu, Kanchanpur, Surkhet, Rupendehi, Banke. The exact monetary loss in these incidents is not available.

(c) and (d) Such incidents are caused by miscreants. Cases involving safety and security of Indian citizens are taken up by the Government of India with the Government of Nepal at various levels. The Indian Embassy in Nepal operates a 24x7 hotline for consular assistance. The Embassy liaises with local authorities in dealing with these incidents and the local authorities extend requisite cooperation.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Rejection of proposal to blacklist terror group chief

3211. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 1267 Sanctions Committee of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) has rejected the proposal of India to blacklist a Pakistan based terror group chief;

(b) whether the proposal was rejected due to lack of merit and being politically motivated; and

(c) if so, in what manner Government proposes to pursue the matter with UNSC to ensure that the objective is achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) to (c) In February 2016, Government approached the UN Security Council Sanctions Committee established under Resolutions 1267/1989/2253 with the proposal to designate Masood Azhar under the 1267 sanction regime. It was emphasized that while the Pakistan-based Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM) had been designated by the 1267 Committee as far back as 2001 for its well-known terror activities and links to the Al Qaeda, the Committee had not designated Masood Azhar who is the JeM's main leader, financier and motivator.

China who is a member of the 1267 Sanctions Committee, first sought a hold on a decision by the Committee and finally blocked the proposal on 29 December, 2016. As per the working guidelines of the 1267 Committee decisions are taken collectively on the basis of the consensus principle, no individual member of the Committee is required to provide a public explanation for its views.

Subsequently in January this year, a fresh proposal to designate Masood Azhar was made to the Committee by the United States, UK and France. China has once again placed a six month 'hold' on the proposal which therefore remains pending before the Committee.

Government remains engaged with members of the 1267 UN Security Council Sanctions Committee on the matter. Government is firmly resolved to take all necessary measures to defeat the scourge of terrorism and to ensure the safety and security of our citizens.

Agreement with UAE

3212. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many agreements were recently signed between India and United Arab Emirates (UAE); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, several Agreements/MoUs were signed between India and United Arab Emirates during the recent visit of the Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi to India from 24-26 January, 2017 as the Chief Guest of our Republic Day celebrations. Following are the Agreements/MoUs signed during the visit:—

- (i) Agreement on Comprehensive Strategic Partnership between the Republic of India and the UAE.
- (ii) Agreement on Oil Storage and Management between Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited and Abu Dhabi National Oil Company.
- (iii) MoU on technical development and cooperation in cyber space between National Security Council Secretariat and National Electronic Security Authority of UAE.
- (iv) MoU between the Ministry of Defence of the Government of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Defence of the Government of UAE on cooperation in the field of Defence Industry.
- (v) MoU between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the UAE on Institutional Cooperation on Maritime Transport.
- (vi) MoU between the Directorate General of Shipping, Republic of India and the Federal Transport Authority- Land and Maritime in the UAE on Mutual Recognition of Certificates of Competency as per the provisions of the Standards of Training, Certification and Watch-keeping Convention (STCW78) and amendments thereof.
- (vii) MoU between the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways of the Republic of India and the Federal Transport Authority, Land and Maritime of the UAE on Bilateral Cooperation in the Road Transport and Highways Sector.

- (viii) MoU between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of UAE on cooperation in Prevention and Combating of Human Trafficking.
- (ix) MoU for the cooperation in the field of Small and Medium Enterprises and Innovation between the Ministry of Economy of United Arab Emirates and Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of India.
- (x) MoU between the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Climate Change and Environment of UAE in Agriculture and Allied sectors.
- (xi) MoU between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of UAE on mutual exemption of entry visa requirements to the holders of Diplomatic, Special and Official Passports.
- (xii) MoU between Prasar Bharati, India and Emirates News Agency, UAE for cooperation in programme exchange.
- (xiii) MoU between the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Economy of United Arab Emirates on trade remedial measures to promote cooperation in areas of mutual interest.
- (xiv) MoU between National Productivity Council and Al Etihad Energy Services Co. LLC.

Use of biometric data for issuance of passports

3213. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to utilize the Aadhaar based biometric data of individuals to issue/renew passports in order to further ease the issuance of passports;
- (b) if so, the details of such initiatives;
- (c) whether Government has taken any other steps for easing issuance/renewal of passports to individuals, apart from that; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry has integrated the Passport

Seva System with the Aadhaar data base since August 2015 and has been utilizing the Aadhaar based bio-metrics for issuance of passport related services. The Aadhaar number of the passport applicant and bio-metric are validated with Aadhaar database to verify the authenticity of the Aadhaar Card being submitted by the applicants. The Aadhaar can be presented as Proof of Identity (PoI), Proof of Address (PoA) and proof of Date of Birth.

The Government has decided that normal passport applications of all first time applicants furnishing Aadhaar Card, Electoral Photo Identity Card (EPIC), PAN Card and a self- affidavit of non-criminality in the prescribed format will be processed on Post-Police Verification basis, enabling faster issue of passport, without payment of any additional fees, subject to successful online validation of Aadhaar number.

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

The following additional steps have been taken by the Government to further simplify the mechanism of issuing passports:—

- (A) Police Verification: Police Verification of applicants' particulars plays an important role in timely dispatch of passports. The Ministry as well as the Passport Offices continue to engage closely with the Police Departments across States/Union Territories and with concerned Home Departments to reduce time taken in police verification.

- (B) The Government had set up 77 Passport Seva Kendras (PSK) across the country till May 2014. 13 more PSK have been established since May 2014 and 3 more PSKs at Udaipur, Siliguri and Solapur are scheduled to be inaugurated shortly.
- (C) The Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and the Department of Posts (DOP) announced on 24 January, 2017 their decision 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 objective of this partnership is to extend passport services on a larger scale and to ensure wider area coverage. 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 Government has now decided to set up a total number of 86 POPSK in the country, out of which 24 are already operational as on 27th March, 2017.
- (D) With a view to meet heavy and seasonal demand for passport services, Passport Melas are organized on weekends from time to time by Passport Offices.
- (E) Passport Seva Camps:- In order to provide closer and speedier passport services to people located far away from PSKs, Passport Seva Camps are being organized at various locations in the country.
- (F) Passport Adalats, on need basis, are also conducted by Passport Offices to redress passport service grievances by dealing with citizens directly.
- (G) Securing online Appointments for submission of passport applications at PSKs has been made easier and convenient. The new provision is allowing applicants to choose any appointment date from the earliest five available dates (working days) for scheduling/rescheduling an appointment for passport related services. Earlier, the System used to offer only one available date to the applicant for seeking appointment for passport related services.
- (H) In order to further streamline, liberalize and ease the process of issue of passport, the Ministry of External Affairs announced a number of steps on 23rd December, 2016 in the realm of passport policy which is expected to benefit the citizens of India applying for a passport. The details of these steps are given below:-

Documents in support of proof of Date of Birth

As per the extant statutory provisions of the Passport Rules, 1980, all the applicants born on or after 26/01/1989, in order to get a passport, had to, hitherto, mandatorily

submit the Birth Certificate as the proof of Date of Birth (DOB). It has now been decided that all applicants of passports can submit any one of the following documents as the proof of DOB while submitting the passport application:—

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

Other Changes

- (i) The online passport application form now requires the applicant to provide the name of father or mother or legal guardian, *i.e.*, only one parent and not both. This would enable single parents to apply for passports for their children and to also issue passports where the name of either the father or the mother is not required to be printed at the request of the applicant.
- (ii) The total number of Annexes prescribed in the Passport Rule, 1980, has been reduced to 9 from the present 15. Annexes A, C, D, E, J, and K have been removed and certain Annexes have been merged.

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

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

These measures have simplified the process of issuance and renewal of passports to the individuals.

Indians with H1B visas working in USA

3214. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Indians working abroad on job visas for the last three years;
- (b) the details of Indians with H1B visas working in United States of America (USA), sector-wise;
- (c) the total number of NRIs along with greencard holders in USA upto 31st January, 2017;
- (d) the action taken by Government on suspension of H1B visa by USA; and
- (e) the plan of Government on the foreign relation with USA, if they do not roll back H1B visa policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) The total number of Indian nationals who have been issued employment-based visas by the U.S. during the last three years is as follows:—

Non-immigrant Visas	2014	2015	2016
H-1B Visas			
[Specialty occupations in fields requiring highly specialized knowledge]	108,817	119,952	126,692
L-1 Visas			
[Intra-company transferee]	20,197	23,689	23,511
H-2B Visas			
[Non-agricultural temporary workers]	2	2	2

Non-immigrant Visas	2014	2015	2016
01 Visas			
[Foreign nationals with extraordinary ability in Sciences, Arts, Education, Business or Athletics]			
	276	324	408
TOTAL	129,292	143,967	150,613

Source: US Department of State.

(b) Sector-wise breakup of the data on Indian nationals on work visas is not provided by the U.S. Government.

(c) As per the last data released by the US Department of Homeland Security, in 2012, the total number of NRIs with Legal Permanent Residency status, also known as the/green card holders' in the US was estimated to be 5,40,000.

(d) and (e) The new Trump Administration has so far not announced any comprehensive policy changes regarding non-immigrant work visa programmes. The Government is keeping a close watch on the developments in the U.S. that may have a bearing upon movement of skilled Indian professionals to the United States. We remain engaged with the U.S. Administration and the U.S. Congress at senior levels on this matter.

Implementation of Day-NULM in Rajasthan

3215. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of implementing the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) in the country;

(b) the number of beneficiaries under the scheme in Rajasthan;

(c) whether the number of beneficiaries in that State is less than the average in neighboring States;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken/contemplated to improve it; and

(e) whether Government has taken any special initiatives for effective implementation of the scheme in remote areas of that State like Bikaner and Jaisalmer and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) This Ministry is implementing Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, for improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis. The mission also aims at building strong grassroot level institutions of the urban poor. Further, the mission aims at providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless. In addition, the Mission also aims at addressing livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security, etc.

(b) Since 1st April, 2014 till 28 February, 2017, 13363 persons have been provided skill training, 3273 beneficiaries have been assisted for setting up individual or group micro-enterprises, 6727 Self-Help Groups (SHG) have been formed, 3514 SHGs have been given Revolving Fund and 153 SHGs have been disbursed loans under SHG Bank Linkage Programme under DAY-NULM in Rajasthan.

(c) to (d) The beneficiaries under DAY-NULM are the urban poor below poverty line identified by the State/UTs. The criteria may vary from State to State. The State may also broaden the coverage to include disadvantaged groups like SCs, STs, Women etc. subject to maximum 25% of urban poor population.

(e) DAY-NULM is being implemented in all Urban Local Bodies of Rajasthan including remote areas of the State like Bikaner and Jaisalmer. Keeping in view the deserted topography, vulnerability and harsh living conditions of the border areas/districts, the State Mission Management Unit (SMMU) is giving special attention towards implementation of DAY-NULM programme in cities like Bikaner and Jaisalmer through organisation of special awareness camps and Employment Fairs for youth in these cities.

Criteria for identifying urban poverty

†3216. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria adopted for identifying urban poverty in the country;
- (b) the details of the schemes available for alleviation of urban poverty;
- (c) the reasons why desired success could not be achieved with regard to alleviation of urban poverty; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the new initiatives proposed by Government for alleviation of urban poverty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The methodology for estimation of poverty followed by the erstwhile Planning Commission has been based on the recommendations made by experts in the field from time to time. The poverty estimates for 2011-12, which have been accepted, are based on the methodology recommended by Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar Committee, which uses implicit prices derived from quantity and value data collected in household consumer expenditure surveys for computing and updating the poverty lines. As per Tendulkar methodology, the poverty line has been expressed in terms of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure based on Mixed Reference Period. Estimates of State-specific poverty line and percentage and number of persons below poverty line for rural and urban areas were prepared and released by erstwhile Planning Commission. Under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY-NULM), the urban poor population below poverty line is being identified by the States/UTs.

(b) to (c) This Ministry is implementing "Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)" to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities for improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis. The Mission also aims at building strong grassroot level institutions of the urban poor. The Mission also has provision for Shelters for urban homeless and infrastructure facilities for street vendors. Under DAY-NULM, ₹ 1,195.92 crores has been provided to urban poor for improving their livelihoods for the last 3 financial years. Since April, 2014, 8,07,187 persons have been provided skill training, 1,35,158 beneficiaries have been assisted for setting up individual or group micro-enterprises, 1,62,185 Self-Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed, 1,02,080 SHGs have been given Revolving Fund and 1,82,836 SHGs have been disbursed loans under SHG Bank Linkage Programme.

(d) Urban poverty is multifaceted and presents multiple challenges. Accordingly, multifarious interventions by various Ministries/Departments, State Governments, Urban Local Bodies, international and national organisations, other agencies in public, private and cooperative sector and civil society organizations are aimed at addressing these varied challenges. Government is committed to the development philosophy of "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas" and its policy thrust is on improving well-being of people by targeting various vulnerabilities through appropriate

measures. Direct intervention by specific poverty reduction and mitigation strategies and implementation of other welfare programmes comprises, *inter-alia*, Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) Mission [PMAY-HFA(U) Mission], Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, National Health Mission, National Social Assistance Programme, Targeted Public Distribution System/National Food Security Act, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana etc. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, use of Aadhaar, mobile telephony and Direct Benefit Transfer scheme ensure that welfare benefits reach intended beneficiaries and subsidies are transferred directly in their bank account.

A Task Force on Elimination of Poverty in India, which was constituted in March 2015 under the Chairmanship of Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog, submitted its Report in June 2016.

Transfer of ownership under Affordable Housing Scheme

3217. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) number of affordable housing schemes announced by Government during last two years, the details thereof;
- (b) number of persons benefited/to be benefited under such scheme;
- (c) whether there is a bar on transfer of ownership under the scheme; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which Government would ensure that this bar is effectively implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) 'Land' and 'Colonization' being State subjects, it is for the State / UT Governments to frame housing policies/schemes and provide affordable housing to all its citizens. The Central Government has, however, launched the PMAY (Urban) mission on 25.06.2015 to provide central assistance to the implementing agencies through States and UTs for providing houses to all eligible families/beneficiaries. Affordable Housing in Partnership with Public and Private sector is a component under the PMAY (U) mission. Central Assistance at the rate of ₹ 1.5 Lakh per EWS house is provided for all EWS houses in such projects.

So far, 542 projects for construction of 5,75,746 Houses of EWS category have been sanctioned under this vertical of PMAY (U) in various States/UTs.

(c) and (d) In order to discourage and prevent sale or transfer of ownership by beneficiaries of houses allotted under the PMAY (U) Mission, States/UTs are encouraged to put in place suitable restrictions to specify a lock in period to prevent sale of the dwelling units after allotment.

Technical group for assessing housing requirement

3218. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a technical group was constituted to estimate housing shortage in various States to achieve the objective of 'Housing for All' by 2022;

(b) if so, the findings of technical group with particular reference to Karnataka;

(c) whether Ministry is facing any hurdles to achieve Housing for All objective since 'land' and 'colonisation' are State subjects;

(d) if so, how the Ministry is persuading States to clear housing projects; and

(e) whether the Ministry would consider bearing the cost of stamp duty since many States are not inclined to reduce or waive Stamp Duty on affordable housing projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Ministry constituted a Technical Group (TG-12) on Urban Housing Shortage to estimate urban housing shortage in the country for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17). As per the report of the Technical Group, total housing shortage estimated at the beginning of 12th Plan Period *i.e.* in 2012, was 187.8 lakh.

(b) The urban housing shortage estimated by the Technical Group in respect of the state of Karnataka was 10.20 lakh.

(c) and (d) As 'land' and 'colonisation' are State subjects, under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) - Housing for All {PMAY(U)-HFA} Mission, the Central Government provides financial assistance to implementing agencies through States/UTs for providing houses to all eligible families to fulfil the housing shortage by 2022. The States/UTs are required to approve projects under PMAY(U) and send proposals to Central Government for consideration of admissible Central assistance.

The Ministry reviews and monitor progress of the projects approved under PMAY(U) through Monthly and Quarterly Progress Reports, in the meetings of Central

Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC), video conferencing and review meetings at the level of Secretary (HUPA) as also through field visits by the officers of the Ministry and persuade the States/UTs to meet the demand of housing under HFA mission.

(e) The Ministry *vide* its letter dated 11.05.2016 has requested the Hon'ble Chief Ministers/Administrators of all States/ Union Territories to consider rationalization/ waiver of stamp duty for affordable housing projects. The States/UTs which have still not rationalized/reduced or waived the stamp duty for affordable housing projects, have again been requested *vide* letter dated 02.03.2017 to consider rationalization/ waiver of stamp duty in order to build an enabling environment for catalyzing the market for affordable housing.

Financial assistance to States under PMAY

3219. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

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

(a) number of houses built and allotted to urban poor under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban), till date, State-wise;

(b) whether the States have to fulfil certain conditions to avail financial assistance from Government under PMAY (Urban) and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of financial assistance provided to the States under the scheme so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (c) Details of houses built & occupied and Central assistance released to the States/UTs under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] Mission including subsumed projects of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Yes, Sir. For participating in PMAY (U) Mission and to avail financial assistance from Central Government, as a first step the States & UTs are required to sign Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) by agreeing to implement the following six mandatory conditions with timelines:—

1. States/UTs shall remove the requirement of separate Non Agricultural (NA)

Permission in case land falls in the residential zone earmarked in the Master Plan of city/town.

2. States/UTs shall prepare/amend the Master Plans earmarking land for Affordable Housing.
3. States/UTs shall put in place a single-window- time bound clearance system for layout approvals and building permissions.
4. States/UTs shall adopt pre-approved building permission and layout approval system for EWS/LIG housing or exempt approval below certain built up area/ plot area.
5. States/UTs shall legislate or amend existing rent laws on the lines of the Model Tenancy Act circulated by the First Party.
6. States/UTs shall provide additional Floor Area Ratio (FAR)/ Floor Space Index (FSI)/ Transferable Development Rights (TDR) and relax density norms, for slum redevelopment and low cost housing.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of construction of houses including houses constructed and houses allotted/occupied along with Central assistance released under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) including subsumed projects of Rajiv Awas Yojana

[as on 20th March, 2017]

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Physical Progress (Nos.)		Financial Progress (₹ Cr.)	
		Houses involved	Houses Completed	Houses allotted/ occupied	Central Assistance Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
States					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,95,022	1,650	362	554.16
2.	Bihar	63,033	2,409	2,409	408.54

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Chhattisgarh	29,944	1,500	758	178.06
4.	Goa	10	10	10	0.20
5.	Gujarat	1,42,696	25,873	20,947	917.72
6.	Haryana	4,221	820	820	118.03
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2,230	15	15	20.76
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	6,236	72	72	8.51
9.	Jharkhand	44,456	1,986	1,736	303.77
10.	Karnataka	1,15,042	10,447	7,324	597.80
11.	Kerala	16,757	281	279	79.74
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1,81,561	2,666	1,396	602.66
13.	Maharashtra	1,24,619	5,506	5,506	483.38
14.	Odisha	46,730	1,461	572	280.45
15.	Punjab	42,637	141	141	70.02
16.	Rajasthan	37,617	10,805	5,921	341.46
17.	Tamil Nadu	2,27,700	6,940	5,920	761.76
18.	Telangana	82,025	496	338	467.82
19.	Uttar Pradesh	20,467	3,822	3,806	194.46
20.	Uttarakhand	7,853	710	147	94.16
21.	West Bengal	1,44,337	3,551	3,551	548.68
SUB- TOTAL (STATES)		15,35,193	81,161	62,030	7,032.15
North East States					
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,606	-	-	56.67
23.	Assam	24,353	13	13	13.87

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Manipur	9,748	23	23	23.40
25.	Meghalaya	48	16	16	0.43
26.	Mizoram	10,456	66	66	15.95
27.	Nagaland	13,560	456	1	76.79
28.	Sikkim	1	1	1	0.02
29.	Tripura	45,905	155	5	317.39
SUB-TOTAL (NE STATES)		1,05,677	730	125	504.52
Union Territories					
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	-	-	-	-
31.	Chandigarh (UT)	5	5	5	0.10
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	828	25	25	0.54
33.	Daman and Diu (UT)	48	-	-	-
34.	Delhi (UT)	200	113	113	2.72
35.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry (UT)	734	14	14	4.59
SUB-TOTAL (UT)		1,815	157	157	7.96
GRAND TOTAL		16,42,685	82,048	62,312	7,544.62
GRAND TOTAL		16,43,571	82,851	63,115	7,560.17

Monitoring Division- MoHUPA.

Houses to poor people of Gujarat

†3220. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses provided by Government to the poor people living in the cities of the country during the year 2014-15 to 2016-17, till now;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the number of people in the cities not having homes to live, as on date;
- (c) the number of people in Gujarat who have given houses to live, year-wise during the last three years; and
- (d) the number of people in the cities of that State who are not having homes to live as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects, therefore, it is the responsibility of the State / UT Governments to provide housing to all its citizens. Government of India through its earlier schemes of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) has extended central assistance to States/UTs for providing housing with basic civic amenities to urban poor including slum dwellers. Government has also launched 'Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-(Urban)' Mission on 25.06.2015 to provide central assistance to States/UTs for addressing housing requirement of all urban poor.

The Registrar General, India (RGI) conducts decadal population Census and last Census was conducted in 2011. As per Census 2011, a total of 84,822 houseless population in urban area was reported from the State of Gujarat.

State/UT-wise details of houses constructed for urban poor including in the State of Gujarat under JnNURM, RAY & PMAY(U) mission during the year 2014-15 to till date, are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of construction of houses for urban poor under various schemes of JNNURM, RAY, PMAY (Urban) and CLSS component of PMAY(Urban) across the country and in Gujarat during from 2014-15 to 2016-17

[as on 20th March, 2017]

Details	Scheme	2014-15	2015-16	Current year
All India	JnNURM	-	-	
Houses Sanctioned	RAY	36,835	-	-
	PMAY	-	5,98,019	8,80,222
	CLSS	-	6,121	17,361
	TOTAL	36,835	6,04,140	8,97,583

Details			Scheme	2014-15	2015-16	Current year
In Gujarat	Houses Constructed		JnNURM	1,13,973	94,464	63,780
			RAY	2,506	12,161	23,983
			PMAY	-	710	14,206
			CLSS	-	6,001	17,120
			TOTAL	1,16,479	1,13,336	1,19,089
	Houses Occupied		JnNURM	1,47,377	94,518	1,04,442
			RAY	2,233	3,790	22,000
			PMAY	-	-	11,566
			CLSS	-	6,001	17,120
			TOTAL	1,49,610	1,04,309	1,55,128
	Houses Sanctioned		JnNURM	-	-	-
			RAY	21,640	-	-
			PMAY	-	66,983	35,870
			CLSS	-	1,993	7,356
			TOTAL	21,640	68,976	43,226
Houses Constructed		JnNURM	6,218	6,505	6,028	
		RAY	184	2,954	8,781	
		PMAY	-	-	4,609	
		CLSS	-	1,991	7,354	
		TOTAL	6,402	11,450	26,772	
Houses Occupied		JnNURM	12,639	19,238	9,914	
		RAY	-	-	9,857	
		PMAY	-	-	1,745	
		CLSS	-	1,991	7,354	
			TOTAL	12,639	21,229	28,870

PMAY in Maharashtra and Rajasthan

3221. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) has been divided into three stages to fulfil the objectives of Housing for All in urban areas at the earliest;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of cities included in the first stage till March, 2017 along with the number of persons benefited, district-wise, including States of Maharashtra and Rajasthan; and
- (d) the details of cities proposed to be included in the second and third stage, State-wise, including Maharashtra and Rajasthan?

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

So far, 3888 cities proposed by the State / UT Governments including 142 and 183 from the States of Maharashtra and Rajasthan, respectively, have been approved for inclusion under PMAY (U) Mission. Details of projects received, district-wise, under PMAY (U) mission are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Proposals for inclusion of cities under PMAY (U) as and when received from the States/UTs are considered in terms of the Scheme guidelines and approved.

Statement

State/UT-wise and district-wise details of number of cities included in the mission and houses sanctioned for beneficiaries under PMAY (Urban) including subsumed projects of RAY and including Maharashtra and Rajasthan

[as on 20th March, 2017]

State	Sl. No.	District	No of mission cities included in the district	Houses for beneficiaries in the district
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	Andamans	1	-
TOTAL (Andaman & Nicobar Islands)			1	-
Andhra Pradesh	1	Anantapur	12	11,246
	2	Chittoor	4	8,180
	3	East Godavari	12	24,361
	4	Guntur	8	24,607
	5	Kadapa	5	7,480
	6	Krishna	6	16,604
	7	Kurnool	6	18,639
	8	Nellore	6	20,697
	9	Prakasam	8	5,072
	10	Srikakulam	4	2,181
	11	Visakhapatnam	3	20,259
	12	Vizianagaram	5	11,388
	13	West Godavari	5	24,308
TOTAL (Andhra Pradesh)			84	1,95,022
Arunachal Pradesh	1	Anjaw	1	-
	2	Changlang	3	-

1	2	3	4	5
	3	Dibang Valley	2	-
	4	East Kameng	1	-
	5	East Siang	2	-
	6	Kra Daadi	1	-
	7	Kurung Kumey	1	256
	8	Lohit	1	-
	9	Longding	1	-
	10	Lower Subansiri	1	-
	11	Namsai	1	-
	12	Papum Pare	3	576
	13	Tawang	1	-
	14	Tirap	2	-
	15	Upper Siang	2	-
	16	Upper Subansiri	2	-
	17	West Kameng	2	774
	18	West Siang	2	-
TOTAL (Arunachal Pradesh)			29	1,606
Assam	1	Baksa	1	-
	2	Barpeta	7	1
	3	Bongaigaon	3	-
	4	Cachar	3	1,179
	5	Chirang	1	-
	6	Darrang	4	-
	7	Dhemaji	2	-
	8	Dhubri	5	3,243
	9	Dibrugarh	4	1,284

1	2	3	4	5
	10	Goalpara	2	-
	11	Golaghat	5	-
	12	Hailakandi	2	-
	13	Jorhat	5	586
	14	Kamrup	4	13,203
	15	Karbi Anglong	7	-
	16	Karimganj	2	-
	17	Kokrajhar	3	2,144
	18	Lakhimpur	4	-
	19	Marigaon	1	-
	20	Nagaon	8	1,739
	21	Nalbari	2	-
	22	North Cachar Hills	4	-
	23	Sibsagar	4	-
	24	Sivasagar	3	-
	25	Sonitpur	5	-
	26	Tinsukia	6	974
TOTAL (Assam)			97	24,353
Bihar	1	Araria	3	2,834
	2	Arwal	1	474
	3	Aurangabad	4	906
	4	Banka	2	349
	5	Begusarai	5	1,314
	6	Bhagalpur	4	1,587
	7	Bhojpur	6	1,538
	8	Buxar	2	611

1	2	3	4	5
	9	Darbhanga	2	3,635
	10	Gaya	4	3,541
	11	Gopalganj	4	943
	12	Jamui	2	697
	13	Jehanabad	2	489
	14	Kaimur	2	211
	15	Katihar	2	3,023
	16	Khagaria	2	757
	17	Kishanganj	3	1,772
	18	Lakhisarai	2	243
	19	Madhepura	2	1,798
	20	Madhubani	4	1,525
	21	Munger	3	1,024
	22	Muzaffarpur	4	2,699
	23	Nalanda	5	1,412
	24	Nawada	3	761
	25	Pashchim Champaran	5	666
	26	Patna	13	7,516
	27	Purbi Champaran	9	2,596
	28	Purnia	3	4,146
	29	Rohtas	7	1,874
	30	Saharsa	2	2,085
	31	Samastipur	3	759
	32	Saran	7	2,833
	33	Sheikhpura	2	388
	34	Sheohar	1	550

1	2	3	4	5
	35	Sitamarhi	5	1,886
	36	Siwan	3	982
	37	Supaul	3	343
	38	Vaishali	4	2,266
TOTAL (Bihar)			140	63,033
Chandigarh	1	Chandigarh	1	5
TOTAL (Chandigarh)			1	5
Chhattisgarh	1	Bastar	2	397
	2	Bijapur	1	3,205
	3	Bilaspur	6	3,209
	4	Dantewada	2	465
	5	Dhamtari	2	375
	6	Durg	10	6,104
	7	Janjgir - Champa	6	6
	8	Jaspur	1	88
	9	Kabeerdham	-	10
	10	Kanker	1	265
	11	Kawardha	2	-
	12	Korba	2	491
	13	Koriya	3	-
	14	Mahasamund	3	344
	15	Narayanpur	1	3
	16	Raigarh	2	1,089
	17	Raipur	10	15,781
	18	Rajnandgaon	3	1,153
	19	Sukma	1	164

1	2	3	4	5
	20	Surguja	1	-
TOTAL (Chhattisgarh)			59	33,149
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	Dadar Nagar Haveli	1	828
TOTAL (Dadra & Nagar Haveli)			1	828
Daman and Diu	1	Daman	1	48
	2	Diu	1	-
TOTAL (Daman and Diu)			2	48
Delhi	1	Delhi	-	200
TOTAL (Delhi)			-	200
Goa	1	North Goa	7	4
	2	South Goa	7	6
TOTAL (Goa)			14	10
Gujarat	1	Ahmedabad	9	49,057
	2	Amreli	9	343
	3	Anand	11	566
	4	Banas Kantha	6	3,325
	5	Bharuch	4	1,431
	6	Bhavnagar	9	6,678
	7	Dangs	1	-
	8	Dohad	3	470
	9	Gandhinagar	5	3,310
	10	Jamnagar	11	4,647
	11	Junagadh	13	3,320
	12	Kachchh	6	413
	13	Kheda	11	968
	14	Mahesana	7	2,127

1	2	3	4	5
	15	Narmada	1	-
	16	Navsari	4	195
	17	Panch Mahals	6	64
	18	Patan	5	591
	19	Porbandar	4	108
	20	Rajkot	10	20,153
	21	Sabar Kantha	8	741
	22	Surat	9	27,139
	23	Surendranagar	8	2,371
	24	Tapi	-	16
	25	Vadodara	6	14,150
	26	Valsad	5	513
TOTAL (Gujarat)			171	1,42,696
Haryana	1	Ambala	3	209
	2	Bhiwani	5	1
	3	Faridabad	1	90
	4	Fatehabad	4	1
	5	Gurgaon	5	46
	6	Hisar	5	1,524
	7	Jhajjar	3	2
	8	Jind	5	5
	9	Kaithal	5	5
	10	Karnal	7	8
	11	Kurukshetra	4	3
	12	Mahendragarh	5	-
	13	Mewat	4	-

1	2	3	4	5
	14	Palwal	3	7
	15	Panchkula	1	6
	16	Panipat	2	2
	17	Rewari	3	6
	18	Rohtak	4	1,529
	19	Sirsa	5	1
	20	Sonipat	4	14
	21	Yamunanagar	2	762
TOTAL (Haryana)			80	4,221
Himachal Pradesh	1	Bilaspur	4	356
	2	Chamba	3	379
	3	Hamirpur	4	40
	4	Kangra	9	102
	5	Kullu	4	148
	6	Mandi	7	87
	7	Shimla	9	304
	8	Sirmaur	3	141
	9	Solan	5	14
	10	Una	6	659
TOTAL (Himachal Pradesh)			54	2,230
Jammu and Kashmir	1	Anantnag	10	316
	2	Badgam	1	482
	3	Bandipora	3	-
	4	Baramulla	7	963
	5	Budgam	5	-
	6	Doda	5	655

1	2	3	4	5
	7	Jammu	9	266
	8	Kargil	1	261
	9	Kathua	6	314
	10	Kulgam	4	-
	11	Kupwara	3	633
	12	Leh	1	468
	13	Poonch	2	96
	14	Pulwama	6	429
	15	Rajauri	5	72
	16	Ramban	2	-
	17	Reasi	2	1
	18	Samba	3	-
	19	Srinagar	2	848
	20	Udhampur	3	432
TOTAL (Jammu & Kashmir)			80	6236
Jharkhand	1	Bokaro	2	3,109
	2	Chatra	1	315
	3	Deoghar	2	3,088
	4	Dhanbad	2	3,844
	5	Dumka	4	1,595
	6	Garhwa	3	2,037
	7	Giridih	1	1,172
	8	Godda	1	670
	9	Gumla	2	1,626

1	2	3	4	5
	10	Hazaribagh	1	2,083
	11	Kodarma	2	1,538
	12	Lohardaga	1	2,098
	13	Pakaur	1	464
	14	Palamu	4	2,395
	15	Pashchimi Singhbhum	3	2,384
	16	Purbi Singhbhum	2	1,484
	17	Ramgarh	1	924
	18	Ranchi	3	12,389
	19	Sahibganj	2	1,241
TOTAL (Jharkhand)			38	44,456
Karnataka	1	Bagalkot	15	6,171
	2	Bangalore	7	17,741
	3	Bangalore Rural	5	4
	4	Belgaum	33	6,745
	5	Bellary	15	4,601
	6	Bidar	6	2,927
	7	Chamarajanagar	5	1,231
	8	Chikkaballapur	6	3,074
	9	Chikmagalur	8	273
	10	Chitradurga	7	4,222
	11	Dakshina Kannada	10	1,603
	12	Davanagere	7	4,629
	13	Dharwad	6	3,910

1	2	3	4	5
	14	Gadag	9	10,121
	15	Gulbarga	9	6,678
	16	Hassan	8	3,589
	17	Haveri	9	1,961
	18	Kodagu	4	323
	19	Kolar	6	2,531
	20	Koppal	9	1,703
	21	Mandya	7	2,812
	22	Mysore	9	5,433
	23	Raichur	11	5,049
	24	Ramanagara	5	4,232
	25	Shimoga	9	3,139
	26	Tumkur	10	4,056
	27	Udupi	5	433
	28	Uttara Kannada	12	443
	29	Vijayapura	13	-
	30	Yadgir	6	2,203
TOTAL (Karnataka)			271	1,11,837
Kerala	1	Alappuzha	6	2,596
	2	Ernakulam	15	2,584
	3	Idukki	2	489
	4	Kannur	10	884
	5	Kasaragod	3	257
	6	Kollam	5	1,692

1	2	3	4	5
	7	Kottayam	6	4
	8	Kozhikode	7	2,109
	9	Malappuram	12	1,415
	10	Palakkad	7	913
	11	Pathanamthitta	4	778
	12	Thiruvananthapuram	5	1,900
	13	Thrissur	8	855
	14	Wayanad	3	281
TOTAL (Kerala)			93	16,757
Madhya Pradesh	1	Agar	3	-
	2	Agar Malwa	3	386
	3	Alirajpur	2	3
	4	Anuppur	6	-
	5	Ashoknagar	4	503
	6	Balaghat	6	1,574
	7	Barwani	7	1,124
	8	Betul	8	2,512
	9	Bhind	11	608
	10	Bhopal	2	15,771
	11	Burhanpur	2	8
	12	Chhatarpur	15	2,359
	13	Chhindwara	17	6,608
	14	Damoh	6	5,429
	15	Datia	5	2,313

1	2	3	4	5
	16	Dewas	14	2,101
	17	Dhar	11	1,273
	18	Dindori	2	351
	19	East Nimar	2	2,114
	20	Guna	6	2,674
	21	Gwalior	6	5,925
	22	Harda	3	626
	23	Hoshangabad	7	2,781
	24	Indore	9	39,903
	25	Jabalpur	9	8,962
	26	Jhabua	6	599
	27	Katni	4	2,537
	28	Khandwa	4	-
	29	Khargone	7	41
	30	Mandla	5	889
	31	Mandsaur	10	1,483
	32	Morena	8	1,960
	33	Narsinghpur	8	847
	34	Neemuch	12	1,986
	35	Panna	6	1
	36	Raisen	11	620
	37	Rajgarh	14	2,144
	38	Ratlam	9	5,455
	39	Rewa	12	4,184

1	2	3	4	5
	40	Sagar	11	14,264
	41	Satna	12	9,713
	42	Sehore	9	4,357
	43	Seoni	4	853
	44	Shahdol	6	1,386
	45	Shajapur	7	1,259
	46	Sheopur	3	-
	47	Shivpuri	8	3,660
	48	Sidhi	5	4,335
	49	Tikamgarh	13	559
	50	Ujjain	8	7,316
	51	Umaria	4	208
	52	Vidisha	6	3,989
	53	West Nimar	1	1,008
TOTAL (Madhya Pradesh)			379	1,81,561
Maharashtra	1	Ahmednagar	9	339
	2	Akola	3	1,521
	3	Amravati	3	8,555
	4	Aurangabad	1	2,003
	5	Bhandara	2	7
	6	Bid	1	31
	7	Buldana	4	281
	8	Chandrapur	5	12
	9	Dhule	3	27

1	2	3	4	5
	10	Gadchiroli	1	4
	11	Gondiya	1	2
	12	Hingoli	2	15
	13	Jaegaon	11	211
	14	Jalna	1	395
	15	Kalyan-Dombivli	1	-
	16	Kolhapur	5	64
	17	Latur	3	1,696
	18	Mumbai	1	92
	19	Nagpur	4	5,579
	20	Nanded	5	21
	21	Nandurbar	3	13
	22	Nashik	10	1,185
	23	Osmanabad	3	3
	24	Palghar	1	8,611
	25	Parbhani	1	24
	26	Pune	9	4,859
	27	Raigad	8	6,260
	28	Ratnagiri	3	47
	29	Sangli	3	187
	30	Satara	5	238
	31	Sindhudurg	4	4
	32	Solapur	6	32,397
	33	Thane	8	49,329

1	2	3	4	5
	34	Wardha	4	551
	35	Washim	3	9
	36	Yavatmal	5	47
TOTAL (Maharashtra)			142	1,24,619
Manipur	1	Bishnupur	7	1,039
	2	Chandel	1	-
	3	Imphal East	5	367
	4	Imphal West	6	2,061
	5	Thoubal	9	6,281
TOTAL Manipur			28	9,748
Meghalaya	1	East Garo Hills	2	1
	2	East Khasi Hills	2	41
	3	Jaintia Hills	1	3
	4	Ri Bhoi	1	-
	5	South Garo Hills	1	-
	6	West Garo Hills	1	2
	7	West Khasi Hills	2	1
TOTAL (Meghalaya)			10	48
Mizoram	1	Aizawl	4	1,023
	2	Champhai	4	2,417
	3	Kolasib	4	892
	4	Lawngtlai	1	506
	5	Lunglei	3	2,451
	6	Mamit	3	562

1	2	3	4	5
	7	Saiha	1	1,591
	8	Serchhip	3	1,014
TOTAL (Mizoram)			23	10,456
Nagaland	1	Dimapur	3	5,826
	2	Kiphire	1	-
	3	Kohima	2	4,557
	4	Longleng	1	-
	5	Mokokchung	3	1,778
	6	Mon	3	-
	7	Peren	2	644
	8	Phek	3	-
	9	Tuensang	3	755
	10	Wokha	1	-
	11	Zunheboto	1	-
TOTAL Nagaland			23	13,560
Odisha	1	Anugul	3	901
	2	Balangir	5	100
	3	Baleshwar	4	911
	4	Baragarh	1	-
	5	Bargarh	3	500
	6	Baudh	1	-
	7	Bhadrak	3	918
	8	Cuttack	4	3,302
	9	Deogarh	1	250

1	2	3	4	5
	10	Dhenkanal	4	660
	11	Gajapati	2	187
	12	Ganjam	18	6,033
	13	Jagatsinghpur	2	1,247
	14	Jajapur	2	3,921
	15	Jharsuguda	3	821
	16	Kalahandi	3	467
	17	Kandhamal	3	637
	18	Kendrapara	2	276
	19	Kendujhar	5	957
	20	Khordha	5	14,095
	21	Koraput	4	806
	22	Malkangiri	2	205
	23	Mayurbhanj	4	1,350
	24	Nabarangapur	2	391
	25	Nayagarh	4	1
	26	Nuapada	2	-
	27	Nuapara	1	-
	28	Puri	4	379
	29	Rayagada	3	600
	30	Sambalpur	5	500
	31	Sonapur	3	-
	32	Sundargarh	4	6,315
TOTAL (Odisha)			112	46,730

1	2	3	4	5
Puducherry	1	Karaikal	1	180
	2	Mane	1	-
	3	Pondicherry	3	554
	4	Yanam	1	-
TOTAL Puducherry)			6	734
Punjab	1	Amritsar	7	5,456
	2	Barnala	5	499
	3	Bathinda	21	4,356
	4	Faridkot	3	394
	5	Fatehgarh Sahib	5	882
	6	Fazilka	3	785
	7	Ferozepur	7	-
	8	Firozpur	2	2,176
	9	Gurdaspur	8	2,035
	10	Hoshiarpur	10	873
	11	Jalandhar	12	2,681
	12	Kapurthala	7	1,078
	13	Ludhiana	11	3,539
	14	Mansa	7	2,686
	15	Moga	6	1,377
	16	Muktsar	4	1,016
	17	Nawanshahr	4	408
	18	Pathankot	2	577
	19	Patiala	9	2,663

1	2	3	4	5
	20	Rupnagar	5	600
	21	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	8	3,331
	22	Sangrur	13	2,010
	23	Tarn Taran	4	3,215
TOTAL (Punjab)			163	42,637
Rajasthan	1	Ajmer	7	2,495
	2	Alwar	7	1,616
	3	Banswara	2	5
	4	Baran	4	-
	5	Barmer	2	1,221
	6	Bharatpur	9	221
	7	Bhilwara	7	1,716
	8	Bikaner	3	1,175
	9	Bundi	6	1,770
	10	Chittorgarh	8	3,966
	11	Churu	11	2
	12	Dausa	3	4
	13	Dhaulpur	3	-
	14	Dungarpur	2	273
	15	Ganganagar	10	25
	16	Hanumangarh	6	7
	17	Jaipur	11	11,866
	18	Jaisalmer	2	-
	19	Jalor	3	-

1	2	3	4	5
	20	Jhalawar	4	744
	21	Jhunjhunun	12	86
	22	Jodhpur	4	1,300
	23	Karauli	3	-
	24	Kota	4	4,929
	25	Nagaur	10	177
	26	Pali	9	488
	27	Rajsamand	4	291
	28	Sawai Madhopur	21	-
	29	Sikar	9	2
	30	Sirohi	5	271
	31	Tonk	6	1
	32	Udaipur	5	2,966
TOTAL (Rajasthan)			183	37,617
Sikkim	1	East Sikkim	3	1
	2	North Sikkim	1	
	3	South Sikkim	2	-
	4	West Sikkim	2	-
TOTAL (Sikkim)			8	1
Tamil Nadu	1	Ariyalur	4	1,603
	2	Chennai	1	17,973
	3	Coimbatore	41	15,671
	4	Cuddalore	21	13,037
	5	Dharmapuri	11	3,745

1	2	3	4	5
	6	Dindigul	24	9,005
	7	Dindugal	3	-
	8	Erode	47	8,027
	9	Kancheepuram	27	9,007
	10	Kanyakumari	58	15,211
	11	Karur	12	1,840
	12	Krishnagiri	8	3,964
	13	Madurai	13	8,919
	14	Nagapattinam	12	4,085
	15	Namakkal	24	5,263
	16	Nilgiris	16	3,716
	17	Perambalur	5	1,976
	18	Pudukottai	10	4,493
	19	Ramanathapuram	11	4,809
	20	Salem	38	17,946
	21	Sivaganga	15	1,572
	22	Thanjavur	25	6,176
	23	Theni	29	5,384
	24	Thiruvallur	15	2,013
	25	Thiruvannamalai	13	3,049
	26	Thiruvarur	11	2,162
	27	Thoothukudi	16	11,986
	28	Tiruchirappalli	20	8,215
	29	Tirunelveli	45	9,099

1	2	3	4	5
	30	Tiruppur	22	9,225
	31	Tiruvannamalai	1	19
	32	Tuticorin	6	-
	33	Vellore	28	9,430
	34	Villupuram	16	6,381
	35	Viluppuram	2	-
	36	Virudhunagar	16	2,699
TOTAL (Tamil Nadu)			666	2,27,700
Telengana	1	Adilabad	1	4,696
	2	Bhadradi	4	
	3	Hyderabad	1	33,338
	4	Jagitial	3	-
	5	Jangoan (New)	1	
	6	Jayashankar	1	-
	7	Jogulamba	2	-
	8	Kamareddy	1	-
	9	Karimnagar	3	7,971
	10	Khammam	3	5,761
	11	Komaram Bheem	1	-
	12	Mahabubabad	1	-
	13	Mahbubnagar	3	5,735
	14	Mancherial	3	-
	15	Medak	1	9,249
	16	Medchal- Malkajgiri	1	-

1	2	3	4	5
	17	Nagarkurnool	4	-
	18	Nalgonda	3	2,854
	19	Nirmal	2	-
	20	Nizamabad	3	3,697
	21	Peddapalli	2	-
	22	Rajanna	2	-
	23	Rangareddy	4	3,087
	24	Sangareddy	4	-
	25	Siddipet	4	-
	26	Suryapet	3	-
	27	Vikarabad	2	-
	28	Wanaparthy	1	-
	29	Warangal (Rural)	2	
	30	Warangal (Urban)	1	5,637
	31	Yadadri	1	-
TOTAL (Telengana)			68	82,025
Tripura	1	Dhalai	2	3,154
	2	Gomati	-	694
	3	North Tripura	4	5,208
	4	Sipahijala	1	2,910
	5	South Tripura	5	6,680
	6	Unakoti	-	618
	7	West Tripura	8	26,641
TOTAL (Tripura)			20	45,905

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	1	Agra	13	377
	2	Aligarh	12	620
	3	Allahabad	9	27
	4	Ambedkar Nagar	5	910
	5	Amethi	2	-
	6	Auraiya	7	-
	7	Azamgarh	13	128
	8	Baghpat	8	7
	9	Bahraich	4	-
	10	Ballia	9	1
	11	Bairampur	4	-
	12	Banda	8	513
	13	Bara Banki	12	2
	14	Bareilly	20	51
	15	Basti	3	-
	16	Bijnor	17	-
	17	Budaun	23	140
	18	Bulandshahar	16	478
	19	Bulandshahr	1	-
	20	Chandauli	4	1
	21	Chitrakoot	3	-
	22	Deoria	10	-
	23	Etah	19	-
	24	Etawah	6	2

1	2	3	4	5
	25	Faizabad	6	-
	26	Farrukhabad	6	-
	27	Fatehpur	7	729
	28	Firozabad	6	456
	29	Gautam Buddha Nagar	6	41
	30	Ghaziabad	12	880
	31	Ghazipur	8	-
	32	Gonda	6	-
	33	Gorakhpur	8	758
	34	Harnirpur	7	-
	35	Hardoi	13	553
	36	Hathras	9	1
	37	Jalaun	10	-
	38	Jaunpur	8	1
	39	Jhansi	13	1,794
	40	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	8	292
	41	Kannauj	8	166
	42	Kanpur Dehat	9	447
	43	Kanpur Nagar	5	444
	44	Kaushambi	7	-
	45	Kheri	10	926
	46	Kushinagar	7	-
	47	Lalitpur	4	412
	48	Lucknow	9	594

1	2	3	4	5
	49	Mahoba	5	1
	50	Mahrajganj	6	800
	51	Mainpuri	9	-
	52	Mathura	16	472
	53	Mau	8	-
	54	Meerut	13	1,044
	55	Mirzapur	4	-
	56	Moradabad	12	915
	57	Muzaffamagar	20	187
	58	Pilibhit	9	1
	59	Pratapgarh	7	1
	60	Rae Bareli	9	1,424
	61	Rampur	8	96
	62	Saharanpur	11	718
	63	Sant Kabir Nagar	3	585
	64	Sant Ravidas Nagar Bhadohi	7	506
	65	Shahjahanpur	10	-
	66	Shrawasti	2	-
	67	Siddharthnagar	6	138
	68	Sitapur	11	602
	69	Sonbhadra	7	357
	70	Sultanpur	4	1
	71	Unnao	18	34
	72	Varanasi	3	834
TOTAL (Uttar Pradesh)			628	20,467

1	2	3	4	5
Uttarakhand	1	Almora	5	-
	2	Bageshwar	2	99
	3	Chamoli	9	837
	4	Champawat	4	-
	5	Dehradun	7	588
	6	Garhwal	4	-
	7	Haridwar	9	412
	8	Nainital	8	755
	9	Pauri Garhwal	2	100
	10	Pithoragarh	6	-
	11	Rudraprayag	4	725
	12	Tehri Garhwal	8	40
	13	Udham Singh Nagar	15	4,044
	14	Uttarkashi	6	253
TOTAL (Uttarakhand)			89	7,853
West Bengal	1	Alipurduar	1	400
	2	Bankura	3	2,028
	3	Bardhaman	4	15,527
	4	Birbhum	6	3,588
	5	Burdwan	4	1,606
	6	Dakshin Dinajpur	3	1,273
	7	Darjeeling	2	2,167
	8	Darjiling	3	-
	9	Haora	1	-

1	2	3	4	5
	10	Hoogly	13	9,930
	11	Howrah	1	7,412
	12	Jalpaiguri	3	7,959
	13	Cooch Behar	6	4,364
	14	Kolkata	1	121
	15	Malda	2	2,096
	16	Murshidabad	8	11,065
	17	Nadia	11	13,386
	18	North 24 Paragans	26	36,368
	19	Paschim Medinipur	8	7,294
	20	Purbi Medinipur	5	5,324
	21	Puruliya	3	3,269
	22	South 24 Parganas	7	4,774
	23	Uttar Dinajpur	4	4,386
TOTAL (West Bengal)			125	1,44,337
GRAND TOTAL			3,888	16,42,685

Programmes for removing of slums

3222. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programmes introduced by Government for the removal of slums in India, during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether Government has achieved its target by successfully implementing the programmes and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is taking any steps to bring in effective laws and policies to handle large scale migration from rural areas, slum rehabilitation, etc. in the country;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) if not, whether Government is contemplating any further steps to tackle these issues and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) 'Slum' and 'Housing' are State subjects and it is the responsibility of the State/UT Governments to frame policies and programmes for addressing the issues on removal/redevelopment of slums.

Central Government has introduced the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) - Housing for All {PMAY (U)-HFA} on 25.06.2015 for extending central assistance to States/UTs for providing houses and related civic amenities to urban poor including slum dwellers. Under PMAY(U) as well as under the earlier schemes of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and Rajiv Awas Yojana {since subsumed in PMAY (U)}, 14,32,341 houses have been sanctioned for slum redevelopment of which construction of 11,18,025 houses has been completed so far.

(c) to (e) Government has formulated appropriate policies and programmes regarding creation of infrastructure, generation of adequate livelihood opportunities, construction of houses etc. to tackle rural-urban migration and slum rehabilitation. Under PMAY(U), slum rehabilitation is an important component to enable States/UTs to formulate and approve suitable projects in this regard. Further, the Ministry has constituted a Working Group on Migration to deliberate on the "Impact of Migration on Housing, Infrastructure and Livelihoods". The report which has recently been submitted by the Working Group deals with aspects related to various sectors and different Ministries.

Subsidy on interest of home loans in Punjab

3223. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has announced subsidy on interest of home loans for constructing new houses and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether there is any progress in this regard in Punjab;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) 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 nonsubsidized rate.

Government of India has recently launched a new Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme to provide interest subsidy for housing loans to eligible beneficiaries belonging to Middle Income Group (CLSS for MIG). The scheme will be implemented initially in 2017 for a period of one year w.e.f 01.01.2017.

The Scheme covers two income segments in the MIG viz. annual household income between ₹ 6,00,001 to ₹ 12,00,000 (MIG-I) and annual household income between ₹12,00,001 to ₹ 18,00,000 (MIG-II). The interest subsidy under the new scheme will be available to beneficiaries of MIG-I category and MIG-II for loan amounts upto ₹9,00,000/- and 12,00,000/-, respectively. The interest subsidy will be at the rate of 4% and 3% on the principal amount of the loan for the MIG I and MIG II beneficiary, respectively and would be credited upfront to the housing loan account of the beneficiary. Additional housing loans beyond ₹ 9,00,000/- and ₹ 12,00,000/-, respectively, if any, will be at non-subsidized rate.

Under CLSS for EWS/LIG, as on 15/3/2017, ₹ 278.56 Lakh of interest subsidy has been disbursed and credited into the home loan account of 147 beneficiaries from the State of Punjab.

IHSDP in Jharkhand and Gujarat

3224. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress of Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) in Jharkhand and Gujarat district-wise;
- (b) the details of work done by Government for development of slums in those States during three year; and
- (c) the amount allocated and utilized for that purpose during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) District-wise details of progress as well as work done by the Government for slum development under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) in Jharkhand and Gujarat during the last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement

District-wise details of progress under IHSDP scheme in the States of Jharkhand and Gujarat

Sl. No.	State	District	Work done during last three years.						
			No of approved Project (S)	Houses sanctioned	Central assistance sanctioned (₹ in crore)	Central assistance released (₹ in crore)	Construction of houses Completed	Central assistance released (₹ in crore)	Construction of houses Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad*	1	96	0.72	3.16	96	-	96
2.		Amreli*	2	657	6.03	7.34	657	-	188
3.		Anand*	4	1,440	15.92	18.97	1,074	353	658
4.		Bhavnagar	1	372	2.72	228	-	-	0.46
5.		Dohad	1	480	8.01	8.01	480	4.01	380
6.		Gandhinagar	1	256	4.45	445	256	2.23	256
7.		Jamnagar	2	1,118	7.84	7.84	1,118	1 83	698
8.		Junagadh	3	2,480	28.95	28.95	2,048	13.51	992
9.		Mahesana	2	1,288	14.17	14.17	1,288	4.31	664
10.		Navsari*	2	643	3.36	5.73	643	-	643
11.		Panch Mahals*	2	606	6.70	792	334	3.96	73
12.		Patan*	1	240	2.31	4.57	240	-	240

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Porbandar*		1	512	5.67	6.73	256	3.37	256
14.	Rajkot		4	4,906	42.29	42.29	4,314	9.11	2,181
15.	Sabar Kantha*		2	1,349	10.26	13.26	1,349	1.72	399
16.	Surat*		1	560	5.11	7.16	-	-	3.58
17.	Surendranagar*		4	1,608	17.47	19.31	1,044	6.50	564
18.	Vadodara		4	1,534	10.90	10.90	1,398	4.38	1,398
19.	Valsad*		1	205	1.65	3.73	205	-	77
20.	Jhar- khand	Bokaro*	1	204	2.15	4.67	118	-	79
21.	Chatra*		1	897	11.28	11.72	213	5.86	158
22.	Dumka		1	816	9.08	9.08	717	1.34	717
23.	Giridih		1	1,132	12.24	12.24	1,126	6.12	893
24.	Gumla		1	863	10.41	10.41	753	2.62	554
25.	Hazaribagh*		1	947	8.76	11.38	723	5.69	422
28.	Lohardaga		1	1,623	19.54	19.54	1,531	9.77	504
27.	Palamu*		1	420	5.37	6.19	418	-	411
28.	Pashchimi Singhbhum*		2	711	7.83	11.83	466	-	304
GRAND TOTAL			49	27,903	281.19	313.85	22,865	93.88	13,805

* Central assistance released in excess due to subsequent curtailment of houses/projects.

Monitoring Division - MoHUPA.

Proposals for poverty alleviation pending in Haryana

†3225. SHRI SHADILAL BATRA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received regarding various schemes for poverty alleviation and employment generation during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including those from Haryana;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of proposals approved and pending and the reasons for their pendency; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for speedy approval of these pending proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (M/o HUPA) launched the "National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)" w.e.f. 23rd September, 2013 with the aim of reducing the poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities for improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis. The Mission has been extended to all statutory towns and renamed as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM). Under DAY-NULM, based on the allocation of the State and as per the provision of General Financial Rules (GFR), funds are released to the States/UTs for implementation of various components of the Mission. The States/UTs have been given the flexibility to allocate funds amongst various components based on their local requirement. The individual projects/proposals are approved at State/UT level and no approval of the Ministry is required for their implementation in the State/UT. These principles and policies apply to all States/UTs, including Haryana.

(b) to (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Fall in sale of houses/flats

3226. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sales of flats/houses from January 1, 2016 to January 31, 2017;

(b) the reasons for fall in the sales during the month of November, December and January 2017; and

(c) whether Government has plans to help people buy homes through easy bank loans and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN

POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No such data is available with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation related to sale of houses/flats.

Sale of houses/flats is market driven and depends upon factors governing demand and supply of houses.

(c) Under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) 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 with effect from 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 with effect from 01.01.2017.

The scheme covers two income segments in the MIG viz. annual household income between ₹ 6,00,001 to ₹ 12,00,000 (MIG-I) and annual household income between ₹ 12,00,001 to ₹ 18,00,000 (MIG-II). The interest subsidy under the new scheme will be available to beneficiaries of MIG-I category and MIG-II for loan amounts upto ₹ 9,00,000/- and 12,00,000/- respectively. The interest subsidy will 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, will be at non-subsidized rate.

Shelter for urban homeless in Himachal Pradesh

3227. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides funds to States under the scheme of Shelter for Urban homeless (SUH) and if so, the details of funds sanctioned/released during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of the targets fixed and achievements made under this scheme during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether Government is planning/proposes to upgrade night shelter homes into permanent accommodations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated/to be allocated to Himachal Pradesh for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is administering a scheme 'Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)' as one of the seven components of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), which is implemented through respective States/UTs. Funds are allocated in a consolidated manner for DAY-NULM. Further allocation of funds for different components of DAY-NULM is done by States/UTs including SUH. DAY-NULM was launched in September, 2013 however, implementation started since April, 2014. The details showing the State/UT-wise allocation and release of funds under DAY-NULM during the last three years is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) As per the information received from the States/UTs, as on 15.03.2017, a total of 2141 shelters have been planned for sanction under SUH and 1263 shelters have been sanctioned by 24 States/UTs. Out of the shelters sanctioned, 658 shelters have become operational and rest of them are under different stages of construction /refurbishment. Details showing the State/UT-wise and year-wise shelters sanctioned under SUH since its inception is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Statement-I

Details of State/UT-wise allocation and release of funds under DAY-NULM during the last three years

Financial Progress under DAY-NULM: 2014-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17 (28-02-2017)

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Allo- cation 2014-15*	Relea- sed 2014-15	Allo- cation 2015-16*	Relea- sed 2015-16	Allo- cation 2016-17*	Relea- sed 2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5573.83	4034.00	5108.83	1500.00	5714.45	5630.43
2.	Bihar	4518.44	0.00	4344.27	2572.99	5925.87	2237.79
3.	Chhattisgarh	2201.69	1487.91	2193.65	1778.51	2526.46	1346.44
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Telangana	5692.60	0.00	5317.36	3988.02	1990.76	470.13
19.	Uttarakhand	962.76	0.00	1126.65	507.68	1040.26	538.10
20.	Uttar Pradesh	15797.72	4655.31	16439.73	1741.92	10328.95	2265.54
21.	West Bengal	10474.40	5372.61	10749.08	0.00	5678.91	830.79
UT with Legislature							
22.	Delhi	5353.04	0.00	3751.85	0.00	2365.25	0.00
23.	Puducherry	342.12	0.00	195.46	0.00	282.06	279.00
UT without Legislature							
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	55.08	0.00	18.96	0.00	13.29	106.31
	Chandigarh	537.58	282.32	135.65	0.00	139.84	92.69
28.	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

*Allocation includes unspent balances of previous year available with States/UTs.

Statement-II

*State/UT-wise details of shelters planned, sanctioned and operationalised under
SUH of DAY-NULM*

(As on 28.02.2017)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Shelters Planned for the FY 2014-15 & 15-16	She- lters Sanct- ioned During FY 2014-15	She- lters Sanct- ioned During FY 2015-16	Total She- lters Sanct- ioned During FY 2014-15 & 2015-16	She- lters plan- ned for the F/Y 2016- 17	She- lters Sanc- tioned during F/Y 2016- 17	Total She- lters Sanc- tioned	Total She- lters Func- tional
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43	19	28	47	30	11	58	37
2.	Bihar	114	114	0	114	34		114	31
3.	Chhattisgarh	20	6	5	11	24	5	16	3
4.	NCT of Delhi				0		216	216	197
5.	Gujarat	13	1	9	10	16		10	5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	16		7	7	14	2	9	
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3		2	2	6		2	
8.	Jharkhand	35		35	35	18	10	45	26
9.	Karnataka	70	3	37	40	54		40	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Kerala	18		14	14	35		14	10
11.	Madhya Pradesh	133	131	2	133	20		133	128
12.	Maharashtra	146		29	29	117	10	39	14
13.	Meghalaya	4		3	3	3		3	
14.	Nagaland	4				2	1	1	
15.	Mizoram	35		35	35	7	8	43	33
16.	Odisha	26	18	8	26	10		26	2
17.	Punjab	16		16	16	15	4	20	4
18.	Rajasthan	165	35	52	87	165	65	152	86
19.	Tamil Nadu	158	55	40	95	44	46	141	46
20.	Telangana	41	41	2	43	7	4	47	22
21.	Tripura	5		5	5	8		5	
22.	Uttarakhand	18	8	2	10	8	1	11	2
23.	Uttar Pradesh	91	59	13	72	20	18	90	
24.	West Bengal	112	4	9	13	34	15	28	1
SUB-TOTAL			494	353	847	691	416	1263	658
25.	Assam	84				42			
26.	Haryana	7				12			
27.	Manipur	2				4			
28.	Puducherry	1				1			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29.	Goa					3			
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands					1			
31.	Chandigarh					5			
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli					1			
33.	Daman and Diu					1			
TOTAL		1380			847	761	416	1263	658
Shelters Planned for the F/Ys:2014-15,2015-16 & 2016-17:									2141
Shelters sanctioned Till Date:									1263
Shelter in functional									658

Proposals of Himachal Pradesh under RAY

3228. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any proposals under the Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) from Himachal Pradesh during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, proposal-wise;
- (c) the present status of the said proposals;
- (d) whether many proposals are still awaiting clearance; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor along with the time by which the said proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Details of the

proposals received during the last three years and the current year under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and action taken thereof are as under:—

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No	Details of project / proposal	Instalment	Proposal received for Central Assistance	Action taken and central assistance released for amount
1.	Construction of 300 houses in Krishna Nagar Slum, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh	Ist	920.74	920.74
2.	2nd instalment for preparatory activities for slum free city plan scheme (SFCP) under RAY	2nd	16.71	16.71
3.	For 1st instalment of SLTC under RAY	Ist	20.88	20.88
4.	Proposal to release 2nd instalment for SLTC under RAY	2nd	12.19	12.19

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Question does not arise.

Mandatory Aadhaar identification for MDMS

3229. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to make Aadhaar identification mandatory for children to avail themselves of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) in schools across the country;

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

(c) whether Government is aware that this step would affect the health of the children, when about 72 million children are already stunted in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) is covered under the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016. A notification has been published in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) dated 28th February, 2017 which came into effect in all States and Union Territories except in the States of Assam, Meghalaya and the State of Jammu and Kashmir. As per the notification, the beneficiaries are required to furnish proof of possession of Aadhaar number or undergo Aadhaar authentication and if not enrolled for Aadhaar, shall have to apply for Aadhaar enrolment by 30 June, 2017 provided that till the time Aadhaar is assigned to the individual, he/she shall be entitled for benefit subject to the production of the following identification documents, namely:

- (i) If he or she has enrolled, his or her Aadhaar Enrolment Id slip; or
- (ii) A copy of his or her application made for Aadhaar Enrolment and an undertaking by the parent or legal guardian that the child is not availing benefit from any other school and any one of the documents mentioned in the notification.

(c) and (d) The use of Aadhaar as identity document would not affect the health of the children as it brings in transparency and efficiency for delivery of services or benefits or subsidies, simplifies the Government delivery processes and enables beneficiaries to get their entitlements directly to them in a convenient and seamless manner. The Aadhaar also obviates the need for producing multiple documents to prove one's identity.

Vacancies in Central Universities

3230. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether new appointments were made in Central Universities during the

last two years and if so, the total number thereof;

(b) the number of remaining vacancies in those universities;

(c) the number of temporary teaching staff working in these universities as on 30th November, 2016;

(d) the number of posts reserved for SCs and STs in those universities; and

(e) the number of such posts still vacant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (e) Vacancies in Central Universities at various levels are caused by dynamic process attributed, *inter alia*, to retirements, resignations, deaths, deputations, expansion and opening of new institutions and filling them up is an ongoing and continuous process. Such data of occurrence of vacancies and date of filling them is not centrally maintained. However, the sanctioned, existing and vacant faculty positions in 40 Central Universities under the purview of this Ministry during last two years and current year is as under:—

Year	Sanctioned	Existing	Vacant
31.03.2015	16518	10420	6098
31.03.2016	16839	10774	6065
01.01.2017	17006	10865	6141

The details of faculty employed in Central Universities on *ad hoc* basis, Guest Faculty, contract basis and re-employed on 01.10.2016 are as under:—

Adhoc	Guest Faculty	Contract basis	Re-employed	Total
441	1902	521	104	2968

Details of sanctioned and vacant posts of teaching staff (category-wise) including SCs and STs in various Central Universities under the purview of this Ministry as on 01.01.2017 are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Teaching staff position as on 01.01.2017 (Category-wise) indicating sanctioned/existing/vacant positions in Central Universities

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Statement of Teaching staff strength (category-wise) as on 01.01.2017 in Central Universities																								
			No. of sanctioned posts								No. of Existing Posts																No. of Vacant Posts
			Gen	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total	Gen	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total	Gen	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total	Sanct-ioned	% of Vac-ant					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24				
Non-NER Central Universities																											
1	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Professor	36	7	3	0	1	47	26	2	1	0	1	30	10	5	2	0	0	17	384					
			Associate Professor	66	13	6	0	3	88	46	0	0	0	2	48	20	13	6	0	1	40	297	22.66				
			Assistant Professor	134	37	18	53	7	249	129	26	12	45	7	219	5	11	6	8	0	30	87					

2	University of Hyderabad	Professor	92	8	8	0	0	108	58	2	0	0	0	60	34	6	8	0	0	48	556
		Associate Professor	171	37	17	0	4	229	157	13	1	0	1	172	14	24	16	0	3	57	399 28.24
		Assistant Professor	132	31	16	34	6	219	104	25	12	21	5	167	28	6	4	13	1	52	157
3	The English Foreign Languages University	Professor	25	5	2	0	0	32	15	2	1	0	0	18	10	3	1	0	0	14	238
		Associate Professor	46	9	5	0	0	60	33	5	0	0	0	38	13	4	5	0	0	22	174 26.89
		Assistant Professor	74	22	11	39	0	146	68	18	13	19	0	118	6	4	-2	20	0	28	64
4	Chhattisgarh Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	46	8	4	0	0	58	13	1	1	0	0	15	33	7	3	0	0	43	435
		Associate Professor	84	16	8	0	0	108	34	2	0	0	0	36	50	14	8	0	0	72	218 49.89
		Assistant Professor	129	40	20	72	8	269	86	24	11	45	1	167	43	16	9	27	7	102	217
5	Delhi University of Delhi	Professor	197	39	19	0	9	264	91	3	1	0	2	97	106	36	18	0	7	167	1706
		Associate Professor	483	97	48	0	20	648	199	9	2	0	2	212	284	88	46	0	18	436	645 62.19
		Assistant Professor	379	119	59	214	23	794	196	56	25	42	17	336	183	63	34	172	6	458	1061
6	Jamia Millia Islamia	Professor	127	0	0	0	1	128	69	0	0	0	0	69	58	0	0	0	1	59	837
		Associate Professor	200	0	0	0	3	203	156	0	0	0	0	156	44	0	0	0	3	47	682 18.52
		Assistant Professor	407	67	20	0	12	506	362	67	20	0	8	457	45	0	0	0	4	49	155
7	Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	Professor	148	29	14	0	6	197	102	11	0	0	3	116	46	18	14	0	3	81	900
		Associate Professor	274	54	27	0	11	366	225	18	5	0	1	249	49	36	22	0	10	117	623 30.78
		Assistant Professor	161	50	25	90	11	337	175	31	12	33	7	258	-14	19	13	57	4	79	277

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
8	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Professor	39	7	4	0	1	51	5	1	0	0	0	6	34	6	4	0	1	45	329	
			Associate Professor	71	13	7	0	2	93	29	2	0	0	0	31	42	11	7	0	2	62	242	26.44
			Assistant Professor	87	28	14	50	6	185	112	43	7	41	2	205	-25	-15	7	9	4	-20	87	
9		Indira Gandhi	Professor	24	4	2	0	1	31	11	0	0	0	0	11	13	4	2	0	1	20	227	
		National Tribal	Associate Professor	46	8	4	0	2	60	23	2	0	0	1	26	23	6	4	0	1	34	112	50.66
		University	Assistant Professor	66	20	10	36	4	136	35	12	5	21	2	75	31	8	5	15	2	61	115	
10	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi	Professor	15	2	1	0	0	18	9	1	0	0	0	10	6	1	1	0	0	8	105	
		Antarrashtriya Hindi	Associate Professor	11	2	1	0	1	15	10	2	0	0	1	13	1	0	1	0	0	2	76	27.62
		Vishwavidyalaya	Assistant Professor	36	11	5	18	2	72	29	8	1	13	2	53	7	3	4	5	0	19	29	
11	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Professor	53	9	4	0	1	67	24	1	0	0	1	26	29	8	4	0	0	41	489	
			Associate Professor	109	21	10	0	4	144	80	15	0	0	3	98	29	6	10	0	1	46	358	26.79
			Assistant Professor	161	41	20	46	10	278	141	33	17	34	9	234	20	8	3	12	1	44	131	
12	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan	Professor	33	6	3	0	1	43	13	0	0	0	0	13	20	6	3	0	1	30	468	
		Bahuguna, Garhwal	Associate Professor	63	12	6	0	3	84	30	2	0	0	1	33	33	10	6	0	2	51	277	40.81

13	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Assistant Professor	162	51	25	92	11	341	189	17	4	19	2	231	-27	34	21	73	9	110	191
			Professor	193	0	0	0	0	193	137	0	0	0	0	137	56	0	0	0	0	56	1616
			Associate Professor	384	0	0	0	0	384	284	0	0	0	0	284	100	0	0	0	0	100	1309 19.00
			Assistant Professor	1039	0	0	0	0	1039	888	0	0	0	0	888	151	0	0	0	0	151	307
14		Banaras Hindu University	Professor	194	37	18	0	4	253	135	2	0	0	0	137	59	35	18	0	4	116	1924
			Associate Professor	404	76	37	0	11	528	323	13	1	0	0	337	81	63	36	0	11	191	1350 29.83
			Assistant Professor	572	168	84	302	17	1143	595	126	48	100	7	876	-23	42	36	202	10	267	574
			Professor	21	5	2	0	0	28	11	1	0	0	0	12	10	4	2	0	0	16	192
15		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Associate Professor	41	8	3	0	0	52	31	4	0	0	0	35	10	4	3	0	0	17	126 34.38
			Assistant Professor	57	18	7	30	0	112	39	12	6	22	0	79	18	6	1	8	0	33	66
			Professor	60	11	5	0	3	79	12	0	0	0	0	12	48	11	5	0	3	67	852
			Associate Professor	150	30	15	0	6	201	40	1	0	0	1	42	110	29	15	0	5	159	302 64.55
16		University of Allahabad	Assistant Professor	275	85	42	154	16	572	178	25	7	36	2	248	97	60	35	118	14	324	550

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
17	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Professor	55	11	5	0	2	73	44	4	0	0	0	48	11	7	5	0	2	25	650	
			Associate Professor	118	23	11	0	4	156	100	12	2	0	0	114	18	11	9	0	4	42	518	20.31
			Assistant Professor	291	62	31	25	12	421	217	55	26	54	4	356	74	7	5	-29	8	65	132	
			Professor	1358	188	94	0	30	1670	775	31	4	0	7	817	583	157	90	0	23	853	11908	35.27
			Associate Professor	2721	419	205	0	74	3419	1800	100	11	0	13	1924	921	319	194	0	61	1495	7708	
New Central Universities	Assistant Professor	4162	850	407	1255	145	6819	3543	578	226	545	75	4967	619	272	181	710	70	1852	4200			
	18	Bihar	Central University	Professor	17	3	1	0	1	22	9	0	0	0	9	8	3	1	0	1	13	166	
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	2	43	16	1	0	0	17	16	5	3	0	2	26	110	33.73	
			Assistant Professor	52	15	7	24	3	101	46	12	4	20	2	84	6	3	3	4	1	17	56	
	19	Mahatma Gandhi	Professor	16	3	1	0	0	20	1	0	0	0	1	15	3	1	0	0	19	140		
Associate Professor			31	6	3	0	0	40	9	0	1	0	10	22	6	2	0	0	30	66	52.86		
Assistant Professor			42	11	6	21	0	80	30	8	3	14	0	55	12	3	3	7	0	25	74		
20	Gujarat	Central University	Professor	16	3	1	0	1	21	7	1	0	0	8	9	2	1	0	1	13	147		
		Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	1	42	7	0	0	0	7	25	6	3	0	1	35	60	59.18		
		Assistant Professor	41	12	6	22	3	84	22	5	4	12	2	45	19	7	2	10	1	39	87		

21	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Professor	23	4	2	0	1	30	1	0	0	0	0	1	22	4	2	0	1	29	225
			Associate Professor	47	9	4	0	2	62	6	0	0	0	0	6	41	9	4	0	2	56	56 75.11
			Assistant Professor	67	19	9	35	3	133	27	5	2	14	1	49	40	14	7	21	2	84	169
22	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Professor	22	4	1	0	0	27	5	0	0	0	0	5	17	4	1	0	0	22	188
			Associate Professor	42	7	3	0	1	53	9	1	1	0	0	11	33	6	2	0	1	42	71 62.23
			Assistant Professor	53	16	8	28	3	108	28	10	4	10	3	55	25	6	4	18	0	53	117
23	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Professor	18	3	1	0	1	23	2	0	0	0	0	2	16	3	1	0	1	21	158
			Associate Professor	33	6	3	0	2	44	1	0	0	0	0	1	32	6	3	0	2	43	82 48.10
			Assistant Professor	45	13	6	24	3	91	41	9	5	22	2	79	4	4	1	2	1	12	76
24		Central University of Kashmir	Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21	8	0	0	0	0	8	9	3	1	0	0	13	152
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	0	41	3	0	0	0	0	3	29	6	3	0	0	38	64 57.89
			Assistant Professor	46	13	6	24	1	90	29	9	4	10	1	53	17	4	2	14	0	37	88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Professor	19	3	1	0	0	23	6	0	0	0	0	6	13	3	1	0	0	17	167	
			Associate Professor	35	6	3	0	1	45	9	0	0	0	0	9	26	6	3	0	1	36	85	49.10
			Assistant Professor	48	15	7	26	3	99	37	10	4	18	1	70	11	5	3	8	2	29	82	
26	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21	6	0	0	0	0	6	11	3	1	0	0	15	153	
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	0	41	7	1	0	0	0	8	25	5	3	0	0	33	52	66.01
			Assistant Professor	49	12	6	22	2	91	22	5	2	9	0	38	27	7	4	13	2	53	101	
27	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21	7	0	0	0	0	7	10	3	1	0	0	14	147	
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	1	42	18	2	0	0	0	20	14	4	3	0	1	22	109	25.85
			Assistant Professor	42	12	6	22	2	84	41	12	6	21	2	82	1	0	0	1	0	2	38	
28	Orissa	Central University of Orissa	Professor	18	3	1	0	1	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	3	1	0	1	23	154	
			Associate Professor	33	6	3	0	1	43	1	0	0	0	0	1	32	6	3	0	1	42	17	88.96
			Assistant Professor	44	13	6	23	2	88	10	2	1	2	1	16	34	11	5	21	1	72	137	
29	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21	5	0	0	0	0	5	12	3	1	0	0	16	147	
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	1	42	18	0	0	0	0	18	14	6	3	0	1	24	93	36.73
			Assistant Professor	42	12	6	22	2	84	41	12	2	14	1	70	1	0	4	8	1	14	54	

30	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Professor	17	3	1	0	1	22	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	12	3	1	0	1	17	184	37.50
			Associate Professor	34	6	3	0	1	44	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	14	6	3	0	1	24	115	
			Assistant Professor	58	17	8	31	4	118	51	13	6	19	1	90	7	4	2	12	3	28	69		
31	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Professor	18	3	1	0	0	22	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	12	3	1	0	0	16	166	62.65
			Associate Professor	37	7	4	0	0	48	13	0	0	0	0	0	13	24	7	4	0	0	35	62	
			Assistant Professor	47	14	7	26	2	96	21	7	3	10	2	43	26	7	4	16	0	53	104		
		Total-II (New CUs)	Professor	252	44	15	0	6	317	68	1	0	0	0	0	69	184	43	15	0	6	248	2294	54.58
			Associate Professor	484	89	44	0	13	630	137	5	2	0	0	144	347	84	42	0	13	486	1042		
			Assistant Professor	676	194	94	350	33	1347	446	119	50	195	19	829	230	75	44	155	14	518	1252		
		Total (I + II)	Professor	1610	232	109	0	36	1987	843	32	4	0	7	886	767	200	105	0	29	1101	14202	55.41	
			Associate Professor	3205	508	249	0	87	4049	1937	105	13	0	13	2068	1268	403	236	0	74	1981	8750		
			Assistant Professor	4838	1044	501	1605	178	8166	3989	697	276	740	94	5796	849	347	225	865	84	2370	5452		
NER Central Universities																								
32	Assam	Assam University	Professor	38	4	2	0	1	45	22	1	0	0	1	24	16	3	2	0	0	21	432	21.53	
			Associate Professor	97	9	4	0	1	111	80	5	2	0	1	88	17	4	2	0	0	23	339		
			Assistant Professor	195	30	15	34	2	276	150	29	13	33	2	227	45	1	2	1	0	49	93		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
33		Tezpur University	Professor	41	8	4	0	1	54	37	1	1	0	0	39	4	7	3	0	1	15	283	
			Associate Professor	55	12	6	0	4	77	46	7	1	0	1	55	9	5	5	0	3	22	228	19.43
			Assistant Professor	75	22	11	40	4	152	72	18	11	31	2	134	3	4	0	9	2	18	55	
34	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Professor	22	3	2	0	0	27	12	0	1	0	0	13	10	3	1	0	0	14	202	
			Associate Professor	37	5	2	0	0	44	26	4	1	0	0	31	11	1	1	0	0	13	166	17.82
			Assistant Professor	69	10	22	27	3	131	65	9	22	25	1	122	4	1	0	2	2	9	36	
35	Manipur	Manipur University	Professor	31	5	2	1	0	39	14	1	0	0	0	15	17	4	2	1	0	24	315	
			Associate Professor	64	11	6	5	1	87	42	4	3	0	0	49	22	7	3	5	1	38	232	26.35
			Assistant Professor	135	17	9	25	3	189	136	15	10	7	0	168	-1	2	-1	18	3	21	83	
36	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	Professor	83	6	3	0	1	93	47	1	1	0	0	49	36	5	2	0	1	44	446	
			Associate Professor	130	10	6	0	1	147	85	1	5	0	0	91	45	9	1	0	1	56	328	26.46
			Assistant Professor	142	25	16	21	2	206	132	21	15	19	1	188	10	4	1	2	1	18	118	
37	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Professor	42	5	0	0	0	47	27	0	0	0	0	27	15	5	0	0	0	20	382	
			Associate Professor	65	5	3	0	1	74	45	3	1	0	0	49	20	2	2	0	1	25	320	
			Assistant Professor	179	28	19	31	4	261	167	26	19	28	4	244	12	2	0	3	0	17	62	16.23

38	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Professor	37	5	2	0	1	45	11	0	1	0	0	12	26	5	1	0	1	33	253
			Associate Professor	54	5	2	0	1	62	43	1	2	0	0	46	11	4	0	0	1	16	195 22.92
			Assistant Professor	100	15	7	21	3	146	95	13	11	17	1	137	5	2	-4	4	2	9	58
39	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Professor	22	4	2	0	1	29	5	0	0	0	1	6	17	4	2	0	0	23	213
			Associate Professor	51	10	5	0	2	68	29	2	1	0	0	32	22	8	4	0	2	36	135 36.62
			Assistant Professor	54	17	8	31	6	116	43	12	12	27	3	97	11	5	-4	4	3	19	78
40	Tripura	Tripura University	Professor	36	7	3	0	0	46	7	0	0	0	0	7	29	7	3	0	0	39	278
			Associate Professor	52	10	5	0	2	69	26	2	1	0	0	29	26	8	4	0	2	40	172 38.13
			Assistant Professor	83	22	18	36	4	163	73	16	16	29	2	136	10	6	2	7	2	27	106
Total-III (NER Central Universities)																						
			Professor	352	47	20	1	5	425	182	4	4	0	2	192	170	43	16	1	3	233	2804
			Associate Professor	605	77	39	5	13	739	422	29	17	0	2	470	183	48	22	5	11	269	2115 24.57
			Assistant Professor	1032	186	125	266	31	1640	933	159	129	216	16	1453	99	27	-4	50	15	187	689
Total-I (Non-Ner Central Universities)																						
			Professor	1358	188	94	0	30	1670	775	31	4	0	7	817	583	157	90	0	23	853	11908
			Associate Professor	2721	419	205	0	74	3419	1800	100	11	0	13	1924	921	319	194	0	61	1495	7708 35.27
			Assistant Professor	4162	850	407	1255	145	6819	3543	578	226	545	75	4967	619	272	181	710	70	1852	4200

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
		Total-II (New	Professor	252	44	15	0	6	317	68	1	0	0	0	69	184	43	15	0	6	248	2294	
		Central Universities)	Associate Professor	484	89	44	0	13	630	137	5	2	0	0	144	347	84	42	0	13	486	1042	54,58
			Assistant Professor	676	194	94	350	33	1347	446	119	50	195	19	829	230	75	44	155	14	518	1252	
		Grand Total (Non-	Professor	1962	279	129	1	41	2412	1025	36	8	0	9	1078	937	243	121	1	32	1334	17006	
		NER CUs + New	Associate Professor	3810	585	288	5	100	4788	2359	134	30	0	15	2538	1451	451	258	5	85	2250	10865	36,11
		CUs + NER CUs)	Assistant Professor	5870	1230	626	1871	209	9806	4922	856	405	956	110	7249	948	374	221	915	99	2557	6141	
				11642	2094	1043	1877	350	17006	8306	1026	443	956	134	10865	3336	1068	600	921	216	6141		

Reduction in budgetary provisions

3231. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that budgetary provisions for the Ministry has come down from ₹79,451 crore during 2013-14 to ₹72,394 crore during 2016-17;

(b) if so, the reasons for this downtrend and how the Ministry would be able to implement its programmes and schemes with reduced Budget coupled with inflation;

(c) the details of schemes to which allocations have been reduced, schemes that are transferred to States and performance of each such schemes being implemented since 2013-14, scheme-wise and year-wise; and

(d) the details regarding the Budget provided to the Ministry during 2017-18, head-wise and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) The allocation of Budget for Central Government Ministries/Departments is decided on the basis of available resources, expenditure trend and absorptive capacity and other competitive demands. Moreover, as per the recommendations of 14th Finance Commission, there has been an increase in the devolution of funds to the states with effect from Financial Year 2015-16. The scheme namely "Scheme for Setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block Level" under Department of School Education & Literacy has been transferred to states w.e.f 2015-16. The Budget provision for the Ministry of Human Resource Development from 2013-14 to 2016-17 is as follows:—

(₹ in crore)	
Financial Year	Budget Estimates
2013-14	79,450.95
2014-15	82,771.10
2015-16	69,074.76
2016-17	72,394.00

(d) The Budget provision for the Ministry for FY 2017-18, Scheme-wise and Major Head-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*) which is also available at URLs

<http://mdiabudget.nic.in/ub2017-18/eb/sbe57.pdf> and <http://indiabudget.nic.in/ub2017-18/eb/sbe58.pdf>.

Statement

Scheme-wise and Major Head-wise details of Budget provision for the Ministry for the year 2017-18

(A) Scheme-wise Budget Allocation of Department of School Education and Literacy

(₹ in crore)		
Sl. No	Schemes	BE 2017-18
1.	National Education Mission -Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	23500.00
2.	National Programme of Mid Day Meals in Schools (MDM)	10000.00
3.	National Education Mission-Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)	3830.00
4.	National Education Mission: Teacher Training and Adult Education-Strengthening of Teacher Training Institutions	480.00
5.	National Education Mission: Teacher Training and Adult Education -Appointment of Language Teachers	125.00
6.	National Education Mission: Teacher Training and Adult Education-Saakshar Bharat	320.00
7.	National Education Mission: Teacher Training and Adult Education-School Assessment Programme	0.67
8.	Development of Minorities: Education Scheme for Madrassas/Minorities	120.00
9.	Scholarships-National Means cum Merit Scholarship Scheme	282.00
10.	Scholarships-National Scheme for Incentive to Girl Child for Secondary Education	320.00
11.	National Award to Teachers	2.86
12.	Digital India e-Learning	0.14
13.	Secretariat	25.00
14.	Directorate of Adult Education	7.58
15.	Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS)	4300.00
16.	Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS)	2700.00

Sl. No	Schemes	BE 2017-18
17.	NCERT	230.00
18.	National Bal Bhavan	18.00
19.	Central Tibetan Schools Administration	54.00
20.	Support to NGOs/SRCs/Institutions for Adult Education & Skill Development	40.00
21.	National Literacy Mission Authority	1.00
	GRAND TOTAL	46356.25

(B) Scheme-wise Budget Allocation of Department of Higher Education 2017-18

Sl. No	Schemes	BE 2017-18
1.	Secretariat	101.73
2.	Directorate of Hindi	46.53
3.	Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology	12.10
4.	Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore and Regional Language Centers	40.50
5.	Educational Institutions Abroad	7.27
6.	Deemed Universities promoted by Central Government	60.00
7.	National Initiative on Sports and Wellness	1.00
8.	National Initiative on inclusion of persons with disabilities in higher education	2.00
9.	National Initiative to foster social responsibility	1.00
10.	National Research Professors	1.30
11.	Establishment of multi disciplinary research universities including Central University of Himalayan Studies (CUHS), creation of Centres of Excellence and National Centre for Excellence in humanities	10.00
12.	Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA)	250.00
13.	World Class Institutions	50.00
14.	Prime Minister's Girls' Hostel	20.00
15.	Interest Subsidy and contribution for Guarantee Funds	1950.00

Sl. No	Schemes	BE 2017-18
16.	Scholarship for College and University students	320.00
17.	PM Research Fellowship	75.00
18.	M Tech Programme Teaching Assistantship	35.00
19.	National Mission in Education Through ICT	150.00
20.	Setting up of virtual classrooms and massive open online courses (MOOCs)	75.00
21.	e-shodh Sindhu	240.00
22.	Higher Education Statistics and Public Information System (HESPIS)	12.00
23.	National Digital Library	10.00
24.	National Academic Depository	10.00
25.	Training and Research in Frontier Areas	15.00
26.	Setting up of Inter-Institutional Centres, Creation of Excellence Clusters and Networks, Establishing Alliances across Institutions	2.00
27.	National Initiative for Design Innovation	32.00
28.	National Initiative for Technology Transfer	86.45
29.	Unnat Bharat Abhiyan	20.00
30.	Uchhatar Avishkar Abhiyan	75.00
31.	Implementation of the IMPRINT Research Initiative (Impacting Research Innovation and Technology)	85.00
32.	National Mission on Teachers and Teaching	120.00
33.	National Institutional Ranking Framework	5.41
34.	Global Initiative for Academic Network (GIAN)	25.00
35.	Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme of Government of India (EAP)	260.00
36.	Support to Skill based Higher Education including Community Colleges	50.00
37.	Programme for Apprenticeship Training	110.00
38.	Planning Administration and Global Engagement	67.59

Sl. No	Schemes	BE 2017-18
39.	University Grants Commission (UGC)	4691.94
40.	All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)	485.00
41.	Grants to Central Universities (CUs)	6485.93
42.	Central University, Andhra Pradesh	10.00
43.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana Tribal Universities	20.00
44.	Support to Indian Institutes of Technology	7171.00
45.	IIT, Andhra Pradesh	50.00
46.	IIT, Hyderabad (EAP)	75.00
47.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	210.00
48.	Setting up of new IITs	350.00
49.	Support to Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)	800.00
50.	IIM, Andhra Pradesh	40.00
51.	Setting up of new IIMs	190.00
52.	Support to National Institutes of Technology	3280.00
53.	NIT, Andhra Pradesh	50.00
54.	Upgradation of Indian Institute of Engineering, Science and Technology (IIEST) (BESU and CUSAT)	110.00
55.	Support to Indian Institute(s) of Science, Education and Research (IISER)	600.00
56.	IISER, Andhra Pradesh	50.00
57.	Support to Indian Institute of Science (IISc)	450.00
58.	Support to Indian Institute(s) of Information Technology (Allahabad, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Kanchipuram)	240.00
59.	Setting up Indian Institutes of Information Technology in PPP mode	109.45
60.	IIIT, Andhra Pradesh	30.00
61.	Grants to Councils/Institutes for Excellence in Humanities and Social Sciences	285.00
62.	Grants to Institutes for Promotion of Indian Languages	355.00
63.	National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai	35.10
64.	New Schools of Planning and Architecture	100.00

Sl. No	Schemes	BE 2017-18
65.	National Institutes of Technical Teachers Training and Research (NITTTRs)	130.00
66.	Board of Apprenticeship Training, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur	19.00
67.	Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)	100.00
68.	Assistance to Other Institutions	373.40
69.	Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)	1300.00
70.	Improvement in Salary Scale of University and College Teachers	700.00
GRAND TOTAL		33329.70

(C) Major Head-wise Budget Estimates 2017-18—Ministry of Human
Resource Development

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Major Head	Department of School Education and Literacy	Department of Higher Education	Total
1.	2202	7801.52	14680.97	22482.49
2.	2203	-	14404.00	14404.00
3.	2251	25.00	101.73	126.73
4.	2552	4229.27	2078.00	6307.27
5.	3601	34002.20	1745.00	35747.20
6.	3602	298.26	70.00	368.26
7.	4202	-	250.00	250.00
Total		46356.25	33329.70	79685.95

Higher Education Financing Agency

3232. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has signed a Memorandum of

Understanding (MoU) with Canara Bank to operationalize the Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA);

- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) whether Government has any plan to have such MoUs with other financial institutions; and
- (d) 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) Yes Sir, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between Ministry of Human Resource Development and Canara Bank on 9th February, 2017 for setting up the Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) for financing creation of required infrastructure and for promotion of research facilities in the centrally aided institutions of higher learning by leveraging funds from the market. HEFA will be established as a Non Banking Financing Company (NBFC) and work as Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) with the association of Canara Bank. HEFA would also mobilize Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds from corporate. The loans provided by HEFA to the institutions would be serviced from the internal accruals of these institutions, and the Government would meet the cost of interest on such loans. This is expected to have a positive impact in improving the quality of education in the centrally funded higher educational institutions without burdening the student community. The investment on equity in Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) by Government and Canara Bank would be ₹ 1,000 crore and ₹100 crore respectively.

- (c) No Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

UGC regulations for M.Phil and Ph.D degree

3233. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a Committee had been formed to draft the UGC (Minimum Standards and procedures for Award of M.Phil/Ph.D Degree) Regulations, 2016;
- (b) if so, the details of the composition of the Committee and the number of meetings held;
- (c) whether any public consultation has taken place before the regulations

were finalized and whether minutes of the meetings are available in public domain and if so, the manner in which they could be accessed; and

(d) the details of consultative process that took place before the regulations were notified if no such Committee existed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (d) The Central Government had constituted a Committee comprising Prof. Arun Nigavekar as Chairman and Shri Sumit Bose, Prof. Sunil Gupta, Prof. B. Thimme Gowda, Prof. Ashwini Kumar Mohapatra as members and Shri S.S. Sandhu as member-convener on 24th July, 2015. The terms of reference of the Committee were, *inter-alia*, to examine the Ph.D-NET qualification for entry of teachers in higher educational institutions so as to attract and retain talented and quality manpower in the teaching profession. Before submission of its report on 4th April, 2016, the Committee had ensured extensive consultations and obtained views/suggestions from various stakeholders, *viz.* Vice-Chancellors of the Universities, Education Secretaries /Directors of the Higher Education of the State Governments, Teachers' Associations and others. The recommendations of the Committee were forwarded to the UGC for consideration and finalization of the draft UGC (Minimum Standards and procedure for Award of M.Phil./Ph.D Degrees) Regulations, 2014. The UGC considered the recommendations of the Committee and finalized the draft regulations in its meeting held on 12th April, 2016.

Useable toilet facilities in schools

3234. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 68.7 per cent of schools visited for the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), 2016 had useable toilet facilities and 3.5 per cent of the schools had no such facilities; and

(b) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to achieve cent per cent useable toilet facilities in all schools and if so, the details and the timeline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No, Sir. Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), 2016 is a provisional report based on sample survey. ASER has recognised progress in the availability of useable toilets in schools. As per ASER (Rural), 2016, 68.7% of schools visited had toilet facilities that were useable on the day

of the visit as compared to 47.2% in 2010 and 3.5% of the schools had no such facilities. ASER, 2016 has also mentioned that 43.6% of schools were carrying out repair of toilets during the period from April, 2015 to the date of survey in 2016. However, details of all these schools have not been shared with Ministry of Human Resource Development and it is therefore, not possible to verify this.

(b) Under Swachh Vidyalaya initiative of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, 4,17,796 toilets were constructed/repared in 2,61,400 elementary and secondary Government schools in a period of one year, thus ensuring that every Government school has separate functional toilets for girls and boys.

The Government of India supports State Governments and UT Administrations for creation and augmentation of infrastructural facilities including toilets in Government elementary and secondary schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) programmes. The requirement of infrastructural facilities in schools are worked out every year by the respective State and Union Territory on incremental basis depending on their need and priority and this is reflected in their Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B). Regular meetings are also held with representatives of States and UTs to monitor performance of infrastructure created in schools including provision and maintenance of separate toilets for girls and boys.

Since the inception of SSA in 2001 till 30.9.2016, 10.36 lakh school toilets have been sanctioned to States and UTs, out of which 9.69 lakh school toilets have been constructed. Since the inception of RMSA in 2009-10 till 31.3.2016, 19,800 toilet blocks have been sanctioned and constructed in States and UTs.

Under SSA programme, a School Maintenance Grant of ₹5,000/- per school (having upto 3 classrooms) and ₹10,000/- per school (having more than 3 classrooms), subject to the condition that the overall eligibility for the district would be ₹ 7,500/- per school, is regularly sanctioned in the Annual Work Plan and Budget of SSA of respective States and UTs. For secondary schools, under the RMSA an amount of ₹ 50,000 per school is provided as annual School Grant to the States and UTs. The school maintenance grant is utilized for the maintenance and minor repair of the school infrastructure including toilets.

The primary responsibility of maintenance of school toilets lies with the concerned State Government and UT Administration. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has advised all State Governments and UT Administrations to ensure proper maintenance of school toilets constructed under the Swachh Vidyalaya initiative

to keep them functional and also to take steps to bring about behavioural changes among students and teachers through an intensive awareness campaign so that the schools toilets are properly used, and kept neat and clean. The Ministry has requested to the Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs) who participated in the Swachh Vidyalaya initiative to maintain the toilets constructed by them for at least five years.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has advised the Panchayati Raj Departments of all States to include the provision for construction of toilets and regular repair of the toilets in schools in the Gram Panchayat Development Plans. The Secretaries of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of School Education and Literacy) have also jointly issued a letter dated 6th April, 2016 requesting all States and UTs to ensure the Gram Panchayats take the lead in convening meetings with the Parent Teacher Associations of the schools for regular cleaning of the school toilets and for the disposal of solid and liquid waste generated in schools.

Kendriya Vidyalayas in Kangra district

3235. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to expand the Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has received any request for setting up of Kendriya Vidyalaya in Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) At present 1136 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KV) are functional in the country. Sanction of the competent authority has recently been accorded for setting up of 50 new KVs under Civil / Defence sector. These new KVs are to be opened under the 'challenge mode', whereby the sponsoring authorities who fulfil the norms of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) within a specified time frame will be accorded priority on 'first come-first served' basis and the sanctions will be utilised accordingly.

- (c) KVS has informed that no proposal in the prescribed format has been received for opening a new KV in Kangra District of Himachal Pradesh.

- (d) Does not arise.

Awareness about segregation of wastes

3236. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to create awareness in schools, colleges and universities about segregation of wastes;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (c) if not, whether Government would take any initiative in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) All educational institutions have been asked to spread awareness about sanitation and cleanliness. University Grants Commission have issued guidelines on Swachh Bharat- Swasth Bharat Scheme, wherein among other things, Universities/ Colleges have been asked to maintain proper waste segregation and disposal system and to ensure that it is implemented at the structural level. Universities/ Colleges have also been asked that a separate project must be designed for students which may include embedding instructions about cleanliness, creating awareness camps in organizing cleanliness drives so that cleanliness is inculcated in their attitude and learning. Similarly, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan have issued instructions for organizing workshops for staff and students on keeping the schools and surroundings clean which may include training in available best practices, solid waste management, paper recycling and behavior change communication.

Status of IIM campus at Amritsar

3237. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the foundation stone of Indian Institute of Management (IIM) at Amritsar was laid in June, 2016 and if so, the current status thereof;
- (b) whether the project is running on time;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) by when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (e) The Foundation Stone of Indian Institute of Management Amritsar was laid on 19th June, 2016. The construction of the boundary wall is expected to start from the month of May, 2017. EdCIL, a PSU of Ministry of Human Resource Development has been entrusted the task of preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the permanent campus of IIM Amritsar. Approval has been given for operationalisation of the institute from its temporary campus for three years from the year, at an estimated cost of ₹ 79.00 crore. After the DPR is approved, the construction of permanent campus would be taken up.

Teaching of Hindi in private universities

‡3238. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are more than two hundred private universities in the country as on date and only few of the universities are having Department of Hindi;
- (b) whether most of the private universities of the country are not showing any interest in teaching Hindi; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken by Government for compulsory teaching of Hindi in private universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) Presently, 261 State Private Universities and 88 Private Deemed to be Universities are functioning in the country. State Private Universities are established by the Acts of their respective State Legislatures and are regulated by their respective acts and University Grants Commission (UGC) [Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities] Regulations, 2003. As far as Private Deemed to be Universities are concerned, they are regulated by UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2016. All Universities have autonomy to define their academic courses contents and medium of instruction and the Central Government does not interfere in the academic matters of the Universities.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Providing jobs to students from IIT and medical colleges

3239. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any data available on percentage of students opting for jobs abroad after completion of their degree from IITs and Government medical colleges during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in collaboration with other Ministries to reduce this trend and to provide better jobs to students in the country itself?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) The percentage of students opting for jobs abroad after completion of their degree from IITs during the last 5 years is given in the Statement (*See* below). As per information received from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Medical Council of India (MCI) issues Good Standing Certificates (GSC), a mandatory requirement for doctors going to work in Hospitals abroad. MCI has issued 4701 GSCs with effect from 01.04.2013 to 31.03.2016, which includes 1623 in 2013-14, 1551 in 2014-15 and 1527 in 2015-16.

The Government is committed not only to retain the students passing out of the premier educational institutions in the country, but also attract the Non-Resident Indians back to the Country. For attracting highly skilled researchers to pursue their R&D interests in Indian Institutions, several initiatives have been launched, such as Faculty Recharge Programme, CV Raman Post-Doctoral Fellowship Scheme by University Grants Commission (UGC), Ramanujan Fellowship, JC Bose Fellowship, Swarnjayanti Fellowship, Young Scientist Project Award, Women Scientist Scheme by Department of Science & Technology (DST), and Ramalinga Swami Re-entry Fellowship by Department of Biotechnology. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also taken many initiatives such as allowing Indian doctors to pursue higher medical studies abroad, enhancing pay and allowances of doctors, enhancing age of superannuation for doctors in teaching cadre upto 70 years. Various allowances like Non Practicing Allowance, Conveyance Allowance, Learning Resource Allowance, etc. have also been enhanced considerably for the faculty.

Statement

Details of percentage of students opting for jobs abroad after completion of their IIT degree during the last five years

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Percentage (%) of Students opted for jobs abroad				
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	IIT-Kharagpur	2.40	1.75	2.06	1.14	0.85
2.	IIT-Bombay	5.67	6.72	5.14	4.56	3.84
3.	IIT-Delhi	7.66	7.28	5.29	3.19	Placement process is still going on.
4.	IIT-Madras	3.88	3.38	2.55	3.21	1.85
5.	IIT-Kanpur	Not available	Not available	3.38	1.81	1.36
6.	IIT-Guwahati	1.39	2.50	1.10	1.78	0.66
7.	IIT-Roorkee	1.34	1.66	0.98	1.93	0.60
8.	IIT-BHU Varanasi	0.77	0.71	0.52	0.52	0.58
9.	IIT-Hyderabad	No such data is available with institute.				
10.	IIT-Patna					
11.	IIT- Gandhinagar	0	0	0	0	0
12.	IIT-Bhubaneswar	0	0	0	0	0.23
13.	IIT-Jodhpur	0	0.67	0	0	0
14.	IIT-Indore	4 students opted for abroad placement during the period.				
15.	IIT-Ropar	5.00	2.40	0	0	0.89
16.	IIT-Mandi	5.38	0	0.87	4.72	3.09

JNVs in Himachal Pradesh

3240. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any proposals for setting up of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) from the State Governments including Himachal Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with Government's reaction thereto; and
- (c) the number of JNVs set up by Government during the last three years and the current year in Himachal Pradesh, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme provides for opening of one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in each district of the country. One JNV each has been sanctioned in all the districts of the country, as on 31.5.2014, excluding Tamil Nadu, which has not yet accepted the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme. In the State of Himachal Pradesh, all districts existing as on 31.5.2014 have already been covered under the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme and the Vidyalayas in these districts are all functional.

Opening of new JNVs is a continuous process which depends on the willingness of the concerned State Government to make available requisite suitable land free of cost for construction of school buildings and required temporary accommodation (free of rent) to start the Vidyalaya. However, actual sanction and opening of new JNV depends on the availability of funds and approval by Competent Authority.

- (c) No new Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya has been sanctioned for the State of Himachal Pradesh during the last three years and the present year, 2016-17.

Proposals from foreign universities for opening campuses

3241. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received proposals from foreign universities for opening its campuses for conferring degrees for higher education in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has any regulatory framework to ensure quality of education and thus approval and acceptance of Global Certification therefor; and

- (d) whether performance benchmark has been set and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (d) At present there is no law which allows the entry and operation of foreign educational providers to set up their campuses in India. However, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified the UGC (Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2016, which spell out the modalities regarding the eligibility criteria and the conditions for the collaboration of a foreign educational institution with an Indian educational institution. AICTE has also issued Regulations for Entry and Operation of Foreign Universities/Institutions imparting Technical Education in India to facilitate collaboration and partnerships between Indian and Foreign Universities/Institutions in the field of technical education, research and training.

Examination for appointment of principals in KVs

3242. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether according to the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) Recruitment Rules, 50 per cent of the posts of Principals are to be filled through Limited Departmental Examination (LDE) from amongst Vice-Principals and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the reasons for not conducting LDE to recruit Principals during the last five years;
- (c) the action Government proposes to recruit Principals through LDE;
- (d) whether Government has received representations from Vice-Principals for conduct of LDE; and
- (e) if so, the action taken on their representations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) As per the existing Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) Recruitment Rules (effective from 12-02-2014), 50% of the posts of Principals are to be filled up through Limited Departmental Examination (LDE) from amongst Vice-Principals.

- (b) LDE as a mode of recruitment for the post of Principal was introduced w.e.f.12.2.2014. Due to leakage of question papers in some written examinations pertaining

to the recruitment process in the year 2015-16 and the consequential delay in identifying an alternate recruitment agency, LDE for the post of Principal could not be conducted so far.

(c) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), has agreed 'in principle' to conduct the LDE to fill-up vacancies arising upto 31-03-2017 for various posts in KVS, including the post of Principal.

(d) KVS has received a few representations urging to conduct LDE for the post of Principal.

(e) Same as at (c) above.

Global centres for innovation

†3243. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

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 set up world-class universities as global centres of innovation in the country in order to promote the quality of education;

(b) if so, the number of universities and places where they will come up and by when and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government proposes to establish such universities in Gujarat too?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to upgrade / establish 10 public and 10 private world class teaching and research institutions. These institutions are proposed to be named as 'Institutions of Eminence'. The Ministry of Human Resource Development, in consultation with University Grants Commission (UGC) has formulated UGC (Declaration of Government Educational Institutions as Institutions of Eminence) Guidelines, 2017 for public institutions and UGC (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017 for private institutions and necessary approvals on the same are being obtained in the Government. The identification / selection of the Institutions, places, time-frame, etc. shall be made after the Guidelines and Regulations are notified.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Campus and hostels in newly formed IITs/IIMs

3244. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the newly formed IITs/IIMs do not have their own campuses and hostel facilities;

(b) the details of all IITs and IIMs which have not yet been allocated funds for campuses and hostels; and

(c) the details of funds allocated for the same during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) Pursuant to the Budget Announcements 2014-15 and 2015-16, (6) new IITs at Palakkad (Kerala), Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh), Jammu (J&K), Bhilai (Chhattisgarh), Dharwad (Karnataka) and Goa (Goa) and (7) new IIMs at Amritsar (Punjab), Sirmaur (Himachal Pradesh), Sambalpur (Odisha), Nagpur (Maharashtra), Bodhgaya (Bihar), Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh), and Jammu (J&K) have been established. All these Institutes are functioning from their temporary campuses with required infrastructures including hostel facility, till the construction of permanent campuses. Sufficient funds for operationalisation from temporary campuses have been provided to these institutes, and the details is given in the Statement.

Statement*Details of funds provided to various Institutes for operationalisation***Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)**

Sl. No.	Name of the institute	Fund released (₹ in lakhs)
1.	IIT Palakkad	6884.00
2.	IIT Tirupati	4200.00
3.	IIT Jammu	6934.00
4.	IIT Bhilai	2100.00
5.	IIT Dharwad	3118.00
6.	IIT Goa	2618.00

Indian Institute of Management (IIM)

1.	IIM Amritsar	1785.00
2.	IIM Sirmaur	1500.00
3.	IIM Sambalpur	1500.00
4.	IIM Nagpur	1900.00
5.	IIM Bodhgaya	1500.00
6.	IIM Vishakhapatnam	2963.77
7.	IIM Jammu	2216.50

Compulsory Aadhaar cards for mid-day meals

3245. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to make Aadhaar cards compulsory for school children turning up for the mid-day meals;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is planning to transfer money to the beneficiaries instead of serving them wholesome meals;

(d) whether the Mid-Day Meal Scheme incentivises attendance; and

(e) whether Government would review its concept of Aadhaar cards for school children for mid day meals as it would otherwise amount to backtracking from other goals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) is covered under the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016. A notification has been published in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) dated 28th February, 2017 which came into effect in all States and Union Territories except in the States of Assam, Meghalaya and the State of Jammu and Kashmir. As per the notification, the beneficiaries are required to furnish proof of possession of Aadhaar number or undergo Aadhaar authentication and, if not enrolled for Aadhaar, shall have to apply for Aadhaar enrolment by 30th June, 2017 provided that till the time Aadhaar is assigned to the individual, he/she shall be entitled for benefit subject to the production of the following identification documents, namely:

- (i) If he or she has enrolled, his or her Aadhaar Enrolment Id slip; or
- (ii) A copy of his or her application made for Aadhaar Enrolment and an undertaking by the parent or legal guardian that the child is not availing benefit from any other school and any one of the documents mentioned in the notification.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The objectives of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme are to improve the nutritional status of eligible children as well as encouraging poor children, belonging to disadvantaged sections to attend school more regularly and help them concentrate on classroom activities.

(e) The use of Aadhaar as identity document in MDMS is recently introduced. It would bring in transparency and efficiency for delivery of services or benefits or subsidies simplify the Government delivery processes and enable beneficiaries to get their entitlements directly to them in a convenient and seamless manner. The Aadhaar also obviates the need for producing multiple documents to prove one's identity.

Funds for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

3246. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds allocated during 2017-18 for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan *vis-a-vis* the annual budgetary requirements of the programme; and

(b) whether Government has released the funds to the States and Union Territories to pay salaries to teachers and if so, the details thereof, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is the designated Centrally Sponsored Scheme for meeting the objectives of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. A total sum of ₹ 23,500 crore has been provided for SSA for the year 2017-18 at Budget Estimate stage against the estimated proposal of ₹ 55,000 crore.

Under the SSA programme, budgetary support, as per the existing funds sharing pattern, is provided towards implementation of the different components of the Scheme including the payment of teachers' salaries etc. Further, Section 7(1) of the RTE Act,

2009, States that both the Centre and the State shall have concurrent responsibility for providing funds for carrying out the provisions of the Act. Section 7(3) states that the Central Government shall provide to the State Government, as grants-in-aid of revenues, such percentage of expenditure as it may determine, while, Section 7(5) states that the State Government shall, taking into consideration the sums provided by the Central Government to a State Government, be responsible to provide funds for the implementation of the provisions of the Act.

State-wise details of central share released under SSA in the last two years and current year are given in the Statement.

Statement

*State-wise details of Central share released under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
in last two years and in current year*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Central Fund Releases		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (as on 08.03.2017)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	154566.68	66810.81	63302.18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33607.83	18179.44	19956.64
3.	Assam	97782.17	100464.64	87652.30
4.	Bihar	216336.05	251557.33	270688.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	92705.34	62219.70	57705.17
6.	Goa	1310.38	813.58	869.11
7.	Gujarat	78476.48	61563.82	77740.50
8.	Haryana	42110.65	34501.21	18699.88
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12547.30	12139.13	12825.46
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	51276.51	129980.55	102521.53

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Jharkhand	75775.18	55863.31	44126.08
12.	Karnataka	66213.52	41759.33	54495.50
13.	Kerala	21844.02	12858.86	9253.68
14.	Madhya Pradesh	149094.91	160197.85	141450.86
15.	Maharashtra	58288.54	41225.28	60369.65
16.	Manipur	21465.80	18355.46	4405.31
17.	Meghalaya	20404.51	16626.96	15438.00
18.	Mizoram	14739.69	9437.51	10934.31
19.	Nagaland	20568.72	8739.53	10725.34
20.	Odisha	66695.31	82081.65	63884.67
21.	Punjab	36215.98	30003.82	27086.98
22.	Rajasthan	248041.55	193462.09	169780.90
23.	Sikkim	4526.13	4054.36	3479.24
24.	Tamil Nadu	135819.79	82111.73	82111.30
25.	Telangana	81406.88	21776.01	36492.39
26.	Tripura	19800.13	16956.97	15651.81
27.	Uttar Pradesh	449867.53	505434.30	505433.99
28.	Uttarakhand	22880.56	22588.40	25268.98
29.	West Bengal	97240.30	84679.41	69357.13
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	147.21	359.46	359.14
31.	Chandigarh	3893.53	3521.81	3333.55
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	911.74	594.91	1061.00
33.	Daman and Diu	72.77	78.38	200.00
34.	Delhi	6223.73	7293.80	8306.19

1	2	3	4	5
35.	Lakshadweep	58.83	139.87	139.87
36.	Puducherry	100.00	583.14	152.59
	TOTAL	2403016.25	2159014.41	2075259.67

Kendriya Vidyalayas in Jharkhand

‡3247. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a plan has been formulated to increase the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in every district of Jharkhand and if so, the details of targets, achievements and time limit thereof; and

(b) the details of plans aimed at improving the status of existing Kendriya Vidyalayas in that State and achievements made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present. Sanction of the competent authority has recently been accorded for setting up of 50 new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) under Civil/ Defence sector. These new KVs are to be opened under the 'challenge mode', whereby the sponsoring authorities who fulfil the norms of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) within a specified time frame will be accorded priority on 'first come-first served' basis and the sanctions will be utilised accordingly. KVS has informed that 35 proposals for opening of new KVs have been listed as feasible which include the proposals for opening of new KVs at Dumka, Palamu, Giridih, Chatra, Lohardaga and Khunti in the State of Jharkhand.

(b) KVS has an inbuilt system for providing academic excellence in KVs throughout the country including Jharkhand and it has well devised structure for close monitoring through Regional Offices / Head Quarters.

Renaming of Central University of Kerala

3248. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government would consider renaming the Central University of Kerala in Kasaragod district after Sree Narayana Gurudev; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Presently no such proposal is under consideration.

Poor standard of NCERT books

3249. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH:

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

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

(a) whether CBSE has made it compulsory for all affiliated schools to purchase books printed and published by The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) for all classes;

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

(c) whether the standard of NCERT books are so poor that most students can not comprehend the concepts well;

(d) if so, whether any study has been conducted in this matter and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has collaborated with National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) to facilitate the availability of NCERT textbooks throughout the country. CBSE has also provided a link on its website for CBSE affiliated schools to place class wise requirement of NCERT textbooks. As of now 2091 schools have placed their requirement for 51, 61,571 NCERT textbooks.

(c) The textbooks developed by NCERT are students friendly and engage students in active learning. These books are developed by textbooks committees and approved by the National Monitoring Committee set up by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(d) to (e) Do not arise.

High fee for entrance examinations

3250. MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ:

SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY:

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

- (a) whether Government is aware that many universities and other institutions are charging high fee for conducting entrance examinations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken to regulate the same and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2016. The regulation is available at <http://www.egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2016/170661.pdf>. in the regulation, there is a provision in Clause 6.2 (1) stating that no institution deemed to be university shall charge any fee for an admission test other than an amount representing the reasonable cost incurred by it in conducting such test. Further, as per the regulations, an institution deemed to be University shall not engage in commercialization of education in any manner whatsoever, and shall provide for equity and access to all deserving students.

The Universities are not expected to charge exorbitant fees for conducting entrance examinations.

No complaint has been received against exorbitant entrance examination fee charged by the Universities.

Review of textbooks of private publications

3251. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

- (a) whether Government has directed the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) to review the textbooks of private publishers prescribed in CBSE affiliated schools;
- (b) if so, the details and justification thereof;
- (c) whether CBSE has constituted any committee to make periodical review of

such textbooks and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any appeal or second review is permitted in case of rejection of textbooks by the committee;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the mechanism to ensure that there is no arbitrariness in such decisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No such direction has been given to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE).

(b) Does not arise.

(c) CBSE has not constituted such Committee.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

Sector-wise doctoral research work

3252. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sector-wise details of doctoral researches currently going on with the support of UGC fellowships, are available;

(b) if so, the number of such researches connected to sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing industry, traditional sector, humanities and culture, information technology and communication, banking, health and hospitality as well as others; and

(c) the details of such researches applied for field level implementation during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that fellowships are awarded as per the available slots across different streams and are not provided sector-wise to the doctoral researches.

UGC has further informed that it implements the following doctoral and post-doctoral fellowship schemes where fellowships are awarded as per the available slots across different streams:—

1. Dr S. Radhakrishnan Post Doctoral Fellowship in Humanities

2. Dr. D.S. Kothari Post Doctoral Fellowship
3. Post Doctoral Fellowship for SC/ST
4. Post Doctoral Fellowship for Women
5. Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students
6. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for Students with Disabilities
7. National Fellowship for Students of Other Backward Classes (OBC)
8. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SC candidate
9. National fellowship Higher Education for ST Students

No data is maintained by UGC on researches applied for field level implementation. However, as per Para 13.1 of the UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedures for Award of M.Phil/Ph.D Degrees) Regulations, 2016, M.Phil/Ph.D degree awarding institutions are required to submit an electronic copy of the M.Phil dissertation/Ph.D thesis to the INFLIBNET for hosting the same so as to make the researches accessible to all Institutions/Colleges.

Three language formula for secondary education

3253. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Central Board of Secondary Education has sent a three-language formula for secondary education to the Ministry; and
- (b) if so, whether Government has any plan to implement it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Model Degree Colleges in backward districts

3254. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to establish Model Degree Colleges in all backward districts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) the criteria adopted to identify those districts;
- (d) the details of districts identified, State-wise; and
- (e) whether proposals from State Governments have been received to start such colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (e) 374 Districts in the country have been identified as Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs) where Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education was less than the national average of 12.4% based on 2001 census data. A list of these EBDs is given in the Statement (*See below*).

In the year 2010, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) was launched to set up one Model Degree College (MDC) in each of the identified 374 EBDs to increase access to higher education. In 2013, this scheme was subsumed under the CSS of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) which is aimed at improving access and equity in higher education, especially in unserved and underserved areas by setting up quality higher educational institutions and upgrading existing ones. Under RUSA, after appraisal of proposals received from State Governments, the Project Approval Board (PAB) of RUSA has approved central assistance to 72 MDCs.

Statement

List of 374 identified Educationally Backward Districts in the country

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3. Arunachal Pradesh
Andamans	Changlang
Nicobars	Dibang Valley
2. Andhra Pradesh	East Kameng
Anantapur	Lohit
East Godavari	Lower Subansiri
Kurnool	Tawang
Prakasam	Tirap
Srikakulam	Upper Siang
Vizianagaram	Upper Subansiri
West Godavari	West Kameng

West Slang	Madhubani
4. Assam	Nawada
Bongaigaon	W. Champaran
Cachar	E. Champaran
Oarrang	Purnia
Dhubri	Saharsa
Goalpara	Samastipur
Hailakandi	Sheohar
Karbi Anglong	Sitamarhi
Karimganj	Siwan
Marigaon	Supaul
Nagaon	Valshali
Sonitpur	6. Chhattisgarh
Tinsukla	Bastar
5. Bihar	Bilaspur
Araria	Dantewada
Aurangabad	Dhamtari
Banka	Durg
Begusarai	Janjgir-champa
Darbhanga	Jashpur
Gopalganj	Kanker
Jamui	Kawardha
Kalmur	Koriya
Katihar	Raigarh
Khagaria	Raipur
Kishanganj	Rajnandgaon
Lakhisarai	Surguja
Madhepura	7. Dadra and Nagar Haveli

	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		Jind
8.	Daman and Diu		Kaithal
	Daman		Karnal
	Diu		Panipat
9.	Gujarat		Sirsa
	Amreli	11.	Himachal Pradesh
	Banas Kantha		Chamba
	Bharuch		Kinnaur
	Bhavnagar		Lahul & Spiti
	Dohad		Sirmaur
	Jamnagar	12.	Jammu and Kashmir
	Junagad		Anantnag
	Kachchh		Badgam
	Kheda		Baramula
	Mahesana		Doda
	Narmada		Kargil
	Panch Mahals		Kathua
	Patan		Kupwara
	Porbandar		Leh
	Rajkot		Punch
	Sabar Kantha		Rajauri
	Surat		Udhampur
	Surendranagar	13.	Jharkhand
	The Dangs		Chatra
	Valsad		Deoghar
10.	Haryana		Dumka
	Fatehabad		Garhwa
	Gurgaon		Giridih

Godda	Kasaragod
Gumla	Malappuram
Kodarma	Palakkad
Pakaur	Wayanad
Palamu	16. Lakshadweep
Paschim Singhbhum	Lakshadweep
Sahibganj	17. Madhya Pradesh
14. Karnataka	Balaghat
Bagalkot	Barwani
Bangalore Rural	Betul
Belgaum	Bhind
Bellary	Chhatarpur
Chamarajanagar	Chhindwara
Chikmagalur	Damoh
Chitradurga	Datia
Dakshina Kannada	Dewas
Gadag	Dhar
Hassan	Dindori
Haveri	East Nimar
Kodagu	Guna
Kolar	Harda
Koppal	Jhabua
Mandya	Katni
Raichur	Mandla
Tumkur	Mandsaur
Udupi	Morena
Uttara Kannada	Narsimhapur
15. Kerala	Neemuch

Panna	19. Meghalaya
Raisen	East Garo Hills
Rajgarh	Jaintia Hills
Ratlam	South Garo Hills
Sagar	West Khasi Hills
Satna	20. Mizoram
Sehore	Champhai
Seoni	Kolasib
Shahdol	Lawngtlai
Shajapur	Lunglei
Sheopur	Mamit
Shivpuri	Saiha
Sidhi	Serchhip
Tikamgarh	21. Nagaland
Ujjain	Mon
Umarla	22. Odisha
Vidisha	Anugul
West Nimar	Balangir
18. Maharashtra	Bargarh
Buldana	Baudh
Gadchiroli	Debagarh
Hingoli	Dhenkanal
Jalna	Gajapati
Raigarh	Ganjam
Ratnagiri	Kalahandi
Sindhudurg	Kandhamal

	Kendujhar	Alwar
	Koraput	Banswara
	Malkangiri	Baran
	Nabarangapur	Barmer
	Nayagarh	Bharatpur
	Nuapada	Bhilwara
	Rayagada	Bikaner
	Sonapur	Bundi
23.	Puducherry	Chittorgarh
	Yanam	Churu
24.	Punjab	Dausa
	Amritsar	Dhaulpur
	Bathinda	Dungarpur
	Faridkot	Ganganagar
	Fatehgarh Sahib	Hanumangarh
	Firozpur	Jaisalmer
	Gurdaspur	Jalor
	Kapurthala	Jhalawar
	Mansa	Jhunjhunun
	Moga	Jodhpur
	Muktsar	Karauli
	Nawanshahr	Nagaur
	Patiala	Pali
	Sangrur	Rajsamand
25.	Rajasthan	Sikar
	Ajmer	Sirohi

	Tonk		Thiruvallur
	Udaipur		Thiruvarur
26.	Sikkim		Thoothukkudi
	East		Tirunelveli
	North		Tiruvannamalai
	South		Vellore
	West		Viluppuram
27.	Tamil Nadu		Virudhunagar
	Ariyalur	28.	Telangana
	Coimbatore		Adilabad
	Cuddalore		Mahbubnagar
	Dharmapuri		Medak
	Dindigul		Nizamabad
	Erode	29.	Tripura
	Kancheepuram		North Tripura
	Kanniyakumari		South Tripura
	Karur		West Tripura
	Madurai		Dhalai
	Nagapattinam	30.	Uttar Pradesh.
	Perambalur		Bahraich
	Pudukkottai		Balrampur
	Ramanathapuram		Banda
	Salem		Barabanki
	Sivaganga		Bareilly
	Thanjavur		Basti
	The Nilgiris		Bijnor
	Theni		Budaun

Bulandshahr	Siddharthnagar
Chitrakoot	Sitapur
Etah	Sonbhadra
Farrukhabad	Sultanpur
Fatehpur	Unnao
Gonda	31. Uttarakhand
Hamirpur	Bageshwar
Hardoi	Champawat
Hathras	32. West Bengal
Jyotiba P. Nagar	Bankura
Kannauj	Bardhaman
Kanpur Dehat	Birbhum
Kaushambi	Dakshin Dinajpur
Kheri	Darjiling
Kushinagar	Haora
Lalitpur	Hugli
Maharajganj	Jalpaiguri
Mathura	Koch Bihar
Moradabad	Maldah
Muzaffamagar	Medinipur
Pilibhit	Murshidabad
Rae Bareli	Nadia
Rampur	North 24 Parganas
Saharanpur	Puruliya
Sant Kabir Nagar	South 24 Parganas
Shahjahanpur	Uttar Dinajpur
Shrawasti	TOTAL DISTRICTS =374 Districts

Replacement of eminent historians from ICHR

3255. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that eminent historians have been removed from various positions of the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of people who have replaced them; and
- (d) the academic background of those removed and of those who replaced them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) No, Sir. Consequent upon expiry of the term of the previous Council, the Government of India on 24.02.2015 has re-constituted the Council of the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR), in accordance with the Memorandum of Association of ICHR.

- (b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a).

Enrolment in private and Government schools

3256. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that of all enrolled students in the age group of 5 to 14 years, more are in private schools as compared to Government schools;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of their ratio, rural and urban, area-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No, Sir. The National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) collects annually the information on various educational indicators including enrolment of students in schools through the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) and has informed that, under government management schools the number of enrolled students in the age group of 5 to 14 years is 12.47 crores and under private management schools, this is 8.5 crores, at the all India level during the year 2015-16.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Out of the total enrolment in all schools for the students in the age group of 5 to 14 years at all India level, the ratio of enrolment of students under government management schools in rural areas during 2015-16 was 0.68% against 0.29% under private management schools. Similarly, the ratio in urban areas in government management schools and private management schools were 0.28% and 0.69% respectively.

Criteria for educational institutes in rural area

†3257. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by Government for selecting backward and rural areas for the establishment of educational institutions;

(b) whether Government proposes to open technical and non-technical educational institutions for poor families in the backward and rural areas of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) Education being in the concurrent list, the creation of new institutions is the responsibility of both Central Government and the State Governments. However, the Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) with the aim of promoting access, equity and quality especially in unserved and underserved areas.

Under RUSA, assistance is provided to States for creation of Model Degree Colleges (MDC) in Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs). 374 Districts in the country have been identified as EBDs where Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education was less than the national average of 12.4% based on 2001 census data. Additionally, under RUSA assistance is also provided for creation of New Colleges (Professional & Technical). As on date, a total of 72 MDCs and 29 New Colleges (Professional & Technical) have been approved under RUSA. The detail of MDCs and New Colleges (Professional & Technical) approved under RUSA is given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Details of MDCs and new colleges approved under RUSA*

State/UT	No. of Model Degree Colleges approved	No. of New Colleges (Professional & Technical) approved
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	6	-
Arunachal Pradesh	-	1
Assam	-	3
Bihar	7	-
Chhattisgarh	5	-
Gujarat	-	2
Himachal Pradesh	2	1
Jammu and Kashmir	-	2
Jharkhand	-	3
Karnataka	-	1
Madhya Pradesh	5	1
Manipur	-	1
Meghalaya	-	2
Mizoram	-	1
Nagaland	1	-
Odisha	8	-
Punjab	2	2
Rajasthan	-	2
Sikkim	-	1

1	2	3
Tamil Nadu	-	2
Telangana	4	-
Tripura	4	-
Uttar Pradesh	26	2
Uttarakhand	1	-
West Bengal	-	1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1
TOTAL	72	29

Kendriya Vidyalayas in foreign countries

3258. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are rising demand of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country;
- (b) if so, the number of proposals to establish new Kendriya Vidyalayas, which are pending during the last three years, State-wise;
- (c) whether any Kendriya Vidyalayas exist in foreign countries; 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. As many as 191 proposals have been received by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan from various sponsoring agencies for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs), during the last three years. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Three KVs are functioning in foreign countries at (i) Moscow (ii) Tehran and (iii) Kathmandu.

Statement

Details of State/UT-wise proposals to establish new Kendriya Vidyayayas which are pending during the last three years

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Proposals
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
3.	Assam	4
4.	Bihar	4
5.	Chandigarh (UT)	1
6.	Chhattisgarh	13
7.	Gujarat	8
8.	Haryana	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3
11.	Jharkhand	9
12.	Karnataka	13
13.	Kerala	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	24
15.	Maharashtra	8
16.	Manipur	1
17.	Meghalaya	1
18.	Odisha	10
19.	Punjab	7
20.	Rajasthan	14
21.	Tamil Nadu	8
22.	Telangana	5
23.	Tripura	3

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Proposals
24.	Uttar Pradesh	14
25.	Uttarakhand	6
26.	West Bengal	3
	TOTAL	191

Integrated courses in Central Universities

3259. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of new courses added and old courses removed in recent years in Central Universities;
- (b) whether Government has any proposal to introduce more integrated courses in different streams especially in legal department;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (d) The Central Universities are autonomous bodies which are established under different Acts passed by the Parliament and are regulated by respective Acts and Statutes made thereunder and are competent to take decisions on academic matter including introduction of new courses and removal of old courses. The introduction of new courses in Central Universities is determined keeping in view the availability of physical infrastructure, faculty position, financial resources etc. However, the record of introduction of new courses and removal of old courses by individual University is not centrally maintained.

Funds for social science research

3260. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in spite of the efforts made by Government to empower research and development, there is no significant improvement in social science research in the country;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the measures taken/being taken by Government to tackle this issue;
- (d) the funds allocated for social science research as compared to science and technology research during the last three years; and
- (e) whether Government proposes to establish more social science institutions in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Social Science researches are growing in all related disciplines and the impact is being felt in terms of discourses, reports, books and papers. As per Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), 14318 research articles in various disciplines of social sciences have been published from 2005 to 2015 and 2113 books have been published in various disciplines of Social Sciences from 2010 to 2015. Apart from that, various research institutes, Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), National Institutes of Technology (NITs), Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), Central Universities and State Universities have produced doctoral theses, post-doctoral theses, research reports, surveys etc.

(d) During the last three years, the Government has allocated ₹774.88 Crore to the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi, Indian Council of Philosophical Research, New Delhi, Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla and National Council of Rural Institutes, Hyderabad for social science research. In addition, funding from grants and their own sources are provided for social science research by institutions such as Central Universities, State Universities and central higher educational institutions like IITs, NITs, IIMs etc. During the same period, ₹ 9882.50 Crore were allocated to Department of Science & Technology for implementation of various Science and Technology related programmes.

- (e) Presently, no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Menstrual hygiene management in schools

3261. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any steps are being taken by the Ministry to teach proper menstrual hygiene practices in schools and provide for proper menstrual hygiene management in schools;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, activities such as Adolescent Health Awareness Programme for Girls, provision of separate toilets blocks for girls as part of schools and installation of incinerator machine and sanitary napkin and vending machine for girls at schools and girls hostels are undertaken for general hygiene management.

National Council of Educational Research and Training has developed syllabus on health and physical education for Classes I - XII as a follow up of National Curriculum Framework, 2005, which provides adequate space to menstrual hygiene.

Sanitary napkin vending machines and napkin incinerators have already been installed in 40 Kendriya Vidyalayas.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing the Scheme for Promotion of Menstrual Hygiene for Adolescent Girls residing primarily in rural areas of the country. Adolescent girls are provided sanitary napkins at subsidized rates by Accredited Social

Health Activists (ASHAs) within the community and through the platform of Government and Government aided school. Financial assistance under this scheme is provided to the States and UTs based on the proposal received from their Project Implementation Plans. ASHAs also provide adolescent girls information on maintaining good menstrual hygiene, proper use of sanitary napkins and safe disposal by environmentally safe methods.

Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has also developed National Guidelines on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) which aims to support all adolescent girls and women. The guidelines cover the aspects of providing adolescent girls with menstrual hygiene management choices and MHM infrastructure in schools and the safe disposal of menstrual waste. This is an integral part of the Swachh Bharat Mission Guidelines.

Teacher-pupil ratio in Andhra Pradesh

3262. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the pupil-teacher ratio in various States of the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Ministry is aware that there is only one teacher in over 40,000 Government primary schools in Andhra Pradesh and the number of such schools is going up; and
- (c) if so, the manner in which Government is planning to supplement the efforts of the State Government to recruit sufficient teachers under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) to increase teacher-pupil ratio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has been enacted for universalization of elementary education *i.e* for classes I to VIII across the country. The RTE Act, 2009 in its Schedule lays down pupil teacher ratio (PTR) for both primary and upper primary schools. At primary level the PTR should be 30:1 and at the upper primary level it should be 35:1. The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) framework stipulates that the PTR at secondary level should be 30:1. As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2015-16 (Provisional), the PTR at national level for elementary schools is 24:1 and for secondary schools it is 27:1.

The State-wise details of PTR at elementary and secondary level are given in the Statement (*See* below). The PTR in most of the States and UTs is found to be satisfactory. However, since some schools have lesser number of teachers than the required PTR, it is clear that while there is sufficient number of teachers, the main issue is of their optimum deployment in schools.

(b) As per UDISE, the number of single teacher Government schools at primary level in Andhra Pradesh has reduced from 15003 in 2013-14 to 8417 in 2015-16 (Provisional).

(c) The recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers are primarily in the domain of the State Governments and UT Administrations. However, the Central Government through the flagship programmes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) at elementary level and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) at secondary level provides assistance to the State Governments and UTs for additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil Teacher Ratio as per the prescribed norms for various levels of schooling.

The Central Government has been consistently pursuing the matter of expeditious recruitment and redeployment of teachers with the States and UTs at various fora. Advisories on this issue have also been issued to States and UTs from time to time.

Statement

State-wise details of PTR at Elementary level and Secondary level Schools

Sl. No.	State/UTs	PTR at Elementary level Schools 2015-16	PTR at Secondary Level Schools 2015-16
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	14
2.	Andhra Pradesh	20	20
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	22
4.	Assam	18	14
5.	Bihar	50	66
6.	Chandigarh	17	13
7.	Chhattisgarh	21	33
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24	30
9.	Daman and Diu	24	17
10.	Delhi	22	30
11.	Goa	17	13
12.	Gujarat	28	34
13.	Haryana	18	15
14.	Himachal Pradesh	10	18
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	12	15
16.	Jharkhand	36	62
17.	Karnataka	27	16
18.	Kerala	16	17
19.	Lakshadweep	9	7

1	2	3	4
20.	Madhya Pradesh	24	39
21.	Maharashtra	24	23
22.	Manipur	13	12
23.	Meghalaya	18	12
24.	Mizoram	12	9
25.	Nagaland	12	15
26.	Odisha	20	20
27.	Puducherry	14	11
28.	Punjab	16	16
29.	Rajasthan	19	21
30.	Sikkim	7	17
31.	Tamil Nadu	17	21
32.	Telangana	22	22
33.	Tripura	12	28
34.	Uttar Pradesh	36	56
35.	Uttarakhand	16	16
36.	West Bengal	23	39
	INDIA	24	27

Source: UDISE-2015-16 (Provisional).

Shortage of teachers in Delhi and Maharashtra

3263. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has assessed the shortage of teachers in Government and Government aided schools in Maharashtra and National Capital Territory of Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to issue advisory to the State Governments

in this regard and provide Central funds for recruiting teachers to deal with the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

Status of teachers in Delhi and Maharashtra is as follows:—

	State	Total	In position	Vacant
At Elementary Level	Delhi	58439	50346	8093
	Maharashtra	314938	296267	18671
At Secondary Level	Delhi	14893	12537	2356
	Maharashtra	24553	19336	5217

(c) As per Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act the Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at primary level should be 1:30 and at upper primary level it should be 1:35. The correct deployment of teachers in schools is therefore very important. However, in Delhi the PTR is 1:24 at primary level and 1:17 at upper primary level. In Maharashtra the PTR is 1:24 at primary level and 1:17 at upper primary level.

At the secondary level as against the National PTR of 27, the PTR of Maharashtra and Delhi is 23 and 30 respectively.

As per UDISE 2015-16, the number of surplus teachers in NCT of Delhi and Maharashtra at elementary level is 1303 and 19535 respectively. Accordingly, both the States have been advised to complete teacher rationalization and redeployment process and instructions have been issued to recruit teachers or to deploy surplus teachers on vacant positions so that required number of teachers are available before the beginning of next academic session. The Central Government has been consistently pursuing the matter of expeditious recruitment and redeployment of teachers with the States and UTs at various fora.

Online payment of fee at NIOS

3264. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the online payment of fees at National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) is unsuccessful;

(b) whether Government is also aware that the fee is not deposited in the students account immediately; and

(c) if so, the details of action taken against the responsible authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The online payment of fees in NIOS has been working satisfactorily. After implementation of online payment of fees system 100% payment of fees is ensured in NIOS account instantly without any delay. Fee deposited by students for various courses are deposited in NIOS account immediately.

Dispatching of books for NIOS examinations

3265. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the books for standard 10 and 12 are not dispatched till 15th January, 2017 to the students who are going to appear for the examinations during April, 2017 at National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS);

(b) if so, the reasons for late dispatch of books and the action taken against the responsible authority for the late dispatch to Gujarat and other States; and

(c) the manner in which the authority is going to compensate the time loss to the students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) By and large the study material was made available to the learners. In some of the cases all the materials could not be sent in one spell. However, the study material was made available through the NIOS website to compensate for such unforeseen delays and informed to learners through the Prospectus placed on the website (www.nios.ac.in).

Recognition of one year Masters degree course from abroad

3266. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government provides any scholarships to students going abroad to study one-year Masters courses;
- (b) if so, the details of courses, colleges and universities for which such scholarships are provided;
- (c) whether one-year Masters degrees from these colleges and universities are recognized by the Ministry or any Government body;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the steps taken to ensure the recognition of one-year Masters degrees from colleges and universities for which it provides scholarships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment implements 'National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Caste' under which scholarships are provided to study Master's and Ph.D. degree courses abroad. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements 'National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for ST students' under which scholarships are provided to pursue Master's degree in foreign Accredited Universities. Under this scheme, scholarships are provided to pursue Ph.D. and Post Doctoral courses also.

(c) to (e) 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 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.

Recruitment of teaching faculty in JNU

3267. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether UGC has laid down regulations on the number of teaching faculty to be recruited, according to schools/ departments, in Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi;
- (b) whether the total number of teaching faculty has been recruited, accordingly; and
- (c) if so, the number of present teaching faculty, department-wise, according to reserved/unreserved category?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) The UGC Regulations on Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and Other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education 2010 stipulates that the teaching posts in universities as far as feasible, may be created in a pyramidal order, that is, for instance, for one post of Professor, there shall be two posts of Associate Professors and four posts of Assistant Professors, per department. The regulations further stipulate that all the sanctioned / approved posts in the university system shall be filled up on an urgent basis. At present, out of a sanctioned strength of 909 faculties in JNU, 586 positions have been recruited as per the UGC Regulations for appointment of teachers. Details are given in the Statement.

Statement*Details of recruitment of teaching faculty in JNU**A. Details of Sanctioned, Filled & Vacant Faculty Positions updated upto 31.03.2017 (Endowment & Chair posts included)*

Sl. No.	Schools/ Centres	Sanctioned Posts			Filled Posts			Vacant Posts			Scheduled Caste Posts (SC)			Scheduled Tribes Posts (ST)			Other Backward Caste Posts (OBC)			Persons with disabilities (PWD)			Female Faculty		
		Prof.	Asc.	Ast.	Prof.	Asc.	Ast.	Prof.	Asc.	Ast.	Prof.	Asc.	Ast.	Prof.	Asc.	Ast.	Prof.	Asc.	Ast.	Prof.	Asc.	Ast.	Prof.	Asc.	Ast.
1.	SLS	14	19	13	2	14	10	12	5	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	5
(ii)	HGP	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(i)	CS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	SPS	11	17	18	8	11	11	3	6	7	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	1	1	4
3.	SC&SS	7	12	12	2	7	10	5	5	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	3
4.	SBT	6	13	4	4	10	2	2	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1
5.	SES	10	14	12	4	11	8	6	3	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
6.	SCMM	6	8	2	5	4	2	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
7.	SCNS	2	5	3	0	2	2	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
8.	SC&IS	6	11	5	4	7	3	2	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
9.	IPM Cell	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	USIC	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	AIRF	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
TOTAL		64	102	70	30	68	48	34	34	22	2	6	6	0	0	1	0	0	6	1	1	4	5	15	17

xii.	CILS	2	5	3	0	2	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
xiii.	CCP&PT	2	3	4	2	1	2	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
xiv.	Human																								
	Right																								
	Programs	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
xv.	Disability																								
	Studies	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
xvi.	Energy																								
	Studies	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		36	78	55	17	47	37	19	31	18	2	3	4	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	1	5	21	13

(C) Details of Sanctioned, Filled & Vacant Faculty Positions updated upto 31.03.2017 (Endowment & Chair posts included)

School of Language, Literature & Culture Studies																				
i	CA&AS	1	5	7	1	3	5	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
ii	CP&CAS	2	4	7	1	4	2	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
iii	CJS	2	4	7	0	2	6	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
iv	CKS	1	3	6	1	1	3	0	2	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

[illegible]

[illegible]

(D) Details of Sanctioned, Filled & Vacant Faculty Positions updated upto 31.03.2017 (Endowment & Chair posts included)

[illegible]

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
ix. GAE			1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
x. CSSP			2	1	5	0	1	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
xi. CP			2	6	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0
xii. CSD&E			1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
xiii. NEISP			2	2	4	0	1	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
xv. CIS&LS			2	2	4	2	1	4	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
xvi. CMS			1	4	2	0	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
2. CSL&G			5	6	4	1	5	4	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	2
3. HRDC			1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	61	106	92	29	75	72	72	32	31	20	3	7	10	0	1	5	0	0	0	11	2	0	1	9	29	26
Endow- ment posts	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Chair posts	15	0	0	1	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (A+B+ C+D)	213	363	333	103	238	245	110	125	88	11	17	31	31	0	5	12	0	0	0	31	3	1	8	25	81	89
GRAND TOTAL	909	586	323	59	17	31	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The above data include 15 Chair posts and two Endowment posts.

Reduction in number of M. Phil/ Ph. D seats in JNU

3268. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been a regulation to reduce the number of seats in M. Phil/ Ph.D from the next academic year in JNU;
- (b) if so, the reasons and objective behind the decision; and
- (c) whether the decision is within the UGC norms and has been verified by the concerned authority/Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) As per the UGC Act, 1956, the UGC is responsible for promotion and co-ordination of University education, determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in Universities. In order to maintain the quality of Research and to avoid sub-standard research degrees, UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for the award of M.Phil/ Ph.D Degree) Regulations, 2016 have been notified. The UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for the award of M.Phil/Ph.D Degree) Regulations, 2016, *inter-alia*, lays down detailed eligibility criteria for admission into M.Phil/Ph.D programme, duration of such programme, procedure of admission, allocation of research supervisor, course work requirement, setting up of Research Advisory Committee etc. to provide a facilitative environment for carrying out quality academic research in Higher Education. These Regulations are mandatory in nature and are applicable to all Universities. Accordingly, JNU has adopted these UGC Regulations 2016 and the intake for admissions to M.Phil./ Ph.D. programmes of study for the Academic year 2017-18 has been incorporated in the University's e-Prospectus in the light of the regulations.

Report of NUEPA on enrolment

3269. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, according to the findings of the National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) enrolment in Government schools is on the decline during the last few years and that in private schools has been increasing;
- (b) whether, according to the National Sample Survey office, the proportion of children at the primary level attending private schools has increased from 27 per cent during 2007-08 to 38 per cent during 2014-15; and

(c) whether in addition to private schooling, the number of students opting for private tuitions are also on the increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) While the enrolment in Government schools at the primary level is decreasing, however the enrolment in Government schools at the upper primary, secondary and higher secondary levels has been increasing.

The National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) collects annually the information on various educational indicators including enrolment of students in schools through the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE). As per the UDISE data, at primary level, there is a decline in enrolment in Government Schools from 8.65 crore in 2012-13 to 7.81 crore in 2015-16; and there has been increase in enrolment from 4.45 crore in 2012-13 to 4.72 crore in 2015-16 in private management schools. At the upper primary level, enrolment in Government schools has risen from 3.86 crore in 2012-13 to 3.89 crore in 2015-16; and the enrolment has increased from 2.53 crores in 2012-13 to 2.75 crores in 2015-16 in private management schools.

At the Secondary level, in government schools the enrolment has increased from 1.60 crores in 2012-13 to 1.74 crores in 2015-16; and the enrolment has risen from 1.76 crores in 2012-13 to 2.13 crores in 2015-16 in private management schools.

At the higher secondary level, enrolment in government schools has increased from 75 lakhs in 2012-13 to 88 lakhs in 2015-16; and the enrolment has risen from 1.20 crores in 2012-13 to 1.57 crore in 2015-16 in private management schools.

(b) As per the National Sample Survey Office under Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation the estimated percentage distribution of students at all India level in primary education at government, private aided and private unaided during 2007-08 and 2014 are as under:—

Institution	Percentage distribution of students at All India level	
	2007-08	2014
Primary		
Government	72.6	62.0
Private aided	6.5	8.1
Private unaided	20.3	29.7

Source: Report No. 575: Education in India.

- (c) No such information is maintained at Central level.

Updation of NCERT books

3270. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the schools under the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) would compulsorily have textbooks published by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT);

(b) whether the Ministry is taking steps to ensure quality in the contents of NCERT books and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry has updated the contents of NCERT books during the last ten years and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) prescribes textbooks for classes IX to XII. As the curricula for these classes are based on the textbooks published by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). CBSE does not provide curriculum and textbooks for classes I-VIII and schools are to adapt/adopt curriculum published by NCERT and as far as practicable use textbooks published by NCERT. The textbooks developed by NCERT are students friendly and engage students in active learning. These books are developed by textbook committees and approved by the National Monitoring Committee set up by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Improving learning outcome of children

3271. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the recently released Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), 2016;

(b) whether only 53 per cent students in class V could read class II text and only 13 per cent students of class VIII could read class I text;

(c) whether the arithmetic ability, such as doing divisions, among class VIII students has continued to drop and has been declining since 2010; and

(d) whether the Ministry is taking any steps to increase the learning outcome of children and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) A non-governmental organization conducted the annual achievement surveys released in the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER). It is a household survey limited to rural areas of the country. As per their report of 2016, there has been improvement in terms of learning outcomes. The Department of School Education & literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development was not associated with this ASER 2016 survey.

As per ASER- 2016 the proportion of children in Std. V who could read a Std. II level text is 47.8% and 13% of class VIII children can read Class-I textbook.

The proportion of Std. VIII students who could correctly do a 3-digit by 1-digit division problem was 68.4% in 2010, this is now 43.3% in 2016.

(d) 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.

Simultaneous sign language interpretation for telecast on Doordarshan

3272. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any measures to provide simultaneous sign language interpretation for telecasts on all Doordarshan channels on all important events and occasions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to bring a standard policy to ensure that private TV channels are also accessible to persons with hearing disabilities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that Doordarshan has provided sign language interpretation for telecasts on important events and occasions namely Republic Day Parade, President's Messages

on the eve of Republic Day, Flag hosting and PM's speech on Independence Day and Beating Retreat. Doordarshan also telecasts two bulletins daily for Hearing Impaired persons on DD News.

(c) and (d) The telecast of programmes and advertisements by Private satellite TV channels is regulated as per Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the Rules framed thereunder. The Act leaves it to the channels to produce their own content in the language of their choice and carry it in any manner provided the same should be strictly as per the Programme Code and Advertising Code laid down therein. Thus, these codes do not impose any restriction on language to be used including carriage of content in sign language or with sub- titles with regard to content telecast by them.

The Ministry regularly issues Advisories to all TV channels, Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF), News Broadcasters Association (NBA), Association of Regional Television Broadcasters of India (ARTBI) and the Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) to assign greater emphasis to programmes for disabled persons and visually disabled persons by providing captions and audio descriptions in their programmes and news reports. Apart from this, all channels have been requested to carry the live telecast of the parade/ceremony of Republic Day/ Independence Day with commentary with sign language interpretation provided by DD.

Educational programme for farmers

†3273. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to broadcast any educational programme through Doordarshan and other Television channels for the benefit of farmers of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether these programmes would be developed in colloquial language so that illiterate farmers could understand them and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is contemplating to get these programmes translated into regional languages and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of timeline fixed for broadcasting these programmes and the expenditure thereon?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (d) Doordarshan telecasts agriculture programmes through its network on National Channels as well as other DD regional channels. Doordarshan has also launched a 24x7 channel *i.e.* DD Kisan dedicated to the agrarian issues and rural population. Its programme content includes core agriculture, weather, rural development and entertainment for the benefit of viewers in general and farming and rural community in particular. Such programmes are produced in easily understandable local dialects. These programmes are produced continuously depending upon the requirement of the channel. There is no proposal at present to translate the programme in other regional language.

Connectivity through community radios

3274. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is working with an objective of providing connectivity to the last man in the country through various communication media;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is stepping ahead in the direction of achieving this objective through community radio and thereby empowering local communities in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. All the Media Units under the Ministry of I&B have an integrated, 360 degree approach to information dissemination and awareness generation about Government's policies and programmes through different media platforms, *viz.* electronic, print and social media as well as through interpersonal communication.

The Ministry has also been organizing Multimedia Campaigns to give wide publicity to the schemes launched by the Government like International Yoga Day, Swachh Bharat Mission, Make in India, Skill India, Digital India, Rashtriya Ekta Diwas. The activities range from holding of Press conferences, telecast/broadcast of special programmes on DD and AIR with experts, Multimedia Exhibitions,

Social Media campaigns using Infographics, animations, graphic plates, short videos, live streaming of events /conferences.

In order to ensure effective outreach to citizens in a concerted manner and for optimum utilization of available resources, the Ministry endeavors to utilize the social media platforms like Twitter, Facebook, Blog, Google+, YouTube and instagram through its Media Units in a coordinated and integrated manner.

(c) and (d) Ministry of I&B has been encouraging enhancement of reach of CRS in all regions/districts of the country in order to cater the needs and aspirations of the communities at grass root level as community radios play an important role in reaching out to communities by providing information on various issues including schemes and programmes of the Government in local language/dialect(s).

Ministry of I&B has increased the subsidy for setting up of Community Radio Stations from 50% to 90% in the North Eastern States and 75% in other States, subject to a maximum limit of ₹ 7.5 lakhs.

At present 202 Community Radio Stations are operational across the country and so far 79 awareness workshops have been organized across the country for sensitizing people about the CRS policy and create awareness amongst aspiring applicants about issues relating to setting up, operation and maintenance of Community Radios.

Ministry of I&B also provides financial support to new as well as existing CR Stations for purchase of equipment and for upgrading technology etc.

Status of temporary employees of Prasar Bharati

†3275. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the temporary employees working in Prasar Bharati during the last 5-6 years have been given any break or not;
- (b) whether it is proposed to employ them permanently if these employees have been rendering continuous service; and
- (c) whether there is any proposal to remove them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Prasar Bharati has informed that all employees recruited are temporary employees during probation period. They become permanent after successful completion of probation period.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

There is no proposal to remove them.

Areas devoid of FM radio services

3276. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of areas/villages/towns/cities in which FM radio services, from Government as well as private agencies are not available after the 2nd round of FM Phase-III auction;
- (b) the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government would give focused attention in the left over areas/villages/towns/cities to provide FM radio services in the near future; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (d) The present Policy on expansion of FM Radio Broadcasting services through Private Agencies (Phase-III) approved by Union Cabinet on 07.07.2011 envisages setting up of Private FM radio channels in all cities/towns having population above one lakh (based on 2001 census). Besides 11 towns in Jammu & Kashmir, North East & Island Territories (having population less than one lakh) have also been proposed for setting up FM radio channels. List of these 227 new and uncovered cities, with 707 new FM radio channels is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

As far as AIR is concerned, the present FM coverage is about 34% by area and about 47% by total population of the country. Many areas/villages/towns/cities in the various districts are still uncovered by AIR FM Service. State-wise list of such districts is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). Some areas/villages of these districts are covered by FM transmitters operating from nearby district. For providing FM Service in the uncovered areas, 221 new FM transmitters including 100 W FM transmitters have been approved at various locations across the country, details thereof, is given in the Statement-III (*See below*). In addition to this 56 FM transmitters have also been approved for upgradation of power, the details thereof are given in the Statement-IV (*See below*).

For providing 100% FM coverage in the country, a large amount of funds are required, hence it is planned in phases, depending on availability of resources like funds, manpower, land etc.

Statement-I*List of 227 new and uncovered cities with 707 new FM radio channels*

Sl. No.	Name of City	State	Channels available for phase-III
1	2	3	4
1.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	4
2.	Ludhiana	Punjab	4
3.	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh	4
4.	Alappuzha (Alleppey)	Kerala	4
5.	Amravati	Maharashtra	4
6.	Belgaum	Karnataka	4
7.	Bellary	Karnataka	4
8.	Bhagalpur	Bihar	4
9.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	4
10.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	4
11.	Devengeri	Karnataka	4
12.	Erode	Tamil Nadu	4
13.	Gaya	Bihar	4
14.	Hubli-Dharwad	Karnataka	4
15.	Jamnagar	Gujarat	4
16.	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	4
17.	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	4
18.	Malegaon	Maharashtra	4
19.	Muzaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh	4
20.	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	4
21.	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	4

1	2	3	4
22.	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh	4
23.	Salem	Tamil Nadu	4
24.	Shahjahanpur	Uttar Pradesh	4
25.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	4
26.	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	4
27.	Abohar	Punjab	3
28.	Achalpur	Maharashtra	3
29.	Adilabad	Telangana	3
30.	Adoni	Andhra Pradesh	3
31.	Alipurduar	West Bengal	3
32.	Alwal	Telangana	3
33.	Alwar	Rajasthan	3
34.	Ambala	Haryana	3
35.	Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh	3
36.	Arrah	Bihar	3
37.	Azamgarh	Uttar Pradesh	3
38.	Bahraich	Uttar Pradesh	3
39.	Baharampur	West Bengal	3
40.	Baleshwar	Odisha	3
41.	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh	3
42.	Balurghat	West Bengal	3
43.	Bands	Uttar Pradesh	3
44.	Bangaon	West Bengal	3
45.	Bankura	West Bengal	3
46.	Baripada	Odisha	3

1	2	3	4
47.	Bardhaman	West Bengal	3
48.	Barshi	Maharashtra	3
49.	Basti	Uttar Pradesh	3
50.	Beawar	Rajasthan	3
51.	Begusarai	Bihar	3
52.	Bettiah	Bihar	3
53.	Bhadurgarh	Haryana	3
54.	Bhilwara	Rajasthan	3
55.	Bharatpur	Rajasthan	3
56.	Bharuch	Gujarat	3
57.	Bhatinda	Punjab	3
58.	Bheemavaram	Andhra Pradesh	3
59.	Bhiwani	Haryana	3
60.	Bidar	Karnataka	3
61.	Bihar Shareef	Bihar	3
62.	Bijapur	Karnataka	3
63.	Bokaro Steel City	Jharkhand	3
64.	Botad	Gujarat	3
65.	Badaun	Uttar Pradesh	3
66.	Brahmapur	Odisha	3
67.	Burhanapur	Madhya Pradesh	3
68.	Chapra	Bihar	3
69.	Chhattarpur	Madhya Pradesh	3
70.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh	3
71.	Chikmagalur	Karnataka	3

1	2	3	4
72.	Chirala	Andhra Pradesh	3
73.	Chitradurga	Karnataka	3
74.	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	3
75.	Churu	Rajasthan	3
76.	Coonoor	Tamil Nadu	3
77.	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh	3
78.	Daman*	Daman & Diu	3
79.	Damoh	Madhya Pradesh	3
80.	Darbhangha	Bihar	3
81.	Darjiling	West Bengal	3
82.	Deoghar	Jharkhand	3
83.	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh	3
84.	Dharamavaram	Andhra Pradesh	3
85.	Dibrugarh	Assam	3
86.	Dimapur	Nagaland	3
87.	Dingdigul	Tamil Nadu	3
88.	Dohad	Gujarat	3
89.	Durg-Bhillainagar	Chhattisgarh	3
90.	Eluru	Andhra Pradesh	3
91.	English Bazar (Maldah)	West Bengal	3
92.	Etah	Uttar Pradesh	3
93.	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh	3
94.	Faizabad/Ayodhya	Uttar Pradesh	3
95.	Farrukhabad cum Fatehgarh	Uttar Pradesh	3
96.	Fatehpur	Uttar Pradesh	3

1	2	3	4
97.	Gadag Betigeri	Karnataka	3
98.	Ganganagar	Rajasthan	3
99.	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh	3
100.	Giridih	Jharkhand	3
101.	Godhra	Gujarat	3
102.	Gonda	Uttar Pradesh	3
103.	Gondiya	Maharashtra	3
104.	Guna	Madhya Pradesh	3
105.	Guntakal	Andhra Pradesh	3
106.	Haldwani-cum Kathgodam	Uttarakhand	3
107.	Hanumangarh	Rajasthan	3
108.	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh	3
109.	Hardwar	Uttarakhand	3
110.	Hassan	Karnataka	3
111.	Hazaribag	Jharkhand	3
112.	Hindupur	Andhra Pradesh	3
113.	Hoshiarpur	Punjab	3
114.	Hospet	Karnataka	3
115.	Imphal	Manipur	3
116.	Itarsi	Madhya Pradesh	3
117.	Jagdalpur	Chhattisgarh	3
118.	Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh	3
119.	Jetpur Navagadh	Gujarat	3
120.	Jhunjhun	Rajasthan	3
121.	Jind	Haryana	3

1	2	3	4
122.	Jorhat	Assam	3
123.	Junagadh	Gujarat	3
124.	Kaithal	Haryana	3
125.	Kanhangad (Kasargod")	Kerala	3
126.	Karaikkudi	Tamil Nadu	3
127.	Karimnagar	Telangana	3
128.	Karur	Tamil Nadu	3
129.	Kavarati	Lakshadweep	3
130.	Khammam	Telangana	3
131.	Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh	3
132.	Kharagpur	West Bengal	3
133.	Khargone	Madhya Pradesh	3
134.	Kohima	Nagaland	3
135.	Kolar	Karnataka	3
136.	Korba	Chhattisgarh	3
137.	Kothagudem	Telangana	3
138.	Krishnanagar	West Bengal	3
139.	Lakhimpur	Uttar Pradesh	3
140.	Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh	3
141.	Latur	Maharashtra	3
142.	Machilpatnam	Andhra Pradesh	3
143.	Madanapalle	Andhra Pradesh	3
144.	Mahbubnagar	Telangana	3
145.	Mahesana	Gujarat	3
146.	Mainpuri	Uttar Pradesh	3

1	2	3	4
147.	Mancherial	Telangana	3
148.	Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh	3
149.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	3
150.	Maunath Bhajan (Distt. Mau]	Uttar Pradesh	3
151.	Mirzapur cum Vindhyachal	Uttar Pradesh	3
152.	Moga	Punjab	3
153.	Motihari	Bihar	3
154.	Munger	Bihar	3
155.	Murwara (Katni)	Madhya Pradesh	3
156.	Nagaon (Nowgang)	Assam	3
157.	Nagarcoil/Kanyakumari	Tamil Nadu	3
158.	Nalgonda	Telangana	3
159.	Nandyal	Andhra Pradesh	3
160.	Neemuch	Madhya Pradesh	3
161.	Neyveli	Tamil Nadu	3
162.	Nizamabad	Telangana	3
163.	Ongole	Andhra Pradesh	3
164.	Orai	Uttar Pradesh	3
165.	Palakkad	Kerala	3
166.	Palanpur	Gujarat	3
167.	Pali	Rajasthan	3
168.	Panipat	Haryana	3
169.	Patan	Gujarat	3
170.	Pathankot	Punjab	3

1	2	3	4
171.	Porbandar	Gujarat	3
172.	Portblair	Andman and Nicobar	3
173.	Proddatur	Andhra Pradesh	3
174.	Pudukkottai	Tamil Nadu	3
175.	Puri	Orissa	3
176.	Purnia	Bihar	3
177.	Puruliya	West Bengal	3
178.	Rae Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	3
179.	Raichur	Karnataka	3
180.	Rajapalayam	Tamil Nadu	3
181.	Rajgarh	Chhattisgarh	3
182.	Ramagundam	Telangana	3
183.	Raiganj	West Bengal	3
184.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	3
185.	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	3
186.	Rewari	Haryana	3
187.	Rohtak	Haryana	3
188.	Saharsa	Bihar	3
189.	Sambalpur	Orissa	3
190.	Sasaram	Bihar	3
191.	Satna	Madhya Pradesh	3
192.	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan	3
193.	Shimoga	Karnataka	3
194.	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	3
195.	Sikar	Rajasthan	3

1	2	3	4
196.	Silchar	Assam	3
197.	Singrauli	Madhya Pradesh	3
198.	Sirsa	Haryana	3
199.	Sitapur	Uttar Pradesh	3
200.	Siwan	Bihar	3
201.	Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	3
202.	Surendranagar Dudhrej	Gujarat	3
203.	Thanesar	Haryana	3
204.	Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu	3
205.	Tinsukia	Assam	3
206.	Tiruvannamalai	Tamil Nadu	3
207.	Tonk	Rajasthan	3
208.	Tumkur	Karnataka	3
209.	Udupi	Karnataka	3
210.	Vaniyambadi	Tamil Nadu	3
211.	Veraval	Gujarat	3
212.	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh	3
213.	Vizianagaram	Andhra Pradesh	3
214.	Wadhwan (Surendernagar)	Gujarat	3
215.	Wardha	Maharashtra	3
216.	Yavatmal	Maharashtra	3
217.	Kargil	Jammu and Kashmir	3
218.	Leh	Jammu and Kashmir	3
219.	Katua	Jammu and Kashmir	3
220.	Poonch	Jammu and Kashmir	3

1	2	3	4
221.	Bhaderwah	Jammu and Kashmir	3
222.	Dubhari	Assam	3
223.	Haflong	Assam	3
224.	Jowai	Meghalaya	3
225.	Lung-lei	Mizoram	3
226.	Mokukchung	Nagaland	3
227.	Belonia	Tripura	3
GRAND TOTAL			707

Statement-II

State-wise list of districts still remain uncovered by AIR FM service even after completion of 12th Plan Period

Sl.No.	District	State	Present FM setup
1.	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	100 W
2.	Vijayanagaram	Andhra Pradesh	
3.	West Godavary (DHQ.. Eluru)	Andhra Pradesh	
4.	Anja (Hawai)	Arunachal Pradesh	
5.	East Kameng (Seppa)	Arunachal Pradesh	
6.	East Siang (Pasighat)	Arunachal Pradesh	
7.	Kurung Kumey (Laying, Yangtse)	Arunachal Pradesh	
8.	Lohit (Teju)	Arunachal Pradesh	
9.	Lower Dibang Valley (Roing)	Arunachal Pradesh	
10.	Lower Subansiri (Zero)	Arunachal Pradesh	
11.	Tawang	Arunachal Pradesh	
12.	Upper Siang (Yingkiong)	Arunachal Pradesh	

Sl.No.	District	State	Present FM setup
13.	West Siang (Along)	Arunachal Pradesh	
14.	Baksa	Assam	
15.	Barpeta	Assam	
16.	Bongaigaon	Assam	
17.	Chirang	Assam	
18.	Karvi Anglong (DHQ. Diphu)	Assam	
19.	Kokrajhar	Assam	100 W
20.	Lakhimpur	Assam	100 W
21.	Sibsagar	Assam	
22.	Tinsukiya	Assam	100 W
23.	Udalgiri	Assam	
24.	Araria	Bihar	100 W (Forbesganj)
25.	Arwal	Bihar	
26.	Aurangabad	Bihar	100 W
27.	Banka	Bihar	
28.	Begusarai	Bihar	
29.	Bhagalpur	Bihar	100W
30.	Bhojpur	Bihar	
31.	Buxar	Bihar	
32.	Darbhanga	Bihar	
33.	East Champaran	Bihar	100 W (Motihari)
34.	Gaya	Bihar	100 W
35.	Gopalganj	Bihar	
36.	Jamui	Bihar	
37.	Jehanabad	Bihar	

Sl.No.	District	State	Present FM setup
38.	Kaimur	Bihar	
39.	Katihar	Bihar	
40.	Khagaria	Bihar	
41.	Kishanganj	Bihar	100 W
42.	Lakhisarai	Bihar	
43.	Madhepura	Bihar	
44.	Madhubani	Bihar	100 W
45.	Munger	Bihar	
46.	Nalanda	Bihar	
47.	Nawada	Bihar	
48.	Pashchim Champaran	Bihar	100 W
49.	Purva Champaran (Motihari)	Bihar	100 W
50.	Saharsa	Bihar	
51.	Samastipur	Bihar	
52.	Saran	Bihar	
53.	Sheikhpura	Bihar	
54.	Sheohar	Bihar	
55.	Sitamarhi	Bihar	100 W
56.	Siwan	Bihar	
57.	Supaul	Bihar	100 W
58.	Vaishali (Hajipur)	Bihar	
59.	Balod	Chhattisgarh	
60.	Balrampur	Chhattisgarh	
61.	Bastar	Chhattisgarh	100 W
62.	Bemetara	Chhattisgarh	
63.	Bijapur	Chhattisgarh	

Sl.No.	District	State	Present FM setup
64.	Dantewada	Chhattisgarh	
65.	Dhamtari	Chhattisgarh	
66.	Durg	Chhattisgarh	
67.	Gariaband	Chhattisgarh	
68.	Janjgir-Champa	Chhattisgarh	
69.	Jashpur	Chhattisgarh	
70.	Kabirdham	Chhattisgarh	100 W (Pandaria)
71.	Kanker	Chhattisgarh	100 W
72.	Kondagaon	Chhattisgarh	
73.	Korba	Chhattisgarh	100 W
74.	Koriya	Chhattisgarh	100 W (Manendragarh)
75.	Mungeli	Chhattisgarh	
76.	Narayanpur	Chhattisgarh	
77.	Rajnandgaon	Chhattisgarh	100 W (Dongargarh)
78.	Sukma	Chhattisgarh	100 W(Konta)
79.	Surajpur	Chhattisgarh	
80.	Amreli	Gujarat	100 W
81.	Anand	Gujarat	
82.	Aravalli	Gujarat	
83.	Banaskantha	Gujarat	
84.	Bharuch	Gujarat	100 W
85.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	100 W
86.	Dahod	Gujarat	
87.	The Dang	Gujarat	100 W(Ahwa)
88.	Candhinagar	Gujarat	
89.	Jamnagar	Gujarat	100 W

Sl.No.	District	State	Present FM setup
90.	Kheda	Gujarat	
91.	Mehsana	Gujarat	100 W
92.	Narmada	Gujarat	
93.	Navsari	Gujarat	
94.	Patan	Gujarat	
95.	Porbandar	Gujarat	100 W
96.	Sabarkantha	Gujarat	
97.	Surandranagar	Gujarat	
98.	Tapi	Gujarat	
99.	Valsad	Gujarat	
100.	Bhiwani	Haryana	
101.	Fatehabad	Haryana	
102.	Jhajjar	Haryana	
103.	Panipat	Haryana	
104.	Sirsa	Haryana	100 W
105.	Lahaul and Spiti	Himachal Pradesh	100 W
106.	Sirmaur	Himachal Pradesh	
107.	Anantnag	Jammu & Kashmir	100 W
108.	Kargil	Jammu & Kashmir	100 W
109.	Bokaro	Jharkhand	100 W
110.	Chatra	Jharkhand	100 W
111.	Deoghar	Jharkhand	100 W
112.	Dumka	Jharkhand	100 W
113.	Giridih	Jharkhand	100 W
114.	Godda	Jharkhand	
115.	Gumla	Jharkhand	100 W

Sl.No.	District	State	Present FM setup
116.	Jamtara	Jharkhand	
117.	Koderma	Jharkhand	
118.	Kunti	Jharkhand	
119.	Latehar	Jharkhand	
120.	Lohardagga	Jharkhand	
121.	Pakur	Jharkhand	
122.	Ramgarh	Jharkhand	
123.	Sahebganj	Jharkhand	
124.	Simdega	Jharkhand	
125.	Bagalkot	Karnataka	
126.	Belgaum	Karnataka	
127.	Bidar	Karnataka	
128.	Chamarajnagar	Karnataka	
129.	Davanagere	Karnataka	100 W
130.	Gadag	Karnataka	
131.	Haveri district	Karnataka	
132.	Kolar	Karnataka	
133.	Mandya	Karnataka	
134.	Shimoga	Karnataka	
135.	Tumkur	Karnataka	100 W
136.	Alappuza	Kerala	5 kW*
137.	Kollam	Kerala	100 W (Punalur)
138.	Kottayam	Kerala	
139.	Palakkad	Kerala	
140.	Pathanamthitta	Kerala	
141.	Wayanad	Kerala	100 W

Sl.No.	District	State	Present FM setup
142.	Alirajpur	Madhya Pradesh	
143.	Anuppur	Madhya Pradesh	100 W
144.	Ashoknagar	Madhya Pradesh	100 W (Chenderi)
145.	Barwani	Madhya Pradesh	
146.	Bhind	Madhya Pradesh	
147.	Burhanpur	Madhya Pradesh	
148.	Damoh	Madhya Pradesh	
149.	Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	
150.	Dhar	Madhya Pradesh,	
151.	Dindori	Madhya Pradesh	
152.	Harda	Madhya Pradesh	100 W
153.	Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh	100 W (Panchmadi)
154.	Jhabua	Madhya Pradesh	100 W
155.	Katni	Madhya Pradesh	
156.	Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh	100 W
157.	Mandsur	Madhya Pradesh	
158.	Narsimhapur	Madhya Pradesh	
159.	Neemuch	Madhya Pradesh	100 W
160.	Panna	Madhya Pradesh	
161.	Raisen	Madhya Pradesh	
162.	Satna	Madhya Pradesh	100 W
163.	Sehore	Madhya Pradesh	
164.	Seoni	Madhya Pradesh	
165.	Shajapur	Madhya Pradesh	
166.	Sheopur	Madhya Pradesh	
167.	Sidhi	Madhya Pradesh	

Sl.No.	District	State	Present FM setup
168.	Singrauli	Madhya Pradesh	
169.	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh	
170.	West Nimar	Madhya Pradesh	
171.	Badwani	Madhya Pradesh	
172.	Bhandara	Maharashtra	
173.	Buldana	Maharashtra	100 W
174.	Hingoli	Maharashtra	
175.	Jalna	Maharashtra	100 W
176.	Latur	Maharashtra	
177.	Nandurbar	Maharashtra	
178.	Raigarh	Maharashtra	
179.	Thane	Maharashtra	
180.	Washim	Maharashtra	
181.	South Caro Hills (Baghmara)	Meghalaya	
182.	West Khasi Hills (Nongstoin)	Meghalaya	
183.	Lawngtlai	Mizoram	
184.	Serchhip	Mizoram	
185.	Angul	Odisha	100 W
186.	Balasore	Odisha	
187.	Bargarh (Baragarh)	Odisha	
188.	Bhadrak	Odisha	
189.	Boudh (Bauda)	Odisha	
190.	Deogarh	Odisha	100 W
191.	Dhenkanal	Odisha	
192.	Gajapati	Odisha	100 W
193.	Jagatsinghpur	Odisha	100 W (Paradeep)

Sl.No.	District	State	Present FM setup
194.	Jajpur	Odisha	100 W
195.	Jharsuguda	Odisha	
196.	Kandhamal	Odisha	100 W (Baligurha)
197.	Kendrapara	Odisha	
198.	Malkangiri	Odisha	
199.	Nabarangpur	Odisha	
200.	Nayagarh	Odisha	
201.	Nuapada	Odisha	100 W
202.	Rayagada	Odisha	100 W
203.	Sundargarh	Odisha	
204.	Barnala	Punjab	
205.	Firozpur	Punjab	100 W
206.	Moga	Punjab	
207.	Sas Nagar	Punjab	
208.	Tarn Taran	Punjab	
209.	Baran	Rajasthan	
210.	Bharatpur	Rajasthan	100 W
211.	Bhilwara	Rajasthan	
212.	Dausa	Rajasthan	
213.	Dholpur	Rajasthan	
214.	Dungapur	Rajasthan	
215.	Hanumangarh	Rajasthan	
216.	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	100 W
217.	Karauli	Rajasthan	100 W
218.	Pali	Rajasthan	
219.	Sikar	Rajasthan	

Sl.No.	District	State	Present FM setup
220.	Tonk	Rajasthan	
221.	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	
222.	Ariyalur	Tamil Nadu	
223.	Kancheepuram	Tamil Nadu	
224.	Perambalur	Tamil Nadu	
225.	Pudukkottai	Tamil Nadu	
226.	Ramanathapuram	Tamil Nadu	100 W
227.	Thiruvavarur	Tamil Nadu	
228.	Tiruvannamalai	Tamil Nadu	
229.	Medak	Telangana	
230.	Ambedkar Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	
231.	Auraiya	Uttar Pradesh	
232.	Azamgarh	Uttar Pradesh	
233.	Bahraich	Uttar Pradesh	100 W
234.	Bulandshahr	Uttar Pradesh	
235.	Chandauli	Uttar Pradesh	
236.	Chitrakoot	Uttar Pradesh	
237.	Etah	Uttar Pradesh	
238.	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW*
239.	Farrukhabad	Uttar Pradesh	
240.	Hamirpur	Uttar Pradesh	
241.	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh	100 W
242.	Jalaun	Uttar Pradesh	100 W (Orai)
243.	Jaunpur district	Uttar Pradesh	
244.	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	
245.	Kannauj	Uttar Pradesh	

Sl.No.	District	State	Present FM setup
246.	Kanpur Dehat (Ramabai Nagar)	Uttar Pradesh	
247.	Kanshi Ram Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	
248.	Kushinagar	Uttar Pradesh	
249.	Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh	
250.	Mahoba	Uttar Pradesh	100 W
251.	Mainpuri	Uttar Pradesh	
252.	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh	
253.	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh	
254.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW*
255.	Sant Ravidas Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	
256.	Shahjahanpur	Uttar Pradesh	
257.	Shravasti	Uttar Pradesh	
258.	Chamoli	Uttarakhand	100 W (Bacher)
259.	Udham Singh Nagar	Uttarakhand	100 W (Kashipur)
260.	Pithoragarh	Uttarakhand	100 W
261.	Rudraprayag	Uttarakhand	100 W(Ukhimath)
262.	Uttarkashi	Uttarakhand	100 W(Bhatwari) 100 W (Rajgarhi)
263.	Bankura	West Bengal	
264.	Birbhum	West Bengal	
265.	Maldah (English Bazar)	West Bengal	
266.	Nadia	West Bengal	
267.	Medinipur	West Bengal	
268.	Purulia	West Bengal	100 W
269.	Great Nicobar	UT (Andaman and Nicobar Island)	
270.	Little And man	UT(Andaman and Nicobar Island)	

Sl.No.	District	State	Present FM setup
271.	Kavaratti	UT (L&M Island)	100 W
272.	Silvasa	UT (Dadar and Nagar Haveli)	
273.	Diu	UT (Daman and Diu)	

Statement-III

*List of 221 FM Transmitters being set up under Twelfth Plan
including Cont. Schemes*

Sl.No.	Place	State	Power of FM Transmitter
1.	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	10 KW
2.	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	10 KW
3.	Anini/Namsai	Arunachal Pradesh	1 KW
4.	Baririzo	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
5.	Bhalukpong	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
6.	Boleng	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
7.	Bomdila	Arunachal Pradesh	1 KW
8.	Changlang	Arunachal Pradesh	1 KW
9.	Chayangtajo	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
10.	Daporijo	Arunachal Pradesh	1 KW
11.	Gensi	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
12.	Hayuliang	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
13.	Khonsa	Arunachal Pradesh	1 KW
14.	Koyu	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
15.	Mariang	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
16.	Mechuka	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
17.	Nampong	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
18.	Palin	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W

Sl.No.	Place	State	Power of FM Transmitter
19.	Raga	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
20.	Rumgong	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
21.	Sagalee	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
22.	Sangram	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
23.	Tuting	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
24.	Yachuli	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
25.	Yingkiong	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
26.	Bakuliaghat	Assam	100 W
27.	Barpeta	Assam	100 W
28.	Dudnoi	Assam	100 W
29.	Golpara	Assam	1 KW
30.	Karimganj	Assam	1 KW
31.	Lanka	Assam	100 W
32.	Lumding	Assam	1 KW
33.	Nagaon	Assam	100 W
34.	Sarihajan	Assam	100 W
35.	Silchar	Assam	5 KW
36.	Tezpur	Assam	100 W
37.	Udalguri	Assam	100 W
38.	Muzaffarpur	Bihar	10 KW
39.	Panaji	Goa	10 KW
40.	Kinnaur (Kalpa)	Himachal Pradesh	1 KW
41.	Green Ridge	Jammu and Kashmir	10 KW
42.	Himbotingla	Jammu and Kashmir	10 KW
43.	Naushera	Jammu and Kashmir	10 KW
44.	Patnitop	Jammu and Kashmir	10 KW

Sl.No.	Place	State	Power of FM Transmitter
45.	Udhampur	Jammu and Kashmir	10 KW
46.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	10 KW
47.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	10 KW
48.	Alappuzha	Kerala	5 KW
49.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	5 KW
50.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	10 KW
51.	Rewa (Air Site)	Madhya Pradesh	10 KW
52.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	5 KW
53.	Imphal	Manipur	100 W
54.	Tamenglang	Manipur	1 KW
55.	Ukhrul	Manipur	1 KW
56.	Baghmara	Meghalaya	100 W
57.	Cherapunjee	Meghalaya	1 KW
58.	Tura	Meghalaya	100 W
59.	Tura	Meghalaya	5 KW
60.	Aizawl	Mizoram	100 W
61.	Champhai	Mizoram	1 KW
62.	Chiahphuri	Mizoram	100 W
63.	Khawbung	Mizoram	100 W
64.	Kolasib	Mizoram	1 KW
65.	Pukzing	Mizoram	100 W
66.	Tuipang	Mizoram	1 KW
67.	Vanlaiphai	Mizoram	100 W
68.	Zawnrgin	Mizoram	100 W
69.	Henima (Tenning)	Nagaland	100 W
70.	Meluri	Nagaland	100 W

Sl.No.	Place	State	Power of FM Transmitter
71.	Phek	Nagaland	1 KW
72.	Wokha	Nagaland	1 KW
73.	Zunheboto	Nagaland	1 KW
74.	Joranda	Odisha	1 KW
75.	Soro	Odisha	1 KW
76.	Amritsar	Punjab	20 KW
77.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	5 KW
78.	Bundi (Tv Site)	Rajasthan	10 KW
79.	Chauntan Hill	Rajasthan	20 KW
80.	Chungthang	Sikkim	100 W
81.	Dentam	Sikkim	100 W
82.	Gyalshing	Sikkim	100 W
83.	Lachen	Sikkim	100 W
84.	Lachung, Forest Guest House	Sikkim	100 W
85.	Mangan	Sikkim	100 W
86.	Namthang, Police Thana	Sikkim	100 W
87.	Soreng	Sikkim	100 W
88.	Yuksum	Sikkim	100 W
89.	Ottacamund (Ooty)	Tamil Nadu	10 KW
90.	Ambassa	Tripura	100 W
91.	Chowmanu	Tripura	100 W
92.	Damchhara	Tripura	100 W
93.	Gandachhara	Tripura	100 W
94.	Jolaibari	Tripura	100 W
95.	Longtherai	Tripura	5 KW
96.	Nutan Bazar	Tripura	1 KW

Sl.No.	Place	State	Power of FM Transmitter
97.	Sakhan	Tripura	100 W
98.	Silachari	Tripura	100 W
99.	Udaypur	Tripura	1 KW
100.	Vangmun (Bhangmun)	Tripura	100 W
101.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	5 KW
102.	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh	10 KW
103.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	10 KW
104.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	10 KW
105.	Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	10 KW
106.	Almora	Uttarakhand	1 KW
107.	Almora	Uttarakhand	5 KW
108.	Champawat	Uttarakhand	1 KW
109.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	10 KW
110.	Haldwani	Uttarakhand	10 KW
111.	Haridwar	Uttarakhand	100 W
112.	Bardhwan	West Bengal	10 KW
113.	Cooch Behar	West Bengal	10 KW
114.	Darjeeling	West Bengal	10 KW
115.	Krishnanagar	West Bengal	10 KW
116.	Guntakal	Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh
117.	Hindupur	Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh
118.	Madanapalle	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh
119.	Alagadda	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh
120.	Bheemavaram	West Godavari	Andhra Pradesh
121.	Banka	Banka	Bihar
122.	Buxar	Buxar	Bihar

Sl.No.	Place	State	Power of FM Transmitter
123.	Gopalganj	Gopalganj	Bihar
124.	Jamui	Jamui	Bihar
125.	Khagaria	Khagaria	Bihar
126.	Sonbarsha	Koshi	Bihar
127.	Lakhisaria	Lakhisaria	Bihar
128.	Madhepure	Madhepure	Bihar
129.	Nawada	Nawada	Bihar
130.	Siwan	Siwan	Bihar
131.	Amreli	Amreli	Gujarat
132.	Modasa	Aravali	Gujarat
133.	Tharad	Banaskantha	Gujarat
134.	Botad	Botad	Gujarat
135.	Chhote Udaipur	Chhote Udaipur	Gujarat
136.	Dohad	Dohad	Gujarat
137.	Veraval	Gir Somnath	Gujarat
138.	Khambalia	Khambalia	Gujarat
139.	Rapar	Kutch	Gujarat
140.	Morvi	Morvi	Gujarat
141.	Radhanpur	Patan	Gujarat
142.	Surendranagar	Surendranagar	Gujarat
143.	Valsad	Valsad	Gujarat
144.	Bhiwani	Bhiwani	Haryana
145.	Jind	Jind	Haryana
146.	Godda	Godda	Jharkhand
147.	Bagalkot	Bagalkot	Karnataka
148.	Bidar	Bidar	Karnataka

Sl.No.	Place	State	Power of FM Transmitter
149.	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	Karnataka
150.	Gadag Betigeri	Gadag	Karnataka
151.	Renebenur	Haveri	Karnataka
152.	Kolar	Kolar	Karnataka
153.	Gangawati	Kopal	Karnataka
154.	Kayamkulam	Allapuzha	Kerala
155.	Pathanamthitta	Pathanamthitta	Kerala
156.	Badwani	Badwani	Madhya Pradesh
157.	Burhanapur	Burhanapur	Madhya Pradesh
158.	Piparia	Hosangabad	Madhya Pradesh
159.	Murwara	Katni	Madhya Pradesh
160.	Khargone	Khargone	Madhya Pradesh
161.	Nagda	Nagda	Madhya Pradesh
162.	Narsinghpur	Narsinghpur	Madhya Pradesh
163.	Panna	Panna	Madhya Pradesh
164.	Khurai	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh
165.	Seoni	Seoni	Madhya Pradesh
166.	Shajapur	Shajapur	Madhya Pradesh
167.	Shyopur	Shyopur	Madhya Pradesh
168.	Kukdeswar	Nimach	Madhya Pradesh
169.	Sangamner	Ahmadnagar	Maharashtra
170.	Achalpur	Amravati	Maharashtra
171.	Sironch	Gadchiroli	Maharashtra
172.	Hingoli	Hingoli	Maharashtra
173.	Nandurbar	Nandurbar	Maharashtra
174.	Satana	Nashik	Maharashtra

Sl.No.	Place	State	Power of FM Transmitter
175.	Shirdi	Nashik	Maharashtra
176.	Mahad	Raigad	Maharashtra
177.	Rajapur/Rajpur	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra
178.	Barshi	Solapur	Maharashtra
179.	Pandharpur	Solapur	Maharashtra
180.	Washim	Washim	Maharashtra
181.	Umarkhed	Yavatmal	Maharashtra
182.	Bargarh	Bargarh	Odisha
183.	Phulbani	Kandhamal	Odisha
184.	Kendrapara	Kendrapara	Odisha
185.	Malkangiri	Malkangiri	Odisha
186.	Nabarangpur	Nabarangpur	Odisha
187.	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	Odisha
188.	Abohar	Fajilka	Punjab
189.	Beawar	Ajmer	Rajasthan
190.	Baran	Baran	Rajasthan
191.	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	Rajasthan
192.	Khajuwala	Bikaner	Rajasthan
193.	Sujargarh	Churu	Rajasthan
194.	Dungarpur	Dungarpur	Rajasthan
195.	Karanpur	Gangapur	Rajasthan
196.	Hanumangarh	Hanumangarh	Rajasthan
197.	Bhadre	Hanumangarh	Rajasthan
198.	Bhinmal	Jalore	Rajasthan
199.	Jalore	Jalore	Rajasthan
200.	Phalodi	Jodhpur	Rajasthan

Sl.No.	Place	State	Power of FM Transmitter
201.	Pali	Pali	Rajasthan
202.	Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh	Rajasthan
203.	Kumbakonam	Thanjayur	Tamil Nadu
204.	Nirmal	Adilabad	Telangana
205.	Ramagundam	Karimnagar	Telangana
206.	Achampat	Mahboobnagar	Telangana
207.	Davarkonda	Nalgonda	Telangana
208.	Nalgonda	Nalgonda	Telangana
209.	Car Nicobar	Nicobar	Ut(A&N Islands)
210.	Auraya	Auraya	Uttar Pradesh
211.	Deoria	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh
212.	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Uttar Pradesh
213.	Lalitpur	Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh
214.	Naugarh	Siddarth Nagar	Uttar Pradesh
215.	Alipurduar	Jalpaiguri	West Bengal
216	06 Nos. FM Transmitter along	Along Indo-Nepal	
221	Indo-Nepal Border	Bordering State (<i>i.e.</i> Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar)	10 KW

Statement-IV

List of existing 56 FM Transmitters being replaced by higher power FM Transmitters under Twelfth Plan

Sl. No.	Places	State	Existing power of transmitter	Power of new FM Transmitter
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ananatpur	Andhra Pradesh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
3.	Markapuram	Andhra Pradesh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
4.	Nizamabad	Telangana	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
5.	Dhubri	Assam	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
6.	Haflong	Assam	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
7.	Patna	Bihar	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
8.	Purnea	Bihar	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
9.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
10.	Godhra	Gujarat	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
11.	Hisar	Haryana	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
12.	Chaibasa (West Singhbhoom)	Jharkhand	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
13.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
14.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
15.	Karwar	Karnataka	3 KW FM	5 KW FM
16.	Bijapur	Karnataka	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
17.	Hassan	Karnataka	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
18.	Mercara	Karnataka	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
19.	Raichur	Karnataka	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
20.	Cannanore	Kerala	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
21.	Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
22.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
23.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
24.	Guna	Madhya Pradesh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
25.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
26.	Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
28.	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
29.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	10 KW FM	20 KW FM
30.	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
31.	Akola	Maharashtra	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
32.	Dhule	Maharashtra	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
33.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
34.	Nanded	Maharashtra	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
35.	Nashik	Maharashtra	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
36.	Osmanabad	Maharashtra	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
37.	Yavatmal	Maharashtra	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
38.	Puri	Odisha	3 KW FM	5 KW FM
39.	Berhampur	Odisha	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
40.	Bolangir	Odisha	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
41.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
42.	Jhalawar	Rajasthan	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
43.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
44.	Mount Abu	Rajasthan	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
45.	Swaimadhopur	Rajasthan	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
46.	Belonia	Tripura	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
47.	Daman	UT	3 KW FM	5 KW FM
48.	Karaikal	UT. Puducherry	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
49.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
50.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
51.	Kolkata	West Bengal	10 KW FM	20 KW FM
52.	Asansol	West Bengal	6 KW FM	10 KW FM

1	2	3	4	5
53.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	1 KW FM	10 KW FM
54.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	1 KW FM	10 KW FM
55.	Ludhiana	Punjab	5 KW	10 KW
56.	Rae Bareli	Uttar Pradesh	5 KW	20 KW

FM radio stations

3277. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to open more FM radio stations during the ensuing financial year 2017-18;

(b) if so, whether Government has finalised the process of setting-up of such stations; and

(c) how many FM radio stations are functioning/performing in different parts/stations/frequencies presently and how many such new stations have been set-up during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that process for installing 100 W FM relay stations at 100 locations cosited with Doordarshan's LPTs/HPTs approved under New Scheme of Twelfth Plan has been initiated by AIR for installation in the financial year of 2017-18. Additionally, scheme for setting up of 10 kW FM station at Nellore, Udhampur and Sultanpur has been approved recently for implementation in 2017-18.

In addition to above, schemes for setting up of 113 new FM Broadcasting Stations in 2017-18 have also been approved.

(c) As on date, 391 FM Broadcasting stations of AIR are functioning in the country. Out of 391 stations, 25 FM Broadcasting stations have been set up during the last three years and taken into regular service. Details are given in the Statement.

Statement*Details of Commissioned FM Broadcasting Stations during the last three years*

Sl. No.	Place	State	Power of FM Transmitters	Date of Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Thrissure	Kerala	1 kW	04.09.2014
2.	Rairangpur	Odisha	1 kW	24.04.2014
3.	Bhadravati	Karnataka	1 kW	08.09.2014
4.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	1 kW	08.09.2014
5.	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh	1 kW	22.09.2014
6.	Banda	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW	14.10.2014
7.	Jeypore	Odisha	1 kW	28.10.2014
8.	Sangli	Maharashtra	1 kW	21.03.2015
9.	Keonjhar	Odisha	10 kW	24.03.2015
10.	Adilabad	Telangana	10 kW	15.08.2015
11.	Sambalpur	Odisha	5 kW	23.11.2015
12.	Parbhani	Maharashtra	1 kW	12.05.2015
13.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra	1 kW	12.05.2015
14.	Fazilka	Punjab	20 kW	25 12.2015
15.	Gairsain	Uttarakhand	1 kW	14.01.2016
16.	New Tehri	Uttarakhand	1 kW	14.01.2016
17.	Bageshwar	Uttarakhand	5 kW	22.01.2016
18.	Basanti	West Bengal	100 W	17.06.2016
19.	Balurghat	West Bengal	10 kW	14.07.2016
20.	Bhawanipatna	Odisha	5 kW	28.09.2016
21.	Shirdi	Maharashtra	100 W	01.02.2017
22.	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh	5 kW	01.03.2017

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Chhattarpur	Madhya Pradesh	5 kW	01.03.2017
24.	Bhuj	Gujarat	5 kW	23.01.2017
25.	Kota	Rajasthan	1 kW	30-04-2016

Withdrawal of upgraded pay scales

3278. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has implemented the recommendations of the Committee of Joint Secretaries (COJS) *vide* report dated 3 February, 2011 with regard to withdrawing of upgraded pay scales granted to 11 categories *vide* I&B order dated 25 February, 1999;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry is proposing to extend the identical benefits of upgraded pay scales *vide* order dated 25 February, 1999 to the left out cadres; and

(d) if so, the present status therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (d) The Ministry has not implemented the recommendations of the Committee of Joint Secretaries (COJS) *vide* report dated 3 February, 2011 with regard to withdrawing of upgraded pay scales granted to 11 categories *vide* I&B order dated 25 February, 1999.

As on date, there is no proposal to extend the identical benefits of upgraded pay scales *vide* order dated 25 February, 1999 to the left out cadres.

Filing of asset's details by Government officials

3279. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-filing of asset's details of spouse and dependants by Government officials has been announced by Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal for revision of Lokpal and Lokayukta Act for Government servants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The section 44 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 requiring declaration of assets and liabilities in respect of public servants, their spouses and dependent children has been amended by the Lokpal and Lokayuktas (Amendment) Act, 2016 on 29-07-2016. The Amended Act shall be deemed to have come into force on 16-01-2014. The amended section 44 reads as:

"44. On and from the date of commencement of this Act, every public servant shall make a declaration of his assets and liabilities in such form and manner as may be prescribed".

(c) and (d) The Government had introduced the Lokpal and Lokayuktas and other related Law (Amendment) Bill 2014, which *inter alia* proposes to amend the certain provisions of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 so as to provide for situations where the composition of the Selection Committee is deficient/incomplete due to absence of Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha, etc.

Making service rules gender neutral

3280. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether, a married woman employee can show her own parents as her dependents under the service rules applicable to Central Government employees;

(b) if so, under what conditions;

(c) if not, the rationale therefor;

(d) whether Government has taken any action to make the aforesaid service rules gender neutral both in letter and spirit; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) The service rules of the Government employees have been framed keeping in view their contextual purpose and with a view to make them gender neutral.

As per Rule 50 of Central Civil Services (CCS)(Pension) Rules, 1972, father and mother of a Government employee (which includes a female Government employee) come within the definition of family. For the purpose of gratuity, there is no condition of dependency or inclusion in family.

In respect of General Provident Fund (GPF) Rule, female employees can nominate their parents for the benefits of GPF. There is no dependency criterion for nominating parents for the benefits of GPF.

Under Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) Rules, married women employees have the option either to opt their dependent parents or dependent parents-in-law for CGHS facilities.

As per All India Services (AIS) {Medical Attendance (MA) Rules}, '*family*' definition includes the name of parents wholly dependent upon the member of service and normally residing with such member.

As per CCS {Leave Travel Concession (LTC)} Rules, '*family*' definition includes parents or step parents wholly dependent on the Government servant irrespective of whether they are residing with the Government servant or not.

As per CCS(Conduct Rules), "*Members of family*" in relation to a Government servant include the wife or husband, son or daughter, parents, brothers or sisters or any person related to any of them by blood or marriage, whether they are dependent on the Government servant or not.

As per AIS (Conduct) Rules, any person related, whether by blood or marriage, to such member or to his or her wife or husband, as the case may be, and wholly dependent on such member is treated as member of family.

Use of Braille in official communications

3281. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that it has been the obligation to accept and facilitate the use of Braille in official communications as a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;

(b) whether Government has taken or proposes to take any measures for acceptance of RTI applications and providing their reply in Braille;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As informed by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, India is a signatory to the United Nations Conventions on the Rights to Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPWD). As per the convention "Communication" include languages, display of text, Braille, tactile communication, large-print, accessible multimedia as well as written, audio, plain-language, human-reader and augmentative and alternative modes, means and formats of communication, including accessible information and communication technology.

Article 21 of the Convention states that the States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that persons with disabilities can exercise the right to freedom-of-expression and opinion, including the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas on an equal basis with others and through all forms of communication of their choice.

(b) to (d) Section 6(1) of the RTI Act, 2005 provides that where RTI request cannot be made in writing, the Central Public Information Officer (CPIO) or State Public Information Officer (SPIO), as the case may be, shall render all reasonable assistance to the person making the request orally to reduce the same in writing.

Job reservation for physically challenged persons

3282. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a certain percentage of jobs in central services are reserved for handicapped and physically challenged persons;

(b) if so, the number of such people selected as Inspector of Central Excise under Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) selections of 2015;

(c) whether it is a fact that physically challenged persons with above 60 per cent handicap index have been refused their choice of the 15 cadres they had chosen; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to implement such policies with humaneness and in the right spirit of the law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Section 33 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act,

1995 mandates every appropriate Government to appoint in every establishment such percentage of vacancies not less than three per cent for persons or class of persons with disability of which one per cent each shall be reserved for persons suffering from (i) blindness or low vision; (ii) hearing impairment and (iii) locomotor disability or cerebral palsy, in the posts identified for each disability.

(b) to (d) The number of persons with disabilities selected as Inspector of Central Excise under Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) selections of 2015 was 38, as reported by Staff Selection Commission.

According to Department of Personnel and Training's Office Memorandum No. AB 14017/16/2002-Estt.(RR) dated 13.03.2002, as far as possible, preference has to be given to persons with disabilities for posting near their native places.

Out of 38 candidates selected, 35 of them had given their choice/ option/ preference for the cadre Allocation of which 7 candidates were given their 1st choice of Preference. The remaining candidates were allocated to one of their choices of the 15 cadres they had chosen. The candidates who had not given their options/ preferences were allocated the nearest cadre to their hometown subject to the vacancies available in that particular zone.

Validity of self attested affidavits

†3283. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether instructions to implement the recommendations of the second Administrative Reforms Commission regarding acceptance of self-attested affidavits for all purposes have been issued by Central and State Governments and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the compulsion of attestation of affidavits by courts in various States and institutions is still in vogue and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to recognise the self attested affidavits in all the institutions of Central and State Governments and by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The second Administrative Reforms Commission in its 4th Report titled 'Ethics in Governance' and 12th Report titled 'Citizen Centric Governance' had stressed on the need for simplification of Government procedures. As a part of simplification, the State Government of Punjab

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in the year 2009-10 decided to do away with the practice of submitting of affidavits and also allowing of self-attestation of copies of certificates for small level Government jobs. However, this decision did not have any bearing on the requirement of submission of affidavits in the Courts as per the law. This initiative of State Government of Punjab had won the Prime Minister's Civil Services Award. As the part of replication of the aforesaid initiative, the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances has been requesting on a regular basis the Central Ministries/ Departments and the State/UT Governments to adopt the similar procedure. This is a continuous process.

Funds for scientific research

†3284. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds allocated for scientific research in various sectors during the last three years till date, year-wise;
- (b) the amount of funds utilised out of the above;
- (c) whether the scientific researches have yielded any concrete results; and
- (d) the efforts being made by Government for encouraging education and scientific research in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) and (b) The plan budgetary allocation and actual year wise expenditure by the Departments of the Ministry of Science and Technology during the last three years ending 2016-17, are given in the Statement (*See* below). The amount of funds utilized by the Ministry of Science and Technology in each of the last three years (2014-17) is ₹ 5418.22 crore, ₹ 6957.29 crore and ₹ 7396.07 crore (till March 23, 2017) which is 98.60% 96.62%, and 90.49% (till March 23, 2017) of the plan budgetary allocations, respectively. The Ministry has almost utilized full allocation during last three years.

(c) Yes Sir. As per Elsevier Report 2016 based on SCOPUS database, India's research performance in science, and technology has improved significantly over the past years. India's position globally in scientific publications, as per Scopus database, has improved from 12th position in 2005 to 6th position in 2013. The scholarly output in the field of science and technology has grown at a rate of 13.9% as against the world average growth rate of 4.1% during 2009-13. India's global citation impact in scientific research has increased to 0.75 during 2009-13 from 0.68 during 2006-10 (World average

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

citation impact is 1.0). India's scholarly output increased to 106,065 papers in 2013 from 62,955 papers in 2009. India is amongst the top five nations in the world in terms of scientific publications in nano science and technology (3rd position).

(d) The steps taken to encourage education and scientific research are successive increase in plan allocations for Scientific Departments, setting up of new institutions like Indian Institute of Science, Education and Research (IISERs) for promoting science education and research, launching of New Science, Technology and Innovation Policy 2013, creation of centres of excellence for research and facilities in emerging and frontline S&T areas in academic and national institutes, establishment of new and attractive fellowships, strengthening infrastructure for Research and Development (R&D) in universities, encouraging public-private R&D partnerships, recognition of R&D units, fiscal incentives and support measures for enhancing the participation of industry in R&D.

Some other measures taken by the Government to attract more and more talented scientists towards advancement of research include offering attractive research fellowships, and implementing various mission mode programmes like Nano Mission and Solar Energy Research Initiative. Government has established Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB), an autonomous body by an Act of Parliament, to promote scientific research in all frontline areas of science and engineering to academic institutions, research laboratories and other R&D organizations. Government has also approved setting up of new IITs, IIITs and universities in various States of the country.

Statement

*Details of Budgetary Allocation (Plan) and Actual Expenditure by the
Departments under the Ministry of Science and Technology
during the last three years*

(₹ in crores)

Departments	Funds Allocated			Funds Utilized		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (till March 23, 2017)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DST	2500.00	3401.50	3981.00	2496.69 (99.87)	3234.48 (95.04)	3513.71 (88.25)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DBT	1395.00	1606.80	1895.20	1327.38 (95.15)	1537.54 (95.69)	1747.41 (92.20)
DSIR including CSIR	1600.00	2192.50	2297.18	1594.15 (99.63)	2185.27 (99.67)	2134.95 (92.90)
TOTAL (Ministry of Science and Technology)	5495.00	7200.80	8173.38	5418.22 (98.60)	6957.10 (96.62)	7396.07 (90.49%)

Note: DST - Department of Science and Technology. DBT - Department of Biotechnology. DSIR - Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Figures in bracket indicate % utilization.

Rural innovations for dissemination and marketing

3285. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rural innovations, recognised by National Innovation Foundation, have been taken up for enterprise model for dissemination and marketing, so far; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A large number of grassroots innovations identified and recognized by National Innovation Foundation have been taken up for setting up innovation based enterprises for commercial diffusion. National Innovation Foundation has also been facilitating social diffusion of grassroots innovations by introducing them in remote and tribal areas. Some of the efforts in this direction are as follows:—

- To support the transition of an innovation into an innovation based enterprise, NIF supports grassroots innovators financially through MVIF (Micro Venture Innovation Fund), a dedicated risk fund, established by NIF and supported by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI). Through this fund, NIF provided risk capital to 193 projects in Phase I and 16 innovations in Phase II, all of which are at different stages of incubation.

- NIF has received thousands of product inquiries from 108 countries for various technologies. It has also succeeded in commercializing products across countries in six continents, apart from being successful in materializing 98 cases of technology licensing. Some of the innovation based enterprises, which have done well include cotton stripping machine, mitticool range of earthen products, Etikopakka natural colours for wooden toys, tree climbing machine, multipurpose processing machine, biomass gassifier, motorcycle based agricultural machine, magnetic bobbins for looms, asu machine, ground nut digger, incense stick making machines, and dozens of farmer developed plant varieties, which have diffused widely in addition to many herbal agricultural and veterinary products based on knowledge provided by grassroots knowledge holders.
- NIF has set up a Section 8 company, NIF Incubation and Entrepreneurship Council (NIFientreC), which is a Technology Business Incubator (TBI) incorporated with the financial support from the Department of Science and Technology (DST). Its objective is to nurture grassroots innovators and technology youth in a 'sanctuary of innovation' distributed all over the country through ex and *in situ* incubation by hand holding, mentoring, linking them with designers, fabricators, contract manufacturers etc., to convert innovation into social and/or economic enterprise by linking these with investments.
- NIF has acquired rights of 78 technologies under Grassroots Technological Innovation Acquisition Fund (GTIAF), which NIF attempts to diffuse at low or no cost for larger public good reaching out to the unreached parts of the country especially far flung, backward and tribal regions including Jammu and Kashmir, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand and North Eastern States. The aim of the exercise is to introduce new and innovative technologies, many of which are low cost, in relevant pockets among relevant groups and communities. Some of the innovations that have been introduced in these States include Multipurpose processing machine, different types of incense stick making machines, walnut processing machines (cleaner, husker, cracker), natural water cooler, hand operated water pumps, fruit nippers, bicycle harrow, bicycle operated shaver, paddy husk stoves, and multipurpose dryer, among others.

Low expenditure on research and development

3286. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the R&D expenditure in India is 0.8 per

cent of its GDP and R&D professionals per million population are only 150 which are much less than those in China and USA;

(b) if so, whether Government has proposed any institutions or other measures to increase their number during the last three years and if so, the details thereof, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether Government agrees that cut in R&D tax-breaks has disincentivized the private sector for expenditure towards R&D; and

(d) if so, measures taken to encourage private sector to increase expenditure towards R&D since 2014, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir. According to the Research and Development Statistics, 2011-12 published by the Department of Science and Technology, India's R&D expenditure is around 0.88 per cent of GDP and number of R&D professionals per million population are 164, which is much less than those in China and USA.

(b) The Government has proposed several measures during the last three years to increase the number of R&D professionals in the country. These include launching the: Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) in Budget 2015, which is an innovation promotion platform involving academics, entrepreneurs and researchers; Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT) in November, 2015, which is a PAN-IIT and IISc joint initiative to develop a road map for research; and Uchhatar Avishkar Yojana (UAY) in December, 2015, which is to promote innovation of a higher order to serve the needs of industry and promote a vibrant research ecosystem across IITs. Further, the Government has enhanced the budget allocation of the departments under the Ministry of Science and Technology during the last 3 years from ₹8,768.36 crore in 2014-15 to ₹ 10,353.00 crore in 2016-17, which helped in supporting a larger number of R&D professionals in various S&T institutions spread across various States in the country under the departments.

(c) During Budget 2016, the Government announced a reduction in weighted tax deduction on in-house R&D expenditure by industries from 200 per cent to 150 per cent from the financial year 2017-18 and 100 per cent beyond financial year 2019-20. The impact of this cut in R&D tax break cannot be assessed at this stage.

(d) The measures taken by the Government to encourage private sector to

increase expenditure towards R&D since 2014 include launching of initiatives, such as Make in India and Start-up India and supporting setting up of incubation centres for industries to up-scale their innovative ideas into products and services. Besides, the Government has been announcing a number of fiscal incentives for the private sector to increase R&D expenditure. These include: Weighted Tax deduction on expenditure incurred in approved in-house R&D facility by companies, Weighted Tax deduction for Sponsored Research Programmes in approved national laboratories, universities and IITs, Customs duty exemption on goods imported for R&D and Central excise duty waiver for 3 years-on specified goods designed and developed by a wholly owned Indian company, national laboratory, public funded research institutions, or university and patented in any two countries from amongst India, USA, Japan and in any one country of the European Union.

Bio-technology board in Uttar Pradesh

‡3287. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to establish bio-technology boards in all the districts of Uttar Pradesh; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and its current status and the amount sanctioned/spent for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise

National Civil Aircraft Development Programme

3288. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up a joint venture for implementation of National Civil Aircraft Development programme of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR);
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the present status thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government for time bound implementation of the programme?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) and (b) Sir, a Feasibility Study has been carried out by CSIR- National Aerospace Laboratories (CSIR-I NAL), Bengaluru for National Civil Aircraft Development (NCAD) programme. The programme for development of a 90 seater aircraft will have two phases namely, design and development phase and manufacturing phase. The total estimated budgetary requirements of the NCAD programme is ₹ 7555 crore, out of which ₹ 4355 crore is for design and development phase and ₹ 3200 crore for series production phase. The private sector industry will be involved in both the phases. CSIR had also constituted a Joint Venture Committee whose terms of reference (TOR) was to: (i) identify industry partner (s) through a transparent exercise and work out the modalities for the JV formulation, (ii) suggest equity structure of the identified industry partner(s), and (iii) give / necessary inputs to CSIR for developing a cabinet note for obtaining in-principle approval for the implementation of the programme as recommended by the erstwhile Planning Commission. The JV Committee interacted with a number of Indian business houses to develop an EOI and a draft Cabinet note. The JV interim report has been completed. However, the nodal Ministry for undertaking the NCAD programme is yet to be identified. Because of this, a clear picture on the design and development parameters, production aspects etc. along with role of the designated departments/Ministries and industrial partners are yet to be worked out. Also, the mode of funding support is yet to be defined.

(c) CSIR-NAL under the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) is implementing a project on setting up a "Transport Aircraft Design Bureau (TADB)" The principal objective of the proposal is to develop a high technology aircraft design bureau required to meet the challenges of next generation aircraft and futuristic programmes of the country.

Kaushal Vikas Shivirs in Jharkhand and Gujarat

3289. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kaushal Vikas Shivirs organised by PMKVY affiliated partners in the country particularly in Jharkhand and Gujarat, as on date;

(b) the number of candidates enrolled under the scheme particularly in these two States who have been/are being given skill training, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has asked different industry bodies like Confederation of Indian Industry and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry etc. to provide gainful employment to trained candidates; and

(d) if so, the response of these bodies and if not, the steps taken by Government to create job avenues for such skilled workforce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, Training Providers (TPs) / Training Centres (TCs) are mandated to mobilize candidates for building awareness and enrollment of suitable candidates. It disseminates information about various skill training options, outline the possible career path and income generation potential once the training is imparted. Under PMKVY, 21,84,770 candidates have been trained throughout the country. Out of which 30,967 and 49,886 candidates have been trained in Jharkhand and Gujarat, respectively. The State/UT-wise number of candidates trained under PMKVY is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Ministry has not asked exclusively from Confederation of Indian Industry and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry etc. to provide employment to trained candidates. However, Industries are actively participating with training provider/centres in training-cum placement activities of candidates. Under scheme, accredited and affiliated TPs/TCs are mandated to organized placement/Rozgar Melas every six month with support of SSCs and to ensure participation of local industries. SSCs, an industry led body, in consultation with sector experts/industry experts assess skill need of various job roles and designed competency based curriculum standards of skill training course.

Statement

State/UT-wise List of candidates trained under PMKVY (as on 28th March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Candidates Trained (PMKVY 2015-16)	Candidates Trained (PMKVY 2016-20)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	194	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	136102	9607
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1017	0
4.	Assam	33331	4997
5.	Bihar	91907	16974
6.	Chandigarh	5032	128
7.	Chhattisgarh	37302	164

1	2	3	4
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	258	0
9.	Daman and Diu	230	0
10.	Delhi	105532	5220
11.	Goa	499	180
12.	Gujarat	43999	5887
13.	Haryana	86803	7105
14.	Himachal Pradesh	22981	304
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	18177	2521
16.	Jharkhand	28533	2434
17.	Karnataka	77051	8359
18.	Kerala	15339	11658
19.	Madhya Pradesh	168838	8493
20.	Maharashtra	109435	5631
21.	Manipur	1603	7349
22.	Meghalaya	1899	80
23.	Mizoram	1030	0
24.	Nagaland	1271	1701
25.	Odisha	61357	39631
26.	Puducherry	7301	646
27.	Punjab	84624	3421
28.	Rajasthan	133567	13809
29.	Sikkim	886	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	169213	38692
31.	Telangana	109478	2451
32.	Tripura	15221	373
33.	Uttar Pradesh	271923	25915
34.	Uttarakhand	14301	2749
35.	West Bengal	129080	10176
TOTAL		1985314	199456
Total trained under PMKVY (as on 28th March 2017)			2184770

Upgradation of skills

†3290. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state the details of measures taken for upgradation of skills, in view of the dwindling scope for earning livelihood through traditional skills in villages and cities and the review status of achievements made during the last two years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): Ministry is implementing its flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on pan - India basis. PMKVY enables large number of prospective youths which includes rural youth for taking short term fresh training and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training partner/training centers. The schemes runs across 221 job roles related to 35 Sector Skill Councils which is a diverse and exhaustive representation of the industry.

Ministry is also implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) on pan -India basis to cover the prospective youths. Under the scheme, Government intends to establish a Model Skill Centre in every district for imparting skill training to aspirational youths through PMKVY. As of 7th February, 2017, PMKKs in 443 districts have been allocated.

Under PMKVY 2015-16, 19.8 lakh candidates have been trained throughout the country. After successful implementation of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) during 2015-16, Government has modified its guidelines to make more effective, transparent and beneficiary oriented. This scheme has targeted to provide skilling to one crore people (60 lakh under Fresh Training and 40 lakh under RPL) with an outlay of ₹12,000 crore over four years (2016-2020).

Accommodation for trainee under PMKVY

†3291. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of distance being covered by the youth in rural areas and cost being borne by them to reach the training centres under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY); and

(b) whether Government proposes to provide accommodation, food and transport etc. to the socially and economically backward dalits, tribal youth and women, differently-abled of backward regions, in cities near, the training centres during the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

period of training under PMKVY and if not, the reasons therefor and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), no data is captured on distance covered and cost incurred by the candidate to reach the center. However, there are certain incentives under PMKVY to encourage participation of candidates from special group and special areas in the skill training. Women candidates and PwDs are provided with conveyance allowance for non-residential trainings, in accordance with the Common Norms. There is also a provision for allowances for their boarding and lodging for residential trainings. Similarly, post placement support of ₹ 1450 per month per trainee is applicable for special group including woman and PwDs for 2 or 3 month post training depending on placement within or outside the district of the domicile of the candidate.

Setting up of ITIs

3292. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of proposal to set up ITIs in 2500 blocks of the country;
- (b) whether Government has taken action for this purpose;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the delay; and
- (d) the details of blocks where ITIs are going to be set up in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) There is no scheme of setting up of ITIs in 2500 blocks of the country. However, the Government has proposed to set up 1500 PM-Multi Skill Industrial Training Institute (PM-MSITIs) in unserved blocks/ underserved areas with active participation of Industry/private partners.

- (b) to (d) The Cabinet Note has been moved for approval of the scheme.

Complaints against training centres under PMKVY

†3293. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of mechanism for taking action on complaints against the training centres being run under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of main complaints received and the number of training centres against whom the action was taken; and

(c) the number of youth who quit training before the stipulated period of training and the reasons therefor, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2015-16, action on complaints against Training Centers and Monitoring of Training Centers is taken as per Monitoring Framework of PMKVY 2015-16. Complaints received under PMKVY 2015-16 are mostly related to fake enrolment and irregularities in conduct of training, improper trainings and lack of infrastructure in the centre, franchisor franchisee dispute and mass enrolment. The list of Training Partners/Centres suspended during PMKVY 2015-16 is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The number of youth who quit training before the stipulated period of training is given in the Statement-II (*See* below). However, the candidate's reason for dropouts was not captured.

Ministry has taken various measures and interventions for making PMKVY more effective and target oriented. Under the modified scheme 2016-20, process of skill training has been made completely transparent through various IT interventions. All the TPs have to mandatorily go through SMART for their accreditation and affiliation for allocation of targets. The target allocation is based on the grading 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 center or franchisee center, past performance, geographical location and other relevant parameters. The scheme has provisions for high standard monitoring of TCs/TPs. The assessment agencies empanelled by Sector Skill Councils would adopt various methodologies such as self-audit reporting, call validations, surprise visits, and monitoring through the Skills Development Management System (SDMS) for continuous monitoring. Training Partners/SSCs would be penalized at rate of 1% of training cost or assessment fees for every single day delay in assessment.

Statement-I*Detailed list of Training Partners/centres suspended during PMKVY 2015-16***(A) List of Training Partners Suspended under PMKVY (2015-16)**

Sl. No.	Training Partner Name	Date of Suspension	Reasons of Suspension
1.	Achariya Technologies	16th June 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violation of marketing guidelines
2.	RVS Rise Skills Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	20th July 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass enrolments
3.	Central Footwear Training Institute (CFTI - Agra Center)	10th Sep 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Center did not exist at the SDMS Address • Non-adherence to PMKVY branding • Non-Availability of Training Documentation
4.	IQBRI Telecom Private Limited	9th Oct 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass enrolment
5.	Leela Foundation for Education & Health	10th Mar 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fake enrolments • Non-adherence to PMKVY branding • Non-Availability of Training Documentation

(B) List of Training Centres Suspended under PMKVY (2015-16)

Sl. No.	Training Partner	Center Name	Location	Date of Suspension	Reasons of Suspension
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Skills Academy	Expert Solutions Institute	Sehore, Madhya Pradesh	12th Mar. 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fake enrolments • Center did not exist at the SDMS Address

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	All India Technical & Management Council (AITMC)	AITMC Chhattisgarh	Durg, Chhattisgarh	16th May 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fake enrolments • Non-adherence to PMKVY branding guidelines • Non-Availability of Training Documentation
3.	IIMT Engineering College	IIMT Engineering College	Meerut, Uttar Pradesh	16th May 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fake enrolments • Mass enrolments
4.	Innovision Ltd	Innovision Training Centre	Durg, Chhattisgarh	16th May 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fake enrolments • Non-adherence to PMKVY branding guidelines • Non-Availability of Training Documentation
5.	Innovision Ltd	Innovision Training Centre	Durg, Chhattisgarh	16th May 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fake enrolments • Non-adherence to PMKVY branding guidelines • Non-Availability of Training Documentation
6.	Centum Workskills India Ltd	PMKVY - Lead Academy	Durg, Chhattisgarh	16th May 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass Enrolments • Non-adherence to PMKVY branding guidelines
7.	GRAS Education and Training Services Private Ltd	GRAS Academy -Gaya Bihar	Gaya, Bihar	16th May 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fake enrolments and Fake attendance sheet • Trainers was not aware of PMKVY guidelines
8.	GRAS Education and Training Services Private Ltd	Paliganj Patna	Patna, Bihar	16th May 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fake enrolments • Trainer was not aware of PMKVY guidelines
9.	AISECT Skill Mission Society	AISECT Training Center-G265	Mehsana, Gujarat	16th May 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fake enrolments
10.	AISECT Skill Mission Society	AISECT Training Center- G322	Mehsana, Gujarat	16th May 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fake enrolments
11.	Aspire Knowledge and Skills	AspireKnowledge and Skills - Chinchawad Pune	Pune, Maharashtra	16th May 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass Enrolments • Non-adherence to PMKVY branding guidelines

Statement-II*State/UT-wise number of dropouts under PMKVY 2015-16*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Dropouts
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	253
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Assam	397
5.	Bihar	274
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	31
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0
10.	Delhi	18
11.	Goa	0
12.	Gujarat	39
13.	Haryana	74
14.	Himachal Pradesh	44
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	95
16.	Jharkhand	0
17.	Karnataka	250
18.	Kerala	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	240
21.	Maharashtra	205
22.	Manipur	0
23.	Meghalaya	30
24.	Mizoram	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Dropouts
25.	Nagaland	0
26.	None	0
27.	Odisha	104
28.	Puducherry	0
29.	Punjab	113
30.	Rajasthan	323
31.	Sikkim	0
32.	Tamil Nadu	33
33.	Telangana	391
34.	Tripura	150
35.	Uttar Pradesh	184
36.	Uttarakhand	46
37.	West Bengal	252
	TOTAL	3546

Training centres in every Parliamentary Constituency

‡3294. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to impart training to rural youth in different trades and if so, the details thereof, State-wise/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether Government has any plan to set up training centres in every Parliamentary Constituency for providing training to youth and if so, the number of sectors included in it, so far; and

(c) whether Government proposes to provide training to women separately and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Ministry is implementing its

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on pan - India basis, PMKVY enables large number of prospective youths which includes rural youth for taking shortterm fresh training and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training partner/training centers. The schemes runs across 221 job roles related to 35 Sector Skill Councils which is a diverse and exhaustive representation of the industry.

(b) Ministry is also implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) on pan -India basis to cover the prospective youths. Under the scheme, Government intends to establish a Model Skill Centre in every district covering Parliamentary Constituency for imparting skill training to aspirational youths through PMKVY. Till now 464 PMKKs in 443 districts have been allocated.

(c) The Women's Training Division, Directorate General of Training under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship conducts Vocational Training Programmes through a network of 1 National and 15 Regional Vocational Training Institutes (NVTI/RVTIs) exclusively for women. In various vocational courses being conducted at NVTI/RVTIs, 7003 women are undergoing training during the current session *i.e.* 2016-17. Since inception, NVTI/RVTIs have trained around 1,30,103 women till January, 2017.

Also, training is being provided through Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) and Crafts Instructor Training Scheme (CITS) under Semester System. Under State Sector, vocational training to women under Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) is provided through 1408 Women Industrial Training Institutes (WITIs) / Women Wings with about 83,270 seats. In addition, 30% seats in General ITIs are reserved for women trainees. Around 1,35,459 women are trained in ITIs (both Government and Private) every year.

Skill Development Mission of Kerala

3295. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of youth undergoing skill training during 2015-16 and 2016-17;

(b) the number of centres of skill excellence in various States and the number of students who have completed training in them;

(c) the number of centres which have sought support from the Centre and whether Skill Development Mission of Kerala is one among them the number of those

centres which have been granted support and the number of those which are still under consideration; and

(d) whether Skill Development Mission of Kerala has sought support for skill development initiatives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) The Government of India is implementing flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) for the skill development in the country. Under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), including its first phase implemented during 2015-16, a total number of 20,69,871 candidates have been trained throughout the country till 28.03.2017.

The Government of India also implements Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) scheme which envisages to create benchmark institutions that demonstrate aspirational value for competency based skill development training at district level to ensure wider reach of program, focus on elements of quality, sustainability and connect with stakeholders in skills delivery process and transform into a sustainable institutional model for the skill development and entrepreneurship in the country. Under PMKK, Government intends to establish centres in every district of the country, covering each of the Parliamentary constituencies. Till now, against the target of 600 PMKKs, 460 PMKKs have been allocated covering 439 districts and 340 Parliamentary constituencies. Under PMKK, a total target of 1,84,120 has been allocated.

A total number of 9188 applications have been received seeking support under the central component of PMKVY for short term training and about 2450 centres have already been allocated targets, while others are in various stages of consideration. Under the State engagement component of PMKVY, proposals have been received from 16 States seeking support for skill development initiatives. However, no proposal has been received from Kerala State Skill Development Mission so far.

Proposal from Chhattisgarh

†3296. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals regarding development works received by the Ministry from the State Government of Chhattisgarh during the last three years and the scheme-wise expenses thereof and the details of the action taken thereon;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the reasons for which the proposal received from the State Government are pending till date;

(c) whether any time-limit has been fixed for the disposal of the proposal and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether developmental works are hampered due to delay in approval of the proposal and the manner in which the cost overruns in the above works are adjusted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship outcome-based skill training scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The objective of this scheme is to enable and mobilize a large number of Indian youth to take up outcome based skill training and become employable and earn their livelihood. National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is the implementing agency for this Scheme. Under PMKVY-1 (2015-16), 37,302 candidates have been trained at 197 Training Centres in the State of Chhattisgarh in short term fresh training and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). Under PMKVY-2 (2016-20), 25% of total funds shall be allocated to States. One proposal from Chhattisgarh State Skill Development Authority (CSSDA), Government of Chhattisgarh for the State engagement component under PMKVY-2 was received by this Ministry and got approved by the Project Approval Committee (PAC) at MSDE. Under PMKVY-2, a target to train 48,532 people in the state of Chhattisgarh has been fixed with an outlay of ₹ 71.16 crore.

Further, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is assisting State Governments for various development works as per following schemes:—

- (i) Externally Aided Project (EAP) - World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP):- The Project *inter alia*, envisages upgradation of 400 Government ITIs in 34 States /Union Territories (UTs) including 18 ITIs from Chhattisgarh. Central share of ₹ 93 lakh has been released during last three years to Chhattisgarh State.
- (ii) **Upgradation of existing Government ITIs into Model ITIs:** Under the scheme, existing Government ITI in a State is upgraded as Model ITI. 25 existing Government ITIs have been identified including ITI Bhilai from Chhattisgarh. Central share of ₹ 3.5 crore has been released during last three years to Chhattisgarh State.

- (iii) Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism:- The scheme covers 47 worst Left Wing Extremism affected districts of the country including 9 districts of Chhattisgarh State. The scheme *inter alia*, covers establishment of 9 Government Industrial Training Institutes and 14 Skill Development Centres for the state of Chhattisgarh. Central Share of ₹ 11.58 crore has been released in last three financial years to Chhattisgarh State.

(b) No proposal received from the state government of Chhattisgarh is pending with the Ministry.

(c) and (d) As per the State Engagement guidelines of PMKVY- 2, the timeline for disposal of such proposal as four weeks within the receipt of the proposal. There is no proposal pending for approval as on date.

Schemes for welfare of senior citizens

3297. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various schemes started and operated by Government for the welfare of senior citizens;

(b) how much funds have been allocated for the welfare of senior citizens and how much of such funds have been spent during the last three years, scheme-wise; and

(c) whether the amount allocated has not been spent and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) This Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) under which grants-in-aid are given for running and maintenance of *inter alia*, Old Age Homes, Day Care Centres, Mobile Medicare Units, etc. The main objective of the Scheme is to improve the quality of life of Older Persons by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities etc. Implementing agencies eligible for assistance under the Scheme are Panchayati Raj Institutions/Local Bodies, Non-Governmental Voluntary Organizations, Institutions or Organizations set up by Government as autonomous/subordinate bodies, Government Recognized Educational Institutions, Charitable Hospitals/Nursing Homes, and Recognized Youth Organizations such as Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sanghathan (NYKS) and in exceptional cases the State Governments/UT administrations.

(b) Funds are released to the NGOs in the States. Details showing the funds released to each State under the Scheme of IPOP during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The amount allocated is fully utilised.

Statement

State-wise/UT-wise details of funds released during the last three years under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14 Funds released	2014-15 Funds released	2015-16 Funds released
1	2	3	4	5
ROC States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	347.24	352.91	389.02
2.	Bihar	8.21	5.6	4.43
3.	Chhattisgarh	4.88	0	13.85
4.	Goa	0.00	0	0
5.	Gujarat	0.00	0	0
6.	Haryana	56.45	10.22	45.86
7.	Himachal Pradesh	9.82	7.54	11.99
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	0	0
10.	Karnataka	84.10	114.39	386.18
11.	Kerala	11.33	5	16.62
12.	Madhya Pradesh	11.60	25.19	29.2
13.	Maharashtra	157.04	71.92	291.38
14.	Odisha	354.43	203.98	324.4

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Punjab	16.71	14.91	18.26
16.	Rajasthan	17.59	10.29	16.44
17.	Tamil Nadu	30.73	190.07	469.98
18.	Telangana	0.00	34.45	47.24
19.	Uttar Pradesh	60.73	37.17	40.08
20.	Uttarakhand	26.75	7.32	12.12
21.	West Bengal	182.36	108.63	120
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0	0
23.	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0
25.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0
26.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0
27.	Delhi	46.67	55.15	60.91
28.	Puducherry	0.00	0	0
NE Region States				
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0	1.13
30.	Assam	50.07	99.26	186.41
31.	Manipur	79.90	131.26	252.02
32.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0
33.	Mizoram	0.00	3.1	3.77
34.	Nagaland	0.00	1.13	8.1
35.	Sikkim	0.00	0	0
36.	Tripura	0.00	9.58	8.67
TOTAL		1556.61	1499.07	2758.06

Safeguarding rights of disabled persons by DDA and L&DO

3298. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the rights and facilities available to the persons with disabilities, the measures taken to safeguard the same;
- (b) the complaints received from disabled persons concerning the same during the years 2016 and 2017 together with the action taken on each complaint;
- (c) whether Government and office of the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities (CCPD) have received complaints against Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and Land and Development Office (L&DO) for not framing schemes as per the provisions of Section 43 of the Persons with Disabilities Act; and
- (d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The Central Government enacted the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (PwD Act, 1995) for the empowerment of persons with disabilities. The Act provides various entitlements for persons with disabilities and also mandates the appropriate Government to take measures in the area of education, rehabilitation, creating barrier-free environment for persons with disabilities to ensure their inclusion and full participation in the society.

Further, Government has recently notified the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 on 28.12.2016 which would replace the PwD Act, 1995. The new Act mandates the appropriate Government to ensure that persons with disabilities enjoy the right to equality, life with dignity and respect for his or her integrity equally with others. The act also envisages right of persons with disabilities to live in community, protection from cruelty and inhuman treatment, protection from abuse, violation, exploitation, reproductive rights etc. The new Act mandates the appropriate Government to take measures to promote education, skill development, social security, health facility, rehabilitation, and recreation for persons with disabilities.

In order to safeguard the rights of persons with disabilities at the central level, the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities has been appointed under Section 57 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995. Also under the scheme for Implementation of Persons with

Disabilities Act, 1995 (SIPDA), one time grants-in-aid within a limit of ₹ 15.00 lakh is released to the States/UTs for strengthening the office of the State Commissioners to monitor implementation of the provisions of the Act.

The Right of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 provides same mechanism of safeguarding the rights of persons with disabilities as that of PwD Act, 1995, through the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities and State Commissioners for Persons with Disabilities.

(b) As per information available from Office of Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities (O/o CCPD), details of complaints received in their office from 2015-16 and 2016-17 (upto 28.02.2017) and complaints disposed of by them are as under:—

2015-16			2016-17 (upto 28.02.2017)		
Received during the year	Brought forward from previous year	Disposed off	Received during the year	Brought forward from previous year	Disposed off
2138	1525	2340 (including backlog)	1545	1323	1366 (including backlog)

(c) and (d) O/o CCPD informed that they receive complaint against Delhi Development Authority (DDA) regarding non-formulation of schemes for preferential allotment of land at concessional rates to persons with disabilities under Section 43 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 which are taken up/being taken up with DDA. There is no complaint against Land and Development Officer (L&DO).

In June 2003, CCPD directed DDA in Case No. 194 of 1999 filed by Shri Bhal Chand, General Secretary of Indian Organization of the Blind to frame scheme in favour of persons with disabilities for preferential allotment of houses/land at concessional rate.

DDA, in April 2004, informed O/o CCPD that they have framed policy for preferential allotment of houses/land to persons with disabilities.

The above policy was revised by M/o Urban Development (Delhi Division) in October, 2006 in consultation with this Ministry in pursuance of the Order of Hon'ble

High Court of Delhi in CWP No. 8877/2005 (Sarita Sinha Vs. DDA). As per this policy, 1% reservation in allotment of flats/plots and 5% reservation in allotment of shops for persons with disabilities with a rebate of 5% in the cost subject to the maximum of ₹ 1 Lakh is applicable. Societies of person with disabilities are-also considered for allotment of institutional land at concessional rates.

Implementation of Acts related to social justice

3299. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any mechanism for monitoring the implementation of recent Acts related to social justice;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any requirement of infrastructure and officers for implementation of these Acts and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government has provided adequate funds to the States for the said purpose; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Jharkhand and Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing the following Acts related to Social Justice:—

- (i) Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 [Formerly known as Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955] (as amended in 1977);
- (ii) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (PoA Act); and
- (iii) Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013).

The details of mechanism for their monitoring and the requirement of infrastructure and officers for implementation of these Acts are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(d) and (e) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the PCR and PoA Acts, the State-wise details of funds released are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). The scheme for rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers is being implemented through National Safai/ Karamchari Finance and Development Corporation for implementation of the MS Act.

Statement-I

Details of mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the Acts and requirements of infrastructure and officers for implementation

Name of Acts	Mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the Acts	Requirement of Infrastructure and Officers
1	2	3
PCR Act, 1955 and PoA Act, 1989	Two Acts of Parliament namely the Protection of Civil Rights {PCR} Act, 1955 (which prescribe punishment for the enforcement of any disability arising from the practice of 'Untouchability') and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989 as amended (an Act to prevent the commission of offences of atrocities against the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, to provide for Special Courts and Exclusive Special Courts for trial of such offences and for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims of such offences), which flow from Article 17 of the Constitution of India, are implemented by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Section 15 (4) of the PCR Act specifies that the Central Government is required every year, to place on the Table of each House of Parliament, a report on the measures taken by itself and by the State Government. Similar provision exists in regard to PoA Act under its Section 21(4). Besides these statutory provisions in the Statutes,	As per the provisions of the Acts and the Rules of PCR and PoA Acts, the State Governments/Union Territory Administration are required to have appropriate enforcement and judicial machinery, such as:- (i) (a) SC/ST Protection Cells at State Headquarters; and (b) Special Police Stations for SC/ST (ii) Special and Exclusive Special Courts (iii) Nodal Officers

1	2	3
	implementation status of the two Acts in States/UTs is also reviewed by a Committee under the Chairpersonship of Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment.	
MS Act, 2013	MS Act, 2013 provides for the constitution of the following committees for monitoring the implementation of the Act at various levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Vigilance Committees for each district and sub-division under the Chairmanship of District Magistrate. (ii) State Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister of State or a Minister nominated by him; and (iii) Central Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment. 	No separate infrastructure and officers are envisaged for the implementation of the Act. However, Executive Magistrates who have been conferred judicial powers of first class are empowered to try any offences committed under the Act.

Statement-II

Details of central assistance released to States/UTs during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 in respect of PCR and PoA Acts

(₹ in lakh)				
Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Upto 21-03-2017)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	425.19	405.00	1892.73
2.	Bihar	415.995	950.00	728.01

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Chhattisgarh	246.38	100.00	274.97
4.	Goa	11.00	7.00	13.80
5.	Gujarat	727.255	450.00	1438.41
6.	Haryana	178.62	160.00	458.55
7.	Himachal Pradesh	94.32	60.00	281.74
8.	Jharkhand	140.877	50.00	84.53
9.	Karnataka	1730.535	495.00	2933.46
10.	Kerala	1359.943	494.12	0.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2183.155	2250.00	4100.00
12.	Maharashtra	2049.805	1260.00	1600.00
13.	Odisha	802.335	524.00	1050.25
14.	Punjab	-	153.65	265.00
15.	Rajasthan	658.77	1775.00	1400.00
16.	Sikkim	-	10.00	17.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	720.295	470.00	1724.77
18.	Telangana	1328.17	448.76	1147.86
19.	Tripura	10.00	2.00	0.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1197.54	1470.00	2214.90
21.	Uttarakhand	58.19	35.47	13.02
22.	West Bengal	191.625	126.00	300.00
23.	Chandigarh	20.00	1.00	10.00
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	0.00
25.	Daman and Diu	9.35	10.00	0.00
26.	NCT of Delhi	29.50	35.00	25.00
27.	Puducherry	150.50	165.00	175.00
	TOTAL	14739.35	11907.00	22149.00

Skill development of persons with disabilities

3300. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to provide various kinds of skill upgradation to the persons with disabilities in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of such plans and the number of disabled people trained under such schemes; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Yes, sir. The National Action Plan (NAP) for Skill Development of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) was launched in March, 2015. The National Action Plan sets a target of skilling 25 lakh PwDs during the period from 2015-16 to 2021-22.

The NAP envisages skilling of PwDs through a network of empanelled training partners (ETPs) comprising of Government organisations and non-Govt. organisations. The guidelines for skill development of PwDs have been framed as a part of scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities (SIPDA). In addition, skill training is also imparted under Vocational Training Centre (VTC) project of Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) being run by this Department.

Under both the schemes mentioned above, ₹ 46.33 crore was released for skill training of 41,379 Persons with Disabilities during the year 2015-16 and ₹ 20.85 crore has been released for skill training of 49,632 Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) during the year 2016-17 (as on 27.03.2017).

- (c) Not applicable.

Approach for development of various castes

3301. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the target group-wise approach adopted for economic, social and educational development of various castes during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period has yielded positive results;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government would continue the same approach or make any modifications based on experiences gained for implementation during the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The strategy of the Twelfth Five Year Plan to follow a target group-wise approach for economic, social and educational development of various castes is being successfully implemented by the Government. Initiatives for empowerment of the target groups include schemes aimed at social, educational and economic empowerment of these groups through programmes for scholarships, hostels, skill training, concessional loans for self-employment, etc. Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The target group-wise approach of the Twelfth Plan would be broadly continued in the coming years. However, based on experiences gained in the implementation of the schemes through regular monitoring and findings of evaluations undertaken, necessary modifications would be made in these schemes/programmes from time to time on need basis, to improve the outcomes. Further, under the revised allocation of business rules, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment has been mandated to monitor the progress of Department-wise /scheme-wise budgetary allocation for the welfare of scheduled castes as also their intended outcomes, on a regular basis.

Statement

Details of some schemes/programmes relating to the target groups (scheduled castes)

- (i) Scholarship Schemes like Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Post Matric and Pre Matric Scholarships, Top Class Scholarship Scheme, National Fellowship Scheme and National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for students belonging to Scheduled Caste have succeeded in providing financial assistance to them for pursuing their education at different levels, both in India and abroad.
- (ii) Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna provides financial assistance to the implementing agencies, for undertaking hostel construction programme, especially for SC Girls towards the broader vision of containment and reduction of their dropout rates.
- (iii) The scheme for up gradation of Merit of SC Students aims to upgrade the merit of Scheduled Caste students, studying in classes IX to XII, by providing them the facilities for education in residential/non-residential schools.

- (iv) Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP), a central sector scheme, provides 100 per cent grant to the States/UTs, as an additive to their Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP). The scheme gives a thrust to family oriented schemes of economic development of SCs below the poverty line.
- (v) The Centrally Sponsored Pilot Scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojna (PMAGY) is being implemented for integrated development of 2500 Scheduled Caste (SC) majority villages having SC population concentration of more than 50%. 372 village have been declared as Adarsh Grams.
- (vi) Under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) (POA) Act, 1989, the State Governments/ Union Territories' Administrations are provided Central assistance mainly for strengthening of enforcement and judicial machinery, relief and rehabilitation of atrocity victims and incentive for inter-caste marriages and awareness generation.
- (vii) Loans for self-employment and skill development trainings are being facilitated for the target groups by the National Scheduled Caste Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC). During Twelfth Plan period (2012-2017), NSFDC has disbursed-₹ 1,296.03 crore loan through its Channelizing Agencies covering 2,91,372 beneficiaries and disbursed ₹45.29 crore grant through its training providers to impart skills to 61,467 persons of the target group in various trades.
- (viii) Self Employment Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers is implemented for the rehabilitation of specific target group namely manual scavengers identified by the States and UT Administrations. The target group is provided a one-time cash assistance of ₹ 40,000/- to identified manual scavengers, and loans for undertaking self employment projects upto ₹ 50.00 lakh on concessional rate of interest with Credit Linked Subsidy upto ₹ 3,25,000/-. Skill Development Training is also provided to the target group.
- (ix) The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment also implements 'Pre-matric Scholarship scheme for the children of those engaged in occupation involving cleaning and prone to health hazards' for the educational development of the target category.

- (x) National Safai Karamchari Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) provides financial assistance to Safai Karamcharis, Scavengers and their dependents at concessional rates of interest for setting up of self employment ventures and education loans for pursuing higher studies through State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) nominated by the States/UTs Governments, Regional Rural Banks and Nationalised Banks across the country. Further, the Corporation also provides Skill Development Training to the target group for upgrading their skills for job/self employment ventures. Though the schemes and programmes of the NSKFDC are based on occupation and not on caste, however, majority of the persons of the target group belong to the Scheduled Castes.

Implementation of reservation policy

3302. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has, in the recent past, assessed the implementation of reservation policy in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of outcome of such assessment, State-wise;
- (c) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has not been able to utilize funds provided by the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation during 2014-15 and 2015-16; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor and how the Ministry is going to ensure that the funds meant for SCs are used by States for their welfare?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) No Sir. The Ministry has not carried out any such assessment in the recent past.

(c) and (d) During 2014-15, no fund was availed by the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Cooperative Finance Corporation (APSCCFC), the State Channelizing Agency (SCA) of National Scheduled Caste Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) in Andhra Pradesh.

Further, during 2015-16, APSCCFC had availed disbursement of ₹ 1594.44 lakh from NSFDC. Out of this, APSCCFC refunded an amount of ₹ 495.00 lakh, being the

entire amount for Land Purchase Scheme on the ground that the State Government has transferred the Scheme to Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP). The utilization report for the balance amount is yet to be received.

The matter of fund utilization has been taken up with the APSCCFC with a request to implement the Schemes early so that funds meant for the target group are utilized for their welfare.

Subsidies and benefits to poor

3303. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how the Ministry looks at the revelation of recently released Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) data which indicates that one in every three families living in villages is landless and depends on manual labour for their livelihood;

(b) to what extent Jan Dhan, Aadhaar and Mobile (JAM) helps in providing subsidies and benefits directly to the poor;

(c) whether the Ministry plans to have revised and refurbished programmes in the light of above Census for better penetration of programmes to poor; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) data published by the Ministry of Rural Development indicating the key findings in respect of rural India as well as deprivation data thereof are utilised for enhancing the effective delivery of the on-going schemes to the target groups.

(b) The Jan Dhan, Aadhaar and Mobile (JAM) platforms have been employed in delivery of the schemes being implemented by the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSCFDC).

(c) The review and revision of schemes undertaken by the Ministry is a continuous process with a view to achieve better penetration and coverage of the deliverables.

(d) Does not arise.

Norms for issuance of disability certificate

3304. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of norms/rules for issuance of disability certificates to persons who have unfortunately become disabled due to road accidents or some other accidents;
- (b) whether there is any time-frame fixed within which the disability certificates should be obtained by such persons; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) As per Section 2(i) of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, "disability" means - (i) blindness; (ii) low vision; (iii) leprosy-cured; (iv) hearing impairment; (v) locomotor disability; (vi) mental retardation and (visi) mental illness.

The Government has notified the guidelines for evaluation of various disabilities and procedure for certification in June 2001. Subsequently, Government has also notified guidelines for evaluation and assessment of mental illness and procedure for certification in February, 2002. The procedure for issuance of disability certificate has been streamlined by the Central Government *vide* the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Amendment Rules 2009 notified on 30th December, 2009. These rules are uniformly applicable for grant of disability certificates to persons with disabilities including those who become disabled due to road accidents or some other accidents.

(b) and (c) As per rule 4(2) of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Amendment Rules 2009, the disability certificate shall be issued as far as possible, within a week from the date of receipt of the application by the medical authority, but in any case, not later than one month from such date.

Vacancies in National Commission for Safai Karamcharis

3305. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis does not have even a single member, resulting in non-redressal of grievances;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of steps being taken by Government to fill these vacancies to restore normal functioning and activities of the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) No Sir. Chairperson and two Members have been appointed in the national Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK) w.e.f. 16.03.2017.

Making buildings compatible for disabled persons

3306. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has issued any official notification regarding making all Government and other buildings compatible for disabled persons;
- (b) whether Government is taking any follow up action to ensure that the notification in this regard is implemented *in toto*, at the earliest; and
- (c) what is the deadline issued by Government for implementing the direction contained in the notification in this regard and what action has Government taken against those who have not followed the directions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (RPWD Act) notified by the Government on 28.12.2016 envisages framing of rules, laying down the standards of accessibility for the physical environment, transportation, information and communications, including appropriate technologies and systems, and other facilities and services provided to the public in urban and rural areas.

Draft rules under the Act have already been notified in the Gazette of India *vide* GSR 237(E) dated 10.3.2017 inviting objections and suggestions from the public.

- (c) As per Section 45. (1) of the RWDP Act, existing public buildings are required to be made accessible in accordance with the rules formulated by the Central Government within a period not exceeding five years from the date of notification of such rules.

Upgradation of NIEPMD, Chennai

3307. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is pending with Government to upgrade the National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities, Chennai as an institution of national importance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, does not arise. As regards upgradation the National Institutes have shown continuous improvement in their performance. Upgradation shall depend on assessment of available infrastructure and requirement of increased manpower for the Institute.

Law for taking care of older parents

3308. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any law in the country which bounds a person to take care of his/her old age parents and prevents from disgracing them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment implements the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007. The Act was passed to ensure need based maintenance for parents and senior citizens and their welfare. The Act provides for:—

- maintenance of parents/senior citizens by children/relatives obligatory and justiciable through Tribunals (u/s4-18);
- establishment of Old Age Homes for indigent senior citizens (u/s 19);

- adequate medical facilities and security for senior citizens and protection of life and / property (u/s 20-22);
- revocation of transfer of property by senior citizens in case of negligence by relatives (u/s 23);
- penal provision for abandonment of senior citizens(u/s 24).

The Act has been notified by all States and UTs. However, the Act is not applicable in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The State of Himachal Pradesh has its own Act for Senior Citizens. The Act also applies to citizens of India, residing outside India.

The Ministry of Home Affairs have informed that they have issued two detailed advisories dated 27.03.2008 and 30.08.2013 to all the State Governments/UTs advising them to take immediate measures to ensure safety and security and for elimination of all forms of neglect, abuse, and violence against old persons through initiatives such as identification of senior citizens; sensitization of police personnel regarding safety, security of older persons; regular visit of the beat staff; setting up of toll free senior citizen helpline; setting up of senior citizen security cell; verification of domestic helps, drivers etc.

Schemes for economically backward students

3309. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the schemes implemented by Government for educational development of economically backward students are having less response;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the physical and financial achievements of those schemes during the last three years, Scheme-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Following two schemes were launched in 2014-15 for the Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment:—

- (i) Dr. Ambedkar Central Sector Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for the Students to Economically Backward Classes (EBCs)

- (ii) Dr. Ambedkar Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarships for the Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) Students.

There is good response of these schemes from the States.

- (c) The details are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of schemes for economically backward classes by the Ministry during the last three years

(A) State-wise details of physical and financial achievements during the last three years under Dr. Ambedkar Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarships for Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) Students

Sl. No.	State	2014-15 *		2015-16	
		Physical Achievement (in number)	Financial Achievement (in lakh)	Physical Achievement (in number)	Financial Achievement (in lakh)
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0.00	267889	355.00
2	Bihar	0	0.00	\$	250.00
3	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00	3577	250.00
4	Rajasthan	147	50.00	0	0.00
5	Sikkim	0	0.00	588	145.00
TOTAL		147	50.00	272054	1000.00

* The scheme was launched in 2014-15.

§ Awaited.

(B) State-wise details of physical and financial achievements under Dr. Ambedkar Central Sector Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for the Students to Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) during the last three years

Name of State/UT	2014-15 #			2015-16 (up to December, 2015) \$		
	Physical Achievement (in number)	Interest Subsidy disbursed (as claimed by Canara Bank, the implementing agency under the scheme) (in Rupees)	Amount released (in ₹)	Physical Achievement (in number)	Interest Subsidy disbursed (as claimed by Canara Bank, the implementing agency under the scheme) (in Rupees)	Amount released (in ₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	30	778458.00	The scheme is implemented through Canara Bank. Therefore, the funds are released to Canara Bank and not to the States/UTs.	22	1142019.00	The scheme is implemented through Canara Bank. Therefore, the funds are released to Canara Bank and not to the States/UTs.
Assam	1	122181.00	through Canara Bank.	1	165952.00	Canara Bank. Therefore, the funds are released to Canara Bank and not to the States/UTs.
Bihar	0	0.00	Therefore, the funds are released to Canara Bank	0	0.00	
Haryana	0	0.00	released to Canara Bank	0	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jharkhand	0	0.00	and not to the States/UTs.	0	0.00	
Karnataka	5	256927.00		15	756374.00	
Kerala	4	198296.00		6	349914.00	
Madhya Pradesh	0	0.00		1	1639.00	
Maharashtra	1	41114.00		2	48550.00	
Odisha	1	50859.00		1	86326.00	
Puducherry	0	0.00		0	0.00	
Tamil Nadu	2	111158.00		5	183534.00	
Telangana	7	164187.00		11	" 538662.00	
Uttar Pradesh	0	0.00		0	0.00	
Uttarakhand	1	73381.00		0	0.00	
TOTAL	52	1796561.00	8994000.00	64	3272970.00	99900000.00

Note: # The scheme was launched in 2014-15.

\$ The details of last quarter of 2015-16 and 2016-17 are awaited from Canara Bank.

Rights and facilities for disabled persons

3310. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state the measures taken to resolve the difficulties being faced by disabled persons to ensure that they enjoy the right to equality, right to live in the community and policies framed to rehabilitate persons with disabilities and barrier-free reasonable accommodation to enable them to maintain and attain optimal physical, sensory, intellectual, psychological, environmental and social function level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): The Central Government enacted the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 for the empowerment of persons with disabilities. The Act provides various entitlements for persons with disabilities and also mandates the appropriate Government to take measures in the areas of education, rehabilitation, employment, creating barrier-free environment for persons with disabilities to ensure their inclusion and full participation in the society.

Further, Government has recently notified the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 on 28.12.2016. The new Act provides for more rights and entitlements for persons with disabilities. Section 3(1) of the said Act mandates the appropriate Government to ensure that the persons with disabilities enjoy the right to equality, life with dignity and respect for his or her integrity equally with others. Section 5(1) of the Act states that the persons with disabilities shall have the right to live in the community. Section 40 of the Act mandates the Central Government to frame rules for persons with disabilities laying down the standards for accessibility for the physical environment, transportation, information, and communication, including appropriate technologies and systems, and other facilities and services provided to the public in urban and rural areas. Section 44, 45 and 46 of the Act envisages mandatory observance of accessibility norms by the establishments and service providers.

Further, with a view to create barrier-free environment for persons with disabilities in physical environment, transportation and information and communication technologies, the Government has launched Accessible India Campaign (AIC) on December 3, 2015.

The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) under this Ministry also implements a central sector scheme, namely, Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) under which grant-in-aid is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations(NGOs) running projects for the welfare of Persons with Disabilities(PwDs)

aimed at enabling them to reach and maintain their optimal, physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric or social functional levels.

Empowerment of artisans of SC/ST community

3311. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to empower the artisans of SC/ST community;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of SC/ST artisans and the specific economic module proposed for their empowerment, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, The National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) has been extending financial assistance to the Scheduled Castes (SC) artisans through various Channelizing Agencies under an exclusive scheme *i.e.* Shilpi Samriddhi Yojana (SSY).

The Corporation has also signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles on 20.02.2017. The overall objective of this MoU is to undertake economic support programmes relevant to the aspirations of SC artisans and their families.

Similarly, the Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED) under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements the Scheme of Assistance to TRIFED empanelled Artisans. The Scheme, National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) provides concessional finance to tribal artisans empanelled with TRIFED for purchase of project related assets and working capital. Financial assistance is provided upto ₹50,000/- for individuals and upto ₹5 Lakh per Self Help Groups(SHGs)/Cooperative Societies at the interest rate of 4% p.a. for Scheduled Tribes women and 6% for others.

The details of loans sanctioned by the NSFDC to Scheduled Caste beneficiary artisans amounting to States are given as follows:—

State	Amount Disbursed (₹ in Lakh)	Beneficiaries covered (Nos.)
1. Haryana	1.60	4
2. Karnataka	50.00	700
3. Kerala	3.06	43
4. Rajasthan	74.85	382
5. West Bengal	9.03	125
TOTAL	138.54	1254

Further, subsequent to the signing of MoU and proposals submitted by NSFDC, the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles has sanctioned proposals amounting to ₹ 177.36 lakh and subsequently disbursed ₹72.25 lakh for covering 1,500 artisans in the State of Rajasthan and Bihar.

As regards Scheduled Tribes, the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Pvt.Ltd. (TRIFED) empowers tribal beneficiaries by imparting skill up gradation and capacity building of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) gatherers with the objective of improving their income by way of organizing training on non-destructive harvesting, primary processing value addition and marketing of selected MFPs. In Jharkhand State, Jharkhand Craft and Skill Development Corporation undertake the work of silk promotion production and marketing Jharkhand State Minor Forest Produce Cooperative Development and Marketing Federation Limited also undertake promotion of indigenous skills and training in traditional enterprises.

Grants are released under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan towards other income generating schemes to augment tribal household economy like establishment of Agro/forest/natural resource based micro/village industries through training of Tribal Cooperative /SHGs/individual entrepreneurs.

The number of beneficiaries covered as part of procurement of MFPs under the scheme:—

2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
0	2244	0	2244

In addition to implementation of MSP for MFP scheme, TRIFED empowers tribal beneficiaries by imparting skill up gradation and capacity building of MFP gathers with the objective of improving their income by way of organizing training and non-destructive harvesting, primary processing, value addition and marketing of selected MFPs.

2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Grand Total
No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	
503	120	0	623

Categorization of Scheduled Castes

3312. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that All India Scheduled Castes organisation is demanding categorization of Scheduled Castes for a long time and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the Prime Minister has given his in-principle consent to this demand and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is committed to make amendments to the Constitution therefor and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Representations have been received from various quarters for sub-categorisation of Scheduled Castes.

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) No decision has been taken on the recommendation of the National Commission to examine the issue of Sub-categorisation of Scheduled Castes in Andhra Pradesh (NCSCSC). Regarding amendment in the Constitution for sub-categorisation and de-sub-categorisation of Scheduled Castes the Government has decided to elicit views of the major stakeholders viz. State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

**Encouragement to SC/ST students for
research studies**

3313. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has undertaken any schemes for encouragement of SC/ST students to pursue research studies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the number of applicants and beneficiaries and the funds allocated therefor, State-wise; and
- (c) whether Government has ensured subsidised hostel and mess facilities for the students belonging to this category and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) The Schemes of National Fellowship for Scheduled Caste (SC)/Scheduled Tribe (ST) students respectively offer research fellowships to eligible SC and ST students for pursuing M.Phil and Ph.D. Studies. University Grants Commission (UGC) is the nodal Agency for implementing the schemes. State-wise fund is not allocated under this scheme. The details of fund released to UGC during 2015-16 and 2016-17 alongwith the number of beneficiaries are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Scheme	2015-16		2016-17	
	Fund released	Beneficiaries	Fund released	Beneficiaries
National Fellowship-SC	200.55	2000	196.00	2000
National Fellowship-ST	31.38	748	73.00	750

Under this scheme, those Students who are not provided with the Hostel accommodation, are paid admissible House Rent Allowance.

Beside the above, Post-matric Scholarship Scheme and National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for SC and ST students respectively also provide scholarship for M.Phil and Ph.D studies. However, State-wise data on number of students pursuing research studies and amount utilized thereon is not maintained separately.

Drug addiction in ragpicker and vagabond children

3314. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per a recent survey in Mumbai and Delhi ragpicker and vagabond children were found to be drug addicts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government proposes to take in the matter to save these underprivileged children from drug addiction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) have informed that they have not conducted any such survey in Mumbai and Delhi. However, a study was commissioned by them on "An Assessment of Pattern and Correlates of Substance Abuse among children in India" to assess the status of children under the influence of substance abuse, in collaboration with National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC), All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi in the year 2012-13. Out of 4,024 study sample size, 22% of the total sample was of children living on streets, and mostly earned money by rag picking, street vending etc.

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has also not conducted any Survey for ascertaining the addiction of drugs amongst ragpickers and vagabond children in Mumbai and Delhi. However, the Ministry has financially supported the Directorate of Prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention, Department of Women and Child Development, Government of NCT of Delhi for conducting a survey in collaboration with AIIMS, New Delhi on mapping and size estimation of street children who use drugs in Delhi. The report of the Survey has been received and is presently under examination in the Ministry.

(c) The Ministry implements a "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse" which provides financial assistance to eligible Non-Governmental Organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies, etc. for running Integrated Rehabilitation Centres of Addicts to provide composite/integrated services for the rehabilitation of addicts including child users.

The Ministry has issued an advisory to all States and Union Territories on

11.8.2016 for taking coordinated action to address the problem of drug abuse which, *inter-alia*, includes prevention of substance abuse among children in the country such as:—

- (a) Providing appropriate facilities for children including street children.
- (b) Establishing separate and specialized de-addiction treatment centres/facilities for drug dependent children, especially in Government Hospitals/Medical colleges.

NCPCR have informed that they have also developed Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for care and protection of children in Street Situations. Ways for rehabilitation of street connected children have been suggested in the above mentioned SOP.

Reservation beyond fifty per cent by States

3315. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that several States are promising the caste group reservations beyond 50 per cent and if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether there is any proposals from the States to allow the reservations beyond 50 per cent by making suitable amendments in the Constitution and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Government is not aware of any such promises made by the State Governments.

- (b) No, Sir.

Launching of spaceships

†3316. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the year in which the process of launching spaceships in space was started by India;
- (b) the number of spaceships launched by India till date for the benefit of the country; and
- (c) the details of information obtained by scientists from those spaceships?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As on date, India has not sent any spaceship in space.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Objectives and targets of satellites launched by PSLV

3317. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL:

SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian satellites launched during the ISRO's record number of 104 satellites launched by PSLV on 15th February, 2017;

(b) the details of objectives and targets of such satellites launched during that Mission;

(c) the number and details of foreign satellites launched during that mission; and

(d) the total foreign exchange earned and total expenditure incurred on launch of these satellites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Three Indian satellites were launched onboard PSLV-C37 on February 15, 2017. These satellites are: (i) Cartosat-2 Series Satellite (weighing 714 kg) and (ii) two Indian Nano-Satellites viz., INS-1A & IB (together weighing 18.1 kg).

(b) The objective of Indian Cartosat-2 series satellite is to provide high resolution images of earth's surface at sub-meter resolution (Black & White image) and at 2 meter resolution (4-band colored image). The images obtained from this satellite are useful in variety of applications requiring high resolution images, which include cartography, infrastructure planning, urban & rural development, utility management, natural resources inventory & management, disaster management. The objective of Indian nano-satellites INS-1A & IB is to demonstrate new technologies and miniaturization of spacecraft.

(c) Total 101 nano satellites from six foreign countries were launched in this mission. These satellites are: BGUSat (Israel), Al-Farabi-1 (Kazakhstan), PEASSS (The Netherlands), DIDO-2 (Switzerland), Nayif-1 (UAE), 8 Lemur Satellites (USA) and 88 Dove satellites (USA). These nano satellites from foreign countries were launched under a commercial arrangement between Antrix Corporation Limited (Antrix), the commercial arm of ISRO and the foreign customer.

(d) Antrix has earned a revenue of about half of the cost of launch vehicle in terms of foreign exchange.

Time and cost overrun of projects

3318. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of projects worth ₹1,000 crore or more, facing cost and time overrun during the last three years;

(b) the names of projects that were abandoned along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps taken /proposed by Government to avoid such situations?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) Government through the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) monitors on-going Central Sector Infrastructure Projects costing ₹150 crore and above on time and cost overruns through its Online Computerised Monitoring System (OCMS) on the basis of information provided by the project implementation agencies. As per information available on the OCMS, as on 01.02.2017, there are 353 on-going central sector infrastructure projects costing ₹1000 crore and above on the monitor of this Ministry. Out of 353 projects, 127 projects are delayed, 115 are showing cost overruns and 51 are showing both time and cost overruns with respect to their original project implementation schedules. Details of Central Sector Infrastructure Projects costing ₹ 1000 crore and above during the period 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015- 16 are available at <http://www.cspm.gov.in/archive> and details of Central Sector Infrastructure Projects costing ₹ 1000 crore and above for the month of January 2017 are available at [www.cspm.gov.in /publications](http://www.cspm.gov.in/publications). The information regarding projects which have been abandoned is not maintained centrally.

(c) The major steps undertaken to ensure completion of Central Sector Infrastructure Projects without time and cost overruns include: rigorous project appraisal; On-line Computerized Monitoring System (OCMS) for better monitoring; setting up of Revised Cost Committee in the Ministries for fixation of responsibility for time and cost overruns; regular review of infrastructure projects by the concerned administrative Ministries; and setting up of Central Sector Projects Coordination Committees (CSPCCs) in the States under the Chief Secretaries for removal of bottlenecks and for facilitating the speedy implementation of major projects.

Change in base year for Consumer Price Index

3319. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is widely used as a macro economic indicator of inflation;
- (b) if so, whether Government has revised the base year of CPI recently;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the objectives behind this move;
- (d) the details of CPI number of rural, urban and combined;
- (e) the details of inflation rates, State/UT-wise, including Jharkhand and Gujarat; and
- (f) the criteria fixed by Government for collecting price data?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Reserve Bank of India uses Consumer Price Index (Combined) as the key measure of inflation for formulating the Monetary Policy of India. Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation also uses this index as proxy indicator for movement in prices of concerned items for converting current price estimates to constant price estimates of National Accounts and vice-versa.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government has revised the Base Year of Consumer Price Index from 2010 to 2012 with effect from the index of January 2015. The objective behind this revision was to consider a more recent period (2012 now in place of 2010 earlier) as the Base Year and to minimize the gap between 'Price Reference Year' or the Base Year and 'Weight Reference Year' (*i.e.* the year in respect of which the data of consumer expenditure is used to compute weights for aggregating elementary indices to compile higher level indices *i.e.* sub-group, group and overall indices). Details of the Base Year Revision are available in the publication 'Consumer Price Index: Changes in the Revised Series (Base Year 2012=100)' and in the Report of the 'Group of Technical Advisory Committee on Statistics of Prices and Cost of Living' available on the website of the Ministry (www.mospi.gov.in).

(d) All India Monthly Consumer Price indices for Rural, Urban and Combined sectors for the period of January, 2016 to February, 2017 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(e) Year on Year Inflation Rates (*i.e.* Current month over Same month of last year), based on CPI (Combined) for all-India as well as States/Union Territories, including Jharkhand and Gujarat, for the period of January, 2016 to February, 2017 are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(f) The Basket of Items for CPI is prepared by providing relative importance to various items of consumption (in terms of their shares of expenditure in household budget) and consumption pattern of the people across the States/Union Territories. Items have been classified into six groups, 23 sub-groups and various sections. Prices of the finalized basket of items are collected from 1,181 selected village markets covering all districts of the country for rural areas and from 1,114 urban markets of 310 selected towns of urban areas.

Statement-I

Details of All India Consumer Price Indices for Rural, Urban and Combined sectors for the period of January, 2016 to February, 2017

(Base: 2012 = 100)

Month-Year	Rural	Urban	Combined
January 2016	128.1	124.2	126.3
February 2016	127.9	123.8	126.0
March 2016	128.0	123.8	126.0
April 2016	129.0	125.3	127.3
May 2016	130.3	126.6	128.6
June 2016	131.9	128.1	130.1
July 2016	133.0	129.0	131.1
August 2016	133.5	128.4	131.1
September 2016	133.4	128.0	130.9
October 2016	133.8	128.6	131.4
November 2016	133.6	128.5	131.2
December 2016	132.8	127.6	130.4
January 2017	132.4	127.8	130.3
February 2017 (P)	132.6	128.2	130.6

Statement-II

Details of Year on Year Inflation Rates (i.e. Current month over same month of last year), based on CPI (Combined) for all-India as well as States/Union Territories, on Base 2012, from January, 2016 to February, 2017

State/ UT Code	All India/States/ Union Territories	Jan. 2016	Feb. 2016	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016	May 2016	Jun. 2016	Jul. 2016	Aug. 2016	Sep. 2016	Oct. 2016	Nov. 2016	Dec. 2016	Jan. 2017	Feb. 2017(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
99.	All India	5.69	5.26	4.83	5.47	5.76	5.77	6.07	5.05	4.39	4.20	3.63	3.41	3.17	3.65
01.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.29	4.18	3.74	3.21	3.58	4.73	5.05	5.00	5.01	4.00	4.71	6.67	7.17	7.14
02.	Himachal Pradesh	3.90	3.22	2.63	3.18	3.49	3.63	4.26	3.75	3.89	4.19	5.16	6.00	5.84	6.16
03.	Punjab	3.13	2.70	2.61	3.45	3.85	4.32	5.38	4.91	4.31	4.13	3.88	4.26	4.26	4.93
04.	Chandigarh	4.20	4.47	3.59	4.67	4.30	4.95	4.85	4.07	3.63	3.78	3.94	3.29	2.71	2.88
05.	Uttarakhand	3.79	3.19	2.91	3.86	4.17	3.89	4.69	3.89	3.22	3.11	3.53	3.31	3.32	3.92
06.	Haryana	4.01	4.27	3.81	4.22	4.53	4.32	5.14	4.61	3.83	4.15	3.97	4.33	4.43	4.75
07.	Delhi	4.57	4.89	4.09	4.39	4.43	5.02	5.76	4.75	4.24	4.48	5.14	5.72	6.32	6.11
08.	Rajasthan	5.91	5.39	4.61	5.33	5.03	6.38	7.46	6.69	5.63	4.87	4.94	4.80	4.40	4.72
09.	Uttar Pradesh	5.56	5.04	4.77	5.50	5.56	5.59	6.34	5.80	4.64	4.05	3.32	2.95	2.71	2.72

10. Bihar	5.30	5.56	5.47	5.87	6.35	5.36	5.30	4.11	2.52	2.91	3.23	3.41	2.71	2.64
11. Sikkim	12.67	12.53	12.80	12.94	13.31	13.52	13.28	12.95	11.01	9.83	10.54	9.58	4.26	4.42
12. Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Nagaland	6.37	7.32	5.99	7.27	6.12	6.75	5.76	4.60	5.04	4.69	4.50	5.30	4.99	3.56
14. Manipur	4.74	2.36	2.00	2.00	4.05	3.95	4.88	6.49	7.50	9.46	12.00	15.87	18.09	18.55
15. Mizoram	4.26	5.10	5.37	4.28	4.84	4.66	4.39	3.15	1.36	1.76	0.79	0.24	0.55	0.16
16. Tripura	4.57	4.58	3.94	3.91	4.20	4.66	5.42	4.76	3.33	3.45	4.21	3.91	3.39	3.77
17. Meghalaya	7.27	7.03	7.18	7.56	6.60	3.85	1.79	0.46	-1.42	-2.00	-1.86	-1.57	-1.64	-1.57
18. Assam	6.05	5.41	5.23	4.68	4.04	3.35	3.50	3.39	2.15	2.13	1.97	1.91	2.01	1.28
19. West Bengal	5.12	4.34	5.19	5.94	6.76	6.19	6.30	4.98	4.95	5.42	5.53	4.51	3.19	3.44
20. Jharkhand	6.93	6.58	6.29	6.93	6.95	6.37	5.94	4.91	5.11	6.05	5.67	5.07	4.11	3.48
21. Odisha	7.98	7.79	8.00	8.14	8.37	8.21	8.47	6.16	5.52	4.45	3.20	2.61	1.92	1.61
22. Chhattisgarh	8.60	7.32	6.11	5.41	6.22	7.07	7.17	5.44	4.18	2.36	0.98	1.61	0.23	0.61
23. Madhya Pradesh	4.50	4.44	3.65	4.47	4.70	5.06	5.77	4.51	3.29	2.79	2.86	2.55	2.00	2.24
24. Gujarat	5.44	5.17	5.24	5.97	6.26	7.57	8.18	6.57	5.34	4.58	3.84	3.22	3.22	3.54
25. Daman and Diu	10.68	11.52	10.85	8.75	8.84	7.12	5.54	3.39	1.94	2.60	3.71	4.15	4.20	4.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.49	7.17	6.72	6.80	7.42	8.75	9.30	7.95	6.13	4.38	3.63	3.24	3.58	3.23
27.	Maharashtra	4.93	4.15	3.89	4.62	4.68	5.37	6.03	4.76	4.17	4.31	3.56	3.40	3.24	3.99
28.	Andhra Pradesh	9.41	8.03	7.76	8.13	9.02	8.04	7.55	6.29	5.56	5.21	3.14	2.44	1.90	3.14
29.	Karnataka	7.59	6.59	6.41	6.59	6.76	6.19	5.77	4.97	4.41	3.93	2.83	2.60	2.28	3.28
30.	Goa	6.71	6.82	6.53	7.44	7.03	6.78	6.52	5.52	5.58	5.41	4.58	3.76	3.03	2.96
31.	Lakshadweep	5.45	4.28	3.00	2.48	2.39	0.82	1.94	2.64	1.52	0.49	1.40	0.75	-0.98	-0.33
32.	Kerala	4.27	4.43	3.84	3.98	4.42	4.53	4.62	3.90	4.14	3.97	3.72	3.65	3.93	4.95
33.	Tamil Nadu	6.52	5.79	5.22	5.44	5.94	5.53	4.80	4.41	3.91	3.40	1.79	1.47	2.01	3.60
34.	Puducherry	7.79	2.70	0.79	1.02	1.70	1.44	1.13	0.15	-0.83	3.13	1.08	0.38	1.00	2.25
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.56	7.96	7.14	8.06	9.55	9.80	7.98	6.39	5.20	3.56	3.47	4.91	6.55	5.63
36.	Telangana	7.20	6.60	5.72	7.06	8.33	7.35	7.25	5.40	5.46	6.52	5.08	5.11	4.66	5.48

Notes:

P: Provisional *i.e.* figures for February 2017 are provisional.

-: Indicates the receipt of price schedules for urban areas is less than 80% of allocated schedules, therefore, indices for urban sector and consequently for combined sector and the inflation rates, based thereon, have not been compiled.

Funds for central schemes from MPLAD funds

3320. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that many Ministries have asked all the Members of Parliament to spend funds for various Central schemes from MPLAD funds;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is going to increase MPLAD funds during this Budget Session;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) Guidelines on Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) provide for convergence of MPLADS with Central Government schemes such as MGNREGA, Khelo India: National Programme for Development of Sports, Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Atal Jyoti Yojana for providing solar lighting systems and for construction of shelters and procurement of equipment for imparting training for skill development.

The Central Schemes concerning various Ministries are administered by the respective Ministry. The concerned Ministry may request the Hon'ble Members of Parliament to contribute from their MPLADS fund for augmenting their schemes as per the extant provisions of Guidelines on MPLADS. However, recommendations / contributions by the MPs are voluntary, as per the very nature of the Scheme.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) The issue of enhancement of annual allocation of MPLADS fund was referred to Ministry of Finance which has conveyed that it is not possible to find fiscal space for such huge liability on the exchequer in a fiscally constrained environment where scarce resources are to be allocated among competing demand of various flagship programmes catering to socio-economic / infrastructural as well as special needs.

Provision for sports and allied equipments under MPLADS

†3321. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state the provision and measures for providing sports and allied equipments used in various sports under Member of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): Funds from Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) can be converged with Khelo India: National Programme for Development of Sports with the objective of creating more durable assets. MPs may recommend under MPLADS, works such as Development of playfields under Khelo India: National Programme for Development of Sports including leveling of playgrounds in hilly areas, construction of boundary wall, etc. in villages and blocks from out of the shelf of Khelo India: National Programme for Development of Sports projects if otherwise eligible under MPLAD Scheme. Similarly, in the urban areas, convergence will also be permissible for creation of durable sports assets such as multi-purpose sports halls, athletic tracks, football, hockey turf, etc. as per the provisions of guidelines on MPLADS. This will be subject to the provision of the Khelo India: National Programme for Development of Sports for creation of urban sports infrastructure.

Buildings for sports activities, physical training institutions, multi-gym; construction of Multi-purpose Halls for games, Vyamshalas (Gymnasium/Fitness Centres), Open-Air Mini Stadium with concrete sitting area for spectators at district headquarters, Playfields/Sports facilities at village-level/block-level; laying of Synthetic Hockey and Football Turfs of permanent nature as per the international standards; fixed (immovable) sports equipment, multi gym equipments, fixed garden gym machines and other public works for sports activities are also permissible under MPLADS.

Monitoring of MPLAD works

†3322. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the effective system that would be established for rapid completion and inspection of construction work under Members of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) Scheme; and

(b) the measures taken for estimation of expenditure, technical approval, administrative approval and timely completion of delayed construction work and the manner in which deficiencies would be removed?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is responsible for policy formulation, release of funds and prescribing monitoring mechanism for implementation of the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS). Under MPLADS, a Department each in State/UTs is designated as the Nodal Department with the overall responsibility of supervision, monitoring and coordination of the MPLADS implementation with the Districts and other Line Departments.

The Guidelines on MPLADS (para 3.3 of the Guidelines) provides that the District Authority shall identify the Implementing Agency capable of executing the eligible work qualitatively, timely and satisfactorily. The District Authority shall follow the established work scrutiny; technical, work estimation, tendering and administrative procedure of the State/UT Government concerned in the matter of work execution and shall be responsible for timely and effective implementation of such works.

The Guidelines also provides (para 3.13 of the Guidelines) that the sanction letter/order shall stipulate a time limit for completion of the work to the Implementation Agency. The time limit for completion of the works should generally not exceed one year.

The Guidelines [para 6.3(i)] *inter alia* stipulates formation of monitoring committees under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary/Development Commissioner/ Additional Chief Secretary to review MPLADS implementation progress with the District Authorities and Members of Parliament.

The Guidelines (para 6.4) stipulates the role of the District Authority which *inter-alia* provides as under:—

- (i) The District Authority would inspect at least 10% of the works under implementation every year. The District Authority should involve the MPs in the inspections of projects to the extent feasible.
- (ii) The District Authority shall maintain the work-registers indicating the position of each work recommended by the MPs.
- (iii) The District Authority shall also maintain a register of all the assets created with the Scheme funds and subsequently transferred to the User Agencies.
- (iv) The District Authority shall review, every month and in any case at least once in every quarter, MPLADS works implementation with the Implementing

Agencies. The District Authority shall invite the MPs concerned to such review meetings and send a report of such a review meetings to Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

- (v) The Nodal Department in the State shall monitor the MPLADS funds contributed by MPs to ensure that the funds are utilized in time by the district authorities for execution of rehabilitation works.

Contribution through MPLAD for street lights

3323. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all the Members of Parliament have been asked to contribute, through their MPLAD funds, towards providing street lights particularly in the rural areas of the country, powered by solar energy; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the response of Members thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) No, Sir. Only Lok Sabha Members from 5 States where the household electrification is less than 50% as per Census 2011, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Odisha and Assam have been asked to contribute through their MPLAD funds, towards providing LED Street lights powered by Solar energy under ATAL JYOTI YOJANA (AJAY).

- (b) Energy Efficiency Services Limited is implementing AJAY scheme and collecting the responses from Members of Parliament. 100 Hon'ble Members of Parliament responded to contribute out of 168 Hon'ble Members contacted.

Funds for providing drinking water in Ghaziabad

†3324. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Lajpat Nagar, Rajendra Nagar, Shyam Park extension at Sahibabad in National Capital Region are part of Ghaziabad Smart City;
- (b) whether people belonging to these areas are compelled to drink bottled or jet pump water due to non-availability of piped drinking water there;
- (c) if so, whether Government would allocate funds under the Jawaharlal

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission or 'AMRUT' scheme for construction of water overtank at Shani Chowk in Lajpat Nagar;

(d) if not, whether Government would provide Ganga water at the said places for drinking; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) The area to be developed under Smart Cities Mission can only be known after selection of the city as Smart City. Ghaziabad has not been selected for development into Smart City as yet.

(b) No Sir. Potable water is being supplied by Nagar Nigam, Ghaziabad in the said areas.

(c) to (e) Ministry of Urban Development has launched Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), for basic urban infrastructure development in 500 Mission cities/towns, wherein universal coverage of water supply in Mission cities is the first priority. Ghaziabad is one of the Mission Cities under AMRUT. Under the Mission, the Ministry does not provide any financial assistance to Mission cities directly. The Centre approves the State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) submitted by the States. The State Government's concerned have been empowered to select individual projects to be taken up, prepare, appraise and approve the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) and thereafter, implement the projects. The details of water supply projects in Ghaziabad, proposed by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh State in its SAAP are as under:—

(₹ in crore)		
Project Name	2015-16	2016-17
Water Supply	45.39	150.00

World Bank assistance for roads and flyovers

3325. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank is providing any assistance for work related to construction of roads and flyovers in various cities and towns of the country;

(b) if so, the details and the current status thereof;

- (c) whether it is proposed to extend this work to other parts of the States; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The World Bank is assisting the following works relating to construction of roads and flyovers in Pimpri-Chinchwad of Maharashtra under the World Bank-GEF-UNDP supported Sustainable Urban Transport Project (SUTP):—

- (i) Design and Construction of Bridge on Pawana River, Flyover/Viaduct and ROB with Approaches and Rams on Kalewadi Phata to Dehu Alandi Road (Coorridor-4 Empire Estate) at a cost of ₹ 103.52 crore. 92% work is completed as on date.
- (ii) Design and Construction of flyovers, ROB at Nashik Phata Junction on Mumbai Pune NH-4 including Bridge on River Pawana (Coorridor-3) at a cost of ₹ 103.51 Crore. The work stands completed and opened for traffic.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Crowding on Dwarka-Vaishali metro route

3326. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that travellers have to face a lot of problems due to huge crowd on Dwarka-Vaishali metro route;
- (b) if so, the details of efforts made to solve this problem; and
- (c) whether there is any proposal to run additional services of metro rails with more coaches especially during peak hours in the morning and in the evening?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that no such complaint of serious nature has been received by them. However, to facilitate commuters, DMRC has increased the number of coaches and frequency of trains in last 3 years to provide the capacity above the demand in Dwarka-Vaishali section. During peak hours an additional 10 -15% capacity with respect to Peak Hour Peak Direction Traffic is offered for passenger's convenience.

Development of Amritsar as smart city

3327. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Amritsar has been selected to be developed as Smart City under the Smart Cities Mission of Government and whether the fund for the city has been released; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Amritsar has been selected for development as Smart City in September, 2016 in Round 2. In terms of Smart Cities Mission Guidelines, ₹ 2 crore as advance was released to State Government of Punjab in September, 2015 for preparation of Smart City Proposal of Amritsar. The first year instalment is released after incorporation of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) under Companies Act, 2013. The SPV for implementation of the Mission at city level was incorporated on 13.12.2016. Consequent upon incorporation of SPV, the first year instalment could not be released due to imposition of Model Code of Conduct in the State and subsequently because of non-availability of funds under "Smart Cities Mission Head".

Construction of multistoreyed buildings in NCT of Delhi

3328. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to demolish the old bungalows situated in the heart of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi and construct multi-storeyed buildings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such construction being proposed and the time by which this work would be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Presently, construction of 76 numbers of new multi-storeyed flats for Hon'ble Members of Parliament, after demolition of 8 numbers of bungalows at Dr. B.D. Marg and Talkatora Road, New Delhi has been approved. The estimated time period for completion of the project is 40 months after vacation of existing bungalows.

Development of heritage cities of Madhya Pradesh with HRIDAY

†3329. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be please to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government has launched Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) in the year 2015 for over all development of heritage cities in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether many heritage cities of Madhya Pradesh have also been selected under this scheme and work on their overall development is under progress; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) scheme launched on 21st January, 2015, aims at preserving and revitalizing the soul and unique character of the heritage cities in India. 12 cities namely, Ajmer, Amritsar, Amravati, Badami, Dwarka, Gaya, Kancheepuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi, Velankanni and Warangal have been identified for development. HRIDAY is a Central Sector Scheme with a total outlay of ₹ 500 crore. The mission period of the scheme is till November, 2018.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Question does not arise.

Urban slums under SBM

3330. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of urban slums which have been covered under the Swachh Bharat Mission, State-wise;
- (b) the number of individual and community toilets built in urban slums covered under the Mission, so far, State-wise;
- (c) if no data is available the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Ministry has carried out any study to assess the availability of safe drinking water in urban slums across the country; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Government of India has launched Swachh Bharat Mission for Urban Areas on 2nd October, 2014 with the aims and objectives to eliminate Open Defecation, Manual Scavenging and Scientific Management of Municipal Solid waste by 2nd October, 2019. The main objective of the Mission is to provide individual household toilets, community and public toilets in urban areas for 100% toilet access and Open Defecation Free (ODF) status. All statutory ULBs are covered under SBM(U). The State-wise details of number of individual and community/public toilets built under SBM(U) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) SBM (U) scheme targets universal coverage in urban areas, therefore, no separate data is maintained for urban slums.

(d) and (e) SBM guidelines envisages that ULBs should ensure that all household toilets, community toilets and public toilets being constructed under SBM, are built in tandem with water supply arrangements in ULBs.' Further, according to the data provided by 2011 Census 74% of the slum households are having tap water supply, 20.3% slum households depend on hand pumps and tube wells, whereas 5.8% slum households depend on well and other sources respectively, the water sources being of all categories (within premises, near premises and away from premises).

Statement

State-wise details of individual and community/public toilet constructed under SBM-U

Sl. No.	State	Individual Household Toilets	Community/public toilets
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	349,930	10,791
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,056	9
4.	Assam	736	1,988

1	2	3	4
5.	Bihar	64,305	526
6.	Chandigarh UT	22,009	1,999
7.	Chhattisgarh	235,031	4,886
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
10.	NCT of Delhi	12	6,862
11.	Goa	914	40
12.	Gujarat	567,003	9,968
13.	Haryana	19,252	1,146
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,642	30
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	752	510
16.	Jharkhand	102,632	517
17.	Karnataka	121,481	3,232
18.	Kerala	64,842	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	350,684	13,953
20.	Maharashtra	310,176	3,172
21.	Manipur	237	140
22.	Meghalaya	1	15
23.	Mizoram	2,349	53
24.	Nagaland	3,691	70
25.	Odisha	19,743	957
26.	Puducherry UT	2,207	63
27.	Punjab	26,854	436
28.	Rajasthan	76,356	3,540
29.	Sikkim	1,626	20

1	2	3	4
30.	Tamil Nadu	293,858	44,242
31.	Telangana	70,440	1,583
32.	Tripura	1	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	275,299	4,538
34.	Uttarakhand	3,221	339
35.	West Bengal	125,909	161
	TOTAL	3,114,248	115,786

Expenditure on awareness about SBM

†3331. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of amounts spent on publicity of Swachh Bharat Mission(SBM) and on advertisements to create awareness about it during the last three years;
- (b) whether any percentage of the total expenditure has been fixed by the Ministry for spending on publicity and awareness of the scheme;
- (c) whether the spending on publicity of a scheme arbitrarily or indiscriminately is treated as expenditure in public interest; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Government of India has provided ₹360.6417 crore to States/UTs under IEC components of Swachh Bharat Mission(U) for behaviour change and public awareness campaign. Also, Central Government has spent ₹ 244.163 crores for the same.

(b) 3% of project funds (funds allocated for disseminating to States for toilets and solid waste management) is retained at the Ministry for publicity and awareness generation.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) All campaigns are well planned, targeting specific population groups. One of the important components of Swachh Bharat Mission is behaviour change of citizens towards sanitation aspects and well planned Media Campaigns like "Asli Tarakki" and "Compost Banao, Compost Apnao" seeks to achieve that.

Technology to make drinking water from sewage water

3332. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any scientist has invented any new machine which would turn sewage water into drinking water in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for using such innovative technology particularly in major cities which are facing acute shortage of drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Urban Development has no information on invention of a new machine to convert sewage water into drinking water. However, technologies exist to treat waste water/ sewage to obtain potable quality water. These technologies have not been adopted in the country so far.

(c) The Ministry assists the States in development of infrastructure for water supply and sewage treatment under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT). The Mission has components for water supply and sewage treatment plants. The States have not taken up any project for treatment of sewage to obtain water for drinking purpose under the Mission.

Fund allocation under Smart Cities Mission

3333. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the funds provided to the States for development of Smart Cities as on date, State-wise;
- (b) the details of requests for allocation of funds received from State Governments, particularly from Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to declare more cities under Smart Cities Mission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Since the launch of the Mission (25.06.2015) and till date, total ₹ 5961.70 crore has been released to Cities under Smart Cities Mission during Financial Year 2015-16 and 2016-17. The State-wise/ city-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Seven cities namely Aurangabad, Kalyan-Dombivali, Nagpur, Nashik, Pune, Solapur and Thane from Maharashtra and four cities namely Agra, Kanpur, Lucknow and Varanasi from Uttar Pradesh have been selected for development as Smart Cities in Round 1, fast track round and Round 2 under the Mission. While sending the incorporation certificates of Special Purpose Vehicles of concerned Smart Cities to this Ministry, State Governments of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh had requested for release of first year instalment.

(c) and (d) So far, 60 Smart Cities (20 cities in FY 2015-16 and 40 cities in FY 2016-17) have been selected for development as Smart Cities. Remaining 40 cities are to be selected in the 3rd year of implementation of Smart Cities Mission *i.e.* 2017-18. Round 3 is going on. Last date of submission of Smart City Proposals (SCPs) by remaining potential Smart Cities is 31.03.2017.

Statement

Details of State-wise/City-wise release of funds under Smart City Mission for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	Amount Released
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1. Port Blair	194
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Vishakhapatnam	196
		2. Tirupati	94
		3. Kakinada	196
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Pasighat	2
4.	Assam	1. Guwahati	191
5.	Bihar	1. Muzaffarpur	2

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	Amount Released
		2. Bhagalpur	65
		3. Biharsharif	2
6.	Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	73
7.	Chhattisgarh	1. Raipur	96.5
		2. Bilaspur	2
8.	Daman and Diu	1. Diu	2
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1. Silvassa	2
10.	Delhi	1. New Delhi Municipal Council	196
11.	Goa	1. Panaji	2
12.	Gujarat	1. Gandhinagar	2
		2. Ahmedabad	196
		3. Surat	196
		4. Vadodara	2
		5. Rajkot	2
		6. Dahod	2
13.	Haryana	1. Karnal	2
		2. Faridabad	94
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Dharamshala	190
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Jammu/Srinagar	2
16.	Jharkhand	1. Ranchi	94
17.	Karnataka	1. Mangaluru	2
		2. Belagavi	196
		3. Shivamogga	2
		4. Hubballi-Dharwad	2
		5. Tumakuru	2
		6. Davanegere	196

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	Amount Released
18.	Kerala	1. Kochi	196
19.	Lakshadweep	1. Kavaratti	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Bhopal	196
		2. Indore	196
		3. Jabalpur	196
		4. Gwalior	94
		5. Sagar	2
		6. Satna	2
		7. Ujjain	94
21.	Maharashtra	1. Navi Mumbai*	2
		2. Nashik	94
		3. Thane	64
		4. Greater Mumbai	2
		5. Amravati	2
		6. Solapur	196
		7. Nagpur	94
		8. Kalyan-Dombivali	94
		9. Aurangabad	94
		10. Pune	196
22.	Manipur	1. Imphal	2
23.	Meghalaya	1. Shillong	2
24.	Mizoram	1. Aizawl	2
25.	Nagaland	1. Kohima	2
26.	Odisha	1. Bhubaneshwar	196
		2. Rourkela	2
27.	Puducherry	1. Oulgaret**	2

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	Amount Released
28.	Punjab	1. Ludhiana	196
		2. Jalandhar	2
		3. Amritsar	2
29.	Rajasthan	1. Jaipur	196
		2. Udaipur	196
		3. Kota	93
		4. Ajmer	94
30.	Sikkim	1. Namchi	2
31.	Tamil Nadu	1. Tiruchirapalli	2
		2. Tirunelveli	2
		3. Dindigul	2
		4. Thanjavur	2
		5. Tiruppur	2
		6. Salem	2
		7. Vellore	2
		8. Coimbatore	190
		9. Madurai	2
		10. Erode	2
		11. Thoothukudi	2
		12. Chennai	190
32.	Telangana	1. Greater Hyderabad* * *	2
		2. Greater Warangal	94
33.	Tripura	1. Agartala	65
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Moradabad	2
		2. Aligarh	2
		3. Saharanpur	2

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	Amount Released
		4. Bareilly	2
		5. Jhansi	2
		6. Kanpur	2
		7. Allahabad	2
		8. Lucknow	68.20
		9. Varanasi	2
		10. Ghaziabad	2
		11. Agra	2
		12. Rampur	2
35.	Uttarakhand	1. Dehradun	2
36.	West Bengal	1. New Town Kolkata	2
		2. Bidhannagar	2
		3. Durgapur	2
		4. Haldia	2
TOTAL			5,961.70

Note: Letter of Authority @ ₹ 2 crore each to Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep for preparation of Smart City Proposals in respect of Port Blair and Kavaratti respectively were issued in FY 2015-16. However, they did not claim the same.

*As per the request received from State Government of Maharashtra, Navi Mumbai has been replaced by Pimpri Chinchwad.

** As per the request received from UT Administration of Puducherry, Oulgaret has been replaced by Puducherry.

*** As per the request received from State Government of Telangana, Greater Hyderabad has been replaced by Karimnagar.

Projects for Delhi under AMRUT

3334. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently approved certain projects for NCT of Delhi under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT);

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the projects include improvement of water supply and sewage networks and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the total investments approved during the last two years and the current year; and
- (e) by what time the projects are likely to be completed and the details of benefits that would accrue to the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) Under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, the Ministry of Urban Development approves the State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) of States and Union Territories. The State Annual Action Plans of Union Territory (UT) of Delhi under the Mission for the years 2015-16 and 2016-17 have been approved. The UT Government have allocated ₹ 214.54 crore for Water Supply sector and another ₹ 254 crore for Sewerage and septage management in these Plans. Under the Mission, the States and UTs are empowered to prepare, appraise and approve the Detailed Projects Reports (DPRs) and execute the projects As per the information available with the Ministry, the UT Government is in the process of preparation of DPRs. The infrastructure projects in the sectors of water supply and sewerage ordinarily take about three years for completion.

Compost Banao, Compost Apnao Campaign

3335. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of promotion methods used by Government for the Compost Banao, Compost Apnao Campaign;
- (b) the details of costs allocated and utilized for the same; and
- (c) the details of cities targeted for piloting the project and the details of measures taken for implementing the project, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Compost Banao, Compost Apnao Campaign is being promoted through a multi-media communication campaign by this Ministry through DAVP by using the medium of TV, Radio, outdoor media, digital media and personalised media.

(b) Cost of creative for 'Compost Banao, Compost Apnao Campaign' is ₹ 4,59,85,694/-. National Film Development Corporation Limited has prepared creative for the campaign.

(c) The campaign is being run across India, in all cities and towns.

Swachh survekshan of cities

3336. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Swachh Survekshan of cities in the country has been taken up on a large scale:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which and by whom the survey is being conducted; and

(d) the expenditure incurred on the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, The Ministry had taken up Swachh Survekshan in the year 2016 for ranking of 73 Million plus cities including State Capitals. This exercise has been expanded to cover 500 AMRUT cities in the year 2017.

(c) The objective of survey is to improve urban infrastructure and urban governance across Indian cities by rating these cities across various standards of urban governance. The Survey is being conducted by the Quality Council of India through collection of data from Urban Local Bodies, direct observations from the field and collection of data from citizen as citizen feedback.

(d) The expenditure for conducting Swachh Survekshan 2017 in 500 AMRUT cities is ₹ 7.01 crore.

Drainage manual

3337. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any recommendations from the Institution of Engineers (India) for creation of a comprehensive drainage manual and a Flood Control Authority to curb the land use violation, encroachment of drains and water bodies;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to examine these recommendations in consultation with various State Governments and civic bodies; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Ministry has not received any recommendations from the Institution of Engineers (India) for creation of a comprehensive drainage manual and a Flood Control Authority to curb the land use violation, encroachment of drains and water bodies.

(b) and (c) Does not arise. However, the guidelines for comprehensive design of storm water drainage system is available in Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Manual 2013 published by the Ministry.

Menstrual hygiene management under (SBM-U)

3338. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has made any provision for Menstrual Hygiene Management under the Swachh Bharat Mission(Urban) (SBM-U);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether the Ministry would consider providing for Menstrual Hygiene Management with (SBM-U) in a way similar to SBM (Gramin); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Ministry has issued an advisory to all States and cities to consider installing sanitary napkin vending machines and incinerators in all public places frequented by women. This has been done to prevent disposal of used sanitary napkins in open grounds and consequent spreading of harmful bacteria. States/ Cities have been advised to use their funds under the Solid waste management component for these installations. Regarding disposal Solid Waste Management Rule 2016 states that "Used sanitary waste like diapers, sanitary pads should be wrapped securely in pouches provided by manufacturers or brand owners of these products or in a suitable wrapping material and shall place the same in the bin meant for dry waste/ non- bio-degradable waste". This has to be ensured by ULBs in their solid waste collection and management system.

Scientific management of municipal solid wastes

†3339. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target has been set to ensure cent-percent scientific management of municipal solid wastes in all the statutory towns of the country under the Swachh Bharat Mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the work on ensuring scientific management of municipal solid wastes in statutory towns is under progress as expected; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry has set a target of achieving 100% Municipal Solid Waste Management in all 4041 cities/towns by 2nd October 2019.

(c) and (d) Ministry has released ₹ 1485.46 crore to States/UTs for Solid Waste Management Component under Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban. 100% door to door collection has been achieved in 42948 wards and 23.14% of MSW is being scientifically processed.

Municipal Corporation of Odisha under Smart Cities Mission

3340. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether the Minister would consider inclusion of three municipal corporations *i.e.* Cuttack, Sambalpur and Berhampur of Odisha under the Smart Cities Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): The selection process of Smart Cities is based on the idea of Competitive and Cooperative Federalism and follows a Challenge process to select cities in two Stages. In Stage 1, on the basis of intra- State competition, State Government of Odisha recommended Bhubaneswar and Rourkela for inclusion in the list of potential Smart Cities against the allocation of two Smart Cities to State. The city of Cuttack, Sambalpur and Berhampur were not recommended by the State Government of Odisha.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Land at concessional rates to disabled persons

3341. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes notified by Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and Land and Development Office (L&DO) in terms of section 43 of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 together with the details of disabled persons to whom land has been allotted at concessional rates for setting up business, houses etc.;

(b) the details of such land together with their addresses earmarked by Government; and

(c) whether Vice Chairman, DDA and L&DO have received letters from Member of Parliament (MP) on the subject and if so, the reasons for not replying to their letters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and Land and Development Office (L&DO) have informed that there is no policy to provide land at concessional rates to disabled persons for setting up business, houses, etc. Further, L&DO has informed that it has not been allotting land to any Individual/ Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)/Trusts/Societies from 2006 onwards.

(c) DDA and L&DO have informed that no reference has been received from Member of Parliament (MP) on the subject.

Improving municipal governance

3342. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to roll out a nation-wide plan to empower and improve municipal governance and municipal operations in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) how Government plans to empower the municipal bodies for playing an effective role under the Smart Cities Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Urban Development is a State subject and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) function under the laws and rules made by State Government. The

Government is already seized of the various issues facing the urban sector in the country and is addressing them through policy, programme and capacity building initiatives. In order to improve the governance and service delivery of ULBs, the Ministry has been advising and encouraging States to implement the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act (CAA) in letter and spirit so that there is proper devolution of powers *vis-a-vis*, functions, functionaries and funds.

Further, emphasis is on implementation of urban sector reforms including E-Governance, Constitution and professionalization of municipal cadre, Augmenting double entry accounting, Urban Planning and City level Plans, Devolution of funds and functions, Review of Building by-laws, Set-up financial intermediary at State level, Municipal tax and fees improvement. Improvement in levy and collection of user charges, Credit Rating, Energy and Water audit, Swachh Bharat Mission etc.

(d) In order to ensure operational independence and autonomy in decision making and mission implementation, the Smart Cities Mission Guidelines prescribe for creation of a city level Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to be headed by a full time CEO. The Mission Guidelines encourage the State Government and the ULBs to delegate appropriate powers/right to create empowered SPVs.

Aadhaar cards for orphans

3343. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on providing Aadhaar Cards to orphan children to enable them to get free education and health services;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of services being provided to orphan children through Aadhaar Cards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has taken up the matter with the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) and State Governments/UT Administrations to provide Aadhaar Cards to children who are staying in Child Care Institutions (CCIs) as CCIs are under the administrative control of States/UTs concerned.

Ranking of India in Global Gender Gap Report

3344. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India ranks 87 out of 144 countries globally, on parameters such as economic participation and opportunities, educational attainment, health and survival, and political empowerment, as per the recent Global Gender Gap Report for 2016 released by the World Economic Forum; and

(b) if so, what steps Government has taken or proposes to take in order to improve country's ranking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The Global Gender Gap Report 2016 released by the World Economic Forum has ranked India at 87th position out of 144 countries of the world. However, it has improved its ranking moving from 108th position in 2015 to 87th position in 2016. The improvement in ranking has been driven largely by major improvements in education. On educational attainment India has moved up from 125th rank in 2015 to 113th in 2016. On economic participation and opportunity too, India has moved up to 136th rank in 2016, from 139th in 2015. On health and survival, it has moved up by one rank over last year to rank 142nd. India ranks 9th on political empowerment in the world, which is a major achievement.

(b) The Government of India has taken several steps/measures, interventions and strengthened institutional mechanism towards empowerment of women and for elimination of gender gap and inequality. The schemes/programmes implemented by the Government of India in this regard are as under:—

- (i) The *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* has been launched to address the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio on a life cycle continuum basis;
- (ii) ICDS is being implemented to address the nutritional needs of children and pregnant and lactating women;
- (iii) Matritva Sahyog Yojana for pregnant and lactating women is being implemented to improve their health and nutrition status;
- (iv) Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), implemented with the objective of reducing Maternal and Infant Mortality;
- (v) Scheme for Adolescent Girls (earlier named as Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for

Adolescent Girls-Sabla) aims at the empowerment of adolescent girls in the age group of 11-14 years through nutrition, health care and life skill education;

- (vi) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhayamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) schemes are being implemented to universalize elementary and secondary education respectively, having a strong focus on improving enrolment and retention of girls;
- (vii) Support to Training & Employment programme for Women (STEP) scheme aims to ensure sustainable employment and income generation for marginalized and asset-less rural and urban women;
- (viii) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) aims to extend micro-finance services to bring about socio-economic upliftment of poor women;
- (ix) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA) helps in economic and social empowerment of women; and
- (x) Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 2016 has been passed by the Parliament recently which is going to raise maternity leave to 26 weeks, protecting the employment of women during the time of her maternity.

Pre-primary and play schools for children

3345. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to start pre-primary schools, play schools and day care centres for the welfare of children;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken note that the fee levied in such schools/centres are exorbitant;
- (d) if so, the corrective action taken by Government in this regard; and
- (e) whether Government proposes to improve the standard of Anganwadis in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (e) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a unique early childhood development programme aimed at addressing health, nutrition and developmental needs of children under the age of six

years. Pre-primary School Education through play-way method is one of the services provided under the scheme. The National Early Childhood Care & Education (ECCE) Policy as notified on 12th October, 2013, recognizes multiple models of ECCE services delivery through public, private, and non-governmental service providers including Anganwadi Centres (AWCs), play schools, pre-schools, etc. Public channel is the largest provider of ECCE services through ICDS Scheme as implemented by States/UTs. Under ICDS Scheme, universal and free services relating to health, nutrition and early childhood care and education/Pre-school Education (PSE) are provided through 13.50 Lakh operational Anganwadi Centres across the country.

The policy also lays down basic quality standards relating to building and infrastructure, pupil-teacher interaction, learning experiences planned for children, health, nutrition, protection measures and trained staff.

Further, to improve the infrastructure facilities including drinking water facilities and sanitation of Anganwadi Centres, guidelines have been issued jointly by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Women and Child Development for construction of 4 lakh AWCs Buildings under convergence by 2019 all over the country. Under convergence, construction of 29,941 and 90,048 AWC buildings have been approved during the years 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively.

Day Care Centres are provided under Creche scheme administrated by Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Tax incentives for adopting children

3346. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government provides tax incentives to the parents who adopt children legally;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the recommendations made by the Child Adoption Authority in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Central Adoption Resource Authority, had suggested to give tax break (for

two years) to single adoptive parents for adopting child/children under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

Education and employment to helpless women

‡3347. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has prepared or proposes to prepare any programme for providing education and employment opportunities to the poor, widowed and helpless women;
- (b) the details of centres where these programmes are being run, State-wise;
- (c) the number of women who have availed the benefit of these programmes during each of the last three years, State-wise; and
- (d) the reasons for slow progress of these programmes during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development does not implement any programme for providing education and employment opportunities to the poor, widowed and helpless women. However, The National Policy on Education, 1986 (as modified in 1992) lays emphasis on education of girls/women through empowerment programmes. The Government runs various employment generation schemes for beneficiaries including women like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise; Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation. The flagship programme of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship namely Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna (PMKVY) is for all sections of the society including the poor, widowed and helpless women.

Apart from the above, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) which aims to provide competencies and skill that enable women to become self-employed/entrepreneurs. Under STEP scheme, the beneficiaries covered during last three years i.e. 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16, are 31478, 30953 and 15133 respectively. The details are given in the Statement.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of beneficiaries covered during the last three years under STEP Scheme

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2100	800	2000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50	-	450
3.	Assam	754	50	675
4.	Bihar	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-
6.	Gujarat	-	-	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	-	-	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2800	5500	-
10.	Jharkhand	-	-	-
11.	Kerala	-	770	350
12.	Karnataka	17076	6666	6298
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1400	520	975
14.	Maharashtra	-	3609	125
15.	Manipur	536	1505	2925
16.	Meghalaya	-	-	-
17.	Mizoram	-	-	150
18.	Nagaland	300	563	200
19.	Odisha	-	250	-
20.	Punjab	3537	5000	-
21.	Rajasthan	-	250	-
22.	Sikkim	-	-	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
24.	Tripura	-	-	-
25.	Uttarakhand	2125	3180	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	200	1810	985
27.	West Bengal	600	480	-
28.	Delhi	-	-	-
	TOTAL	31478	30953	15133

Programmes/Schemes under ICDS in Maharashtra

3348. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the programmes/schemes being implemented under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) in Maharashtra, district-wise;

(b) the number of women/children covered/benefited in the State through these programmes/schemes during the last three years; and

(c) the details of funds sanctioned and released to all non-government organizations/trusts of the country under ICDS programme/schemes along with the funds utilized by them State-wise, including Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme for the holistic development of children is implemented in all the districts of the country, including Maharashtra. The Scheme provides a package of six services namely, Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-school non-formal education, Nutrition and Health Education, Immunization, Health check-up; and Referral services. The beneficiaries of the Scheme are children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers.

(b) Details of the number of women and children benefited in the State of Maharashtra from the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Ministry does not release funds directly to any NGO for implementation of ICDS Scheme.

Statement*Number of beneficiaries benefited in the State of Maharashtra through ICDS during the last 3 years*

Sl. No. Year	No. of ICDS Projects		No. of Anganwadi Centres		Beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition				Beneficiaries of Pre-school Education			
	Sanctioned	Operational	Sanctioned	Operational	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. 2014-15	553	553	110486	108010	3078461	2904788	5983249	1126895	7110144	1477794	1344708	2822502
2. 2015-16	553	553	110486	108262	3016784	2924098	5940882	1105541	7046423	1471735	1351328	2823063
3. 2016-17 (upto 31.12.2016)	553	553	110486	109779	2806684	2665760	5472444	1044948	6517392	1328810	1393765	2722575

Fortification of staple food items

3349. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering universal fortification of all staple food items to address malnutrition in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any recommendation/proposal made in this regard by some authorities/Committees/States etc. is under consideration of Government;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the expected timelines for implementation of this project; and
- (e) the measures taken by Government to address the issue of malnutrition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (d) The Group of Secretaries on "Education & Health - Universal Access and Quality" has, *inter alia*, identified Fortification of food items like salt, edible oil, milk and wheat with iron, folic acid, Vitamin-D and Vitamin-A, with a timeline of 3 years as one of the measures to address the issue of malnutrition in the country. Draft consultation paper on fortification of food was put up on the websites of the Ministry on 25.01.2017 and FSSAI on 01.02.2017 for inviting comments/ suggestions from public.

(e) 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 in the country. 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 women and children.

Additionally, the Food and Nutrition Board of the Ministry, through its 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 among women and children.

Educating women for business

†3350. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 1.55 crore new businesses and 6.55 crore new job opportunities would be created if 52 per cent women of the country are provided with business acumen by empowering them educationally;
- (b) whether the number of women in 20 lakh active small business pages on social media is increasing at a fast pace according to a study and which has increased upto 85 per cent annually during the last five years; and
- (c) if so, whether Government is preparing any special scheme for educating women for this and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) There is no official record on fact/study regarding new business and new job opportunities for women as stated. The Ministry of Women and Child Development does not implement any programme for providing education and consequent employment opportunities to the poor, widowed and helpless women.

However, the National Policy on Education, 1986 (as modified in 1992) lays emphasis on education of girls/women through empowerment programmes. The Government runs various employment generation schemes for beneficiaries including women *viz.*, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise; Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) schemes run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

The flagship programme 'Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna (PMKVY)' of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is India's largest Skill Certification Scheme which aims to promote skill development that will benefit one crore youth during the period of 2016-2020. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras will be established in all the districts of the country to encourage the participation of women in the economy.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) is a skilling and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

placement initiative as part of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) - the mission for poverty reduction called *Aajeevika*, under which, it is mandatory to have 33% women candidates.

Success of CNM in Madhya Pradesh

†3351. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Child Nutrition Mission (CNM) has been launched in Madhya Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has reviewed the success of the Mission in the State;
- (c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and
- (d) whether Government has received any information regarding shortcomings in implementation of the mission and if so, the details of corrective measures taken in order to remove those shortcomings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Child Nutrition Mission in the name of "Atal Bihari Bajpayee Baal Aarogya evam Poshan Mission" was launched on 24.12.2010 in Madhya Pradesh, which laid down a comprehensive plan both for treating children with SAM and preventing undernutrition in the long run through an integrated mission mode approach to bring about an improvement in the nutrition and health status of children in Madhya Pradesh and address the problem of child malnutrition.

(b) and (c) As per the information received from the State of Madhya Pradesh, evaluation of the impact of the initiatives started under the Mission was done by National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, both before initiating the initiatives in the year 2010-11 and a mid-year evaluation after 6 years of implementation of the Mission in the year 2016-17. The evaluations revealed a significant reduction in the levels of malnutrition in the State. The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) No shortcomings of the mission have been reported by the State of Madhya Pradesh.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details regarding change in nutritional status of children under 5 years in the State of Madhya Pradesh as per evaluation done by National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad

Sl. No.	Indicators	First evaluation (2010-11) (%)	Second Evaluation (2016-17) (%)	Percentage Reduction
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Underweight	51.9	41.6	19.8
2.	Severe Underweight	19.8	13.3	32.8
3.	Wasting	25.8	19.3	25.5
4.	Severe Wasting/SAM	8.3	6.4	22.8
5.	Stunting	48.9	43.3	11.5
6.	Severe Stunting	22.2	16.5	25.7

Awareness about breast feeding

3352. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government maintains data about the number of women who breastfeed their newborns within one-hour of birth;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has undertaken any initiatives to increase awareness about the importance of breastfeeding among women in India; and
- (d) 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) and (b) The data on nutritional indicators including Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices is captured under the National Family Health Surveys (NFHS) conducted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. As per the recent NFHS-4 report, 41.6% children under 3 years of age are breastfed within one hour of birth.

(c) and (d) Government is taking following steps for promotion of breastfeeding in the country:—

- (i) National Guidelines on Infant and Young Child Feeding, 2006, have been issued, through which optimal Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices including breastfeeding are emphasised.
- (ii) Infant Milk Substitutes Feeding Bottles, and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1993, as amended in 2003, has been enacted in the country to protect, promote and support breastfeeding and ensure proper use of infant foods.
- (iii) The restructured ICDS Mission also aims to increase Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices in the country. Under the Care and Nutrition Counseling component, focus is to provide counseling to women on issues relating to infant feeding practices.
- (iv) The Maternity Benefit Program (MBP), which is a centrally sponsored Conditional Maternity Benefit scheme of the Ministry for pregnant and lactating women, encourages women to follow optimal Infant and Young Child Feeding practices including early and exclusive breast feeding for the first six months. Under the scheme, cash incentives are provided partly compensating for their wage loss subject to fulfilment of health and nutrition conditions, which includes exclusive breastfeeding until the child is 6 months of age.
- (v) Food and Nutrition Board under the Ministry is engaged in creating awareness on health and nutrition issues with strong focus on 'Infant and Young Child Feeding' (IYCF). "World Breastfeeding Week" is also celebrated every year from 1-7 August by organizing various activities such as State level Workshop/Seminar, lecture-cum-practical demonstration, etc. for creating greater awareness. Awareness is also generated through audio-visual medium for promotion of optimal IYCF.
- (vi) Recently, Mothers' Absolute Affection (MAA) programme has been launched by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to promote and strengthen breastfeeding through health system strengthening.

Anaemia in women

3353. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 48 per cent of women in India are anaemic and suffer from malnutrition;
- (b) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to address this issue and if so,

whether the budgetary allocations and targets have been fixed under different schemes of the Ministry and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry would consider increasing the budgetary allocations for the National Nutrition Mission and set targets thereunder and if not, the reasons therefor?

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 conducted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in 2015-16, 53% women are anaemic and 22.9% women (15-49 years of age) have chronic energy deficiency (BMI less than 18.5) in the country.

(b) 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 anaemia and malnutrition in women.

Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and within its umbrella the Reproductive and Child Health Programme, the steps being taken by GOI to address anaemia and malnutrition in Pregnant women include:—

- (i) Universal screening of pregnant women for anaemia is a part of ante-natal care and all pregnant women are provided iron and folic acid tablets during their ante-natal visits through the existing network of sub-centers and primary health centers and other health facilities as well as through outreach activities at Village Health & Nutrition Days (VHNDs).
- (ii) Every pregnant woman is given iron and folic acid, after the first trimester, to be taken 1 tablet daily and same is continued during the post natal period. Pregnant women, who are found to be clinically anaemic, are given additional 1 tablet for taking two tablets daily. This has been now expanded to 6 month during ANC and 6 month during PNC.
- (iii) Every pregnant woman is given Tab. Calcium, after the first trimester, to be taken 2 tablets daily and same is continued during the post natal period. This has been now expanded to 6 month during ANC and 6 month during PNC.
- (iv) Every pregnant woman is given one Tablet of Albendazole after the first trimester for deworming.
- (v) Government of India has given directions to the States for identification and tracking of severely anaemic cases at all the sub centres and PHCs for their timely management.

- (vi) Health and nutrition education through IEC & BCC to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron folate rich food as well as food items that promotes iron absorption.
- (vii) Both the Health management information system and mother child tracking system are reporting the cases of anaemic and severely anaemic pregnant women.
- (viii) 184 High Priority Districts (HPDs) have been identified and prioritized for Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child Health+ Adolescent (RMNCH+A) interventions for achieving improved maternal and child health outcomes.
- (ix) Safe Motherhood Booklet is being distributed to the pregnant women for educating them on dietary diversification and promotion of consumption of IFA.

There is no separate budgetary allocation for anaemia in pregnant women in the PIP and it comes under overall budget for maternal health as per the proposal received from the States in their Annual Project Implementation Plan (PIP)

Additionally, the Food and Nutrition Board of the Ministry, through its 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 anaemia and malnutrition in women in the country.

The budgetary allocation made and expenditure incurred during the last three years is as follows:—

Financial Year	ICDS		Scheme for AGs		MBP	
	Budget Allocation (₹ in crore)	Expenditure incurred (₹ in crore)	Budget Allocation (₹ in crore)	Expenditure incurred (₹ in crore)	Budget Allocation (₹ in crore)	Expenditure incurred (₹ in crore)
2013-14	5866.69	12501.26*	575.36	657.22	300.00	232.05
2014-15	6711.91	14596.71*	610.32	674.25	358.00	343.15
2015-16	8048.73	13255.93*	470.41	494.79	233.50	230.72

* Expenditure including State share.

(c) The goal of National Nutrition Mission (NNM) is to achieve improvement in nutritional status of Children (0-6 years), Adolescent Girls and Pregnant Women &

Lactating Mothers in a time bound manner from the time of implementation with fixed targets.

Selling fake forms for Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

3354. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the sale of fake forms in Uttar Pradesh in the name of Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme promising two lakh rupees to the girls and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) is a flagship programme of Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), Government of India to change the mindsets of society to value the girl child and empower her. The scheme mainly focuses on challenging mindsets and deep rooted patriarchy in the societal system, strict enforcement of PC&PNDT Act, advancing education of the girl child: focus is on issues of women empowerment on a life cycle continuum. BBBP scheme has no provision for individual cash incentive/cash transfer component by Government of India and thus is not a DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer) scheme. This fraudulent activity of duping people by falsely promising fake cash benefits in the name of BBBP was brought to the notice of Ministry of Women and Child Development through complaints/copies of fraudulent forms being filled by people and sent to Office of MWCD. The false promise was to provide ₹ 2 lakhs to a girl child between the age 8 and 32 years on filling the fake forms, which were eventually sent to Ministry of WCD.

Over 3 lakh fake/illegal forms have been received by this Ministry so far which were reported to have fraudulently sold in many cases and filled in the name of girls and sending to Ministry for providing cash disbursements under BBBP. The fraudulent activity started in some districts of Uttar Pradesh. The Ministry of Women and Child Development took immediate action and preventive measures to contain this problem by taking up the matter with concerned State Government Authorities where this illegal activity has taken place as reported namely Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Bihar and Delhi. FIRs have been filed in some districts. A disclaimer has been uploaded on website of the Ministry. Press releases were also issued which were carried out in leading newspapers in Hindi and English. This Ministry has also launched a media publicity campaign through Doordarshan/AIR and other radio stations as well as through newspapers alerting general public on the issue. The case has been handed

over to Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).

Campaign to prevent child sexual abuse

3355. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of preventive and punitive steps being taken by Government to handle increasing child sexual abuse and the details of such steps taken after any such incident;

(b) whether the Ministry is running any awareness campaign or workshop in schools for students and teachers in collaboration with the Ministry of Human Resource Development;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor, and whether Government would start such awareness campaigns in schools soon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The Government of India has enacted comprehensive legislation *i.e.*, the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, to handle child sexual abuse. This Act has come into force on 14th November, 2012. Such cases are processed as per provisions of POCSO Act, 2012.

(b) to (d) The Hon'ble Minister, WCD (in the context of POCSO) had requested all States/UTs Education Minister/Administrator to circulate animated short film "Komal" that deals with the topic of child sexual abuse, in all the schools under State/UT Governments to sensitize the children on what constitutes an "inappropriate touch". The Ministry has again requested Ministry of Human Resource Development for taking necessary action for compulsorily showing 'Komal' video in all the schools all over India. Apart from above, the Department of School Education & Literacy had issued Guidelines/Advisory dated 9th October, 2014 to all the States/UTs to ensure the safety and security of children in schools. National Commission for Protection of Child Rights(NCPCR) and Childline India Foundation(CIF) have also organised seminars/workshops to sensitise all stakeholders.

Delay in allocation of funds under Nirbhaya scheme

3356. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the Ministries involved in the process of allocation of funds under Nirbhaya scheme;

(b) the average time taken between a proposal emanating and the final allocation made therefor;

(c) whether there is delay in allocation of funds, if any, to a proposal in view of involvement of various Ministries; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to avoid the delay in releasing the funds for implementation of proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Ministry of Finance, Government of India had set up a dedicated fund called Nirbhaya Fund for implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing the safety and security for women in the country. Recognizing the need to strengthen the mechanism for scrutiny and sanction of the proposals under Nirbhaya Fund, Ministry of Finance (MoF), Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) has issued guidelines from time to time for administration and operationalization of the Fund. The Empowered Committee of Officers has been constituted by the MoF under the chairpersonship of Secretary, WCD, which is an inter-ministerial committee, and it appraises and recommends various proposals/projects proposed by different Ministries/Departments/States. The concerned Ministries then take up the sanction and implementation of the schemes/proposals so appraised as they do for their other schemes/projects. The allocation of funds is subsequently done by Ministry of Finance, DEA. This Committee regularly reviews the implementation of projects from time to time with the concerned Ministries. Under Nirbhaya fund, 16 proposals amounting to ₹2348.85 crores have been received so far, out of which 15 proposals amounting to ₹ 2047.85 crores have been appraised and recommended by the Empowered Committee. The proposals so appraised are at different stages of implementation and fund is utilized as per the requirement of the project.

(c) and (d) So far no such incidence came to the notice of Ministry of Women and Child Development, where allocation of funds have been delayed due to involvement of various Ministries.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

GOVERNMENT BILL

I. The Mental Healthcare Bill, 2016

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order. It is very important. It is on a national issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nowadays, points of order have become points of disorder. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : सर, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा से जुड़ा मुद्दा है। इस राष्ट्रीय मुद्दे को देखते हुए अगर सेना को ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give notice for tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... You give Zero Hour notice for tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, सरकार को इसका संज्ञान लेना चाहिए और बोलना चाहिए कि अगर भारतीय सेना पर इस तरह...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you give Zero Hour notice for tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will consider that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: I will give on Monday.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For Monday! Okay.

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, we have already discussed the Mental Healthcare Bill, 2016. There is a minor change, because in 2016 we passed it and the Lok Sabha passed it in 2017. ...*(Interruptions)*... And, the second is SC Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I know. It is a Bill which we have already passed. There is only a technical change. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, is the Minister trying to * or is it only one amendment? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Amendment is already there. They have already mentioned in the List of Business itself. I will read, "That at page 1, line 1, for the words "Sixty-seventh you will have "Sixty-eighth". Then, for the figure "2016" you will have "2017" and again for "2016", you have "2017". That is all. It is a very simple thing. So, we will now take up the Mental Healthcare Bill, 2016. Shrimati Anupriya Patel to move.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda, I move:

That the following amendments made by Lok Sabha in the Mental Healthcare Bill, 2016, be taken into consideration, namely:-

ENACTING FORMULA

1. That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-seventh", the word "Sixty-eighth" be *substituted*.

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 5, *for* the figure "2016", the figure "2017" be *substituted*.

3. That at page 2, line 3, *for* the figure "2016", the figure "2017" be *substituted*.

The questions were put and motions were adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, I hope Shri Jairam Ramesh, you have understood. No backdoor thing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: He has always understood.

SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL: Sir, I move:

That the amendments made by Lok Sabha in the Bill be agreed to.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

REFERENCE-Contd.

Re. Presence of Hon'ble Minister in the House

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, I thank everybody.

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, can we take up the Scheduled Castes Bill as there is change of only one word?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, there is only a change of word. क्या यह List of Business में आया है? Is it in the List of Business?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, यह List of the Business में है।

श्री उपसभापति: यह List of Business में नहीं दिया है।

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): सर, हिन्दी और इंग्लिश दोनों में है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But that is in the end.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, there is only one change that in place of the name Pondicherry, Puducherry will come.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. ...*(Interruptions)*... I got your point. I have no problem, but, what I am saying is, in the Order Paper. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, the Aadhaar discussion, we are going to. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I agree. ...*(Interruptions)*... But I have to go by certain procedure because in the Order Paper, the next item is consideration of the Appropriation (Railways) Bill. However, it would have been better if it was in the Order Paper accordingly. ...*(Interruptions)*... However, ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I agree with you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say. ...*(Interruptions)*... However, if it is only a technical amendment like this, then, if the House has no objection, we can do that also. Let me see. Is it mentioned in the Order Paper? Yes, it is here at No. 4, i.e., to move that the Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950. It is a Bill to be considered. It is not an amendment as such. But even then, it is a Bill.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: From Pondicherry to Puducherry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I had warned you against this that in the name of technical amendments, the Government will try to * major amendments. This should not be allowed, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I do not know whether * is unparliamentary word. When Mr. Jairam Ramesh uses the word, he knows very intelligently to use unparliamentary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, * is unparliamentary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): It is not unparliamentary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Shri Pramod Tiwari knows it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: He is trying to sneak in, not * ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thaawar Chandji, I think, even though it is a small amendment, it is a motion for consideration of a Bill. Therefore, let me dispose of the Appropriation (Railways) Bill. And after that, I will take it, and the hon. Members may also know that it will be taken up. That is the procedure.

SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Okay; no problem, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But we will take it up today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: After Aadhaar. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't worry. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can assure you, Jairam Rameshji, be ready. We will discuss Aadhaar today, come what may. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: उसको अभी कर लेते हैं, इसीलिए तो हमने बोला था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I am grateful that you have said that we will discuss it because normally, you say that we will dispose of. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot dispose of any subject unless the House agrees. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: After Aadhaar, we will definitely consider it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we come to the Appropriation (Railways) Bill. Where did we stop the last day? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, the Railway Minister was not here yesterday, and he is not here today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you. Rangarajanji, I will tell you. The Railway Minister met me and explained as to why he is not able to come. I am convinced of that but I told him that his MoS should be here and a Cabinet Minister should be here. Both are there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, while I was speaking, he was not here yesterday. He is not here today. Sir, this is complete mockery of Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will come. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't worry. ...*(Interruptions)*... He will come. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I am sorry, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... With due respect to the MoS, who is a very fine gentleman, the Cabinet Minister should be present when the working of the Ministry and the Appropriation Bills are being discussed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will come. ...*(Interruptions)*... He will come as early as possible. ...*(Interruptions)*... He will try. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Without listening to the speech, how can he reply?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you saying? In this age. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Mr. Rangarajan, he is taking notes. ...*(Interruptions)*... The hon. MoS is taking notes. ...*(Interruptions)*... and he will inform. ...*(Interruptions)*... At the time of the reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rangarajanji, in this age of technology, to listen to a speech, do you have to be here? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: I saw yesterday, the MoS did not take any notes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Don't worry. The Minister will get every information from here. Every speech he will know, and for that, he need not be present here. But he should be present here for other reasons. Because the House is important, he should be present. I agree. But now, when he has explained to me his difficulty, which is genuine, I have said, okay. But I said that the MoS should be here and a Cabinet Minister should be here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I totally agree and I would like to draw your attention that the Ruling Party is ignoring Rajya Sabha on everything. That you must note. The Rajya Sabha is ignored by this party, the Ruling Party, the Treasury Benches, the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That I know. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Prabhu will reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Without listening!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That I have already told you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Jairam Ramesh can. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, this is a ridiculous situation. The Minister does not listen, but he is going to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You were also a Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Is it necessary that a Minister should hear the speeches to get the points? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I replied to debates for which I was present in Parliament. I never treated the Parliament the way they are treating the Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am only saying for a Minister to get information from the House on what has transpired here, what discussion was there, he need not be present. He should be present for the other reasons. For getting this information there is no problem. He will get that information, and he would reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: They should show respect to the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree on that point.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: If he can come at 4 o'clock, he can come at 2 o'clock.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is too much. Mr. Jairam Ramesh, you are reading too much. I have already told the House that the Minister met me and explained the difficulty which I am convinced with. I told him that his MoS should be there and a Cabinet Minister should also be there.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: At what time he would come?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He would come as early as possible.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When people change from this side to that side, and from that side to this side, the whole attitude changes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, Mr. A.V. Swamy; not present. Shrimati Chhaya Verma.

GOVERNMENT BILLS — Contd.**I. The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2017****II. The Appropriation (Railways) No.2 Bill, 2017****AND****Discussion on Working of the Ministry of Railways***

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): उपसभापति महोदय, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं अपनी पार्टी के लीडर को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगी, जिन्होंने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण रेलवे के बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया। रेलवे दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा सार्वजनिक उपक्रम है। रेलवे कोई जात-पात नहीं देखती, रेलवे में सभी धर्म, सभी संप्रदाय के लोग सफर करते हैं। यह आवागमन का प्रमुख साधन है। देश में जब पूर्व की सरकारें रहीं, तो उस समय रेलवे विभाग की एक अलग पहचान थी। यह बात अलग है कि अब रेलवे बजट को दूसरे विभाग में मर्ज कर दिया गया है, इससे रेल विभाग का जो ग्लैमर है वह खत्म हो गया है। जब हम छोटे थे, रेल के तीसरे दर्जे में सफर करते थे, तो कहते थे कि हम महात्मा गांधी के दर्जे में सफर कर रहे हैं और अपने आप को गौरवान्वित महसूस करते थे, हमें गर्व होता था कि हम तीसरे दर्जे में सफर कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, इस बजट पर चर्चा के दौरान हमारे बहुत से माननीय सांसदों ने अपने-अपने बहुत से विचार रखे हैं, मैं उनको दोहराना नहीं चाहती। मैं एक मुख्य बात पर सभी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ कि रेलवे में अभी बहुत अधिक पद, 15 लाख पद रिक्त हैं। जब से भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी है, तब से रेलवे विभाग ने किसी को नौकरी नहीं दी है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले हमारे रेल मंत्री जी ने एक मराठी न्यूज चैनल में कहा था कि जो रेलवे में apprentice हैं, उनको नौकरी देने का रेलवे में नियम नहीं है, लेकिन हमारी रेलवे में ग्रुप "डी" की भर्ती में 20 प्रतिशत आरक्षण दिया है और उसके तहत हम नौकरी देंगे। ऐसा रेल मंत्री जी ने एक न्यूज चैनल में कहा था। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को बताना चाहूंगी कि ऐसा लगता है, आपको आपके विभाग वालों ने गलत जानकारी दी है, या नहीं तो आपने पिछला रिकॉर्ड नहीं देखा है, पहले की कोई जानकारी नहीं ली है और रेल विभाग में किस ढंग से नौकरी दी जाती है। इस विषय में मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगी कि आज से पहले कई बार apprentice उम्मीदवार को GM पावर के अंतर्गत नौकरी देने के आदेश जारी किए गए हैं और आपकी सरकार बनने से पहले ऐसे आदेश से पूरे भारतवर्ष में 40 हजार apprentice उम्मीदवारों को रेलवे में नौकरियां दी गई हैं। इसमें आपके 20 प्रतिशत आरक्षण वाले नियम की वजह से apprentice बच्चों के साथ धोखा हुआ है। आपसे पहले सभी रेल मंत्रियों ने apprentice उम्मीदवारों को सीधे रेलवे में भर्ती का आदेश जारी किया है। इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करती हूँ कि 20 प्रतिशत के आरक्षण के नियम को रद्द कर पहले की भांति आप रेलवे में apprentice उम्मीदवारों को नौकरी दें। एक तरफ तो आप कहते हैं कि स्किल इंडिया, जिसमें आप बच्चों को ट्रेनिंग दे देते हैं, प्रशिक्षण दे देते हैं, लेकिन जब रोजगार की बात आती है तो माननीय महोदय आप रोजगार देने से मुंह मोड़ लेते हैं। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। जब आप स्किल इंडिया की बात करते हैं, बच्चों को प्रशिक्षण देते हैं, प्रशिक्षित करते

* Further Discussion continued from 27th March, 2017.

[श्रीमती छाया वर्मा]

हैं, तो उन्हें नौकरी भी दें। आप उनके साथ धोखा कर रहे हैं, आप उनके साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं। Apprentice वाले उम्मीदवार बहुत गरीब परिवार के होते हैं। वे 12th में 80-90 प्रतिशत अंक प्राप्त करते हैं, वे प्रतिभावान बच्चे होते हैं, वे बहुत होशियार, brilliant बच्चे होते हैं, लेकिन गरीबी के कारण वे apprenticeship करते हैं। माननीय महोदय, मैं बताना चाहूंगी कि apprenticeship के दौरान उन्हें बहुत कठिन मेहनत, बहुत कठिन परिश्रम करना पड़ता है। आप उन्हें बहुत कम तनख्वाह में apprenticeship देते हैं। यहाँ तक कि apprenticeship के दौरान ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय मंत्री जी यहाँ पर आ गए हैं, उनका स्वागत है। आप बैठिए। Apprenticeship के दौरान कई लोगों के हाथ-पैर भी fracture हो जाते हैं और वे अपंग हो जाते हैं। उन अपंग बच्चों को भी आपके विभाग में नौकरी नहीं दी जाती है। यह तो बहुत दुख की बात है कि अपंगता के बावजूद उन्हें नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। माननीय महोदय, मैं बताना चाहूंगी कि पिछले दिनों पूरे भारत में दो हजार apprentice वाले बच्चे यहाँ दिल्ली में, जंतर-मंतर पर धरने पर बैठे थे। उन्होंने राष्ट्रपति महोदय से भी मुलाकात की और उन्होंने राष्ट्रपति महोदय से गुहार लगाई कि अगर हमें नौकरी नहीं दी जाती है, तो हम आत्महत्या करना चाहते हैं, हमें इसकी अनुमति दें। इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने भी मंत्री महोदय और प्रधान मंत्री जी से सम्पर्क किया था और बात की थी, लेकिन अभी तक पूरे भारत कि किसी भी राज्य में उन्हें नौकरी नहीं मिली है। माननीय महोदय, मेरा इस रेल बजट के माध्यम से यह निवेदन है कि आप apprentice वाले लड़कों को किसी भी कीमत पर नौकरी दें और 20 प्रतिशत के आरक्षण के नियम को हटा कर उन्हें सीधी भर्ती दें।

माननीय महोदय, हर शहर में रेलवे स्टेशन के आसपास बहुत जमीन खाली पड़ी रहती है। राज्य शासन उस जमीन को अपने उपयोग में लाने के लिए आवेदन करता है, माँगता है, लेकिन अभी तक मेरी जानकारी में उसे जमीन नहीं मिली है। हमारा रायपुर एक बहुत बड़ा Division है। वहाँ पर 8 हेक्टेयर जमीन की माँग है। वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री, नगर निगम के महापौर, पार्श्व और कलेक्टर ने भी कई बार उस 8 हेक्टेयर जमीन पर BSU के मकान बनाने के लिए माँग की है, लेकिन अभी तक वह माँग लम्बित है। इस मंच के माध्यम से मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि आप वह माँग पूरी करें।

माननीय महोदय, आप बुलेट ट्रेन चलाने की बात कर रहे हैं, यहाँ तो साधारण ट्रेन ठीक से नहीं चलती है, बहुत लेट चलती है। अभी दिल्ली से आगरा तक एक गतिमान एक्सप्रेस चलाई गई है। उस बुलेट ट्रेन का भविष्य क्या होगा, यह समझ से परे है।

माननीय महोदय, लोको पायलट के बहुत सारे पद खाली हैं। हम यह देख रहे हैं कि आए दिन जो दुर्घटनाएँ होती हैं, वहाँ जो लोका पायलट होता है, वह overtime करता है, संभवतः दुर्घटनाओं का एक कारण यह भी है।

माननीय महोदय, बहुत जगह बिना फाटक के railway crossings बने हुए हैं। उन्हें बंद कर देना चाहिए। मैं देखती हूँ कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में बहुत जगह ऐसे फाटक बने रहते हैं और वे फाटक समय से न खुलते हैं, न बंद होते हैं। ऐसे फाटक केवल दुर्घटना का कारण होते हैं। आदमी तो जानते हैं कि यहाँ से हमें नहीं गुजरना है, रेल आ रही है, लेकिन गाँवों के बहुत सारे मवेशी और जानवर जिन्हें कोई

जानकारी नहीं रहती है और खुले एरिया में वह ओपन फाटक रहता है, तो आए दिन उससे गाँवों के मवेशियों की दुर्घटना होती रहती है। ऐसे फाटकों का कोई औचित्य नहीं है।

माननीय महोदय, रायपुर की एक बहुत प्रसिद्ध ऐतिहासिक रेलवे लाइन है, जो रायपुर से निकल कर केन्द्री होकर आगे धमतरी की ओर जा रही है। माननीय महोदय, रायपुर से केन्द्री तक जो ऐतिहासिक रेलवे लाइन बनी हुई है, उसे उखाड़ने का काम चल रहा है। कृपया उसे न उखाड़ा जाए।

माननीय महोदय, इस मंच के माध्यम से मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि बिलासपुर सबसे ज्यादा आमदनी देने वाला ज़ोन है। छत्तीसगढ़ का आदिवासी इलाका बस्तर नक्सली इलाका है। छत्तीसगढ़ का आधा आदिवासी अंचल बिना रेलवे लाइन का है। वहाँ पर आदिवासी महिलाओं को एक माचिस और नमक लेने तक के लिए 5-5 किलोमीटर दूर जाना पड़ता है और अस्पताल तो 20-20, 25-25 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर है। अगर ऐसे स्थान पर आपकी रेलवे लाइन बन जाए, तो इससे आदिवासियों का समुचित विकास होगा, छत्तीसगढ़ का विकास होगा, नक्सली भी इससे प्रभावित होंगे और यह नक्सली समस्या के कम होने में बहुत ही सहायक सिद्ध होगा।

माननीय महोदय, अभी रायपुर से बलौदाबाजार होते हुए झारखंड रेल लाइन स्वीकृत हुई है, लेकिन इसके स्वीकृत होने के बावजूद अभी तक इस पर कुछ भी काम नहीं हो रहा है। कृपया इसे जल्दी शुरू करवाएँ।

माननीय महोदय, अभी यह भी सुनने में आ रहा है कि पूरे रेलवे विभाग का निजीकरण करने की बात चल रही है। अगर ऐसा होगा, तो यह रेलवे के साथ बहुत बड़ा धोखा होगा और रेल में चलने वाले सभी भारतीयों के साथ बहुत बड़ा धोखा होगा। मैं इस मंच के माध्यम से निवेदन करूंगी कि कभी भी रेलवे विभाग का निजीकरण न किया जाए। धन्यवाद। जय हिन्द।

श्री श्वेत मलिक (पंजाब): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपने पार्टी नेतृत्व का और डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब का धन्यवाद करूंगा, जिन्होंने आज मुझे रेलवे बजट पर बोलने का शुभ अवसर दिया है।

हमारे एक महान संत हुए, स्वामी विवेकानन्द। उनका जो मार्गदर्शन था, मैं उसे आप सभी के साथ शेयर करूंगा। उन्होंने कहा, "Arise, awake and stop not till the goal is reached." हम सब जानते हैं कि कैसे उन्होंने भारत की महान संस्कृति का परचम सारी दुनिया में लहराया और उस समय उन्होंने भारत को पूरे विश्व में गौरवान्वित किया। 'My dear brothers and sisters of America' के शब्दों के साथ उन्होंने पूरी दुनिया जीत ली। आज एक ऐसे ही ओजस्वी पुरुष, जिनका नाम भी नरेन्द्र है, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी हैं। उन्होंने 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' के नारे पर अमल करते हुए, 'हर हाथ को काम' के वादे को फॉलो करते हुए यह नारा दिया, तो एक बार उन्होंने भी पूरी दुनिया जीत ली।

हमने देखा है कि हमारी महान संस्कृति का जो परचम हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सारी दुनिया में लहराया है और जो महान ग्रंथ रामायण और गीता को साथ लेकर चलते हैं, आज पूरा विश्व उनके आगे नतमस्तक है। इसी तरह मैं, विलक्षण प्रतिभा वाले हमारे वित्त मंत्री, श्री अरुण जेटली जी और रेल

[श्री श्वेत मलिक]

मंत्री, श्री सुरेश प्रभु जी का आभारी हूँ, जिन्होंने एक शानदार बजट पेश किया है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी, रेल मंत्री जी और वित्त मंत्री जी, तीनों को उनके इस विज़न के लिए बधाई दूंगा। 94 साल पहले जब भारतीय रेल की शुरुआत हुई थी, तब अंग्रेजों का केवल एक ही लक्ष्य था, हमारे देश में वे जो लूटमार करते थे, वह सारा धन रेल के माध्यम से वे समुद्र तट तक लेकर जाते थे और वहां से उस धन को यूके भेज दिया जाता था। उस समय पूरे बजट का लगभग 85 प्रतिशत शेयर केवल रेलवे का होता था। आज वह धारणा बदली है, क्योंकि समय के साथ अन्य मंत्रालयों की संख्या भी बढ़ी है। यह जो रेल बजट, मुख्य बजट में मर्ज किया गया है, इसके लिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी और रेल मंत्री जी को बधाई दूंगा। इसका देश को बहुत लाभ होगा। इससे फंड भी बढ़ेगा और काम भी simplify होगा।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी के विज़न को बधाई दूंगा, क्योंकि अभी तक रेलवे में एक रूटीन पेश होता था। हम यह मानकर चलें कि हमारे देश की 75 प्रतिशत जनता रेलवे से ट्रेवल करती है। पहले रेलवे का एक रूटीन तरह का बजट आता था, मानो हम यह मान कर चल रहे थे कि हम एक ऐसे देश में रहते हैं, जिसको अभी विकसित होना है, इसलिए जैसा रेल बजट चलता आ रहा है, वैसा ही चलेगा। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के इस विज़न को बधाई, जिन्होंने आज के बारे में ही नहीं सोचा, बल्कि आने वाले 20 वर्षों के बारे में भी सोचा है।

मुझे याद है, जब 1987 में पढ़ने के लिए मैं जापान गया था, तो Shinkansen, जिसका नाम आजकल हम अखबारों में पढ़ रहे हैं, यह bullet train उस समय भी वहां चल रही थी, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि आज तक किसी ने भी यह हिम्मत नहीं जुटाई, ताकि Shinkansen की वह bullet train भारत में भी आ सके। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी एवं रेल मंत्री जी को बधाई दूंगा, जिन्होंने आगे आने वाले 20 वर्ष का विज़न तैयार किया। मैं एक उदाहरण दूंगा, फ्रांस में तब तक रेल कनेक्टिविटी नहीं थी, जब तक वहां पर high speed trains नहीं थीं और तब तक उनका 31% transportation share, air connectivity के साथ जुड़ा हुआ था। महोदय, जब फ्रांस में high speed trains आईं, तो आपने देखा होगा कि वह share 6 प्रतिशत तक रह गया और बाकी सारा share रेलवे को transfer हो गया। आज हमने Bullet Train का जो स्वप्न देखा है, वह अब पूरा होने वाला है। आज हमने 'गतिमान' ट्रेन 160 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटे की speed में नई दिल्ली से आगरा के लिए चलाई है। हमने high speed trains चलाने का जो स्वप्न देखा है, वह अब हकीकत में बदल रहा है। तेजस नाम से एक ट्रेन और launch होने वाली है। इससे यात्रा का समय कम होगा, क्योंकि रेल हमेशा सुविधाजनक रही है। रेल का स्टेशन भी शहर के बीच में होता है, जबकि airport हमेशा शहर से बाहर होते हैं। जब हम रेल से सफर करते हैं, तो हमारा समय बचता है। जब हमारे देश में तेज गति की यानी high speed trains चलेंगी, तब हमारे देश का विकास तीव्र गति से होगा।

महोदय, हम मान कर चलें कि किसी देश की economy की उन्नति का जो मूल मंत्र है, वह अच्छी रेलवे का होना है। यह हमने USA में देखा और यही हमने Europe में भी देखा। इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि हमें रेलवे के कई लाभ हैं। रेलवे में सबसे अच्छी चीज़ efficiency की है। जैसा मैंने high speed trains के बारे में कहा, जब ये यहां चलने लगेंगी, तो हमारा बहुत समय बचेगा।

महोदय, मैं सरकार को बधाई इस बात के लिए दूंगा कि उसका आज जो vision है, वह connectivity hills to the sea है। पहाड़ को समुद्र के साथ जोड़ने के लिए रेलवे connectivity बनाई जा रही है और इसका हम लाभ उठा रहे हैं। High speed trains चलने का जो दूसरा लाभ है, वह Pollution Control है। अब जब trains चलती हैं, तो electric engines से चलती हैं। इससे pollution नहीं होता। यह environment friendly है, जबकि यातायात के जो दूसरे माध्यम हैं, जैसे ट्रांसपोर्ट है, उससे हमारे पर्यावरण को बहुत बड़ा आघात लगता है। अगर रेलवे के साथ इसे promote करें, तो इससे पर्यावरण को लाभ होगा।

महोदय, मैं एक और बात आपके माध्यम से सदन के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि तथ्य यह बताते हैं कि जितने एरिया में रोड बनती है और उससे जितने यात्री यात्रा करते हैं, यदि उतने ही पैसेंजर्स को हमें रेल में लेकर जाना हो, तो लगभग 40 प्रतिशत जगह में ही रेल का नेटवर्क तैयार हो जाता है। इससे जहां एक तरफ 60 परसेंट land की saving होती है, वहीं दूसरी ओर travel ज्यादा safe होता है। रेलवे का travel सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से बहुत safe माना गया है।

महोदय, इसका इस समय technology के साथ जो promotion हो रहा है, यह अच्छी बात है। हम रेलवे की तुलना यदि दूसरे माध्यम, जैसे air या road transport से करें, तो उनमें आज भी सबसे सस्ता और सुविधाजनक माध्यम रेलवे ही है। रेल न सिर्फ यात्रियों के लिए सस्ता और आरामदेह माध्यम है, बल्कि माल ढोने के लिए भी रेल अन्य माध्यमों की तुलना में सस्ता है। इसलिए जो हमारा step इस century में रेलवे का उठ रहा है और जो हमारा vision है कि हमारी रेलवे विश्वस्तरीय होनी चाहिए, तो वह अब होगी। आप देखिए कि bullet train, जिसका इस देश में किसी ने स्वप्न नहीं देखा था, वह आज धरातल पर उतर गया है। हमारे देश को जापान ने SynCon Technology से चलने वाली bullet train, जिसका मैंने जिक्र किया, जिसके माध्यम से मुम्बई और अहमदाबाद के बीच में bullet trains चलाई जाएंगी, वह देना सहर्ष स्वीकार किया है। इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि इसके लिए उसने हमारे देश को बहुत बड़ा ऋण भी, बहुत आसान शर्तों पर देना स्वीकार किया है।

महोदय, इसी प्रकार हमारे देश के अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों में अलग-अलग corridors बनने वाले हैं, जिससे सारा देश high speed trains से connect हो जाएगा और जब यह connectivity होगी, तो सबसे ज्यादा बेहतर सुविधा आम आदमी को मिलेगी, जिसका mode of transport रेल है।

महोदय, जहां तक रेलवे में सुधार की बात देखें, तो हम देखेंगे कि इसमें सबसे बड़ा सुधार technology को uplift कर के किया गया है। जैसे माननीय नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी हमेशा कहते हैं कि भ्रष्टाचार को अगर कोई kill कर सकता है और भ्रष्टाचार को अगर कोई खत्म कर सकता है, तो वह technology है। उन्होंने भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिए कई remedial measures उठाए हैं, उनमें प्रमुख रूप से technology के माध्यम से आम यात्री की सुविधा के लिए रेलवे में कई प्रकार के अच्छे काम हुए हैं। उन कामों में भले ही माता-बहनों की सुरक्षा हो, booking हो, governance हो, security हो या passengers को facilitate करने की बात हो। सभी क्षेत्रों में technology, information technology और internet के माध्यम से सुविधा पहुंचाने का काम किया जा रहा है। पहले जैसे हम टिकिट की बुकिंग कराने के लिए या अन्य किसी कार्य के लिए लम्बी-लम्बी लाइनों में खड़े रहते थे, वैसा अब देखने

[श्री श्वेत मलिक]

को नहीं मिलता है। पहले रेलवे में भ्रष्टाचार भी बहुत होता था। बाबू लोग आम जनता को शोषित करते थे, वहां अब ईमानदारी से ज्यादातर booking technology के माध्यम से हो रही है। सबसे खुशी की बात यह है कि जहाँ 2,000 tickets per minute book होती थीं, वहाँ आज 70,000 tickets per minute book होने लगे हैं। Helpline में, जहाँ तक infrastructure की बात है, तो infrastructure के लिए हमारी सरकार एक क्रांति की तरफ बढ़ रही है। जैसे अभी बहन जी बोल रही थीं, मैं उनको अपने माध्यम से यह जानकारी दूँगा कि रेलवे की यह जो vacant land थी, जैसे किसी भी शहर का जो रेलवे स्टेशन है, ऐसी जगहें prime locations हो चुकी हैं, वे commercial sites हो चुकी हैं और रेलवे के ऐसे कई यार्ड्स हैं, जिनका आज कोई उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है। इसी तरह रेलवे की बहुत सी सम्पत्ति ऐसी है, जिसके vacant रहने के कारण, जो encroachment करने वाले encroachers हैं, उस भूमि माफिया ने उस पर कब्जा कर लिया है। तो माननीय रेल मंत्री जी ने यह जो एक निर्णय लिया है कि ऐसी लैंड्स को हम आय का एक साधन बनायेंगे, चाहे उसमें FDI (Foreign Direct Investment) हो, क्योंकि पहले यह होता था कि पूरा बोझ यात्री पर पड़ता था या व्यापारी पर पड़ता था। सरकार ने सोचा कि ये जो रेलवे स्टेशंस हैं, इनको आय का एक साधन बनायें। रेल तो चलती रहेगी। फॉरेन में हमने देखा है। हमने दूसरे देशों में देखा है कि रेल ग्राउंड फ्लोर पर है, ऊपर होटल्स बने हैं, मॉल्स बने हैं। तो रेलवे स्टेशन एक recreation spot बनकर उभरा है। उस हिसाब से जो 10 modern Railway Station Development Corporation को दिए गए हैं, जिनमें अमृतसर साहब भी हैं, जहाँ से मैं आता हूँ, मैं रेल मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि मेरे शहर को, पंजाब के सिरमौर शहर श्री अमृतसर साहब को उन्होंने वर्ल्ड क्लास रेलवे स्टेशन दिया है, जहाँ पर PPP mode में -- मैं PPP mode के बारे में बताऊँगा। 2015-16 में PPP mode में 15,000 करोड़ का निवेश हुआ है। Public Private Partnership हर जगह चल रही है। जैसे एयरपोर्ट्स को प्राइवेटाइज किया गया, तो उसका कितना लाभ हुआ है। जो प्राइवेट व्यापारी हैं, उनके संसाधन से हमने एयरपोर्ट्स डेवलप किये हैं। उसी प्रकार रेलवे में भी सीधा यात्री पर जो बोझ पड़ता था, तो जब ये होटल्स बनेंगे, जब ये मॉल्स बनेंगे, तब एक तो वहाँ के लोग वहाँ पर recreation के लिए आएँगे, दूसरे, उस वजह से वहाँ से जो इनकम होगी, उस इनकम से यात्री भाड़े में या माल भाड़े में रिलीफ मिलेगी। हमारी सरकार का यह विज़न है। उसका तीसरा लाभ यह होगा कि ये सुविधाएँ मिलेंगी, जो आज भी मिल रही हैं। आज modern Railway Station जैसे 500 रेलवे स्टेशंस सरकार ने और सोचे हैं, वहाँ पर दिव्यांगों के लिए, बुजुर्गों के लिए लिफ्ट्स लगाई जा रही हैं, वहाँ पर एस्केलेटर्स लगाये जा रहे हैं। वहाँ modern Railway Information System आ रहा है, जिससे आप घर बैठे ही सारी जानकारी ले लेते हैं और जब आप प्लेटफार्म पर आते हैं, तो आपको वहाँ पर लाइन में खड़ा होना नहीं पड़ता, वहाँ पर इन्क्वायरी के बिना आपको सारी जानकारी मिलती है। तो यह टेक्नोलॉजी का लाभ है।

अब मैं इसके आगे environment के बारे में भी कहूँगा। Electric engines के कारण जहाँ यह रेलवे सिस्टम environment-friendly हो गया है, वहीं bio-toilets भी बना रहे हैं, जिसके लिए हमारे मंत्रालय ने यह घोषित किया है कि 2020 तक सभी ट्रेन्स में bio-toilets होंगे, जो environment-friendly होंगे। रेल में स्वच्छता अभियान के मामले में ऐसे कार्य हो रहे हैं कि हर समय सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हैं। कहीं भी आपको कोई गंदगी नजर आए, you are directly connected to the highest authority

in the Railways. You will even be connected to the hon. Railway Minister. आप किसी भी टाइम उनको बता सकते हैं। हमने कई बार देखा है। जैसे, अगर किसी माँ को बच्चे के लिए दूध की जरूरत पड़े, तो वह सुविधा देने के लिए, उसका माध्यम हमारे रेलवे मिनिस्टर बने हैं। इसी के साथ infrastructure के मामले में, जहाँ डीज़ल लोकोमोटिव फैक्टरी बन रही है, वह Make in India में है। यह केवल कागज़ों में नहीं है। हर विभाग में Make in India है। Diesel locomotive engines की फैक्टरी बन रही है और electric locomotive engines की फैक्टरी बन रही है। यह सब development जो infrastructure का हो रहा है, यह सब Make in India से हो रहा है। वहाँ लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा, क्योंकि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी का यह विज़न है कि यह देश अब तक नौकरी माँगने वालों का देश बन रहा है, अब इस देश को नौकरी देने वालों का देश बनना चाहिए। ये जो स्मार्ट सिटीज़ बन रहे हैं, तो यहाँ के citizens smart होने चाहिए, यहाँ के citizens आत्मनिर्भर होने चाहिए। जब यहाँ के citizens आत्मनिर्भर हो जाएँगे, तो वे केवल job seekers नहीं रहेंगे, बल्कि वे job providers रहेंगे। तो रेलवे के माध्यम से भी, इन सारे प्रोजेक्ट्स को पूरा होने के लिए जो PPP को दिया गया है, इससे लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा। इसके लिए मैं अपनी सरकार को बधाई दूंगा। I will take this as my last point. रेलवे ने सेफ्टी के लिए जो कार्य किया है, उसके बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। आज तक हम लोग रेल का एक्सीडेंट होने पर केवल शोक प्रस्ताव करते रहे, लेकिन इसमें जो कीमती जानें हम गंवा बैठे, उसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार होगा? मैं रेल मंत्री जी को बधाई दूंगा और वित्त मंत्री, अरुण जेटली जी को भी बधाई दूंगा, जिन्होंने रेल की security के लिए 1 लाख करोड़ रुपए की एक बहुत बड़ी राशि 5 साल के लिए निश्चित की है ताकि हमारे जो पुराने कोचेज़ चल रहे हैं, जो obsolete technology है, उसकी जगह we will go in for the latest technology और हम latest technology coaches लेकर आएंगे। धुंध के दिनों में हमें ट्रेन्स कैंसिल करनी पड़ती हैं, जिससे लोगों को असुविधा होती है। इसको दूर करने के लिए हम एक नया lighting system ला रहे हैं। यह ऐसा lighting system होगा कि even fogging days में भी ट्रेन्स चलेंगी। उससे ट्रेन में यात्रियों को सुविधा मिलेगी और सबसे सुरक्षित जर्नी जो है, वह हमारी रेल की बनेगी।

महोदय, इसके साथ ही रेल को आत्मनिर्भर करने के लिए हर स्टेशन पर सोलर एनर्जी की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। अमृतसर रेलवे स्टेशन, जो मेरा स्टेशन है, मैं सुरेश जी को इसके लिए धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने अमृतसर रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक मेगावाट सोलर एनर्जी के लिए उद्घाटन किया और वहां पर सोलर एनर्जी का सिस्टम लग रहा है। इससे वह स्टेशन पूरी तरह से सोलर एनर्जी पर निर्भर हो जाएगा।

इसी तरह windmill की technology है, जिसमें जहां हवा चलती है, वहां पर इस technology का उपयोग किया जाता है, जैसे जैसलमेर में windmill technology पर आधारित 26 मेगावाट का प्रोजेक्ट बन रहा है, जो latest technology है, जो हम यूएसए वगैरह में देखते हैं।

महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को इस बजट के लिए बधाई दूंगा, क्योंकि इस बजट में रेल बजट का मर्जर हुआ है। हमें इसके रिजल्ट आने वाले समय में मिलेंगे। जब रेलवे का अलग बजट था, तब उसकी जो discrepancies थीं, आज वे इससे दूर होंगी। इसके साथ ही इससे उसको भी वैसे ही upliftment मिलेगी, जैसे डिफेंस को मिल रही है, इंडस्ट्री को मिल रही है। मैं बधाई दूंगा और यह विश्वास के साथ

[श्री श्वेत मलिक]

कहूंगा कि हम विदेशों में जाकर जो स्वप्न में देखते रहे, हम उस बुलेट ट्रेन में ट्रेवल करने के लिए तरसते रहे, लेकिन अब हमें ट्रेन्स का ऐसा नेटवर्क इस भारतवर्ष में मिलेगा और जब यह ट्रेन नेटवर्क complete होगा, तब इसका लाभ भारत के हर नागरिक को मिलेगा, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth. Not present. Shrimati Vandana Chavan.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Appropriation (Railways) Bills and the Working of the Ministry of Railways.

Within the very limited time, let me, at the outset, congratulate the hon. Railway Minister for continuously bringing in new projects and bettering the entire system. After all, Railways is the lifeline of India's economy. No matter what happens, one has to keep on bettering the —system and adopt new technologies. I have to compliment the hon. Minister for bringing Railways very close to the people. As Malikji has rightly said, whenever there is some kind of message on social media, even the hon. Minister responds to it; it is a great thing.

Sir, there are only three points I would like to point out as concerns before the hon. Minister.

The first one is, we all know, the internal revenue generation of Railways is primarily from the passenger and freight traffic. Sir, the Indian Railways is currently facing reduction in freight traffic and also decrease in passenger traffic. If you look at the trend in 2016-17, revenue from passenger traffic decreased by 6 per cent from the BE and even the freight traffic has been decreasing over the last few years. In 2016-17, the freight traffic reduced by 11 per cent and the revenue earned also came down by 8 per cent from the BE. The present Budget fails to propose the measures. So, we would like to know how the hon. Minister or the Ministry is planning to overcome this loss and generate revenue to meet its costs.

Another major challenge that the railway transportation system faces is the challenge from the aviation sector. Today, India's aviation sector is the fastest growing sector in the world. With plunging oil prices and interest rates, air fares are achieving rail parity in terms of AC-fares. The air fares are comparable or even lower to the First Class AC or Second AC rail fares. Therefore, alternative ideas will have to be floated by the Ministry to make sure how resource mobilization will happen. I would, as many hon. Members

have already voiced, like to know if the Ministry will be mobilizing resources through its precious land resources. We have about 43,000 hectares of land, owned by the Railway Ministry. Only 100 hectares of this land has been used in PPP. So, this will be something worthwhile to note.

My next point is with regard to the railway safety. Last year had been one of the worst years in terms of railway safety. Over 180 people had died in rail accidents. It is the highest death toll since 2010. There have also been derailments of 62 trains in the year 2016, as compared to 37 in the year 2015. This shows a rise of 70 per cent in a single year. Most of these incidents — as a lot of people say — could, perhaps, have been prevented if the Railways had taken adequate precautions. On the one hand, we are trying to push towards high-speed trains; on the other, we are, perhaps, neglecting the existing network. The deteriorating rail safety is a matter of concern. This year, there is a very ambitious plan to commission 3,500 kilometers of rail lines. But, we should not divert our resolve to ensure safety and maintenance of the existing rails. I had, during the last Session, put a question as to how many keymen were there. Keymen are the ones who check rail defects.

This number has also decreased during the last few years. That is why, one is concerned about the dearth of safety personnel. As it is said, even the signalling personnel are not adequate. And, almost 1.27 lakh people need to be recruited. I would like a clarification on this point from the hon. Minister. If there has to be recruitment, there has to be increased funds too. But the funds have not been provided for this purpose. I will only say that there is a declining depreciation reserved fund. This should also be looked into. I am not going into the details because I don't have that much time.

Sir, my last point is about the safety of passengers. The safety of passengers is of prime concern. If we see some of the NCRB figures, in 2013, there were 26,620 cases; in 2014, it increased to 31,609 cases; and, in 2015, it increased to 39,239 cases. So, there has been a consistent increase. And, the worst part is, as per data available with the Railways itself, a total of 712 cases — including rape, murder, robbery, and eve-teasing — of crime against women and children were reported during the last year. So, this is a matter of grave concern. The cases of theft and robbery have also been increasing. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what the Railways or the Ministry plans to do, as far as safety of passengers is concerned. There was a plan to set up 35,000 CCTVs at about 1,000 stations, which means, about 35 CCTV cameras at each station. The Ministry of Finance had also disbursed an amount of Rs. 200 crores, last year. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what has happened in this regard. As Javed *bhai*, during his

[Shrimati Vandana Chavan]

introductory speech, rightly said, Railways has always been like a child, a very happy experience for everybody. I think, in every language, which we have in India, there is one or the other song on Railways. I hope this experience will continue for our future generations also.

Thank you very, much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Vijayasai Reddy. See, the United Group has nine minutes. There are two speakers. So, you get four-and-a-half minutes. But, you can take 5-6 minutes.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the Railway Minister is from my State. He is elected from the State of Andhra Pradesh.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, you need not speak. You can directly talk to him.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: That is why, I request you to give me, at least, ten minutes' time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. Because the hon. Minister is from your State, I will reduce your time by one minute because you can directly talk to him. He is from your State. Other Members cannot meet him and talk.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Okay; okay. Please give me, at least, six minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Maximum six minutes.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, before I begin, I should thank the hon. Minister of Railways for allotting ₹ 3,406 crores to Andhra Pradesh.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Because he is from your State.

SHRI V. VIJAYA SAI REDDY: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's nepotism!

SHRI V. VIJAYA SAI REDDY: Sir, I think, this is the highest ever allocation, so far, when proportionately compared with the composite State of Andhra Pradesh. I really thank the hon. Railway Minister for allocating such a highest-ever amount. Soon after the Railway Minister's election to this august House, in May-June, 2016, he addressed a

Press Conference in Hyderabad along with the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, wherein he made five promises to the State of Andhra Pradesh. I would like to remind the hon. Railway Minister about those five promises that he had made and would also like to know the progress that has so far been made, as far as those promises I are concerned. Sir, the first assurance that he had given was building of two high-speed railway lines— one from Visakhapatnam to Chennai, and the second from Amravati to Bengaluru. I would like to know from the hon. Railway Minister what the status of these high-speed railway lines, which he had promised, is.

The second assurance he had given was that he wanted to form an SPV. The Ministry of Railways wanted to form a Special Purpose Vehicle along with the State of Andhra Pradesh. This Special Purpose Vehicle will develop 21 railway stations on the lines of airports. So, I would like to know — about eight months are over— after eight or nine months, what the status of those 21 stations which are to be developed on the lines of the airports is.

Sir, the third promise that he had made was the capital investment of ₹1,000/- crores for setting up of two railway workshops, one at Kurnool and another at Tirupati and also the wagon overhaul facility at Visakhapatnam. What is the status insofar as this third promise is concerned?

Sir, the fourth promise that he had made was this. Sir, your goodself is well aware that Borra Caves, which are located in the East Coast of India, close to Visakhapatnam in Araku Valley, Anantagiri district, are very famous. It is a travel destination. They are believed to be 150 million-years old and had been discovered in 1807. There, when the Railway Minister was addressing the Press Conference, there was a demand from the Press as well as from the public for attaching Vistadome coaches to Araku train. That was the promise he had made. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, what has happened to the promise regarding Vistadome coaches for Araku train.

Sir, the fifth promise that he had made was that he wanted to redevelop the Visakhapatnam railway station. The Boston Consultancy Group had been engaged for this. They had also given their recommendations for upgrading the passenger amenities and refurbishing of station buildings, platform surfaces, setting up of establishments, escalators, etc. I would like to know what has happened to the fifth promise that he had made.

The next very important point is this. Sir, I would like to bring to your kind notice that the AP Reorganisation Act was passed in 2014. The author of the Act is my colleague,

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

Jairam Rameshji. It has been stipulated in the Thirteenth Schedule that a separate railway zone shall be created with Visakhapatnam as its headquarters, taking the Visakhapatnam Railway Division, the Vijayawada Railway Division, the Guntakal Railway Division and the Guntur Railway Division into its fold. So, taking in all these four Railway Divisions, the AP Reorganisation Act mandates that the Government of India would create a new railway zone with its headquarters at Visakhapatnam. I understand that in a reply to the Starred Question, the hon. Minister had said that a Committee has been formed, that the Committee has examined it and given its report. Sir, it is very important. It has been clearly stated in the Act that it would be examined and established within a period of six months. But what happened? Now, two-and-a-half years are over. Even after two-and-a-half years, the Government of India is not in a position to take any decision insofar as Visakhapatnam Railway Zone is concerned. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

Sir, there is one more point. I am concluding. Sir, the UPA Government had promised it and during the UPA Government, the Act y had been passed. But the UPA Government could not implement it and now the NDA Government has come. You are well aware that for what reasons the people have thrown out the UPA Government. I hope the NDA Government will adhere to the promises that have been made in the Act itself and keep the confidence of the people of Andhra Pradesh.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, there is one more point. Please, Sir.

Sir, it is a question relating to me itself. It is an issue relating to me. Sir, I am staying at Visakhapatnam for which the Railway Zone is Eastern Railway Zone with its Headquarters at Bhubaneswar, and three of the Divisions — Vijayawada, Guntur and Guntakal — are located in South Central Railway with its Headquarters at Secunderabad. Sir, I have been repeatedly requesting the hon. Railway Minister, and, for that matter, all the Ministries concerned, that being an MP from Visakhapatnam, I opted Visakhapatnam as nodal district. I wanted the Ministries to invite me for every meeting that takes place at Visakhapatnam, but, so far, the Government did not heed it. I really don't understand why MPs from the local area are not invited for the meetings. Is it a scant regard that the present Government has towards the MPs? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: About what kind of meetings are you speaking?

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Any meeting, Sir, which takes place at Visakhapatnam, either a State level meeting or a Central meeting, or, whenever a Minister

comes, it is the responsibility of the Central Government to invite the local MP for any meeting. That is the honour that has to be given to the MP. That is the precedent. This precedent is completely ignored by the NDA Government. In fact, I am bringing it to your notice, and I request you to give a direction to the Government to follow the precedent, the sound practices that have been established.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think when formal meetings of the Railways are held ...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Not only Railway, Sir, ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are now discussing the Railways.... *(Interruptions)*... Now sit down. When formal meetings of Railways are held, the local MP should be invited whether he is Lok Sabha MP or Rajya Sabha MP. That is the practice.

Okay, now, Shri D. Raja. He is not there. Shri Shamsheer Singh Dullo, not present. Shri Biswajit Daimary, not present. Shrimati Sarojini Hembram.

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम (ओडिशा): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आपने "The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2017 पर मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपके प्रति आभार प्रकट करती हूँ। सर, 2017-18 के रेल बजट में ओडिशा के लिए 5,102 करोड़ रुपये का allotment किया गया, इसके लिए मैं रेल मंत्री महोदय जी का आभार प्रकट करती हूँ। 2017-18 में रेल बजट में ओडिशा में कई unmanned level crossings को बंद करने के लिए कहा गया है और subway, road over bridge and road under bridge sanction किए गए हैं, इसके लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद अदा करती हूँ।

सर, ओडिशा सरकार और रेलवे के उद्यम से दो SPV projects का गठन किया गया था, दो नयी लाइन्स Paradip-Haridaspur और Angul-Sukinda रेलवे लाइन के लिए दो SPV projects का गठन किया गया था। ये दोनों प्रोजेक्ट्स 1996-97 और 1997-98 में sanction हुए थे। इन दोनों प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए पूरा फंड भी मिला है, लेकिन executive agency, RVNL के काम की progress बहुत ही slow है। सर, Executive agency RVNL की performance ओडिशा में बहुत ही खराब है। Rajatgarh और Barang doubling project को तथा कुछ अन्य प्रोजेक्ट्स को 15 साल से ज्यादा का समय हो गया है, लेकिन वे अभी भी पूरी नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि Anul-Sukinda project को जून, 2018 तक और Haridaspur-Paradip railway project को दिसम्बर, 2017 तक खत्म होना है, मैं इसके बारे में जानना चाहती हूँ।

सर, पुरी-जगन्नाथ धाम देश का सबसे बड़ा टूरिस्ट हब है, one of the biggest passenger-handling stations of the East Coast Railways. यह इतना important स्टेशन है, लेकिन इसका प्लेटफॉर्म बहुत ही छोटा है, जो ट्रेन के जो 24 और 26 कोचेज होते हैं, जहां पर ट्रेन ठहरती है, वह जगह उसके लिए छोटी पड़ती है। जो कोचेज डिपो पुरी में है, उसमें 24 कोच की ट्रेन भी पूरी नहीं

[श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्वरम]

3.00 P.M.

पड़ती है, इसलिए पुरी का प्लेटफॉर्म, रेलवे लाइन लम्बी करने की बहुत ही आवश्यकता है। पुरी स्टेशन की बिल्डिंग को बड़ा करने के लिए मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करती हूँ, क्योंकि लाखों लोग पुरी में रहते हैं, इसलिए हमारी मांग है कि वहाँ पर modern रेलवे स्टेशन बनाया जाए और वर्ल्ड क्लास सुविधाएं भी वहाँ पर उपलब्ध कराई जाएं।

उपसभापति महोदय, भुवनेश्वर ओडिशा की राजधानी है। वहाँ का जो रेलवे स्टेशन है, उसे भी वर्ल्ड क्लास सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाएं। भुवनेशन रेलवे स्टेशन को modern रेलवे स्टेशन बनाया जाए और वहाँ पर दो एडिशनल रेलवे स्टेशन भी बनाने की मैं मांग करती हूँ।

सर, मैं अपने डिस्ट्रिक्ट की बात करूंगी। मैं मयूरभंज जिले से हूँ और यह बहुत बड़ा जिला है और यह आदिवासी क्षेत्र है। सबसे ज्यादा 54 प्रकार के आदिवासी वहाँ पर रहते हैं। वहाँ पर सबसे बड़ा Similipal Biosphere Reserve है, जो विश्व विदित है और बहुत सारे पर्यटक वहाँ आते हैं। ट्राइबल लोगों के कल्चर को, उनके ट्रेडिशन, उनके लाइफ स्टाइल को रिसर्च करने के लिए बाहर से बहुत से पर्यटक आते हैं। सर, वहाँ पर जितना रेलवे का विकास होना था, उतना अभी तक नहीं हुआ है। जो Rupsa to Bangripasi छोटी लाइन ब्रॉडगेज में कन्वर्ट हुई, लेकिन वहाँ की डबलिंग और इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन और स्टेशन का computerized reservation system अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है। मैंने माननीय रेल मंत्री जी को अपग्रेडेशन के लिए और बहुत ही हमारे जिले की डिमांड्स थीं, वे अभी तक पूरी नहीं हुई हैं। बहुत दिनों से वहाँ के लोगों की जो डिमांड Budhamara-Chakulia को जोड़ने की थी, लेकिन अभी तक यह काम नहीं हुआ है। यह हम लोगों की बहुत पुरानी डिमांड है।

मैं रेल मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि उन्होंने हमारे आदिवासी एरिया को ध्यान में रखते हुए, जो Badampahar से Bangripasi line को स्टेट ज्वाइंट वेंचर में काम करने के लिए, जो 900 करोड़ रुपये का बजट में अलॉटमेंट किया गया है, यह लाइन झारखंड और ओडिशा की लाइफ लाइन की तरह काम करेगी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, दो मिनट और दे दीजिए। मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी का इसके लिए धन्यवाद अदा करती हूँ। साउथ ईस्टर्न रेलवे के अंडर में जो भी एरिया मयूरभंज जिले का आता है - हम अभी-अभी रांची गए थे, वहाँ सब अधिकारी लोग आए थे, हमारी भी उनके साथ बात हुई, जो हैड ऑफिस है, वह कोलकाता में है, वे लोग मयूरभंज जिले पर ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं। इसलिए इसको ईस्ट-कोस्ट रेलवे जोन के साथ जोड़ा जाए, क्योंकि उसका भुवनेश्वर में हैड ऑफिस है, इसलिए इसमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी। सर, ओडिशा गवर्नमेंट की और भी बहुत सी डिमांड्स थीं और कई ऑनगोइंग प्रोजेक्ट्स भी हैं।

उन ongoing projects के बारे में माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने रेल मंत्री जी को लिखा है, उन ongoing projects को जल्दी-से-जल्दी पूरा करने का मैं निवेदन करती हूँ, धन्यवाद।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, मैं आप का आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे रेलवे जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने की अनुमति प्रदान की।

मान्यवर, यह बजट रेलवे के लिए खास बजट है। पहले रेल बजट के अनेक platforms हुआ करते थे, स्टेशंस हुआ करते थे, अब वित्त विभाग और रेलवे दोनों एक platforms पर हैं। अब कुछ अलग नहीं रह गया है। यह कुछ खास इस नाते भी हो गया है कि पहले जहां रेलवे की वित्त विभाग पर निर्भरता रहती थी और वह अपनी कलम चलाकर यहां-वहां कटौती करता रहता था, आज रेलवे की संरक्षा, सुरक्षा और विकास वित्त विभाग की भी मजबूरी हो गयी है। उसे स्वयं प्रोजेक्ट कर के रेलवे को आगे बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। इस नाते मैं आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी और माननीय रेल मंत्री जी को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने इसे एक प्रक्रिया के तहत ला दिया है। पहले रेल मंत्री जी अलग सूटकेस लेकर लोक सभा में प्रस्तुत होते थे, आज वे अच्छे मार्गदर्शन से रेल की संरक्षा व सुरक्षा को आगे ले जा रहे हैं।

महोदय, हम देखें कि इस की शुरुआत कैसे हुई, तो उस दृष्टि से मैं यह पाता हूं कि 93 वर्षों के बाद ऐसी स्थिति आयी है कि रेल का बजट अलग से पेश नहीं हुआ है। महोदय, 1924 में रेल का बजट अलग हुआ था और उस समय पूरे देश में 180 करोड़ रुपए की कमाई अंग्रेजों के शासनकाल में थी, तब भी 82 करोड़ रुपए रेलवे की आय हुआ करती थी और इस आधार पर यह कहा गया था कि अब रेलवे का बजट अलग रखा जाए, उसे खासियत दी जाए, लेकिन धीरे-धीरे स्थिति बदलती गयी। आज बहुत से लोगों ने और विपक्ष के लोगों ने भी बुरा माना और कहा कि साहब, रेलवे बजट अलग से पेश हुआ करता था, लेकिन किसी ने यह नहीं कहा कि इस बारे में भारत के प्रधान मंत्री की कितनी दूरदर्शी नीति रही? महोदय, उन्होंने एक ओर नीति निर्धारण के अंतर्गत नीति आयोग बनाया, योजना आयोग को नीति आयोग का नाम दिया और पहली बार पूरे भारत के मुख्य मंत्रियों को इस बात का निर्देश दिया गया कि हम आपके द्वारा दिए गए बजट में पैसे को काटेंगे नहीं बल्कि आप जितना पैसा मांग रहे हैं, हम दे रहे हैं। आप अपना बजट खुद तैयार कीजिए और तैयार कर के पूरे प्रांत का विकास कीजिए। महोदय, इस से यह हुआ कि पूरे देश के मुख्यमंत्रियों को उत्साह पैदा हुआ और वे नीति आयोग के साथ जुड़कर पूरी तरह से कार्य करते हुए सतत रूप से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के साथ कार्य करने को तैयार हो गए। आज यही स्थिति इस बजट के साथ हुई है। महोदय, जब 1950 में जहां मालभाड़े में रेलवे का 89 प्रतिशत भाग हुआ करता था, 74 फीसदी भाग यात्री परिवहन में हुआ करता था, आज स्थिति यह हो गयी है कि मालभाड़े का भाग 30 प्रतिशत रह गया और यात्री परिवहन का भाग 10 प्रतिशत रह गया है। आज इतने बड़े देश में इतनी यात्रा रेल कर रही है। अभी यहां रेल के संदर्भ में कहा जा रहा था कि रेल हमारी जीवन रेखा है, लेकिन इस जीवन रेखा में भी इस तरह से सड़क मार्ग को आगे बढ़ाया गया कि 10 प्रतिशत यात्री रेल से जा रहे हैं, शेष किसी-न-किसी दूसरे ट्रांसपोर्ट से जा रहे हैं या पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट से जा रहे हैं। तो ऐसी स्थिति अगर हम देखें, तो यह माना जाता है कि पूरे तौर पर अगर इसको खास बजट बना दिया गया, तो इस नाते इसका विस्तार होना चाहिए। यदि इसका विस्तार होगा, तो पूरी नीति बदलेगी।

मान्यवर, मैं आपसे इस बात का निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि रेल के विकास के लिए जहां 1.31 लाख करोड़ रुपया भारत सरकार ने रेलवे को देने का काम किया और इस बजट में कई बातें आई कि बजट में रेलवे के पैसे को घटा दिया गया, बढ़ा दिया गया, लेकिन जब बजट में रेलवे को जो दिया गया, उसमें 17-18 में 22% की बढ़ोत्तरी करके दिया गया। इस पर किसी ने भी यह नहीं कहा कि भारत

[श्री शिव प्रसाद शुक्ल]

सरकार ने अच्छा काम किया। इसको वित्त मंत्रालय के साथ जोड़ दिया, और 22% बजट को बढ़ाने का काम किया है। 22% बजट बढ़ाने का मतलब यह होता है कि स्वाभाविक रूप से रेल के विकास पर ध्यान दिया गया है, तभी तो उसको बढ़ाने का काम किया गया है।

महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि बजट पेश हुआ, इस आम बजट में लोग अपेक्षा यह करते थे कि गवर्नमेंट जो इतनी सुविधा देने जा रही है, तो कहीं रेल भाड़ा न बढ़ जाए, लेकिन वित्त मंत्री जी और रेल मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने रेल भाड़े में एक नया पैसा भी बढ़ाने का काम नहीं किया। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं, अगर ये हवाई जहाज के बराबरी की बात करते हैं, तो इससे पहले UPA की सरकार के समय में जो बजट बनता था, तो उस समय के रेल मंत्री जी ने यह कहा था कि हम रेल भाड़ा नहीं बढ़ाएंगे, लेकिन हम सभी लोगों को इसकी जानकारी है कि उस category को करके उन्होंने रेलवे को पूरे तौर पर ध्वस्त कर दिया था और आम आदमी को लूटने का काम किया था। एन.डी.ए. की भारत सरकार ने लूटने का काम किया है। भारत सरकार ने तो सुविधाएं देने का काम किया है। मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि अंत्योदय एक्सप्रेस चली, छाया जी जब बोल रहीं थीं, तो बड़ी अच्छी बात कह रही थीं कि हम तीसरे दर्जे में जब यात्रा करते थे, तो हमें महसूस होता था कि हम महात्मा गांधी जी की क्लास में चल रहे हैं। उस समय सचमुच बड़ा अच्छा लगता था, क्योंकि तब तक धुंए धक-धक गाड़ी थी, फिर छुक-छुक गाड़ी बनी, फिर धीरे-धीरे डीजल गाड़ी बनी और अब तो इलेक्ट्रिक इंजन से गाड़ी चलती है। जहां पर्यावरण पर असर होने लगा, तो भारत सरकार ने अंत्योदय रेल चला दी। अंत्योदय रेल चलाने का मतलब यह था कि तीसरा दर्जा तो खत्म कर दिया गया। गांधी जी की वह क्लास तो UPA के समय में ही खत्म कर दी गई थी। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने अंत्योदय क्लास नहीं, रेल ही चला दी और हावड़ा से लेकर मुम्बई तक पूरी AC ट्रेन चलाई। उस ट्रेन में एक भी रिजर्वेशन नहीं है। उस ट्रेन से सभी लोग हावड़ा से लेकर मुम्बई तक AC में यात्रा कर रहे हैं, अमीर और गरीब को एक कर दिया। क्योंकि महात्मा गांधी जी के समय में पर्यावरण बहुत ठीक था। आज यदि छाया जी से कह दिया जाए कि स्लीपर क्लास में चलना है, तो ये चलने को तैयार नहीं होंगी, इसलिए इनकी सुविधा को देखते हुए नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने यह कहा कि अच्छा चलो, हम अंत्योदय रेल चला देते हैं। हावड़ा से लेकर मुम्बई तक ...**(व्यवधान)**... ट्रेन चला दी। आप उस ट्रेन में सोते हुए, नींद लेते हुए जाइए। यह NDA की सरकार इस प्रकार की सुविधा आम लोगों को देने जा रही है, क्योंकि यह सरकार आम आदमी की सरकार है। यह सरकार बजट जरूर खास बना रही है, लेकिन यह आम आदमी की सरकार है, इसलिए हर चीज आम आदमी के हित के लिए कर रही है, हर काम आम आदमी की सुरक्षा के लिए कर रही है, हर काम आम आदमी की सुविधा के लिए कर रही है।

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह बताना चाहता हूं ...**(व्यवधान)**... नीरज जी, दिल्ली में बहुत रहते हैं, इनका ही केजरीवाल से सम्पर्क होगा। मान्यवर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं अभी तक एक चीज की और तारीफ करूंगा, हम सभी लोग सांसद एवं आमजन भी रेल से जाते थे, तो जो केटरिंग की व्यवस्था थी, वह बहुत बुरी थी। जब हम लोगों ने ध्यान दिया, तो पता चला कि जिस प्रकार से यूपीए सरकार में ठेके की पद्धति लागू कर दी गई थी, उससे लगता था कि सारा ठेका बिहार के खाते में ही चला गया है। यह पटना से शुरू होता था और पूरे देश को चलाने का काम करता था। आज वह स्थिति

नहीं रह गयी है। मैं इसके लिए माननीय रेल मंत्री, श्री सुरेश प्रभु जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक झटके में जो खान-पान की दुर्व्यवस्था थी, उसका सुधार करने के लिए एक व्यवस्था की। उन्होंने इसकी पूरी व्यवस्था आईआरसीटीसी को सौंप दी और यह कहा कि अब 1 अप्रैल से यह काम आईआरसीटीसी करेगी जिससे भोजन की क्वालिटी में सुधार होगा। यह क्यों न करे? यदि इसी वर्ष का देखा जाए, तो इस व्यवस्था को खत्म करने के बावजूद, एनडीए की सरकार में आईआरसीटीसी ने 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये भारत सरकार को देने का काम किया है। अगर ऐसे डिपार्टमेंट इस प्रकार से आगे बढ़कर गवर्नमेंट को मदद करेंगे, तो मैं निश्चित रूप से उनको बधाई दूंगा। आज रेल मंत्री जी ने जो भी किया है, मैं उसके लिए उनको बधाई देता हूँ कि जब सांसद भी ट्रेन से जाएंगे, तो उनको कम से कम सुविधापूर्ण भोजन तो मिल सकेगा। माननीय सुरेश प्रभु जी ने ट्रेनों में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की है।

मान्यवर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हर जगह परिवर्तन हुआ है। उस परिवर्तन की स्थिति यह है कि 2017-18 के बजट में 55 हजार करोड़ रुपये अलग से देने का भी प्रावधान किया गया है। जो पैसा दिया गया है, उससे रेल का जो विकास होगा - मैंने जो खास की बात कही थी, या यह इस नाते खास बजट हो जाएगा, ...**(व्यवधान)**... तब आम लोग मानते थे, ब्रीफकेस देखा करते थे कि रेल मंत्री जी का कौन-सा पिटारा खुलने वाला है, बजट में किराया बढ़ने वाला है या क्या-क्या होने वाला है? इसमें ऐसा कुछ नहीं है, लेकिन मैं यह जरूर चाहूंगा कि रेल का जो शेयर घटा है, उस स्थिति में अब माननीय रेल मंत्री जी का एक विषय यह भी हो गया है कि वे अब पूरे तौर पर अपने उस भाग को भी बढ़ाएँ, जहाँ माल भाड़े का, परिवहन का 10 प्रतिशत रह गया है.. 20 प्रतिशत... 30 प्रतिशत रह गया है, वह अब 10 प्रतिशत रह गया है। आपको यह भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि आप उसको बढ़ाएंगे। जितनी भी आय बढ़ेगी, उससे रेलवे में थोड़ा सुधार आएगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मान्यवर, अभी समय बाकी है।

श्री उपसभापति: आपके दो मिनट हैं। आप बोलिए।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: जी मान्यवर। मैं इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ, मैंने जो इतनी बातें कही हैं, उनमें मुझे अभी यह निवेदन भी करना है कि जिस प्रकार से उत्तर प्रदेश एक ऐसा प्रदेश है, जहाँ से होकर ही भारत के लगभग सभी प्रदेशों में गाड़ियाँ जाती हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश को अछूता छोड़कर कोई गाड़ी नहीं जाती है। इस वजह से रेल मंत्रालय को भी उत्तर प्रदेश पर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता होगी। हम बिहार से जरूर लगते हैं और रहले वाले गोरखपुर के हैं, लेकिन हम उन लोगों को प्रणाम करना चाहते हैं, जिन लोगों ने पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे जैसे इतने महत्वपूर्ण स्थल, जो कि ज़ोन रहा है, उस ज़ोन की काट-पीट तो की, लेकिन वहाँ की सुविधा नहीं बढ़ाई। अगर बढ़ाई है, तो मैं इसके लिए भी श्री सुरेश प्रभु जी को धन्यवाद दूंगा, अपने रेल राज्य मंत्री, श्री मनोज सिन्हा जी को भी धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने आगे बढ़कर रेल का जो विद्युतीकरण किया है, वह सराहनीय है। अगर विद्युतीकरण पहले हो गया होता, तो उधर का विकास, गुवाहाटी तक का विकास हुआ होता, लेकिन वह नहीं हुआ है। अब जाकर वह विद्युतीकरण पूरा हुआ है, लेकिन उस पर राजधानी ट्रेन चलाने की आवश्यकता है। उस पर एक राजधानी ट्रेन चलाई जाए नई दिल्ली से गोरखपुर होते हुए गुवाहाटी तक। गोरखपुर से पुरी तक की एक ट्रेन निश्चित रूप से चलाने की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि ओडिशा के लिए गोरखपुर से इस प्रकार की कोई ट्रेन नहीं है। अगर यह गोरखपुर से चलेगी, तो उसका लाभ होगा। उसको करने की आवश्यकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shuklaji, okay.

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: जी मान्यवर।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, उनको बोलने दीजिए। वे उत्तर प्रदेश की बात कहने लगे तो आप रोकने लगे, उनको बोलने दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: बोलिए, आप एक मिनट और बोलिए।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: मान्यवर, मैं नया सदस्य हूँ, एकाध मिनट अधिक ले लूंगा, तो बुरा नहीं मानेंगे।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: शुक्ल जी, आप बोलिए। वह बड़ा राज्य है, इसलिए आपको ज्यादा टाइम मिलेगा।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: रेल मार्ग से गुजरने वाली गाड़ियों का अभी काफी हद तक विद्युतीकरण नहीं हुआ है। मुझे लगता है कि उस तरफ हम सभी लोगों को ध्यान दिलाने की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि जैसे-जैसे रेलवे विद्युतीकरण की तरफ बढ़ेगा वैसे-वैसे हम पर्यावरण को पूरी तौर पर सुरक्षित कर पाएंगे। जब वाष्प ट्रेनें थीं, धुएँ की ट्रेनें थीं, तो उस समय हमारा पर्यावरण बहुत दूषित हो जाता था।

श्री उपसभापति: शुक्ल जी, समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: तो इस ओर रेल मंत्रालय को ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता होगी। इसके साथ ही रेलवे में सुरक्षा को और बढ़ाया जाए और जिस प्रकार से रेलवे में कहीं न कहीं दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं, उनको भी रोकने के लिए प्रयत्न किया जाए। ऐसा प्राथमिकता के आधार पर रेल मंत्रालय को करना पड़ेगा।

मान्यवर, मैं आपको एक बार पुनः धन्यवाद देता हूँ, जो आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण बजट पर बोलने की अनुमति दी।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): धन्यवाद, डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर। रेलवे बजट पर बहस हो रही है, लेकिन इसमें मैं खाली कुछ सुविधाओं का ही जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। मैंने मंत्री जी को निवेदन किया था कि कोंकण रेलवे में महाड़ और खेर के बीच कोई स्टेशन नहीं है, इसलिए वहां शिव बुद्रक में एक स्टेशन बनाया जाए। अभी तक उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। रेलवे का कराड-चिपलूण के बनाने का एनाउन्समेंट हुआ है, लेकिन मेरा मानना है कि कराड-चिपलूण के बजाए, क्योंकि चिपलूण तो बीच में आता ही है, इसे गुहागर तक बनाइए। गुहागर समुद्र का किनारा है, वहां शिपिंग कंपनियां हैं, वहां बॉक्साइट की माइन्स हैं, इससे उसका उपयोग ज्यादा हो सकेगा और वह इलाका पूरी तरह से डेवलप हो सकेगा। कोंकण रेलवे की तरफ से ट्रेन नंबर 11003 और 11004, जो Rajya Rani करके चलाई जाती है, वह दूसरी शताब्दी ट्रेन है, जिसमें खाली 15 कोचेज़ दिए गए हैं। वहां बहुत भीड़ होती है और 15 कोचेज़ होने की वजह से 400-400 वेटिंग रहती है, इसलिए हमारी ऐसी रिक्वेस्ट है कि हाई पावर

इंजन लगाकर इसमें 23 कंपार्टमेंट करेंगे, तो काफी सुविधा हो जाएगी। इसे करना कोई मुश्किल बात नहीं है, इसलिए इसे जल्दी से जल्दी करना चाहिए।

महोदय, रत्नागिरी-मडगांव एक ऐसी ट्रेन चलती है, जो रात को इस तरह से आती और जाती है कि यह ट्रेन रात को बहुत देर से वहां पहुंचती है, जिससे उसका कुछ फायदा नहीं होता और खाली चार-पांच पैसेंजर्स उसमें रहते हैं। इसलिए उसे बंद करके मुंबई से सावंतवाडी तक अगर एक और ट्रेन चलाएंगे, तो अच्छा होगा। रेलवे का एक बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट बुलेट ट्रेन है। जब बुलेट ट्रेन बनेगी, तो उसका विरोध करने का सवाल नहीं उठता, लेकिन बुलेट ट्रेन बनाने से पहले मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि मैं चीन गया था, वहां बुलेट ट्रेन्स बहुत हैं, लेकिन वहां जो बिल्कुल नॉर्मल ट्रेन भी रहती है, वह भी 200 किलोमीटर की स्पीड से चलती है। तो उसकी स्पीड बढ़ानी है, कहे, इसकी सोच होनी चाहिए। दूसरा, ऐसा कहा जाता है कि रेलवे के पास पैसा नहीं है, पैसा नहीं है, इसके लिए मैंने बहुत दफा यह सुझाव दिया है कि मुंबई शहर में रेलवे की काफी जमीन है, जिस पर बड़े पैमाने पर एन्क्रोचमेंट हुआ है, उस एन्क्रोचमेंट को अगर आप हटाएंगे तो उससे रेलवे की पटरी भी बढ़ सकती है, ट्रैक भी बढ़ सकते हैं, जिससे मालगाड़ी अलग जा सकती है और लोकल ट्रेन्स भी अच्छी तरह से चल सकती हैं, क्योंकि रेलवे आने-जाने का एक अच्छा साधन है। मेरे सुझाव पर सरकार कोई खास विचार कर रही है, ऐसा नहीं लगता, हालांकि बुलेट ट्रेन की बात होती है। यदि यह बुलेट ट्रेन ब्रिज से जाएगी, यह एलीवेटेड रहेगी, तो इससे बहुत खर्चा होगा और अगर अंडरग्राउंड भी होगी तो बहुत खर्चा होगा, यहां जमीन है उसका आपको उपयोग करना चाहिए, ऐसा मेरा कहना है।

महोदय, मुझे यह भी कहना है कि मुंबई के लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ है, क्योंकि रेलवे में बहुत भीड़ है, इसलिए उस भीड़ को कम करने के लिए रेलवे के डिब्बे और बढ़ाने चाहिए, रेलवे ट्रैक्स बढ़ाने चाहिए। इसके ऊपर खास विचार करना होगा। मेट्रो वगैरह आ रही हैं, वह अच्छी बात है, लेकिन अभी जो मैन रेलवे है, जो छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज स्टेशन से थाणे तक व कल्याण तक जाती है या चर्च गेट से विरार तक जाती है, उन ट्रैक्स को अच्छा करना चाहिए, उन्हें बढ़ाना चाहिए, उसमें सुविधाएं भी बढ़ानी चाहिए। एक ए.सी. कंपार्टमेंट का प्रयोग हो रहा है, मेरे ख्याल से वह अच्छी बात है। उसके लिए लोग भाड़ा देने को तैयार हैं। अगर आप उसका भाड़ा भी बढ़ाएंगे, तो भी चलेगा, लेकिन गरीबों के लिए कुछ डिब्बे खाली रखिए, मुझे इतना ही कहना है, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is Shri Rathinavel present? No. Is Shri A. Vijayakumar present? No. There are some names given by the parties whose allotted time has already exhausted. Since the discussion is on the Railways, I think I will allow them 3-5 minutes each. We are a little liberal when it comes to discussion on the Railways. Now, I am calling Shri Alok Tiwari. But hereafter all the speeches will be of five minutes. Not more than that.

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, आपका धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2017 पर बोलने का मौका दिया। 92 साल पहले से लेकर अब तक रेल बजट स्वतंत्र रूप से था। इस रेल बजट के आम बजट में शामिल होने की वजह से इस देश के

[श्री आलोक तिवारी]

लोगों की रेल बजट के प्रति जो आकांक्षाएँ थीं, रेलवे की सुविधाओं को लेकर, तमाम नई-नई रेलगाड़ियों को लेकर, अपने यहाँ की सुविधाओं को लेकर, जिनसे वे अपने सांसदों के ऊपर दबाव बनाते थे और सांसद इन सारी चीजों को ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): At least call the Railway Minister now.

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): He is coming.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is coming.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: The Minister of State for the Railways is here. ...**(Interruptions)**... The Railway Minister is coming. ...**(Interruptions)**... Don't worry. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is coming. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: This is gross disrespect to the House. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आलोक तिवारी जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री आलोक तिवारी: और सांसद इन सारी माँगों को, जो जनता के द्वारा की जाती थीं, उन्हें रेल मंत्री के सामने रखते थे, लेकिन अब स्थिति यह है कि रेल बजट को आम बजट में शामिल करने के बाद जो तमाम सांसद हैं, वे साल भर तक अपनी माँग रेल भवन में और रेलवे बोर्ड के सामने करते रहेंगे। इसके जो भी कारण गिनाए जाएँ, परन्तु इसके राजनैतिक मायने भी हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि रेल बजट को आम बजट में शामिल करने के बाद रेल मंत्री का रुतबा थोड़ा कम हुआ है।

महोदय, आप यह जानते हैं कि रेलवे सुरक्षा, संरक्षा, जन सुविधा और समयबद्धता पर आधारित है। 2017-18 के आम बजट में रेलवे की पूरी तरीके से अनदेखी की गई है। बजट में रेलवे की व्यवहार्यता के लिए कोई रोडमैप पेश नहीं किया गया है। भारतीय रेल के इतिहास में 1951 के बाद पहली बार रेल यात्री और माल भाड़े में गिरावट दर्ज की गई है। पिछले 4 साल में माल भाड़ में लगभग 65 फीसदी वृद्धि करने के कारण माल ढुलाई तेजी से रेलवे से सड़क परिवहन की तरफ चली गई है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, जहाँ तक रेलवे के किराये का सवाल है, रेलवे ने कहा था कि diesel component के नाम पर रेलवे का किराया बढ़ाया गया था। आप सभी लोग जानते हैं कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में तेल का दाम तीन-चौथाई से भी कम नहीं हुआ है। जहाँ तक आम आदमी का सवाल है, जो reservation and cancellation charges हैं, उनमें तीन साल में बेतहाशा वृद्धि हुई है। आप सभी लोग जानते हैं कि आम आदमी, जो गरीब है, जो मजदूर है, जो मजदूरी करने के लिए मुम्बई, दिल्ली और

कोलकाता जाता है, वह तमाम त्योहारों पर टिकट खरीदता है या जब कभी उसे मजबूरी आती है, उसे जाना पड़ता है, तब उसे टिकट लेनी पड़ती है या cancellation करानी पड़ती है, लेकिन उसके charges में बेतहाशा वृद्धि की गई है। रेलवे की जो सुविधाएँ हैं, वे जस की तस हैं। आपने कहा था कि तमाम ट्रेनों में bio-toilets की व्यवस्था कर दी जाएगी, लेकिन जहाँ तक मैं जानता हूँ कि देश में तमाम ऐसी रेलगाड़ियाँ हैं, जिनमें अभी भी आपने bio-toilets की व्यवस्था नहीं की है। हो सकता है कि कुछ गाड़ियाँ, कुछ एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन्स ऐसी होंगी, जिनमें यह व्यवस्था होगी, लेकिन जो ट्रेन्स बिहार, उत्तरप्रदेश और अन्य स्थानों से चलती हैं, ऐसी तमाम एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन्स में अभी भी आपने बायो टॉयलेट्स की व्यवस्था नहीं की है। पिछले साल के बजट में माननीय रेल मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हम तमाम ट्रेनों में यात्रियों के लिए आरओ की, शुद्ध पेयजल की व्यवस्था करेंगे, लेकिन मुझे नहीं मालूम कि अभी तक कितनी ट्रेन्स में आरओ की व्यवस्था की गई है।

जहां तक रेल एक्सिडेंट्स का सवाल है, आज ही महोबा में महाकौशल एक्सप्रेस का एक्सिडेंट हो गया, जिसमें लगभग 200 यात्री घायल हुए। न्यूज चैनल के माध्यम से यह खबर भी आई है, हापुड़ के पास पिलखुवा एक जगह है, जहां रेल की पटरी का क्लिप टूटा हुआ था। जहां तक रेलवे की सुरक्षा और संरक्षा का सवाल है, उस पर रेलवे बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं दे रहा है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं यह समझता हूँ कि विगत कुछ वर्षों में, खासकर सर्दियों के दिनों में, औसतन लगभग 500 ट्रेनें रोज़ लेट हुई हैं। अभी तक खबर आई कि विगत कुछ वर्षों में लगभग 46,000 ट्रेनें लेट हुई हैं और उसका कारण कोहरा था। तकनीक के मामले में रेलवे ने बहुत तरक्की की, रेल मंत्री के द्वारा भी बहुत सारी बातें कही गईं, तब आखिर 46,000 ट्रेनें अपने गंतव्य पर समय से क्यों नहीं पहुंच पाईं। इसका क्या कारण है? आपने तमाम ...**(समय की घंटी)**... लगाने का काम किया, लेकिन वह नहीं हुआ।

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

श्री आलोक तिवारी: मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। जो National Crime Record Bureau है, उसके अनुसार हर साल लगभग 25,000 लोग रेल एक्सिडेंट्स में मरते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, अब आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आलोक तिवारी: जब उनको मुआवजा देने की बात आती है, तो रेल दुर्घटनाओं में मरने वालों के लिए रेलवे की विचित्र परिभाषा है। रेलवे के अनुसार औसतन सिर्फ 100 से 150 लोगों को इसके काबिल माना जाता है और सालाना मात्र एक से डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया कुल औसतन मुआवजा मृतकों को दिया जाता है। सच यह है कि हर साल रेल एक्सिडेंट्स में लगभग 25000 लोग मरते हैं, लेकिन मुआवजे की स्थिति यह है। इसके साथ रेलवे ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं में होने वाली मौतों को कम करके भी बताता है। रेल का जो बजट है, निश्चित रूप से ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति: बस, अब बन्द कर दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आलोक तिवारी: सर, एक मिनट और दे दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: आपकी पार्टी का टाइम नहीं बचा है, आपकी पार्टी का टाइम खत्म हो गया है।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आलोक तिवारी: जी हां, सर, जहां तक रेलवे की सुविधाओं का सवाल है, जहां तक केटरिंग का सवाल है, आपने देखा होगा कि तमाम रेलों में केटरिंग की जो सुविधा है, वह निहायत ही बदतर है। चाहे राजधानी हो या शताब्दी हो अथवा अन्य कोई बड़ी ट्रेन हो, उनकी खाने की जो क्वालिटी है, वह निरंतर खराब होती चली जा रही है, लेकिन उस पर पैसा या दाम उतना ही लिया जा रहा है। ...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति: ओके, अब समाप्त कर दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आलोक तिवारी: आगरा से दिल्ली जाने वाली जो गतिमान एक्सप्रेस है, जिसको इस सरकार ने बड़े जोर-शोर से चलाने का काम किया था, उसमें से सुविधाएं नदारद हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: ओके, अब बस कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आलोक तिवारी: गतिमान एक्सप्रेस में हवाई जहाज की तरह सुविधाएं देने की बात कही गई थी, लेकिन धीरे-धीरे ये सुविधाएं कम होती चली जा रही हैं। ...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति: आलोक जी, अब बस कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आलोक तिवारी: मान्यवर, मैं अपने जिले की बात कहना चाहता हूं।

श्री उपसभापति: आलोक जी, बस कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आलोक तिवारी: मैं सिद्धार्थ नगर जनपद से आता हूं, जो गौतम बुद्ध की स्थली है। वहां गौतम बुद्ध ने अपना बचपन बिताया था। ...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति: अब बस कीजिए, बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आलोक तिवारी: वहां का स्टेशन अभी-भी पुराने नौगढ़ के नाम से चल रहा है। मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से चाहता हूं कि उस स्टेशन का नाम सिद्धार्थ नगर के नाम पर किया जाए।

श्री उपसभापति: आलोक जी, बस कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आलोक तिवारी: उस शहर में यातायात बहुत ज्यादा है। ...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज, बस कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आलोक तिवारी: मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूं कि वहां पर एक आर.ओ.बी. का निर्माण कराया जाए।

श्री उपसभापति: आलोक जी, अब हो गया, बस समाप्त कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आलोक तिवारी: ताकि यातायात की सुविधा ठीक ढंग से चल सके। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. My request is that everybody should limit to five minutes because time of every Party is over. But, I am allowing. Now, Shri Mukul Roy. He is a former Railway Minister. I think he should be given two minutes more.

SHRI MUKUL ROY (West Bengal): Respected Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I know that the time of my Party has already been exhausted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But you are a former Railway Minister. So, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKUL ROY: You are kind enough to allot me a few more minutes to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; you can speak for ten minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKUL ROY: Sir, the latest Budget of the NDA Government has, as its theme, and I quote, "Transform, Energise and Clean India." The Government may kindly explain what role it expects from the Indian Railways to play in this TEC India agenda when all possible attempts are being made to downgrade the importance of the Railways in the national economy.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA,) *in the Chair*]

It may be worthwhile to mention here that the Government has yet to come up with a definitive answer on how clubbing the Railway Budget with the General Budget, which was done for the first time for the financial year 2017-18, deviating from the 92-year-old tradition of presenting a separate Rail Budget, would ostensibly lead to better fiscal management.

A separate rail budget had been a 92-year-old tradition and for justifiable reasons, not simply to ensure that the Railway Minister enjoyed a greater degree of clout and independence in decisionmaking within the Railways, as pointed out by the Bibek Debroy Committee recommending discontinuance of a separate Rail Budget.

Sir, I am sure our hon. Finance Minister is gracious enough not to take away all the glory of our hon. Railway Minister. The Bibek Debroy Committee has also been economical with the facts. The Committee has recommended it not as a stand-alone step,

[Shri Mukul Roy]

but as part of a slew of measures such as: complete overhaul of the project financing architecture of the Railways involving ruthless weeding out of unviable/long-pending projects; comprehensive accounting reforms; separation of infrastructure and operations; and setting up of a rail regulatory authority.

Pending these steps, each of which is a major project in itself, some sensitive ones are also there, the move to give a hasty send-off to the Railway Budget is perplexing. I am not trying to argue that the Railway Budget is a holy cow that cannot be touched. Far from it, the question is not "why", but "why such a hurry to bury it"?

Why should there be a separate Budget for the Railways? The fact is that the Railways is indeed, unlike any other Central Ministry, huge in size and scope. It is an operational Ministry; it earns as well as spends, unlike other Ministries that only spend. Its gross earnings, ₹ 1.68 lakh crore in 2015-16, are among the highest for any Indian organisation, public or private. It has a staff strength of 13.2 lakh that exceeds that of the Indian Army. It fully meets the pension liabilities of its retired employees, 13.8 lakh, out of its own earnings unlike other Ministries. It follows, an accounting practice, though not up to the standards of a purely commercial establishment, that has a number of features of a commercially-run organisation. So, if the Railways is to be treated like other Ministries, will the Government also fund its pension liabilities which are estimated to be about ₹ 45,500 crore in 2016-17? That should be some "savings" indeed!

I am sure the Government, through such a step, is not trying to suggest that a professionally managed organization as the Railways with its venerable history and traditions is incapable of putting public money to good use and needs handholding support for this purpose from mandarins at the Ministry of Finance. At this rate, who knows, tomorrow the Government may even recommend simply doing away with the Railway Board claiming that other infrastructure sectors do not have similar arrangements. This Government is capable of just about anything, never mind how disconnected its actions are with the philosophy it espouses of **Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas*.

Our hon. Finance Minister has allocated ₹ 1.31 trillion for the Railways, with a gross budgetary support of ₹ 55,000 crore. He has also increased the railway line construction-target from 2,800 kms. in 2016-17 to 3,500 kms. in 2017-18.

The hon. Finance Minister mentioned that Railways will focus on four major areas: passenger safety, capital and development works, cleanliness and finance and accounting reforms.

* The Hon'ble Member spoke in Bengali.

His announcements included: A corpus of ₹ 1 trillion for a rail safety fund to be spent over five years; solar power for 7,000 railway stations; redevelopment of 25 railway stations; 70 projects for construction and development through joint ventures with nine State Governments.

The Budget also proposed stock market listing of railway enterprises like Indian Railways Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC), Ircon International Ltd and Indian Railways Finance Corporation (IRFC), and end-to-end transport solutions by Indian Railways in selected commodities by partnering logistics companies.

The Budget also waived service charges on railway e-tickets to encourage cashless transactions and made AC class tickets cheaper by ₹ 40 and sleeper class by ₹ 20.

Hinting at a passenger fare hike, the Finance Minister had said that railway tariffs would be fixed taking into consideration costs, quality of service, social obligations and competition from rival transport forms.

It might be appropriate to comment that the initiatives seem to acknowledge the fact that the Railways is losing share in both freight and premium passenger services to alternative modes of transport, necessitating an integrated approach to greater safety, cleanliness and passenger comfort, and higher service levels to freight customers through end-to-end services.

But what might be worrisome is how do we expect the common man to be subjected to paying more, without any assurance of better comfort and security. We have witnessed railway accident deaths in the past—I never forgot those days when I was the Minister—but not to the extent as we are finding nowadays. The recommendations of the Anil Kakodkar Committee on Safety in March, 2012 and on Modernization by Sam Pitroda Committee in February 2012, need to be implemented, to minimize accidental deaths.

My leader, Ms. Mamata Banerjee, hon. Chief Minister of Bengal and a former Union Railway Minister had time and again displayed and advocated relief for the common man by trying all means to raise revenues, without compromising on the ownership of Railways, before resorting to the easy means of raising fares.

A case in point is the project delays, which is escalating the costs and Railways need to engage in a dialogue with the respective State Governments to resolve the issues which are coming in the way of implementation of projects, in those areas.

I am also of the opinion that the new scheme of a merged Budget will now perhaps require an institutionalized method of monitoring progress of important projects, available to Parliament and in public domain.

[Shri Mukul Roy]

I would like to highlight a few points to bring out how the Railways is being particularly singled out for treatment bordering on neglect. The amount earmarked for capital and development expenditure of the Railways in 2017-18 is a less than 10 per cent increase over the Capex for 2016-17.

Going by the Government's own claims, it expects the Indian economy to grow 7 per cent and upwards in the medium to long-term. Such atrocious allocations for capital and development expenditure for the Railways would imply one of two things. One, either the Government itself does not believe its own assertions on growth, or, the Government does not want the Railways to play any meaningful role in driving growth. Second, in its latest Budget, the Government has also talked of setting up a Rashtriya Rail Sanraksha Kosh which will have a corpus of ₹ 1 lakh crore for five years. How does the Railways plan to mobilise resources for modernisation and safety? How does the Government plan to better the operating ratio? It is extraordinary that the Government is yet to make clear the structural mechanism for this *Kosh*, as well as indicating timelines for its formation and the initial contribution to be made by the Government. This would again imply that somehow or the other, this Government is less than serious about the key issues of railway safety and security. Throughout its long history, the Indian Railways has made it possible for countless millions of ordinary Indians to transform their lives. It would be a sad day for the country if this extraordinary institution is not permitted to do justice to its potential by not being able to function the way it is capable of.

Sir, I know that the hon. Railway Minister is very busy today as an accident has taken place and that is why he is not able to sit here for a long time. I know that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): The Minister of State is here. He is noting down your points.

SHRI MUKUL ROY: That is why I am not asking any question. The MoS, Railways is sitting here. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know that the hon. Minister has come. I know what sort of situation arises when an accident takes place, and how busy he would be on that very day.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You were the Railway Minister, so you understand that.

SHRI MUKUL ROY: I know that. That is why I am not asking any single question. Today is a sad day for the Railways. Eight coaches have been derailed. Thank you, Sir. With these few words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, the speech was full of suggestions from the former Railway Minister.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): The next speaker is Shri K. K. Ragesh.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, as the Government-owned entity, till date, the Indian Railways has been able to ensure affordable transport to the millions of common men in our country. But, nowadays, many reports reveal the fact that the Government is slowly privatizing the Indian Railways by various means. Sir, a recent report shows that some of the heritage trains, which have got destinations at hilly stations, those trains are going to be privatized and the adjacent lines and the railway stations are also going to be privatized. While doing so, the Government is undoubtedly abdicating its responsibility of ensuring affordable transport to the common people of our country, which should be objected. Till two years back, total capital expenditure of the Indian Railways was borne by the Central Government. But, recently, for the last two years, the Centre is planning to put forward this SPV route. Through SPV, the onus is being shifted to the States. What is the position of the States? For various States, it is very difficult to spend due to financial constraints. More investment in railways is very difficult. In the last Budget itself, the Government had declared lot many SPV projects. A few hundreds of SPV projects were declared in the last Budget. I would like to know from the Government as to how many of those SPV projects are being materialized, how many of them are being practicalized. So far as I know, in my State, there was Tanur-Guruvayur SPV proposal, there was Mattannur-Kannur SPV proposal and Kannur-Areekode SPV proposal. All those proposals, which were declared in the last Budget, still remain on the papers. Nothing has materialized. Sir, what is the meaning of this declaration? In the newspapers it is reported that such and such development is going to take place. But unfortunately nothing has materialized.

Sir, I take this opportunity to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, through you, so far as certain requirements of my Kerala State are concerned. I am very sorry to say that the Government is still continuing with its step-motherly treatment towards the State of Kerala. After the new Government came into power not a single new train is being provided to the State of Kerala. In the last to last Budget two trains were declared, but so far it has not materialized. All these trains are only on papers. In the last Budget no new train was declared. We have an experience in Kerala when a new train is declared, and if it materializes, that train runs with old bogies of other trains. Why does it happen? I demand that the Government's step-motherly treatment needs to be changed. The income from various railway stations in Kerala increases tremendously. The income from

[Shri K.K. Ragesh]

passenger fares and other things also increased. We have many railway stations in Kerala and they generate more than Rs. 60 crores per annum. For example, railway stations like Trivandrum, Ernakalum, Palaghat and Calicut are generating more than Rs.60 crores per year. We have got 'A' class category also. Considering the income that is generated in my State by the Railways, no further development at these stations has taken place. That needs to be noted by the Ministry. Sir, we do not have a single train with first class facility from Trivandrum to Mangalore.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: I will take two minutes. There is a proposal for operating Rajdhani Train as a daily train. It is yet to materialize.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, where is the Cabinet Minister?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): He might have gone outside for something. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is MoS. He is noting down all the points. The Cabinet Minister was here. He has just gone outside. He will be here at any moment.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: जयराम रमेश जी की नज़र always Cabinet Minister पर होती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... But he is coming. MoS सदन में मौजूद हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Jairamji, he is coming. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Ragesh, you continue.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: How can I continue in these interruptions?

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): The Parliamentary Affairs Minister has told me that he is outside, and he will be coming to the House at any moment.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: You can adjourn the House till the Cabinet Minister comes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): The House can't be adjourned because there is no Cabinet Minister. There is no precedent like that.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: You can adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Ragesh, have you finished?

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: How can I speak? You call the House to order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Would you like to speak, or, shall I call the next speaker?

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: There is no Cabinet Minister, and the House is also not in order, then, how could I speak?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I am listening to you. You can speak. If you do not speak, then, I will call the next speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I am seeking your protection. How would I speak?

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): No Senior Minister or a Cabinet Minister is present.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: I am seeking your protection. The Cabinet Minister is not there.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Do you want to speak or not?

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, let the House be in order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): If you do not finish in one minute, then, I will call the next speaker.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, the House is not in order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, there is a long pending demand of a new railway line from Thalassery to Mysore. This is a many decades old demand that has been lying before the Government. I hope these demands won't fall on deaf ears. I would urge upon the Government to immediately intervene and ensure that particular line.

Sir, Kerala has been declared as an Open Defecation Free (ODF) State. But, unfortunately, the Indian Railways has the lengthiest toilet in our State. This needs to be changed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Your time is up. I am calling the next speaker now. Please conclude.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Of course, there is the proposal for bio-toilets; well and good. But the practicability of having those bio-toilets needs to be ensured because we have a lot many experiences in this regard.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Okay. Thank you. The next speaker is Mr. T.K.S. Elangovan.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, a question was raised by many Members. When Shri Vijayasai Reddy was blaming the hon. Railway Minister for not fulfilling the promises, I only wanted to say...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: He was not blaming. There was no question of his blaming the Minister. But there is a roster. The Cabinet Minister was not here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please sit down. This is not your time-slot. Mr. Elangovan, please.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: He has not fulfilled the promises made. When the hon. Railway Minister made those promises, he was under the impression that he was going to present a separate Railway Budget. But, now, it has been merged with the General Budget.

Sir, the Railways have always been incurring losses mainly because of non-completion of the various projects which the Railways normally announce in the Budget. Take some of the Southern Railway projects pertaining to Tamil Nadu. The doubling of railway line between Chennai and Kanyakumari has been pending for more than ten years. The investment made so far has been a waste. It is not giving any returns. Whatever investment has so far been made on that track, has not given any returns.

Sir, the Railway Budget was always welcomed not only by the / hon. Members of Parliament, but also by the common man, passengers, traders and so on, because everybody expected announcements about new schemes, new railway tracks, new trains, new fare-structure. But, unfortunately, nothing was announced this year. I suppose it is because of that that the House is also not full today when the Railway Budget is being discussed here.

Sir, I have one request to make. I do not want to go into all those details because the other hon. Members have already mentioned a lot about them. My request to the

hon. Railway Minister pertains to Chennai. We need a railway line between Chennai and Mahabalipuram. Earlier, we had this MRTS, the Mass Rapid Transit System, which was announced in Chennai and half of the rail-road had been laid. But because of the Metro system, which came subsequently, the remaining half could not be completed. I would request the hon. Minister to look into it and bring it out with some modification in the original MRTS scheme. He can lay a rail-road between Chennai and Mahabalipuram. Mahabalipuram is an internationally renowned tourist centre. So, this would be of much help, particularly if you do something about that road between Chennai and Mahabalipuram. You have the Rajiv Gandhi Highway there. Many IT industries, housing clusters, and so on, have come up along that road. So, I want the hon. Minister to look into it and see to it that the rail-road between Chennai and Mahabalipuram is laid.

Sir, I do not know what this Budget is going to give us. The hon. Minister has said that ₹1,31,000 crores have been allocated for the Railways. Further, a Passenger Safety Fund of one lakh crore rupees is going to be created within five years. This means, each year, we should have ₹ 20,000 crores. I do not know whether it is going to be invested from this amount of one crore of rupees. Earlier in 2014-15, the Railways had earned a revenue of ₹ 1,66,000 crores. Now, the allocation is ₹ 1,31,000 crores. Apart from the overheads, I don't know how much is going to remain with the Minister for various schemes. I think, there are some States, like Andhra Pradesh, which are having a separate Budget for agriculture.' When Governments are trying to divide the funding pattern, here, a merger has taken place! I don't know whether this will really help the Indian Railways or not. The Prime Minister is talking of the most ambitious bullet trains and other things. I don't know what will happen with this kind of allocation.

So, I request the Government to consider all these things. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): The next speaker is Mr. Ripun Bora. You have five minutes, please.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to take part in the discussion on the functioning of the Ministry of Railways, where more than 20 million passengers travel daily by the Indian Railways. Sir, I am the lone speaker from the North-Eastern Region of eight States. I humbly request you that my time may kindly be extended to ten minutes, five more minutes than the allocated time.

Sir, whatever Budget we fix up, whatever measures we take, all will be futile attempts if we don't take up the safety measures. So many things have already been discussed by

[Shri Ripun Bora]

4.00 P.M.

my hon. friends. Now, I would like to confine myself only to the safety measures of the Indian Railways. Sir, so far as safety measures are concerned, within a span of three months—not to speak of other periods—including today where a big accident took place, four accidents have taken place in which 190 people died. Indore-Pathankot Express, Sealdah-Ajmer Express, Jabalpur-Bhubaneswar Hirakund Express — all these four accidents took place because of derailment. Sir, the Government of India and the Ministry of Railways, in order to make reforms in the functioning of the Indian Railways, and more particularly to curb the accidents, two Committees have been constituted—one is the Anil Kakodkar Committee and the other is the Bibek Debroy Committee. Both the Committees have identified so many reasons for these repeated accidents in the Indian Railways. I would like to point out some of the reasons.

The first one is that 75,000 kilometres of the railway track are old lines and there is neither renovation nor replacement. So, 75,000 kilometres length is of the old tracks. In Uttar Pradesh, most of the accidents took place. 700 passenger trains ply every day in Uttar Pradesh and because of the continuous running of trains on these tracks, there is not enough time for the inspection of the tracks. This is I also one of the main reasons for the accidents.

There are inordinate delays in the arrival of trains. As a result, what happens is that the train speed is increased tremendously in order to make up the time. This is also one of the causes of accidents. As for the other causes of accidents, the Indian Railways has compromised on the safety. Though the Anil Kakodkar Committee has emphasized that there should not be any compromise on the safety measures in the Indian Railways, the Government has compromised on the safety measures. Let me give you an example. Between April, 2016 to November, 2016, the number of accidents that took place was 85. Out of 85 accidents, 56 accidents took place because of the negligence of the safety staff. There are other reasons too. One is the increase in the use of combustible and inflammable materials in the Indian Railways. The Committee has suggested the Indian Railways that the coach production units should be asked to go in for fire retardant material.

But the Department has taken very less care and they are very slow in this regard. Another reason is that coaches are very old and because of that they become very easily a fire hazard and the fire takes place in the old coaches. The other reason is overheating of wheels and electrical short-circuits. Now, there is less use of advanced technology.

There are so many advanced technologies which have come up to control these hazards. But the Indian Railways has compromised with safety measures because new advanced technologies have not been adopted. Like that, there is a system of preventive fires, smoke detectors, circuit breakers, etc. which can be easily installed in the trains. But the Government has not taken any step. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Two minutes more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude. You have another speaker also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Some recommendations have been given by the Expert Committee. What are these observations? First is about the Railway Safety Authority. The Railway Safety Authority should be made independent. There should be a Railway Regulatory Authority. Sir, an amount of ₹ 1,00,000 crores has been earmarked for five years at the rate of ₹ 20,000 crores per year for technical and non-technical measures. But the Government has not made provision in the Budget for this amount also. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): If you have some suggestions, make them quickly. ...*(Interruptions)*... You place your demands first.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: He is a Member from North-East. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): That is why I am guiding him.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: The Minister is from North-East, the Vice-Chairman is from North-East and the Member is from North-East.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): That is why I am telling him to make his demands first.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, my last point is about the use of latest technology. In order to have hundred per cent safety measures, the Railway Board has to explore the use of geospatial technologies which combine global positioning system. This is number one. Number two, it is geographic information system. Number three, it is remote sensing to make unmanned level crossings safer for the road users. The last one is to use drones, sensors and cameras for 24 hours non-stop surveillance. These are some of the latest technologies which can be used. But the Railway Ministry has not so far adopted it. My last point is this. ...*(Interruptions)*... My last point is about my request to my friend, MoS Railways, who is here. The hon. Railway Minister is also there. In his reply, I want to hear

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about the two very longstanding important problems of Assam. As I belong to Assam, I must say one thing for Assam. The next point is about Bogibeel, the road-cum-rail bridge connecting Dibrugarh and Brahmaputra. Its construction is going on for the last 25 years and still it has not been completed. The road-line is almost completed but the train bridge is not yet completed.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

So, I want to hear from the hon. Minister about this. The next point is that the Government has introduced a new train, that is, the Superfast Train connecting Naharlagun and Guwahati. But this Superfast Train has no stoppage at Gohpur. It starts from Naharlagun and its next stoppage is Rangapara with a difference of almost 180 kilometres. That is why the people, the consumers, the commuters are getting...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ripun Bora. ...*(Interruptions)*... You gave your name late. ...*(Interruptions)*... You were given five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down, ...*(Interruptions)*... This is unfair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: I want the MoS Railways to address this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want our Railway Minister to address this problem while replying to the debate. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You gave your name late, yet we allowed you. Therefore, you should limit your time to five minutes. Mr. Rapolu, I can call you provided you stop in five minutes. Are you ready? After five minutes, I will say nothing will go on record. Are you ready? ...*(Interruptions)*... Then speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Your grace. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not my grace, it is your right.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, I express my gratitude for the grace you have shown on me to briefly submit the expectations of my State, Telangana, in the 'merged Railway Budget.' Sir, we are always at the receiving end when it comes to Railway safety. As the day progresses, we don't know how many accidents would take place. Sir, 2016 will go down in the history of Railways not only due to tragedies on track, but also tragedy in the books of economics as well as heritage.

First, I will take up the issues relating to Telangana. We have been demanding for Kazipet Railway Division since long. It is having 110 years of history and it is having the relevance of economics as per your calculations. We want Kazipet Railway Division since emotions of the people of Telangana are attached to it and their emotions will be satisfied once you announce this as the division. Besides, I was pleading continuously with you and you were generous enough to commission the survey to have a new railway track between Station Ghanpur *via* Paiakurthi, Kodakandla upto Suryapur to connect Miryalaguda towards Guntur. This 120-kilometer railway track will give you a buffer parallel line on the heavily loaded Delhi-Chennai route which will support you in catering during emergency. Besides that, it will automatically create two circular railway routes which will also help Telangana as far as Railway usage is concerned. Sir, I was continuously pleading for a small Railway Under Bridge near Jangaon Railway Station in Warangal district, but you are yet to consider this. It is having economic importance in view of the newly formed Jangaon district. Now, I would like to remind you, in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, there was a commitment to constitute a Railway Committee to look into the issues relating to Telangana. But, you have intimated that Committee has been set up but there is no progress. Even the South Central Railway Zone skipped conducting meetings with the Members of Parliament to consider and evaluate their submissions.

Let me talk about the safety of Railways. Railway engineers are continuously pleading with you to upgrade their category from 'C' to 'B.' I am sure, with this, their emotional satisfaction and job quality will be enhanced. They are also pleading with you to give them permission to have an association of their own, in the Railways, you have Ministerial Staff Associations and even you have Stenographers Association separately. So, why don't you consider giving them an opportunity to have an Association of Railway safety engineers which will satisfy them? I don't want to take much time, Sir. Though I have a lot of points to submit, I wish to know why these tragedies are going on on the tracks. If you look back, we were more secure when there were walkie-talkies and hotlines between stations. Now, we are advanced technologically; we are connected even through satellites, but the care, concern and utilization of the technological support is meagre. That is why these are happening.

In December, 2016, you had constituted a Task Force on Safety. Within a month, that Task Force submitted its Report. But, you are yet to come out with your proposals to take care of the safety measures as far as accidents are concerned. Sir, even today, we are hearing about tragedies like Mahakaushal Express. This will give a very bad image to the progressing India and it will also hamper your expectations to have high-speed

[Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu]

trains. Speed is just to kill, as it is said. Speed thrills, but until and unless you have safety of tracks, you should not think of speed. Otherwise, it is going to be a dangerous track. "न जाने किस रूप में नारायण मिल जाएं" पहले हम ऐसा सोचते थे, मगर आजकल रेलगाड़ी में बैठने के बाद यह सोचना पड़ रहा है कि "न जाने कहां, किस पटरी के ऊपर नरक स्थित है।" इसलिए रेल मंत्री जी, सावधान रहिए। आप "प्रभु" हैं, "तू चंदन में पानी" कहकर रेल यात्री त्राहि-त्राहि कर रहे हैं। इस बारे में आप के पूरे ध्यान का उन्हें इंतजार है, धन्यवाद।

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE (Karnataka): Sir, Thank you Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. The Government has made a historical beginning by merging the Railway Budget with the General Budget. Otherwise, every year, whenever Railway Budget is presented, most of the MPs see whether a new rail has come to his State or his city or new railway line has been proposed, etc. Due to merger, I am sure, the Railways will be on the right track.

Sir, I think, Karnataka has seen, since Independence, six Railway Ministers from its State. But, if you look at what has been done to Karnataka, I have no hesitation to say that Railways has done injustice to my State. In fact, Sir, we have been demanding since long — Shri Suresh Prabhu comes from a nearby place of my town and he knew the situation of Belagavi — a direct train between Hubballi and Belagavi. Sir, the distance between Hubballi and Belagavi is hardly about 80 kms. and train will take a minimum of three-and-a-half to four hours, because it passes through forest. The British started this line to bring out forest wood to the main line. So, the same line is continuing. Sir, you will be surprised to see that there are 123 curves! I would say, on a lighter side, a passenger can get down, have a glass of water and he can catch the last bogie. This shows how slow the train travels. So, the demand for Hubballi-Belagavi direct train *via* Kittur, Kolhapur and Karat is long pending. This connects Southern and the Northern part.

Sir, earlier, we were in Bombay Province. So, we used to travel almost on a daily basis to Bombay. And, we have been demanding since long a train from Hubballi to Mumbai.

Secondly, in the Northern Karnataka, commencement of a train between Bidar and Gulbarga is long pending and Gulbarga Division was announced long back, but is still pending. So, I request Prabhu ji, हमारे ऊपर प्रभु की कृपा हो गई तो...(व्यवधान)

श्री जयराम रमेश: प्रभु जी, तो चले गए हैं।

डा. प्रभाकर कोरे: छोटे प्रभु हैं, हमारे ऊपर प्रभु की थोड़ी कृपा हो जाए, तो It is pending since long and hope that the hon. Minister will address these issues. Thank you.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे रेल मंत्रालय के कार्यक्रम पर चर्चा में बोलने का मौका दिया, मैं आपको इसके लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

मान्यवर, रेलवे एक महत्वपूर्ण विभाग है, वित्त मंत्रालय में विलय के बाद हमें लगता है कि रेल मंत्रालय को हर समस्या के लिए केन्द्र सरकार के पास जाना पड़ेगा, जबकि पहले यह विभाग स्वयं ही निर्णय करता था। इनकी अरबों रुपए की तमाम योजनाएं जो लम्बित हैं, वे कैसे पूरी होंगी? 100 per cent FDI के बाद भी हमें नहीं लगता कि ये उन योजनाओं को कैसे पूरा कर पाएंगे?

महोदय, गरीब लोग ट्रेनों में चलते हैं, तो उनमें जहरखुरानी की समस्या है, इसलिए इसको समाप्त किया जाए। रेलवे स्टेशनों पर काफी भीड़ होती है, इसलिए रेलवे स्टेशनों पर भी CCTV कैमरे लगाए जाएं, ताकि जेबकतरों को पकड़ा जा सके। मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि उनके पास 51,288 बोगियां हैं, जिनमें ये केवल 2,774 बोगियों में ही बॉयो-टॉयलेट्स का इंतजाम कर पाए हैं। अभी बहुत काम बाकी है। कैसे करेंगे? इसके लिए इंतजाम करना पड़ेगा। महंगा टिकट, यात्री किराये भाड़े में वृद्धि आदि मुद्दे भी हैं। आपने प्रीमियम ट्रेनों का किराया हवाई सफर के बराबर कर दिया है। दुर्घटनाएँ बढ़ रही हैं। कल मेरे क्षेत्र महोबा में, जहाँ पर पहले से एक पुल बन रहा था, रात के दो बजे, जब पूरी ट्रेन में लोग सोये हुए थे, अचानक आठ बोगियाँ पटरी से उतर गईं, जिसमें सैंकड़ों लोग घायल हुए हैं। रेलवे विभाग कहता है कि आठ लोग घायल हुए हैं। लालपुर के जो तमाम स्थानीय लोग हैं, वहाँ पर मौके पर पहुंच गए और उन स्थानीय लोगों ने तमाम लोगों को बचाने का काम किया, जिला प्रशासन ने उनको बचाने का काम किया।

मान्यवर, पूरे देश में रेलवे स्टेशन और जो लंबी दूरी की ट्रेनें हैं, उनमें पानी पीने की समस्या होती है। इन्होंने "नीर जल" नाम से पानी पिलाने का एक सिस्टम चलाया था। पहले यह कहा था कि इसको दस रुपये में देंगे, लेकिन अब धीरे-धीरे इसको मार्किट रेट पर फिक्स कर दिया है, इसलिए इसका महत्व कम हो गया है। ये उससे महंगा पानी देने लगे हैं।

मान्यवर, खाने की बात कहूं तो मार्किट से ज्यादा महंगा खाना इनके केटरर्स दे रहे हैं, खाने की गुणवत्ता पर कहूं तो इन्होंने प्राइवेटाइजेशन तो कर दिया है, लेकिन उसमें गुणवत्ता नहीं है।

उपसभापति जी, टिकट बेचने का काम पहले एजेंट करते थे। वे टिकट ब्लैक में बेचते थे, लेकिन अब वह काम रेलवे विभाग ने ले लिया है। रेलवे विभाग खुद ही प्रीमियम, तत्काल के नाम पर महंगे टिकट बेच रहा है। इन्होंने यह काम किया है। राजधानी एक्सप्रेस, शताब्दी और दुरंतो में 10 परसेंट टिकट बनाने के बाद ये तुरंत ही, प्रीमियम का किराया हवाई जहाज के बराबर बढ़ाने का काम करते हैं। इससे तो अच्छा है कि आदमी हवाई जहाज से चला जाएगा। आपकी यह जो व्यवस्था है, जो सिस्टम है, यह ठीक नहीं है।

माल भाड़ा ट्रेन का देर से चलना भी समस्या है। जब फॉग होता है, तब ट्रेन्स देर से आती हैं। ट्रेन्स का देर से आना एक आम बात है, लेकिन पूरे रेलवे के लिए कहूं तो जितना पुराना इनका रेलवे विभाग है, उतनी ही पुरानी चूहों की समस्या भी है। दिल्ली में चूहों के कारण जो नुकसान होता है, वह करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान होता है, लेकिन सरकार अभी तक इसके लिए कोई इंतजाम नहीं कर पाई

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

है। चूहे ट्रेन की हर बोगी में, ए.सी. में, नोन ए.सी. में यात्रियों का सामान काट देते हैं। स्टेशन पर जो माल होता है, वे उसका नुकसान करके रेलवे विभाग का करोड़ों का बजट बिठा रहे हैं। मान्यवर, मेरे क्षेत्र बांदा और उधर बुंदेलखंड की भी कुछ समस्याएं हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... बांदा रेलवे स्टेशन का उच्चीकरण कराया जाए! ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़): पहले कितने चूहे पकड़े गए हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: खैरार-बांदा के बीच दुरेड़ी ग्राम के पास लोको की स्थापना ...**(व्यवधान)**... स्टेशन बनाया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... तुलसी एक्सप्रेस को प्रतिदिन चलाया जाए ...**(व्यवधान)**... चित्रकूट-कानपुर एक्सप्रेस को कानपुर से बढ़ाकर लखनऊ तक चलाया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बेतवा एक्सप्रेस को प्रतिदिन चलाया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: निषाद जी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: गरीब रथ, जो लखनऊ से चलती है, उसको रागौल स्टेशन पर ...**(व्यवधान)**... ठहराया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं मांग करता हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरी दो-तीन मांगें हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... रीवान्चल एक्सप्रेस दिल्ली से कानपुर होते हुए इलाहाबाद चली जाती है। हम मांग करते हैं कि वह बांदा से चले, जिससे कि वहाँ के यात्रियों को सुविधा मिले। उपसभापति जी, मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं और मंत्री जी से अपेक्षा करता हूं कि आज मंत्री जी हमारी मांगों पर ध्यान देंगे, धन्यवाद।

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Thank you for giving me time, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. ...**(Interruptions)**... Okay, you can take two minutes. ...**(Interruptions)**... No; no, Mr. Punia, I cannot allow any more names. ...**(Interruptions)**... There are so many names. What can I do? ...**(Interruptions)**... I have to cover those names first. ...**(Interruptions)**... Yes, Mr. Tiwari, you can take two minutes. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मुझे रेलवे विभाग की वर्किंग के बारे में कुछ खास नहीं कहना है। आज ही, जिस समय, मैं यहाँ पर बोल रहा हूँ, महोबा में, उत्तर प्रदेश में, रेल पटरी पर कई डिब्बे पड़े हुए हैं, जिसमें कई लोग घायल हैं। मुझे ट्रेन एक्सीडेंट के बारे में कुछ कहना नहीं है। ऐसा कानपुर में दो या तीन बार हुआ है। मैं खास तौर से सिर्फ एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि अमेठी से ऊंचाहार की एक रेल लाइन सैंक्शंड है। प्रभु जी... प्रभु जी... प्रभु जी, मैं आपसे एक बात कह रहा हूँ कि एक रेल लाइन अमेठी से ऊंचाहार के लिए सैंक्शंड है। उसका काम बहुत स्लो चल रहा है। अमेठी और रायबरेली दोनों बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट शहर हैं। मैं सिर्फ यही चाहता हूँ कि प्रभु, आपकी कृपा हो जाए और आपके रेल मंत्री रहते हुए वह रेल लाइन जरा जल्दी बन जाए।

दूसरा, इलाहाबाद में संगम है, जहाँ दुनिया भर से लोग आते हैं, जिसे अभी तक शताब्दी से नहीं जोड़ा गया है। यहाँ दिल्ली से एक शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस जाती है, जो कानपुर में पांच घंटे, छह घंटे खड़ी

रहती है। अगर आप उसको बढ़ा कर इलाहाबाद तक कर दें, तो कोई नई ट्रेन भी नहीं चलानी पड़ेगी और संगम भी जुड़ जाएगा। इसके साथ ही प्रतापगढ़ रेलवे स्टेशन को आप मॉडल स्टेशन बना दें, यह मैं चाहता हूँ। मैं फिर जोर देता हूँ कि अमेठी से ऊंचाहार, जो रेल लाइन सेंक्शंड है और जिसके लिए बजट का भी कुछ हिस्सा है, आप उसे तेजी के साथ पूरा कर दें, यही मेरा आग्रह है। बार-बार मेरा यही आग्रह है, प्रभु कृपा कर दो, प्रभु कृपा कर दो।

श्री उपसभापति: माहरा जी, आप दो मिनट में खत्म करें, तो मैं आपको एलाउ करूंगा। ठीक है, दो मिनट में बोलिए।

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखंड): उपसभापति जी, रेलवे बजट में विशेष रूप से माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से जो उम्मीद थी, वह बहुत ही निराशाजनक रही है। माना यह जाता है कि सरकार के बजट को यात्री भाड़ा और सामान भाड़ा प्रभावित करता है, परन्तु मैं रेल मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो स्वच्छ भारत की कल्पना गांधी जी ने की थी, जिसका संकल्प मोदी जी ने शपथ लेते वक्त किया था, उसकी क्या स्थिति है? आज वह केवल पोस्टरों में दिखाई देता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपका मंत्रालय रेलवे स्टेशनों को किस प्रकार से स्वच्छ रख रहा है और उसके लिए आपकी क्या व्यवस्था है? माननीय मंत्री जी, यहां से नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन केवल तीन किलोमीटर है। इस रेलवे स्टेशन पर 16 प्लेटफॉर्म हैं और इन 16 प्लेटफॉर्मों में पहले नंबर के प्लेटफॉर्म पर ही आपकी कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था है, जहां कोई पैसंजर पुरुष हो या महिला हो, उस व्यवस्था का वह उपयोग कर सकता है। इन 16 प्लेटफॉर्म पर जाने के लिए 16 पुलियां पड़ती हैं और 20 बार सीढ़ियां नीचे उतरने के लिए और 20 बार सीढ़ियां ऊपर चढ़ने के लिए जाती हैं, परन्तु शौचालय की कोई व्यवस्था आपकी नहीं है। अगर किसी को इस संबंध में जाना हो, तो 25 पुलियों को पार करते हुए पहले नंबर के प्लेटफॉर्म पर उसे आना पड़ेगा। आपको दो-तीन साल हो गए हैं और आपकी व्यवस्था यह है।

महोदय, उत्तराखंड राज्य के साथ माननीय मंत्री जी ने और वित्त मंत्री जी ने बहुत बड़ा सौतेला व्यवहार किया है। ब्रिटिश शासन काल से टनकपुर एक लास्ट रेलवे स्टेशन हुआ करता था, उसे आगे बढ़ाने के लिए टनकपुर से बागेश्वर के लिए तीन किलोमीटर एक रेलवे लाइन ब्रिटिश कार्यकाल से पड़ी हुई थी, जिसे आगे बढ़ाने के लिए यूपीए सरकार ने सिक्युरिटी पॉइंट्स ऑफ व्यू को देखते हुए उसका पूरा आकलन वगैरह तैयार करके उसके लिए टोकन मनी रखा था, परन्तु उसे भी आपके माध्यम से काट दिया गया है। माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैंने अपने एक अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 257 के माध्यम से माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से यह प्रश्न पूछा था, जिसमें उनके उत्तर से मुझे उत्तर मिला कि आर्मी की जांच में इस लाइन को उपयोगी बताया गया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा: फिर भी इसका निर्माण कार्य नहीं किया जा रहा है।

श्री उपसभापति: आपका समय पूरा हो गया, माहरा जी।

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा: माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1959 में चीन द्वारा तिब्बत को अपने अधीन लेने के बाद भारत सरकार ने 1960 के बाद पिथौरागढ़, चमोली, उत्तरकाशी जिले, जो

[श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा]

चीन और नेपाल की सीमा से लगे थे, उनका सृजन किया था। इन जिलों की सीमाएं नेपाल और चीन से मिली हुई हैं। माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं सरकार के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूं कि पिथौरागढ़ में अंतिम चेकपोस्ट लिपुलेख है।

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, पढ़ने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा: आज भी यहां पर आर्मी के जवान घोड़े से, खच्चर से या पैदल पहुंचते हैं। अभी तक वहां सड़क नहीं बनी है।

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, नहीं पढ़ने की जरूरत नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप पढ़ेंगे, तो रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपकी कुछ प्रॉब्लम आपने बतानी थी और आप पढ़ रहे हैं।

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajeev Shukla. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nothing is going on record. Mr. Rajeev Shukla, you have two minutes.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Okay, Sir. I will conclude in two minutes. I have only two questions to put.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to seek two clarifications from the hon. Railway Minister. Is he willing to review the Railway Passenger Fare Policy? Because of the certain changes in the Railway Fare Policy, Sir, the people are getting more attracted towards air travel. They want to fly instead of travelling by train. Sir, because of the new fare policy, more and more people are shifting from trains to airlines, and the recent data, which the Airlines industry has shown, shows that they are almost at par with the Railway passengers' quantum. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is willing to change his Railway passenger fare policy or he is going to stick with that policy. This is one thing.

Secondly, the operational cost is the major problem, as far as the management of the Railways is concerned. During Shrimati Indira Gandhi's time, the operational cost was only eighty per cent. Gradually, over the decades, it went up to 92 per cent. Now, how is he planning to reduce the operational cost of the Railways? That is very important because the rest of the money, after operational cost, the remaining money, you can utilize for the infrastructure, for the safety purposes and for providing other conveniences to the passengers. This is what I wanted to know. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you. Mr. Kanjibhai. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no, only he. ...**(Interruptions)**...

*Not recorded.

SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL (Gujarat): Sir, 'Kanjibhai' is my father's name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, his name is 'Chunibhai'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I correct myself. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Sir, my name is Chunibhai. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Chunibhai.

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल : सर, आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। रेलवे की एक problem है, जिसे मैं मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं। जब हम लोग दो ट्रेन पकड़ते हैं, जैसे हमें सोमनाथ से नागपुर जाना होता है, तो हम मुम्बई होकर नागपुर जाते हैं। अगर हम मुम्बई में उतरते हैं और नागपुर की हमारी जो दूसरी ट्रेन मिलने वाली है, वह 4 घंटे के बाद है, जो यात्री जब retiring room में जाते हैं, चाहे वह First Class का यात्री हो, चाहे Second Class का यात्री हो, तो उन 4 घंटों के लिए उसे वहाँ allow नहीं किया जाता है। अभी हाल में हमारे एक बुजुर्ग नागपुर गए थे। जब वे मुम्बई उतरे, तो उनके पास First Class और Second Class का टिकट था। जब वे मुम्बई में retiring room के लिए गए और उन्होंने वहाँ टिकट दिखाया, तो उन्होंने कहा कि आपकी नागपुर की ट्रेन का समय 4 घंटे के बाद है, इसलिए आपको allow नहीं किया जायेगा। इसकी क्या वजह है? मैं आपको बताऊँ कि एक आदमी के पास First Class का टिकट है और वह Sleeper Class का टिकट लेकर जाता है, चाहे वह कोई भी हो, चाहे उसके पास First Class का टिकट हो, चाहे AC Class का टिकट हो, आपको उसको entertain करना चाहिए। जब आपका retiring room खाली है, चाहे वह 4 घंटे के लिए या 6 घंटे के लिए रुकना चाहे, तो आपको उसको allow करना चाहिए। हाँ, अगर एक दिन का फर्क हो, तब आप उसको allow नहीं करते हैं, तो यह बात ठीक है, लेकिन अगर 4 घंटे, 5 घंटे, 6 घंटे तक का अन्तर हो और वह भी कोई बुजुर्ग आदमी हो, तो भी आप उसको allow नहीं करते हैं, तो यह बात ठीक नहीं है। मैं आपको यह सुझाव देता हूँ।

दूसरी बात, हमारी रेलवे के जो डिब्बे हैं, अभी मैं एक बार अहमदाबाद गया था, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: चुनीभाई, अब आप बैठिए।

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल: ठीक है, सर। Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री उपसभापति: श्री लाल सिंह वडोडिया। आप सिर्फ दो मिनट समय लीजिए।

श्री लाल सिंह वडोडिया (गुजरात): उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे गुजरात में खेड़ा जिला में डाकोर भगवान रणछोड़राय जी का प्रसिद्ध मंदिर है और यह 750 साल पुराना है। हर महीने की पूनम पर सारे भारत से 7-10 लाख यात्री यहाँ

[श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया]

दर्शन के लिए आते हैं। हर रविवार को भी भगवान के दर्शन के लिए हजारों की संख्या में लोग आते हैं। यहाँ आने के लिए रेल की सुविधा बहुत कम है। इसके लिए आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से मेरी विनती है कि एक ट्रेन दिल्ली से वाया गोधरा, डाकोर, आनन्द होकर अहमदाबाद जाए और एक दूसरी ट्रेन दिल्ली से वाया गोधरा, डाकोर, आनन्द होकर बड़ोदा होते हुए मुम्बई जाए। आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करें, यह मेरी विनती है।

श्री उपसभापति: चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव। आप सिर्फ दो मिनट समय लीजिए।

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपको धन्यवाद दूंगा कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। यह मेरी पहली स्पीच है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं समय का ख्याल रखूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पहली स्पीच होने के बावजूद भी मैं समय का ख्याल रखूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

एक माननीय सदस्य: सर, मेडन स्पीच है, इन्हें बोलने दीजिए।

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव: महोदय, मैं इसकी चिंता नहीं करता।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, मुझे इस सदन में माननीय मुलायम सिंह यादव जी ने पहली बार भेजा है। इससे पहले इस सदन में हमारे पिता, चौधरी हरमोहन सिंह यादव जी थे। वे इस सदन में दो बार रहे और लोक सभा में हमारे ताऊ, चौधरी राम गोपाल सिंह जी रहे। पहली बार जब मैं लोक सभा में आया था, तो अपने ताऊ, चौधरी राम गोपाल सिंह जी का पीए बनकर आया था। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि पहली बार मैं पीए बना था और आप सबके स्नेह और माननीय मुलायम सिंह यादव जी के आशीर्वाद से, आज पीए से मैं एमपी हो गया हूँ। यह मेरे लिए सौभाग्य की बात है।

मैं कुरियन जी (मा. उपसभापति जी) के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। आपका संचालन मैंने बहुत बार देखा है। चूंकि मैं भी उत्तर प्रदेश में एक सदन का सभापति रहा हूँ, इसलिए मैंने आपकी कुशलता, आपकी क्षमता देखी है और जिस प्रकार आप लोगों की बातों पर ध्यान देते हैं, वह देखा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपसे समय नहीं मांग रहा हूँ, मुझे समय नहीं चाहिए, समय की कोई बात नहीं है, मुझे इसकी कोई चिंता नहीं है। समय को आप देखिए, मुझे कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। मेडन स्पीच तो होती रहेगी, मुझे कोई दिक्कत नहीं है।

महोदय, मैंने आपको देखा है, चूंकि मैंने उत्तर प्रदेश में सदन चलाया है। मैंने आपकी क्षमता देखी है कि किस प्रकार माननीय सदस्यों की बातों को आप सुनते हैं और समय न होते हुए भी किस प्रकार आप उनको adjust करते हैं। यह क्षमता हर व्यक्ति के अन्दर नहीं होती, इसलिए बार-बार इस मामले में मैं आपकी तारीफ करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You did not make any point related to Railways.

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Sir, I am just coming to that. मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि मैं कानपुर से आता हूँ। उस समय कानपुर देहात मुख्यालय का निर्माण नहीं हो

पा रहा था। तब हमारे प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री श्री एन.डी. तिवारी साहब थे और उन्होंने ही इसकी घोषणा की थी, लेकिन माननीय मुलायम सिंह यादव जी के आशीर्वाद से कानपुर देहात मुख्यालय बना, लेकिन महोदय, आज तक कानपुर देहात मुख्यालय का अपना रेलवे स्टेशन नहीं बन पाया। वहां मुख्यालय बने हुए लगभग 20 वर्ष हो गए। कानपुर देहात में सारी सुविधाएं हैं, लेकिन उसका अपना रेलवे स्टेशन नहीं है। लालपुर एक छोटा स्टेशन है ...**(व्यवधान)**... लालपुर एक छोटा स्टेशन है और उसी से कानपुर देहात का स्टेशन जुड़ा हुआ है। वहां माती मुख्यालय बना हुआ है। मैं चाहूंगा कि उस स्टेशन को डेवलप किया जाए, ताकि वहां भी बड़ी ट्रेन्स पहुंच सकें और सबको सुविधा प्राप्त हो सके।

इसी प्रकार से रूरा में एक स्टेशन बना हुआ है, वह भी कानपुर देहात में है, वहां भी सब ट्रेनें नहीं रुकती हैं, इसलिए वहां दिक्कतें आ रही हैं। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि कानपुर का होने के नाते मुझे लगता है कि कानपुर से दिल्ली आने-जाने के लिए बहुत सुविधाएं हैं, कोलकाता के लिए भी बहुत सुविधाएं हैं, लेकिन लोकल स्तर पर वहां कुछ परेशानियां हैं, जिसके संबंध में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से व्यक्तिगत रूप से मिलकर बात करूंगा।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस समय आपकी ट्रेनों में चलना मुश्किल हो रहा है। परिवार के लोग पूछते हैं कि ट्रेन से जाओगे? लोगों को ट्रेन से जाने में खतरा महसूस होता है, क्योंकि कब, कहां, कौन सी ट्रेन लड़ जाए, परिवार के लोगों के लिए यह चिंता की बात होती है।

प्रभु जी, जब से आपकी सरकार बनी है, तब से दिक्कतें ज्यादा आ रही हैं। अभी कानपुर देहात में माती में एक्सिडेंट हुआ और कानपुर में पुखराया में एक्सिडेंट हुआ। सारी बातें ऐसी हो रही हैं, जिससे महिलाओं में विशेष तौर पर चिंता बढ़ रही है। जब मैं दिल्ली के लिए ट्रेन से निकलता हूं, तो मेरे पूरे परिवार को चिंता होती है कि लौट कर आओगे या नहीं आओगे, पता नहीं क्या होगा? माननीय मंत्री जी, आपको इस बात को देखना होगा और ध्यान देना होगा, ताकि आम आदमी को अच्छी सुरक्षा दी जा सके।

दूसरी बात, ट्रेन के खाने के बारे में बहुत चर्चा हुई, इसलिए उस पर हम ज्यादा चर्चा नहीं करेंगे।
...**(समय की घंटी)**...

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

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव: हम आपसे इतना जरूर कहना चाहेंगे कि राजधानी ट्रेनों में खाने का इंतजाम बहुत खराब हो गया है।

श्री उपसभापति: अब ठीक है, हो गया।

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव: पहले चर्चा होती थी कि राजधानी ट्रेन में बहुत अच्छा खाना मिलता है, लेकिन अब चर्चा होती है कि राजधानी ट्रेन का खाना बहुत बेकार हो गया है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मेरी दो बातें ध्यान में रखने वाली हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: बस अब हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री राम कुमार वर्मा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव: मैं इतना कहना चाहूंगा, राजधानी ट्रेन में कोई डॉक्टर नहीं है। अगर कोई एक्सिडेंट हो जाए या कोई बीमार पड़ जाए, तो उसको देखने वाला कोई नहीं है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि कम से कम राजधानी ट्रेन में डॉक्टर की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और इसके साथ-साथ एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा कि कानपुर होते हुए डिब्रूगढ़ राजधानी एक्सप्रेस जाती है, उसका समय रात 4.00 बजे है। उसे रात 4.00 बजे की जगह दिन 12.00 बजे कर दिया जाए, इससे सबको बहुत आराम हो जाएगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान): डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, सबसे पहले मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया। अपने कुछ सुझाव और समस्याएं सदन के सामने रखने से पहले मैं रेल मंत्री, आदरणीय सुरेश प्रभु जी को निश्चित रूप से धन्यवाद और बधाइयां देता हूँ कि उन्होंने पिछले ढाई वर्ष के अपने कार्यकाल के दौरान रेलवे में जो improvement किया, वह सराहनीय है। भले ही वह पैसेंजर ट्रेन देने की बात हो, रेल लाइन बिछाने की बात हो, रेल में advance technology का input डालने की बात हो और फिर चाहे safety point डालने की बात हो, सभी क्षेत्रों में अच्छा काम किया गया है।

महोदय, इस बजट में जिस प्रकार से विभिन्न प्रावधान किए गए हैं, जिनके अंतर्गत पैसेंजर ट्रेनों की संख्या को बढ़ाया गया है, रेल लाइनों की लम्बाई बढ़ाई गई है और सफाई के लिए अच्छी व्यवस्था की गई है। ये सभी अच्छे कार्य किए गए हैं। बजट में जिस प्रकार से women की safety के point of view से व्यवस्था की गई है, वह भी सराहनीय है। इसके लिए मैं मंत्री जी का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ और बधाई देता हूँ।

महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि मैं राजस्थान से आता हूँ। राजस्थान पिछड़ा प्रदेश रहा है, हालांकि आपने वहां रेल लाइनों और रेल स्टेशनों के काम तो बहुत कराए हैं, लेकिन दिल्ली से जयपुर जो ट्रेन जाती है, उनमें fast trains तो कुछ ठीक कर हो गई हैं, लेकिन वहां कोई भी passenger train नहीं है, जिससे लोकल वासियों को बहुत परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ता है। उन्हें गुरुग्राम से लेकर जयपुर तक दिक्कत होती है। इसलिए इस बात का ध्यान रख कर मंत्री जी हमें एक पैसेंजर ट्रेन दें। बांदीकुई और जयपुर के गांधी नगर रेलवे स्टेशन पर जो fast trains हैं, उनके stoppage दिए जाएं, तो ठीक रहेगा। जयपुर का गांधी नगर रेलवे स्टेशन अपने आप में बहुत बड़ा स्टेशन हो गया है।

महोदय, मैं इसी के साथ निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि मुझे अभी यूपी में जाने का अवसर मिला था। जोधपुर से मरुधर एक्सप्रेस वाराणसी तक जाती है। वह बहुत लम्बी ट्रेन है और उसमें सवारियां भी बहुत होती हैं। उस ट्रेन के मार्ग पर हमारे बहुत से ऐसे tourist places और historical places हैं, जिन्हें देखने के लिए टूरिस्ट्स आते हैं, लेकिन उस ट्रेन की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है। माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने उसमें डिब्बों की संख्या बढ़ाई है और सब कुछ किया है, लेकिन उस ट्रेन के लिए नए डिब्बों का निर्माण जरूरी है, क्योंकि उसमें जो second A.C. और third A.C. के डिब्बे लगते हैं, उनकी हालत ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए जरूरी है कि टूरिस्ट्स के लिए अच्छे और साफ-सुथरे डिब्बे लगाए जाएं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, सिर्फ एक मिनट में समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

महोदय, मैं इसी के साथ यह निवेदन भी करना चाहता हूँ कि उस ट्रेन में सेफ्टी की दृष्टि से भी व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है। उसमें रात में रिजर्वेशन वाले डिब्बों में कोई गार्ड या सिक्योरिटी का आदमी नहीं रहता है। इसके कारण उस ट्रेन में चोरी की वारदातें होती हैं। मेरे सामने उस ट्रेन में एक घटना हुई थी। कुछ विदेशी यात्री उस ट्रेन में सफर कर रहे थे। रात्रि में हम सब लोग सोए हुए थे। रात्रि में आवाज आई और शोर मचा और जब पता किया, तो मालूम पड़ा कि एक विदेशी महिला यात्री का पर्स चोरी हो गया और उसमें उसकी नकदी के साथ-साथ उसका पासपोर्ट भी चला गया। इससे वहां हड़कम्प मच गया। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि उस ट्रेन में सिक्योरिटी की दृष्टि से अच्छा इंतजाम किया जाए। **...(समय की घंटी)...** सर, सिर्फ एक मिनट में मैं अपनी बात कह कर समाप्त कर दूंगा। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि आप उस ट्रेन को देख लें और सिक्योरिटी की दृष्टि से उसमें व्यवस्था करें, क्योंकि यह बहुत जरूरी है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री उपसभापति: आप केवल अपनी constituency से ही संबंधित बातें, सिर्फ दो मिनट में बोलें। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल: महोदय, मैं अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र से संबंधित केवल चार-पांच बातों के बारे में आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। गुलबर्गा और बीदर के बीच में जो रेल लाइन बन रही है, उसके लिए दो-तीन लोगों ने अपनी जमीन ज्यादा मात्रा में दी है। रेल के अधीन एक छोटा सा provision है कि जो लोग ज्यादा जमीन देते हैं, उनके परिवार के एक सदस्य को रोजगार दिया जाता है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि दो-तीन लोग नौकरी पाने के लिए वर्षों से तरस रहे हैं और सिकंदराबाद डिवीजन के दरवाजों को खटखटा रहे हैं, लेकिन उन्हें अभी तक रोजगार नहीं दिया गया है। मुझे बताया गया है कि उन्हें रोजगार देने का मामला रेलवे बोर्ड को भेजा गया है, जो वहां अभी तक लम्बित है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस प्रकार से छोटे-छोटे कामों के लिए लोगों को परेशान किया जाना, ठीक नहीं है। अतः मैं आप से विनती करता हूँ कि आप उन दो-तीन लोगों को रोजगार दिए जाने का मामला, जो रेलवे बोर्ड में pending है, उस फाइल को जल्दी से जल्दी रेलवे बोर्ड से क्लियर कराएं। दूसरा, गुलबर्गा को एक डिवीजनल हेडक्वार्टर बनाने की घोषणा 4 साल पहले पिछली सरकार के समय हुई। उसके लिए 40 एकड़ जमीन रखी गई है, बजट में कुछ पैसा भी रखा गया है, लेकिन अभी उसका कोई काम चालू नहीं हुआ है, जिसके कारण सरकार ने जो कहा था कि पिछली सरकार ने जो वायदा किया है, उसकी हम पूर्ति करेंगे, उस दिशा में तीव्र गति से प्रगति होनी चाहिए। मैं आपसे यह आग्रहपूर्वक प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि और जल्दी-जल्दी रेलवे डिवीजन का निर्माण होना चाहिए। मैं यह याचना करता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: और तीसरी बात?

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल: उसी प्रकार से तीसरा, पिछली सरकार के समय में एक रेलवे कोच फैक्टरी के बारे में शुरुआत हुई, कर्णाटक सरकार ने जमीन दी, सैदापुर के पास, लेकिन आज उसका कोई काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है। उस दिशा में भी इस तीसरे काम की पूर्ति करने के लिए, सरकार ने जमीन दी, सरकार ने, रेलवे ने घोषणा की, लेकिन काम शुरू नहीं किया, यह बात जनता के मन में सरकार के प्रति एक विशिष्ट संदेह उत्पन्न करती है, जिसे दूर करना चाहिए। **...(समय की घंटी)...**

[श्री बसावाराज पाटिल]

चौथा, सरकार ने ऐसा भरोसा दिया था कि बीदर से गुलबर्गा चलने वाली ट्रेन किसी हालत में मार्च महीने के अन्दर प्रारम्भ होगी।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, धन्यवाद। हो गया।

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल: वह काम पूरा होने को है, लेकिन मैं यह विनती करूँगा कि इस लाइन पर जल्दी से जल्दी रेलगाड़ी चले, पैसेंजर गाड़ी और अन्य ट्रेन्स चलें। यह मैं आपसे विनती करता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, धन्यवाद। अब पाँचवाँ नहीं, चार हो गये।

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल: सर, अब आखिरी बात। गुलबर्गा एक महत्वपूर्ण रेलवे स्टेशन है। सिकंदराबाद से रायचूर को जोड़ने वाली जो लाइन है, उसमें दिन में रायचूर जाने के लिए कर्णाटक प्रदेश वालों के लिए ट्रेन की कोई सुविधा नहीं है। सारी ट्रेन्स रात में हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... कृपा करके एक पैसेंजर ट्रेन दें, जो विकाराबाद से रायचूर को जोड़े ...**(व्यवधान)**... **(समय की घंटी)**... गुलबर्गा पर सभी ट्रेन्स ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Harivansh. Please take only two minutes.

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): सर, आपकी उदारता के बारे में चौधरी साहब, जो हम सबके साथ पीछे बैठते हैं, उन्होंने बताया है। हम इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद देते हैं। सर, मैं एक प्रसंग सुना कर रेलवे के बारे में अपना अनुभव आप सबके माध्यम से देश के सामने, सरकार के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, लगभग 30 वर्ष पहले की बात है, जब हम सब विद्यार्थी पढ़ कर निकले थे, तब पटना से 'मगध एक्सप्रेस' नामक एक ट्रेन चलती थी, जो आज भी चलती है। उस 'मगध एक्सप्रेस' में तब सेकंड क्लास से भी यात्रा करना, टिकट पाना बड़ा मुश्किल होता था। अगर किसी वीआईपी की अनुशंसा मिलने पर उसमें जगह मिल जाती थी, तो संभावना रहती थी कि हम 15-16 घंटे में पटना पहुँच जाएँगे। परन्तु सर, पिछले वर्ष उसी ट्रेन में मैंने अपनी बिहार यात्रा की। उसमें मुझे 21-22 घंटे लगे। मैंने पूछा कि इस ट्रेन में क्यों विलम्ब है, तो पता चला कि हर एक-दो किलोमीटर पर आगे ट्रेन्स खड़ी हैं। आगे हर सिग्नल पर ट्रेन खड़ी थी।

सर, मुगलसराय और गाजियाबाद के बीच capacity utilization 120-140 per cent है, यानी हर एक मिनट पर ट्रेन्स चल रही हैं। क्योंकि रेलवे में infrastructure की बड़ी serious problems हैं। आज भी पटना/बिहार लौटने के लिए 400-400 की waiting list निकलती है। ट्रेन्स बढ़ गई हैं, परन्तु infrastructure नहीं बढ़ा, क्योंकि रेलवे के पास पैसे नहीं हैं। आज LIC से लाखों करोड़ रुपये लोन लेकर रेलवे का विकास हो रहा है, क्योंकि अपने resources से आप इंटरनल रिसोर्सिज जेनरेट नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। वेतन-भत्तों में 50-55 परसेंट से अधिक पैसे खर्च हो रहे हैं। अगर operational cost अच्छी तरह कैलकुलेट हो, तो अभी 1 रुपये में 95 परसेंट आमद होती है। यह तह में जाकर देखा जाए, तो रेलवे घाटे में है। पैसे की समस्या अलग है। रेलवे के बेसिक समस्याएं हैं। अगर इन चीजों को हम

एग्ज्रेस नहीं करते, infrastructure को ठीक नहीं करते, तो रेलवे की समस्या से हम मुक्त नहीं होने वाले। ईश्वर का चमत्कार ही चीजों को बदल सकते हैं। परन्तु प्रभु जी उनका नाम है और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इन बेसिक चीजों को बदलने में वे कुछ कारगर होंगे, धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: श्री महेश पोद्दार। सिर्फ दो मिनट।

श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड): सर, मैं दो मिनट में सिर्फ चार माँगें रखूँगा। वैसे तो प्रभु जी सबको ऐसे ही कुछ न कुछ देते रहते हैं, लेकिन माँगने पर सुना है कि प्रभु जी अवश्य देते हैं। तो सर, रेवेन्यू के मामले में, देश में झारखंड दूसरा राज्य है, लेकिन पैसेंजर सुविधाओं के मामले में मैं कुछ नहीं बोलूँगा, चूँकि रूलिंग पार्टी की अपनी बाध्यताएँ हैं, परन्तु वे समझ सकते हैं कि मैं क्या बोलना चाहता हूँ।

सर, सन् 2000 में जब झारखंड एक नया स्टेट बना था, तब पहली बार उन्होंने रेलवे की पार्टनरशिप में अपने सीमित साधनों के बावजूद काफी फंड दिया था और माननीय यशवंत सिन्हा जी के क्षेत्र से लेकर राँची को जोड़ने वाली लाइन का काम अब पूरा हो चला है, तो यह परम्परा झारखंड ने ही चालू की थी। लेकिन उसके बाद अब एक दूसरी लाइन है, जो छत्तीसगढ़ से जोड़ने वाली लाइन है और जो मात्र 183 किलोमीटर लम्बी है। छत्तीसगढ़ के हमारे सभी साथियों ने बरवाडीह-चिरिमिरी रेल लाइन की बात रखी, जिससे मुम्बई-कोलकाता की दूरी भी कई सौ किलोमीटर कम हो जाएगी। सर, उसके लिए रेलवे कुछ पैसा मांग रही है और छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार बोलती है कि हम नहीं देंगे, झारखंड सरकार बोलती है कि हम नहीं देंगे, इस कारण से वह रुका हुआ है। मेरा यह अनुरोध है कि इस पर रेल मंत्रालय कुछ पहल करे।

महोदय, झारखंड एक छोटा-सा राज्य है, लेकिन इसको छोटे-छोटे क्षेत्रों में तीन ज़ोनल रेलवेज़ कमांड करते हैं। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि यह किसी का बच्चा है ही नहीं, इसलिए वह थोड़ा उपेक्षित महसूस करता है। हमारा यह अनुरोध है और इस संबंध में पहले भी सदन में मांग उठी है कि झारखंड में एक ज़ोनल रेलवे अवश्य बनाया जाए।

महोदय, गुमला, शिमडेगा और लोहरदगा रेल लाइन के लिए 2008 में सर्वे पूरा हुआ था, लेकिन वह वहीं पर रुका हुआ है। यह भी झारखंड को ओडिशा और छत्तीसगढ़ से जोड़ने की प्रक्रिया है। इसके लिए भी लोग काफी दिनों से मांग कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, मैं अंत में एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ, एक ऑफर देना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि रेल मंत्रालय ने केरल में स्टेनलेस स्टील कोच बनाने का कारखाना लगाने का प्रस्ताव रखा था, लेकिन पिछले सात-आठ सालों से किसी न किसी कारण से वह काम चालू नहीं हो पा रहा है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, राँची में हमारे पास जगह है, बिल्डिंग है, शेड, पानी, सब कुछ है, यदि रेल मंत्रालय उस कारखाने को यहाँ शिफ्ट करना चाहता है, तो हम वह रेलवे को देना चाहते हैं। हम यह ऑफर कर रहे हैं कि आप हमारे यहाँ आइए और कोच कारखाना बनाइए।

श्री उपसभापति: इस पर केरल के लो अपोज़ करेंगे, तो वे क्या करेंगे? Now, Shri P.L. Punia. Please take only two minutes.

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे रेल मंत्रालय के कार्यकलाप पर बोलने का मौका दिया। जब 2012-13 में रेल बजट पेश हुआ, तब बाराबंकी जनपद से संबंधित एक प्रस्ताव पास हुआ था। उसमें यह उल्लेख था कि बाराबंकी से लेकर देवा शरीफ होते हुए फतेहपुर तक 25 किलोमीटर की एक नई रेल लाइन बनेगी और उसके सर्वे के लिए पैसे का भी प्रावधान किया गया। बाद में मैंने इसके बारे में पता किया, तो पता चला कि इसका सर्वे complete हो गया है। 2013-14 में यह बताया गया कि इसके लिए पैसा स्वीकृत किया जा रहा है, लेकिन बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि उसके बाद मैंने इसके लिए कई बार रेलवे बोर्ड को पत्र लिखा, कई बार मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखा, लेकिन उसका कोई जवाब नहीं आया। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। लोग फैजाबाद में अयोध्या में दर्शन करने के बाद देवा शरीफ जाते हैं, फिर सीतापुर में नैमिषारण्य जाते हैं, इस तरह से यह एक पूरा रूट बन जाता है, इसलिए यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। जब सुरेश प्रभु जी को रेल मंत्री बनाया गया, तो हमें बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई, क्योंकि वे बहुत ही योग्य व्यक्ति हैं, बहुत professional हैं और मैं इनको पहले से जानता हूँ, जब ये अटल जी की सरकार में ऊर्जा मंत्री थे, तब मेरा उसने संबंध था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you say all this? See, you have two minutes only. ...**(Interruptions)**... I allowed you just to mention your points. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is unnecessary speech.

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: सर, मुझे निराशा इसलिए हुई, क्योंकि मैंने इसके लिए कई पत्र लिखे, लेकिन मुझे उसका जवाब नहीं मिल पाया। यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण है और यह केवल 25 किलोमीटर की लाइन है, जिसका सर्वे किया जा चुका है, लेकिन उसके निर्माण के लिए न पैसे का प्रावधान है और न ही उसका कोई जवाब है। सर, आपने मुझे दो मिनट दिए थे, लेकिन अभी एक मिनट ही हुआ है, लेकिन मैं एक मिनट में ही प्रबलता के साथ, जोर देकर कहना चाहूँगा कि मंत्री जी इस प्रस्ताव को जरूर स्वीकृत कर दें, क्योंकि इस 25 किलोमीटर की लाइन से केवल वहीं की जनता को नहीं, बल्कि जो अयोध्या से चलते हैं, साउथ से जो लोग आते हैं, जो नैमिषारण्य भी जाते हैं, उन सबको इससे सुविधा होगी, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री हर्षवर्धन सिंह डुंगरपुर (राजस्थान): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं रेल मंत्री, सुरेश प्रभु जी को बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि उनके प्रयासों से अहमदाबाद-डुंगरपुर-उदयपुर रेल लाइन का ब्रॉड गेज कंवर्जन एक अच्छी गति से चल रहा है और उनसे विनती करता हूँ और आशा भी करता हूँ कि 2018 के अंत तक यह काम संपूर्ण हो जाएगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि रतलाम-बांसवाड़ा-डुंगरपुर रेल लाइन का जो काम है, वह भी थोड़ी धीमी गति से चल रहा है, इसलिए मेरी यह विनती है कि आप इस पर थोड़ा ध्यान दें और इसको शीघ्र ही पूर्ण करने का प्रयास करें, क्योंकि हमारा जो बांसवाड़ा जिला है, यह पूरे राजस्थान में एक ही जिला है, जो कि रेल लाइन से जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है।

मेरी आपसे तीसरी विनती यह है कि अलवर से बांदीकुई तक जो डबल लाइन का काम चल रहा है, वह थोड़ा धीमा चल रहा है, उस पर आप थोड़ा ध्यान दें। अंत में, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और

खास तौर से निवेदन करता हूं कि अहमदाबाद-डुंगरपुर-उदयपुर लाइन के broad gauge conversion का काम, जो आपने चालू किया है, उसे शीघ्र पूरा करा दें क्योंकि इससे पर्यटन को बहुत बढ़ावा मिलेगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. The last but not the least, Shri Jairam Ramesh. Take two minutes only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I requested three hours ago. ...*(Interruptions)*... But in defence to your wishes, I did not speak. Sir, I have only three very brief questions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV (Chhattisgarh): Sir, just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV: Only one minute, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only Mr. Jairam Ramesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... That's over. Only Shri Jairam Ramesh, I am not allowing anybody else. That's all. This is not a market. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH : Sir, I have three questions to the hon. Railway Minister. First question - Sir, in 2011, the UPA Government had decided that all the coaches manufactured every year, roughly about 4,000 that are manufactured, will be fitted with bio-toilets, and over a seven-year period, roughly the 60,000 coaches that operate in the Indian Railways would be fitted with bio-toilets. I want to know from the hon. Railway Minister what has been the progress on this.

Number two - Sir, one of the objectives of merging the Railway Budget and the General Budget is that the Railways are free of the social obligations which are imposed on it and the social obligations will be met from the General Budget. Now, roughly, ₹ 25,000 crores a year is spent by the Railways on meeting social obligations. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there is a clear roadmap that in two years' time, three years' time, five years' time, this social obligations component of the Railway Budget will be met from the General Budget so that the financial position of the Railways will improve.

My third and final point is, the other objective of merging the two Budgets was that the pressure on the Railway Minister, on freight and passenger fares will reduce. Has

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

the Railways decided to set up an independent authority, regulatory authority, for fixing passenger and freight rates? These are my three questions.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Minister please.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): Sir, I wish to thank you for allowing me to reply to this very enlightened debate. I also thank each of the Members who has spoken on this, spoken his mind, spoken his heart, given ideas from the brain, and, therefore, his whole body was involved in telling me how the Railways, as a body, should be revitalized, revamped and try to run faster than it is running.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jairam Ramesh spoke with his brain, some others spoke with heart and some others with mind.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: All hon. Members, I wish to thank you.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I am happy that the Railway Minister has come back to answer the debate.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: I really wish to thank each one of them for giving ideas, suggestions and a roadmap. Please allow me to reply to all these as we have proper length of time.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Two hours!

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Of course. I don't mind even more.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you doing, Mr. Derek?

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: You take two hours, we will sit. But the train should not run late.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't go by him.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: I will go by the Chair's direction.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, please.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: I also request the hon. Members that there are so many Members who have made suggestions about individual project, individual constituency, individual State. I will not be able to reply to each one of them today on those particular

things. But when I answer this question, I am sure, those answers will also come to them. But I have taken a note of each of the suggestions, including what has come from that side, this side as well as my side, and will definitely take on board each and every suggestion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, you can reply to the individual demands also.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: I will do that later. Sir, what is the expectation of anybody in India, or, for that matter, anybody who looks at Railways? First, he should be able to have as many trains as possible. Each of the train must be as comfortable as possible. Ticket of the train should be very affordable and cheaper. So, there are conflicting issues. On the one hand, we are saying that the Railways should be profitable, and on the other hand, we are saying that the passenger should not pay for it. So, all of these are conflicting views which we have to take on board, how we should do it. At the same time, the speed of the train must increase. The train must run on time. The train must be safe. The travel has to be safe. We must be able to connect many more places. All of these are just expectations. But to address them, we need a strategy, we need time and we need a roadmap. Sir, when I became the Railway Minister I promised the Parliament that I would put before it a White Paper on the challenges before the Railways. Because these are not the challenges for the Railway Minister alone. These are the challenges for India. And let everybody know about it. I had also said that we would not just lay down the challenges, but we would also come out with a plan. The first Budget that I presented for 2015-16 laid out the plan. We laid down the plan and I am very happy to say that the Budget 2016-17 was in continuation with the same road map. The Budget 2017-18, which was presented by hon. Finance Minister merging the Railway Budget into the General Budget, is also in the same direction, taking the next step forward and realising the overall vision of hon. Prime Minister. And, Sir, I must put it on record that he is the first Prime Minister of India who is trying to put so much of emphasis on the development of the Railways. He has given full support for the development of its infrastructure. He is giving all that is possible. The entire weight of the Government is behind the Railways. I would like to assure the House about it. We would make sure to work on it with everybody's participation.

There are a few points which will be interesting to note. Our 16% of the railway network handles more than 60% of traffic. Just imagine 16% of the overall network, though it is spread far and wide, handles 60% of traffic. So, if we don't address that,

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many of the issues will not get addressed. Just 16% per cent of the network is not able to handle present traffic, forget about more traffic. Many lines are saturated. They are used, overused and, in a way, working at 150% of the capacity in some cases. So, we have to address it. If we start new trains on the same track, which is not able to handle the present traffic, what is going to happen? The trains obviously will be delayed. So, we decided to work on it. When I say 'saturated', what does it mean? It means that we cannot have one more train on that. We must have doubling and tripling of lines. I am happy to say that we decided to invest money into doubling and tripling of tracks and the number of projects that have been sanctioned only in the last two years and a half for doubling, tripling, etc., stands at 12,700 km. Sir, projects for 12,700 km. have been sanctioned in the last two years and a half in comparison to almost 15,000 km. which had been sanctioned since 1947.

My good friend, who initiated the debate, is from Uttar Pradesh. He made a good point. He would agree that over a period of time, the network is used and-overused. More trains are going on these tracks. And, obviously, everybody is suffering. If you don't change that, how are you going to do that? So, we decided to invest into that. This is affecting punctuality. This is affecting many other things. To do this, you obviously need money. I will come to that a little later. We decided to invest in this. We decided to invest in track replacement. We decided to invest in technology. We decided to change the internal processes. Many of them pointed this out, including some of the Expert Committees that you did mention. All of this can be done very easily. But where is the money? Everybody is going to ask you this. Money is something if it is available to us, we can do wonders with it. But how do we find money? For the first time in India's history, we have been able to find more money for the Railways than any other time in the past. This is something like going outside the budgetary provisions. I will answer the question raised by Jairam Ramesh ji. It is a very valid question. I will answer it later over a period of time. But the point is this. Raising resources is very important. I would tell you about this year's Budget. The Budget outlay for the Railways is ₹ 1,31,000 crore. How much is coming from the Gross Budgetary Support? It is ₹ 55,000 crore. So, from where is the balance money coming? This is what we raised. And how much have we raised? In the last two years and a half, the total capital expenditure for the Railways is now going to be ₹ 3,50,000 crore. This ₹ 3,50,000 crore is the capital expenditure of the Railways which in turn will address all these issues. You want doubling or tripling of tracks, electrification and speed. All this needs money. Therefore, for the first time, we decided to find money for investment in the Railways by going beyond the traditional source of getting it only from the main Budget. Therefore, we are now able to cater to this. This is one of the major

5.00 P.M.

interventions of changing the mindset and thinking to bring in more and more financing from different ways. And there are ways of financing. We can do PPP. If possible, I will come to it also. Next point is, increase the speed of implementation. I will explain to you in a minute how much we are increasing. We are also addressing the issue of public service obligation, which again, if time permits, I will explain.

Sir, I am just putting the issues into some perspective. The investment in Railways as a percentage of GDP has gone down considerably over a period of time. Not only has it gone down in relation to Railways, but worse, it has gone up in comparison to roads. For example, in 1991, the Railways' investment was two per cent; roads' was 4.25 per cent. In 2013-14, investment in Railways came down to 1.5 per cent and in roads, it increased to six per cent. Now, if you are asking me the question as to why we are losing freight and why we are losing revenue streams, the answer is obvious. If you create a parallel competitive infrastructure, which is going to compete with the Railways — investment in Railways is going down and investment in competitive sector is going up — obviously, you are bound to lose the revenue. Therefore, to reverse the trend, we have to increase the investment. And that too, the Railways is a far more environment-friendly mode of transportation. The greenhouse gas emissions of the Railways are far less than those of the roads. Not only that, to make sure that we make even better, we have decided to make the Railways far more greener. We are changing the entire energy mix of the Railways and we are trying to bring in more solar power and all that. I will state that later. But, I am just saying that this is something, which is the cause of under investment in Railways. Not only under investment, it was investment in wrong place. If you had invested into changing, doubling, tripling or de-clogging the railway network, it would have benefited more. Sir, we always get enamoured by other countries. Some people mentioned about it. China was investing 0.7 per cent of GDP into Railways in 2005 and we were investing 0.4 per cent. I don't want to give all the figures. China increased the share of investment in Railways to 1.3 per cent and our share dropped to 0.3 per cent in 2012. It got dropped further in 2014. For the first time, we are trying to reverse the trend. We are trying to invest more into the Railways. I am far away from catching up with China. That is a far away thing because Chinese are investing almost 140 billion dollars into the Railways every year whereas when I unveiled in the first Budget my five year plan of 140 billion dollars, people were a little sceptical. But, we are fortunately on track to do that. Sir, we are investing in the right places, making sure that the challenges of Railways, which were

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mentioned in the White Paper, are addressed. And all of these will give rise to solving the problems that have been mentioned by all the Members about speed, new trains, delays, etc. All of this will get addressed when you address the structural issues, the root cause of it. And that is what we are trying to do.

Sir, as I mentioned, we prepared a comprehensive plan of ₹ 8.5 lakh crore for five years. How are we going to finance it is the issue. Sir, we have raised ₹ 1.5 lakh crore from the Life Insurance Corporation and we have linked it to one or two basis points above the Government Security rate. Luckily, interest rates have come down. So, the interest on our borrowing has come down. Now, if the Railways' investment is not done from only one source, then, we keep suffering because we keep arguing that we must get more money, but money is not coming and then it will get worse. So, we have decided to invest into Railways. Yesterday, we had a round table meeting with the World Bank and several multilateral agencies. They are willing to look at Railways' investment. They are saying that it is a very necessary investment for many reasons — environmental reasons, social reasons, economic reasons and many others. GST is coming. I am sure all of you here will pass it tomorrow or on the date as you decide. But, as we pass it and when we have an integrated tax market, fiscal barriers will go away. Why not we then create the railway network, which can take advantage of this and will be able to connect physically? When we open up the borders from different States, we should be able to connect physically. So, Railways is a great opportunity. We are investing in this and to do this, we are also joining hands with the State Governments. Sir, the presumption is that we have lot of money and the States have lot of money. The situation is that all of us are running in fiscal deficit. Obviously, that means, nobody has money. But, for the country as a whole, we must find out new ways of financing infrastructure, not just Railways, because infrastructure cannot be financed from the current revenue of any organisation. Nowhere in the world, are they creating infrastructure from the current revenue. Even in China, all the infrastructure, Chinese Railways have created; all the infrastructure in Japan, the Japanese Railways have created; all the infrastructure, European Railways have created; the American Railways have created, they have all borrowed money. Therefore, to do that, we must have a means of doing it. So, I had requested the States as to why we should put it at 50 per cent. You do not have 50 per cent, I do not have 50 per cent and we keep on arguing. One of the Members said that Karnataka Government has given this. But on the ground, there is always a problem. So, we decided that we will make a new model, make debt-equity based joint venture company. For the first time, we will share ownership with the States. They will take 50 per cent, we will take 50 per cent. The balance amount can be

leveraged by three to four times by taking debt. So, with special joint venture companies, we are going to execute projects on a much faster pace. I am happy to say that 16 States have agreed in principle, including State of Kerala. We are progressing. The present Chief Minister has also agreed. Many other States have also agreed. It is by consensus and has nothing to do with politics. This will ensure that we will be able to undertake projects on a massive scale. I will go to it a little later to find out how much we have given to the States. But with this, you cannot imagine how much more we will be able to do! How we will be able to increase the speed, which, again, I will share with you in a minute. Sir, average CapEx, as I said, was ₹ 46,000 crore in the course of the period between 2009-2014, as you know. We have made ₹ 3,50,000 crore allocation only in the last two-and a half years. Just imagine the past CapEx. Would it have helped us to do better or with this new increase, would we be able to do it better because we have resorted to different channels? I am sure and this is right expectation of all the Members. Therefore, if you will permit me, I will just read very quickly, in the House, who has representatives of various States, the allocation that we have made for each State. Andhra Pradesh got ₹ 3,408 crores in this year's Budget which was averaged in 2009-2014 to about ₹ 886 crore. So the increase is 284 per cent more. Bihar in 2017-18 got ₹ 3,696 crore. I am not even adding, 2015-16, 2016-17 figures. If I add the figures, you will really be very happy. In 2009-2014, the average amount given to Bihar was ₹ 1,132 crore. So, the increase is 226 per cent. Chhattisgarh which got ₹ 311 crores, it has got ₹ 3,676 crore. Why? It is because a lot of minerals are lying there. If you can extract and evacuate them by creating infrastructure, — the same is the case with Jharkhand and others — we will be able to do that. So, based on purely commercial consideration, based on the possibility of State's growth, we are doing this increase of 1,080 per cent. Delhi, of course, got an amount of ₹ 444 crores which was only less than ₹ 100 crores. Gujarat got ₹ 3,994 crores. They used to get about ₹ 588 crores, so it is an increase of 570 per cent. Haryana has got ₹ 1,247 crores, which was getting ₹ 214 crores in that five year period. Himachal Pradesh was getting only ₹ 108 crores. It has now got ₹ 375 crores in 2017-18 Budget. Jharkhand has got ₹ 2,583 crores which had ₹ 457 crores as five years average. It is an increase of 464 per cent. Karnataka has got ₹ 3,174 crores, which got ₹ 835 crores before. It is an increase of 280 per cent. Kerala was getting ₹ 371 crores on an average. Now, in this year's Budget, it has been increased to ₹ 1,206 crores. Maharashtra's average for previous five years was ₹ 1,171 crore. For the current year, it has ₹ 5,958 crore. Madhya Pradesh average for 2009-2014 was ₹ 632 crores, now it is ₹ 5,376 crores. It is an increase of 750 per cent. You were asking me about Assam and North-Eastern States. The average was ₹ 2,121 crores under 2009-2014. It has now become ₹ 5,586 crores only in 2017-

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18, which is an increase of 163 per cent. Odisha, about which many of you have talked about, was getting ₹ 838 crores, now, it has got ₹ 5,102 crores. Why again? For the same reason. Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha are the mineral rich States. If you can extract the minerals, have the evacuation, revenues will rise, Railways will benefit, the States will benefit, people will benefit, jobs will be created. Punjab was getting only ₹ 224 crores. It has increased to ₹ 1,281 crores. It is an increase of 469 per cent. Rajasthan was getting ₹ 682 crores and the present allocation is ₹ 3,495 crores. For Tamil Nadu—as Shri Elangovan was asking me—₹ 878 crores was the average for the previous five years from 2009 to 2014 and it has become ₹ 2,287 crores which is an increase of 160 per cent. And, also, for Uttar Pradesh—my good friends are there, Shri Naresh Agrawal is there; so we have to take care of them—₹ 1,109 crores was the average allocation between 2009 and 2014 per year.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Just one minute. ...(Interruptions)... I will tell you. ...(Interruptions)... ₹ 7,118 crores has been the increase for Uttar Pradesh in the course of this year's Budget. In case of Uttarakhand, ₹ 187 crores. ...(Interruptions)...

विधि और न्याय मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद): नरेश जी, यू.पी.ए. की सरकार ने यू.पी. की चिंता उतनी नहीं की, जितनी हमारी सरकार ने की है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप को हमारी चिंता विशेष तौर पर करनी चाहिए। हमारा और आपका रिश्ता ऐसा है कि आपको चिंता करनी चाहिए।

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: In case of Uttarakhand, ₹ 187 crores was the average but now it is ₹ 566 crores. Sir, now about Telangana, newly created State. Really speaking, there is no comparison with that State but I just tell you what we have done. For 2016-17, it was ₹ 790 crores and for this year 2017-18, it is ₹ 1,729 crores. For West Bengal, one of the most important States and all my friends are sitting here, it got in 2013-14, ₹ 1,604 crores; in 2014-15, ₹ 2,907 crores; in 2015-16, ₹ 3,615 crores, in 2016-17; ₹ 3,820 crores; and in 2017-18, ₹ 6,336 crores which is an increase. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Mantriji, just yield. Thank you, Mantriji has yielded. I listened to all the numbers and that is one way of presenting the numbers. I want to simply tell him that those numbers are whole numbers. Please present the same numbers in terms of the percentage of the projects. If somebody has a project of 100-odd and you

have presented 32 and if you put it down to percentages, then, that will give you a clearer picture. Mantriji has his right as he is the Minister and not us. He has presented the actual numbers. But in respect of all these States, we have to take what was the number of the projects and what percentage has been given. Sir, one more clarification I would like to seek which you can address as a percentage. My second question, since he mentioned that the Railways has taken this quantum leap and, Sir, let him please address this, is why and how it is—the Budget been clubbed together for the first time since 1978—that the freight earnings of the Railways has gone down year over year. These are my two questions.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, एक प्रश्न मेरा भी है। चूंकि देरेक ओब्राईन जी ने पूछ लिया तो मैं भी पूछना चाहता हूँ वरना मेरी तो हिम्मत ही नहीं पड़ती।

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, let me complete it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has to agree. He has to yield. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has yielded to him and he is not yielding to you. He gave you more money, so he is not yielding to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, let me complete. I will tell you. I ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): सर, माननीय सदस्य clarification last में कर लें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, firstly, I am very impressed that with a meager amount of ₹ 1,604 crores in 2013-14 for West Bengal, if you were able to complete all the projects—that is what your argument is—then, please try to understand to complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me. So, to complete the shelf of long projects the work of which has been going on for years, Sir, I am telling you in the interest of the country, the Prime Minister has decided—we are working on that vision—on completing all existing projects without getting into politics of it. Therefore, Sir, I am saying the only way to do it is by increasing the allocation. Are we to increase the time of the project by so many years, with a mere allocation of ₹ 1,604 crores, and also keep on announcing new projects? So, this is what we refrained from doing and focussing on completion of existing projects. Therefore, I am giving the figures of increased outlay only for that purpose. Then, on the question of freight, I will come a little later.

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I want to take all of you into confidence. Sir, these are two books and with your permission, I would like to Table them in the House, which will give you an idea about what we are really trying to do, what is the vision, what are the things that we want to do and what we are trying to do in the next two years, 2017-18, 2018-19, which will, actually, take all of you, as partners, to make it happen. This is the real challenging issue in terms of Railways doing well and as per your expectation, there is no other institution from which there is so much expectation. So I would request you and I will place it on the Table of the House. Sir, there are certain changes mentioned by the former Railway Minister and he said that there are committees and expert committees which have gone through it, essentially, talking about reforms. Sir, firstly, for any reform to succeed, we must know the cause of the problem. If you go by only one line of thinking that I must do something because there is a problem, if you don't identify the problem correctly, then, you will never get a solution properly. Therefore, our reform that we are working on and the strategy that I had talked about, is purely based on diagnostics. A few of them I have just mentioned and the White Paper, we are working on each of them in a right manner. We need that. So it is time that we must focus on. If I change the track again and say, from next year onwards, I am going to put in this particular State because this is my home State and I will put it there, it is not going to work. Therefore, we have to work on it consistently for the next five-seven-eight years and, I am sure, with that, we will see a substantial increase not only when the first round is over in the next three years, but, also subsequently. Our reform is based on certain ideas and I raised just a few because you and many others asked about it. One is, transparency. Sir, I am very happy that we are really working on a completely transparent operation in the Railways. I am not saying that it is free from any problem. There may be so many problems. But I will tell the direction. Firstly, we say that the entire commercial decision making process should not be handled by the Minister himself. The first thing I did was, all the tenders, all the commercial decisions are now delegated to the General Managers or to others. This is something which is a fundamental change and the accountability has been fixed. When we did that, we also did one thing immediately after that *i.e.*, the Key Performance Indicators. The key result area for each of the functionary in the Railway like the General-Manager has been fixed and he has to account for it every month. There are 12 KPIs (Key Performance Indicators) which they will account for and the MoU has been signed with them. This would mean that you will be able to get it and thanks to the great vision of our hon. Prime Minister to make it digital. Digitalization will help us a great deal. We are working on a massive digitalization process. Sir, I would like to take all of you into

confidence that we are working on Enterprise Resource Planning. We called our experts day before yesterday, on Tuesday. All the top global companies like TCS were there. The huge benefit that will come to the Railways—that is according to the experts, I am not the one saying it; so please take my statement as given by the experts because this needs to be properly rated—they are saying that the savings could be even as high as ₹ 60,000 crores over a period of time. That will bring in a transformation to the Railways in a big way by the digital process. Again, with your permission I would like to place it before you.

The second point that we have decided and you asked me about it, is accounting reform. Sir, accounting reform, as was mentioned, as was suggested and as was recommended by several Expert Committees, talked about changing the Government system from cash to accrual, from single entry to double entry. This is the reform, undoubtedly, but not a reform that will give us the real benefits. So we said, we will start with outlays, outputs, outcomes and if we can capture and integrate the management accounting system, costing, book-keeping and MIS into all these, we will be able to get the real result. I am happy to say that we have started working on it and again, with your permission, I will place it on the floor of the House that we have actually started rolling out this in one division, and, hopefully, over a period of time, we will be able to do it all over India. And, again, this will bring in substantial benefit, which is what we talked about accounting reform.

The third point which you asked me is about regulatory framework. We have, actually, progressed quite a bit and I hope that we will be able to conclude it soon. Second thing that we are doing and which I had announced in my Budget speech, is developing a Project Development Organization for development and planning of the projects. This will address the question which you asked. This will help us to, actually, institutionalize the structure of project implementation and what Mr. Derek is asking me, will be addressed properly because by project implementation, that will be institutionalized and we will be able to do it. In fact, we have already asked the Member (Engineering) to prepare a map whereby we can think about creating a project team which will implement the project, and that project will not be disturbed till the life of the project. So, there will be accountability. The project will be completed. The whole issue of shelf of projects, which is not happening for a long time will be addressed. So, there are issues like this. It is not a political issue. This needs to be handled in a proper manner. Regarding the Board level changes, we have also done it significantly. In fact, Member (Traction) has been newly created in place of member (Electrical). We are trying to do it. Of course, I am very sure there are a lot more things to be done over a period of time. But this is the beginning in that process. Then, we

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talked about delegation of powers from GM to DRM. At some Railway Stations we have posted Station Directors. So, they will be responsible for handling responsibility by one particular person. With some framework, we have started with one person responsible for it. All these things I have announced in my Budget Speech which are already under implementation.

We are creating a new organization called SRESHTA for R&D, and also trying to create a new cell in the Railways for the first time. I would like to take the House into confidence. This is called Transformation Cell.

Sir, we have organized, under the vision of the Prime Minister, a three day event, called Rail Vikas Shivar. We got all the employees of the Railways. There are 1.3 million people. All of them participated at the local level in the preparation of this. We got our fellow travelers like contractors and others to give us ideas, and based on these, we organized Rail Vikas Shivar for three days in Surajkund which the Prime Minister himself inaugurated and also concluded. In that, new ideas have come up. We have created Transformation Cell which will directly report to the Chairman, Railway Board-with fully empowered authority to implement all these ideas. In fact, we have given a specific idea which is a challenge for the Railways to implement it. This again will really bring in different kind of approach. As I said, we must also have the tools, the internal audit will be one of them. So, some reform measures are essentially directed for working on making sure that the organization becomes accountable, becomes transparent, efficient and able to deliver on time with proper responsibilities.

Sir, State joint venture company I have mentioned. We have already gone to many States, and I am happy to say that we have not only delegated the power but 100 per cent e-procurement has also been achieved. Almost all tenders will be on e-tendering platform, including collection of scrap and disposal of scrap will be done in a completely transparent manner. That is how we are working.

Sir, many Members have asked me this question, and it is a very important question, as to what is the speed at which we are working, and what is this? Previously, we used to commission about 1,500 KMs of broad gauge line per year. We made it close to 2000 KMs in 2014-15, 2,800 KMs in 2015-16 and 3500 KMs, in 2017-18 almost 10 KMs a day is the target.

But, Sir, I am going to tell you, and this is what I am requesting all of you, this is the vision, this is not something that has happened. Suppose, with State joint ventures what

is going to happen? Each State will have a separate staff, separate Board of Directors, separate bandwidth to implement a project which is a prerequisite for implementation, separate financial closure because all the banks are preparing the project and only then they will be able to implement the project. Sir, even if each State implements only 10 KMs a day, and 10 State joint ventures can do that simultaneously, with all the local issues, law and order, environmental clearance and many local issues which come up would be addressed because the State is now a partner. Just imagine what would be the speed of implementation of the project. This is what we are trying to do, and which is going to happen after three or four years, but this is the direction in which we are moving. We are laying the foundation for tomorrow.

Sir, regarding the electrification, earlier it was 1,300 KMs per annum. During 2015-16 we made it 1,730 KMs, and in the current year we have already done 2,000 KMs and in the next year it would be 4,000 KMs. In the next five years we have already allocated everything, and we are going to double it than what we have done in the course of the last so many years.

Regarding North Eastern States' Capitals, all have been connected with broad gauge network. This is also working on the Eastern and Western DFC, and the three new DFCs will be started. I am very happy to say that Dedicated Freight Corridor which some Members have asked me, 2009-14 the tender that we have given under this was ₹ 2,600 crores per annum.

In 2015-16 alone, we finalised tenders worth ₹ 24,000 crores. Just imagine, from ₹ 2,600 crores we have come to ₹ 24,000 crores! Then, we are going to remove all the unmanned level crossings in the next three years' time. Sir, we are actually working on many of these schemes. Some Member asked me about the suburban railway. We have already finalised the New Suburban Transport Policy. We will work with the States to make it happen. I am very happy to say that against the average of 2.3 kms a day in the last 64 years, the all-time record of the completion of 2828 kms of B.G. lines, close to eight kms a day, was achieved in 2015-16. We are hoping that by 2020, we would be able to achieve about 9 kms a day, in addition to the State joint ventures that I mentioned earlier. So, this is what we need to do.

My friend and colleague, who is also a Minister of State in the present Government, asked me about the North-Eastern Region. In 2014-16, in the North-East, we did 995 kms of conversion work; by March, 2017, we would have converted all meter-gauge lines in the North-Eastern Region. The target to connect all these States, as I said, is 2020. And

[Shri Suresh Prabhu]

the Bogibeel rail-cum-road bridge, the longest rail bridge, on Brahmaputra, about which you asked me a question, would be probably by this year itself. So, this is what we are trying to work.

We are also trying to reduce the project appraisal time, which used to be two to three years, to almost six months. We have started IT-enabled asset management system to improve our asset reliability. We are working on EPC contracts; not on all, but we are proliferating it. Train Protection Warning System is also being introduced.

Sir, I am also happy to say that the major work that people are expecting is now already there and, therefore, this is also going to be a part of the report; so, I do not want to repeat this part again.

Sir, many people had asked me as to why we do not use good technology. Let me explain to you. Safety is also one issue related to it, particularly derailment, which again happened this morning. Safety is a function, which is related to the track and the wheel. The interaction between the track and the wheel is very important. So, track modernization needs new machines. There is a possibility that we can actually detect a defect in the track just by having this machine. We have already ordered and we are working on this.

In the same way, in the case of rolling stock which had not happened earlier, we have taken a giant leap in doing this rolling stock manufacturing in a big way. The State of Bihar would be happy to know that we have already given two projects, one to come up in Madhepura and another at Marhaura. Orders worth Rs. 40,000 crore have been awarded; and 1,200 wagons per annum and rehabilitation facility has been set up in Kulti in West Bengal; retro-fitting of the existing 50,000 ICF coaches has been planned. People asked me questions about that. We have already decided to work on these 50,000 coaches, that were outdated, on a war-footing. We will have to do it in the next four-five years. We shall stop manufacturing of ICF coaches from 2018-19. We would manufacture only LHB coaches, which are safer. Therefore, this is what we have started. Also, we would manufacture 80,000 wheels per annum and, for that, we have signed an agreement with Rail Ispat Nigam Limited to actually make this happen. We are also working on new train products like Humsafar, etc. But I would come to that later. Talking about electrification, for faster electrification of projects, which we now want to double in the next five years, we have already given this three different companies. This would really usher in a great change because electrification would mean that costs would go down, it is environment-friendly and we could achieve greater speeds. This is one major and ambitious project

that we are taking up. For gauge, a good conversion road map has been prepared for technology, again, with your permission, I would like to table this in the House so that Members could read it. Some people asked me about profits made by the Railways. As you know, the Railways have just two traditional sources of income; one is freight and the other is fare. The freight is two-thirds of the revenue while fare is one-third of the revenue. We decided to create, for the first time, a Non-Fare Revenue Directorate, which I had announced in my Budget Speech and it has been set up. We have prepared a plan for earning ₹ 17,500 crore from the non-fare revenue, which is significant. Japanese Railways earns about 30 per cent of the revenue from nonfare revenue. So, we decided to do it. For that, a non-fare revenue policy has already been put in place. Non-fare Revenue Directorate has been created. This is going to give us a very important source of revenue. This will bring train branding which will give us more than ₹ 2,000 crore. Out-of-home advertising can give us ₹ 6,000 crore. Content on demand in Railways can give us almost ₹ 6,000 crore. ATMs of banks on railway stations can give us ₹ 2,500 crore. Integrated App is also being launched. All of this is a strategy for this. We have already started vinyl wrapping of all trains. In fact, the Ministry of Steel has started talking with us and we are working on it. We are trying to work on monetizing the entire Railway Zones, including residential and office places. We have started radio services too. We are thinking of website ad monetization, monetizing through passenger services, monetizing garbage disposal, better monetization of exports, station development, commercial exploitation of the land, product displays and monetization through our systems, through the station development programme, which is a very ambitious programme, which can give us significant income, with ₹ 1 lakh crore investment. We have already launched it. We have the largest transit programme of ₹ 1 lakh crore. Habibganj has already been handed over for development. At Gandhinagar in Gujarat, the Prime Minister laid the foundation stone on 9th January. There are three more stations—Surat, Anand Vihar and Bijwasan—which are at the final stage of awarding. The first phase of 23 stations has already been decided. This will be almost 140 acres of unencroached land with 3.3 million footfalls being offered. Sir, again, to get all of you involved, I am, with your permission, tabling this booklet on the floor of the House.

Sir, on freight, which many Members, including Mr. Derek, asked, it is a fact that our freight earnings declined in the last year and the year before last. Therefore, we took a number of initiatives for bringing the freight rationalization. This is something which brings a significant change because the Indian Railways has brought this for the first time because the core sector growth was tepid. The handling of imports and exports globally had gone down. Therefore, that affected us. But, we created a policy. I am happy to say that for the first time...

श्री अहमद पटेल (गुजरात): सर, मंत्री जी बहुत fast बोल रहे हैं।

श्री सुरेश प्रभु: जिस स्पीड से ट्रेन चलनी चाहिए, जैसी आपकी उम्मीद है, मैं उसी स्पीड से बोलने की कोशिश कर रहा था।

Freight rationalization कम करने के लिए Customer Manager को appoint किया गया है, long-term service agreements sign किए गए हैं। A pilot project is conducted for time-table of freight trains. 37 sidings are to be commissioned by March. These are all the measures that we have taken which have resulted in, for the first time, during January-February, a loading of 104 MT, the highest this year is expected in March 2017. Therefore, we are expecting much higher revenues in the coming years though it is true that in the year we have lost out. This year, in fact, we will get the highest ever loading of over 1,105 MT. Last year, our freight earning was ₹ 1,09,000 crore. But, the passenger earning was highest this year of ₹ 47,000 crore. Non-fare revenue earning was ₹ 14,000 crore. So, these are all the significant changes despite the fact that this year was a difficult year because the highest burden of Pay Commission implementation fell on the Indian Railways because we have the largest number of employees. So, the cost went up considerably and the revenues did not rise because of the tepid growth rate. So, obviously, the operating ratio was affected. But, we are working on it. With a new possibility of Dedicated Freight Corridor happening by 2020, with a new non-fare revenue going up, with new freight rationalization policy showing results, we will be able to get even much better freight in the next year. When the Budget was presented, Mr. Elangovan wished to know about new trains and everything. We have prepared a Business Plan for 2017-18, with no Railway Budget, but still we are preparing and with your permission, I will place it on the Table of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are trying to work on passenger amenities. Mr. Derek asked me a question when they are running. Sir, in this year, he has asked me about freight fare, I gave the number but you were busy. But I will tell you something interesting. Among the top freight railways in the world, the US and the Chinese railways have shown a decline of 8 to 9 per cent in their total handling since 2008, the Russian railways, 4.2 per cent, Australian and Canadian railways are about 2 per cent over the level in 2008. So, this has been declining generally. In case of China, for example, Chinese railways have carried only about 2200 million tonnes of freight against 2614 million tonnes by 2014 and 2859 million tonnes in 2013. So, from there they are going down. But despite that, we have been able to manage. I am very happy to say that we are trying to do

everything possible to make sure that railways benefit from new policies that we have unveiled and we are talking about. But revenue is only one way of doing it. You can look at the other way to increase the profitability. Cost is another one. So, first thing that we did was the second highest cost in the railway is the cost of energy. Sir, target is to save ₹ 41,000 crores of energy cost in-the next ten years' time. We have already prepared a plan. We are going in for 1000MW from solar. We are going in for wind energy. We are going in for energy efficiency. We are not going in for energy efficiency only of traction but non-traction power. At all levels we are trying to bring it. This will bring in a significant improvement, including using the distribution licence in the railways under the Electricity Act, 2003. We are changing the energy-mix of renewable in that energy efficient technology and 7000 stations with a potential to tap solar power will be done. Sir, 300 stations have already been provided with solar plants. We plan to install 1000MW of solar and 200MW of wind power in the course of next five years. Sir, intelligent use of various options are available. We have been able to save ₹ 1400 crores. Before I became the Railway Minister— I was also responsible for introducing the Electricity Act— we used the provisions of that Act and saved so much for the railways. So, we are going in for LED lights on a comprehensive basis. Sir, we created an Environment Directorate. We also save on water. Sir, this is very interesting. Sir, water is something we never think of its cost because it is something which is available. We decided to restore all the water bodies, water efficiency, water recycling, etc. I will just give one example. There is one two hundred years old well —because I ordered everybody started restoring it — which has resulted in creating, I think, three lakh litres or something of water a day and saving railways ₹ 2 to 5 crores depending upon the price every year from one well. So, just imagine that environment initiatives will-also pay you off in terms of economic gains. So, we have created Environment Directorate and we are working on it. Sir, many Members, rightly so, raised the issue of safety—and very correctly. I must again give you the results of safety and what exactly is the situation. Sir, number one, accidents per billion on ten kilometres, which is an important index of safety globally, has come down from 0.23 in 2006-07 to 0.11 in 2014-15 and further to 0.10 in 2015-16. But it does not mean that I am happy with this because we would like to work on zero accident. But I am just giving you this perspective for which, as I said, we have taken a number of measures. First is changing the rolling stock, making sure that tracks are properly renewed. In fact, I hope, I have the number about how much track renewal we have done in the course of last year. In fact, this year we have provided for ₹ 10,000 crores for track renewal. At the end of this, there will not be any backlog of track renewal. Modernization of rolling stock will also help significantly. But today this morning, unfortunately, there was an accident and eight

[श्री सुरेश प्रभु]

coaches were derailed. One person was injured with little fractures, and another one with simple injury. But we f don't want to accept this as a reality for which we have created Rashtriya Rail Suraksha Kosh of almost ₹ 1 lakh crores. And, in this itself, we will be able to avoid the entire unmanned level crossing. Sir, in fact, one of my friends here asked me this question very correctly. On track renewal in 2015-16, our target was 2,500 kilometres, but we actually renewed 2794 kilometers. The Budget was ₹ 5426 crores. For 2017-18, track renewal works have now been targetted close to 3500 kilometers and the anticipated cost is ₹ 10,163 crores. This is what we had allocated for this and this ₹ 1 lakh crore safety funds will also be used for making this. Though the accidents have gone down with some recent changes, yet, I am very much worried about some of causes of the accidents. The National Investigation Agency is investigating into it. It will make-sure that with the participation of the State Governments, with the participation of other law enforcing agencies, we will be able to work on it. But to make that happen, as I said and somebody else also said, 'why not we use technologies?' You asked about ultrasonic flaw detectors. We are trying to use that. We have not used it yet, but now we are going to use it. There is also Vehicular Traffic safety system, self-propelling ultrasonic rail testing, composite sleepers, trial of ultrasonic broken rail detection system, then, to avoid collision, automatic train protection system, vigilance control device, simulator based training, train protection warning system, for rolling stock, as I said, Centre Buffer Coupler and proliferation of LHB coaches and retrofitment of CBC on ICF coaches. All of these are the types of technologies which we have started using or in the process of using because without this we will not be able to avoid accidents arising out of human error. So, we are trying to work on this.

Sir, also the important part which everybody raised is, obviously, the issue of passengers. Sir, passenger amenities are very important. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, for passenger experience we decided to launch a new product. One, what we launched was Mahamana Express which was again started from UP and we also started Deen Dayalu coaches which has a lot of fittings, which will help the common man to travel by this. We also started Antyodaya Express. We also launched Humsafar Express, Tejas, which is going to be a very high speed train and also UDAY will be launched soon. Tejas will be launched in the next few months. UDAY might take a little longer. We are developing an App to provide integrated service to the passengers. All services could be available on one integrated App. We are working on that. Wi-fi has been provided in 116 stations, which will help Mr. Derek a great deal because he I always uses a lot of handle. So, wi-fi will

be available at 115 stations. SMS-based Clean my Coach App service has been started. Special social media has been used to give voice to the customers. New catering policy has just been announced which will be bringing in advancements in cooking as well as distribution. Distribution will be done by the professionals. Capacity of e-ticketing increased from 2000 tickets per minute to 15,000 tickets per minute. We are also working on cancellation and refund of tickets. Also, to promote cashless travel, no service charge will be on reserved ticket booked through IRCTC. More than 3000 POS machines have been installed and more than 1,200 locations have been covered and free insurance up to ₹ 10 lakhs is offered. The percentage of cashless has gone up to 68 per cent on the Railways' reservation booking. So, I am really happy to say this. I really thank the Prime Minister for coming out with this. We have already started the first Gatimaan Express. My good friend from Rajasthan will be happy. Of course, it goes to Agra. UP. And in line with the theme of Sugamya Bharat and to make railway stations modern and friendly, 369 escalators and 180 lifts have been, commissioned at A1, A and C category stations and stations of tourist importance. And, another 500 stations shall be made differently-abled-persons-friendly in the next few years time.

Sir, on-board housekeeping has been started in a number of trains. We have started 316 toilets for Divyangans at railway stations. Sir, I also wish to apprise my colleague Members and placing it on the table another initiative that we have taken for all passengers.

Sir, hon. Members asked me a question about cleanliness. I am very happy to say that the hon. Prime Minister initiated a very big movement by taking inspiration from Mahatma Gandhiji to bring in Swachh Bharat in the country. Sir, if Swachh Bharat has to happen, then, Swachh rail has to happen. We have launched a campaign called 'Swachh Rail - Swachh Bharat.' I am very happy to say that we have started mechanized cleaning. We also started bio-toilets in a big way. It is a big task. Sir, 18,000 coaches are fitted with bio-toilets.

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर,

"हमारी रेल का है सुहाना सफर,
हम देते हैं कांग्रेस वालों को ऑफर।"

आ जाओ मेरी ट्रेन में। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठो, जितना बैठना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: All other existing coaches, which are 52,000 in number,

[Shri Suresh Prabhu]

will be retrofitted with bio-toilets by 2019. So, this is something which we are working on. And, this is something which we have taken on priority.

Sir, we have decided to make Rameswaram to Manamudurai and from Porbandar to Wansjaliya in Gujarat as green train corridors. So, on these corridors, there is no human waste discharge. We have started these and we will cover more and more corridors.

Sir, my good friends — I have many good friends in the Communist Party — have asked me about vacancies and other things. Sir, I am very happy to say, in the last two-and-a-half years, our total recruitment is 1,08,945. Are you happy? More and more recruitment will be done. Sir, most of the youth have got these posts. And, Sir, this year, we have conducted the largest online examination in the world. We have done it because there are a lot of people who were duped. People are taken for a ride in the name of giving jobs. Some people's job is to promise job. Some people's job is to cheat others. So, we decided to stop this by conducting the world's largest online examination. Therefore, I am very happy to say that we are working on it. Also, I wish to submit that we are working on a comprehensive human resource policy. In this, we have eliminated interviews. We will do it through skill-based initiatives. We are also working on good industrial relations. You should feel happy. Sir, I am proud to say that we have excellent relations with all our employees. The Indian Railways has the largest number of employees in the country and, probably, in any organization in the world. And, we have the best of relations with our employees. We work very closely with them. So, we are working with them in a proper manner to create a better atmosphere to take care of employees in a better way. We are working on a very comprehensive HR policy. With your permission, I would like to place it on record the HR initiatives of the Indian Railways which will help the people to understand us better.

Hon. Members have asked about reorganization of the Railway Board which I had already mentioned. Creation of one Secretary level post for each department, transparent policy for posting of higher management officials like General Manager, delegation of powers at functional levels, transparent transfer policy, posting of direct Group 'A' Officers at 10 major railway stations to improve passenger services and direct outreach to railway employees through technology have all been addressed. I have started sending birthday greetings to all employees, because, I feel, they are part of my team. We also started a new system called 'Nivaran.' Sir, Nivaran means, if any employee wants to lodge a complaint, he can do it online. Sir, when it is there for passenger, I thought why shouldn't it be for

employees. So, any employee having a grievance against his superior railway officer can lodge a complaint through Nivaran. We are also partnering with Aadhaar system. Different area officers have collected close to 10 lakh Aadhaar numbers and we are trying to work on it.

Sir, punctuality is a very important issue which many hon. Members have raised. In fact, I must tell you that punctuality in railways is 79.95 per cent. And, Sir, there are some sections, if you go by division-wise punctuality, it is 100 per cent. But, some divisions are still below the national level. Sir, 16-17 per cent of network handles 65 per cent traffic. So, this is not happening there. So, we are working on it.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: मंत्री जी, हमने कई बार देखा है कि शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस before time आती है, लेकिन जैसे ही वह गाजियाबाद के बॉर्डर पर आती है, जहां से दूसरा डिवाजन शुरू होता है, deliberately दिल्ली वाले लोग उसको एक-एक घंटा लेट कर देते हैं। ऐसा यह शो करने के लिए किया जाता है कि हमारा डिवाजन बेहतर काम कर रहा है और वह डिवाजन खराब काम कर रहा है। आप इस पर भी जरा ध्यान दीजिए।

श्री सुरेश प्रभु: यह बिल्कुल सही है। मैं भी उसके बारे में देख रहा था। ऐसा है कि जो एयर ट्रैफिक कंट्रोल में होता है, कुछ फ्लाइट्स को लैण्ड करने में समय इसलिए लगता है, क्योंकि नीचे पार्किंग एरिया वगैरह नहीं होते हैं। इसके लिए हमें नए तरीके से सोचना होगा। मैं कल बेंगलुरु गया था, तो मैंने वहां पर पूछा कि बेंगलुरु से मैसूर के लिए और गाड़ियां क्यों नहीं छोड़ते हैं, हम लोगों ने तो augmentation कर दिया है? इस पर बताया गया कि बेंगलुरु में अभी गाड़ी आ ही नहीं सकती है। वही स्थिति एनसीआर की है। एक ही समय इतनी गाड़ियां आती हैं कि उनको अंदर आने में समय लगता है। इसके लिए हमें नए टर्मिनल बनाने होंगे, उसमें भी थोड़ा समय लगेगा, लेकिन हम वह काम कर रहे हैं। इसके साथ-साथ मैंने उनको कहा है, अभी यह देश के लिए मेरा सुझाव है, don't take it as an assurance, कि क्या हम लोग प्लेटफॉर्म के ऊपर प्लेटफॉर्म बना सकते हैं, क्या हम नीचे जाकर प्लेटफॉर्म बना सकते हैं, इस तरह से कुछ करना पड़ेगा। इसमें नए तरीके से सोचना पड़ेगा। इसके बारे में भी मैंने रेल के अधिकारियों को कहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): प्रोफेसर साहब ने particular train के बारे में बात कही है, कृपया आप उसके बारे में बताइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सुरेश प्रभु: मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि यह बिल्कुल सही है और इसके बारे में नए तरीके से कुछ सोचना होगा। जो punctuality बढ़ गई, उसके लिए भी एक अलग punctuality cell है, लेकिन फिर भी I am not happy. मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि इसमें और सुधार होना चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ मैंने कहा था कि हमने Multi-Disciplinary Directorate खोला है और उसमें अगर हम लोग कोशिश करें, तो उससे लाभ होगा। मुंबई-दिल्ली और दिल्ली-कोलकाता, ये दो हमारे मेजर रूट्स हैं, उनकी स्पीड 200 किलोमीटर तक किस तरह से बढ़ाई जा सकती है, उसके लिए काम शुरू हो गया है। उसके लिए हम लोगों ने बजट में 25 हजार करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान भी किया है। उसी तरह से चेन्नई-बेंगलुरु-मैसूर, दिल्ली-चंडीगढ़-नागपुर-सिकंदराबाद रूट के ऊपर भी हम लोग काम कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: आपने आनन्द विहार में एक बहुत बड़ा टर्मिनल बना दिया है, जिससे काफी लोड कम हो गया है। इसके बावजूद उस गाड़ी को रोकना पड़ता है। कई बार हम लोगों को वहां से गाड़ी मंगानी पड़ जाती है, क्योंकि हम लोग गाड़ी से पहले आ जाएंगे और ट्रेन बाद में आएगी, यह समस्या है। यह बहुत प्राइम टाइम है, बहुत important train है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर इतने दलाल भरे हुए हैं कि जैसे ही ट्रेन रुकती है, वैसे ही टैक्सी वाले, स्कूटर वाले रेल के डिब्बे के अंदर घुस जाते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, the hon. Minister should first be allowed to complete his reply. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, आखिर उसको कौन कंट्रोल करता है? इसको कौन अपराधी या माफिया कंट्रोल कर रहा है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Mr. Minister, you please proceed. There is no need to yield. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: A question was put about the merger of ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him complete his reply, please ...**(Interruptions)**... कृपया आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Mr. Minister, if you start yielding like this, there is no end to this. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let him complete his reply. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय मंत्री जी, रेलवे विभाग में अनुसूचित जाति और पिछड़ी जाति के तमाम पद रिक्त पड़े हुए हैं, हजारों पद खाली पड़े हुए हैं और इसके लिए काफी अरसे से मांग चल रही है कि उन पदों को भरा जाए। क्या उन पदों को भरा जाएगा और अगर भरा जाएगा, तो कब तक भरा जाएगा?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Let me complete this, Sir. आपको याद होगा कि जब इसके बारे में एक सवाल आया था, तो मैंने पार्लियामेंट में जवाब दिया था कि इतनी vacancies नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, if you start yielding like this, every Member will have one or the other question. ...**(Interruptions)**... Therefore, you just complete your reply. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: I am not yielding, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are yielding. That is the problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: I am yielding to a larger cause of making the Railways better; I am yielding to a larger cause of making the Railways more efficient. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; yes. I know. You are a man of completely good intention. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, many hon. Members have asked this question. What is the rationale behind the Budget merger? मैंने पहले ही बोला और आपने भी कहा कि पहले ऐसा समय था, जब रेल मंत्री आते थे, तो लोग सोचते थे कि रेल मंत्री आ रहे हैं। उस समय रेलों की स्थिति बहुत अच्छी होनी चाहिए थी। आज जो समस्या हमें दिखाई दे रही है, उससे उसका कोई लेना-देना नहीं था। इसलिए रेलवे की समस्याओं से रेल बजट का कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। रेलवे की समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए हमें काम करने की जरूरत है। इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि Multimodal Transport Solutions को हमें लाना चाहिए। रेल बजट को separately पेश करने का provision हमारे संविधान में भी नहीं है। Railways retains its functional autonomy, which can be seen as resources through Finance. This is what the Finance Minister has said repeatedly. Our Prime Minister has also mentioned this. Railways will continue to maintain its distinct identity, between the General Finance and the Rail Finance. The Railways will no longer be required to pay dividend to the Government. The point that you have asked me is a very valid point, that is, the public service obligation. Sir, in fact, anywhere in the world, all public service obligations have to be borne by the General Exchequer, always. If you are rendering a service with a much larger objective, of helping the people at large, then, the Budget, which creates various taxes, must do it. Therefore, even the Finance Minister is also thinking about it. So, what we are doing is this. The NITI Aayog is going to look at it. We are planning to work out a system by which it can be done. But, as you correctly said, this is something which needs to be done. Now, I come to public service obligation. If you do that —if you just take public service obligation — what will be the operating ratio of railways? The operating ratio will be what it was in - the 70's. So, what you are asking is this. Many Members wanted to know about the Railways' Operating Ratio. My good friend has also asked about this. The Railways' Operating Ratio will be substantially improved with this. But, I am not waiting for it. Since you have asked, I am answering. We are working on a strategy, which is, to increase the revenue from the traditional sources by changing the policy, by

[Shri Suresh Prabhu]

bringing in non-fare revenue into the railway stream, by reducing cost of energy and others, by improving productivity of our employees — all of these will result into a substantial improvement in the functioning of railways and productivity but, for that, we must be working with some plan, which we must execute and work on it steadily, without bringing any politics into it, which we are trying to do. So, I assure you that our focus is development of railways with all the States on board. I really pay my tributes to all the former Railway Ministers. They also came up with good ideas. They have done their work. We will try to take it forward and try to work together. Let us be co-travellers. To make Railways better, let us walk together. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Derek, put only one question.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, I have three specific questions; no speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, my first observation is, I must congratulate the Railway Minister today. At last, he has realised that the bullet train is a costly digression. He has not mentioned it today once in his reply. Good.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: My first question is this. As he said that this is above the politics, so my first question is this. You talked about safety, Sir. May I make a suggestion to you that 1,25,474 posts of Gazetted Officers, Safety Officials, are vacant? Please fill them up, and tell us when you plan to fill these up.

My second question is about federal funding. This is his third speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put the question.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: You talked about federalism. This is the first time, in the last three years, that your Government has done this. They have changed the capital expenditure for funding the projects from the Central to that of the State and the Centre sharing the projects. So, it is not very nice. When you read out these figures, saying you gave this much to the States, you are not giving us some *daan*. The funding pattern has changed and the country should know this.

6.00 P.M.

My last question is this. Since the last three years, — and this is said with all earnestness because Suresh Prabhuji is really earnest - we have been hearing about the vision. When is the action? Thank you Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rangarajan. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rangarajan, put the questions only. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only put the questions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have three clarifications. I appreciate the Railway Minister. He gave a very rosy picture. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then you sit down.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: My question is, whether the Railways has decided to handover the Kalka-Shimla, Siliguri-Darjeeling and Nilgiri mountain trains to private people. This is number one.

My second clarification is this. You know the productivity has increased in the ICF. You have already given two sets of modern trains to ICF. I want that all the modern train sets should be given to them. Don't give anything to the foreign company because we are capable of doing this here.

My third question is this. Sir, around 25,200 kilometres of track is to be renewed during the period of safety fund. Going by the 2016-17 Budget Estimate, the current cost of track renewal is ₹ 4,000 crore for 1,500 kilometres. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*.. No more lecture. You put the question only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Accordingly, for track renewal for five years, an amount of ₹ 52,000 crores is needed ...*(Interruptions)*... but you have given ₹ 1,000 crores this year. How are you going to do it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tiwari. Put your questions only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, मेरी सिर्फ एक रिक्वेस्ट है कि जो अमेठी-ऊँचाहार लाइन है, वह overdue हो गई है, इसलिए उसे priority पर ले लें। दूसरा, जो शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस कानपुर में जाकर वहाँ रुकी रहती है, उसे आप इलाहाबाद तक एक्सटेंड कर दें। यही मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jairam Ramesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Put your clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, are we having a Short Duration Discussion on Aadhaar? ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: It is a very important issue, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is already six o'clock, Sir. Are we having the discussion or not? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your decision? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; after this, Shri Vijayasai. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Are you having the discussion?

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

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: And if you are not having the discussion today, I would like to ask the hon. Railway Minister when he is going to make Aadhaar compulsory for travel by rail. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Shri Vijayasai Reddy. Mr. Vijayasai Reddy, put only one question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Put one question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, Schedule 13 of A.P. Reorganization Act, 2014, as passed by this Parliament, the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, mandates the Government of India to form a separate Railway Zone with Headquarters at Vizag. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Will the Minister do it? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Budania. Mr. Budania. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Only one point, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is clear. That" is your question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Budania. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: The hon. Prime Minister ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, no lecture. No lecture. Your question is, whether it will be done or not. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Budania, put a question.

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): सर, दो स्टेट्स को जोड़ने वाली डुंगरपुर-बाँसवाड़ा-रतलाम

रेल लाइन, जिसका शिलान्यास पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने किया था, उसके बारे में मैंने प्रश्न पूछा था, लेकिन मंत्री जी ने उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Shri Mukul Roy. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया: सर, राजस्थान के अंदर तालछापर नाम का एक शहर है, जहाँ काले हिरणों की सैक्चुरी है ...**(व्यवधान)**... जहाँ दूर-दूर से पर्यटक आते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जहाँ पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री राजीव गाँधी जी भी जा चुके हैं, लेकिन वहाँ के रेलवे स्टेशन का development नहीं हो पाया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मंत्री जी उसके बारे में भी बताएँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mukul Roy, put the question. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MUKUL ROY: How does the Government plan to better the Operating Ratio? This is number one. We are happy to know that ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put the question only.

SHRI MUKUL ROY: In the 2009 Railway Budget, a Coach Factory at Kanchrapara was announced by the then Railway Minister to produce EMU coaches because the EMU Coach which we have imported was more costly. So, then there was a planning that EMU coach is to be produced by the Government itself. But from 2009 till 2017 nothing happens. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ramakrishna. Put your question only. Only one question.

SHRI RANGASAYAAEE RAMAKRISHNA (Karnataka): Only one question. With a view to accelerate the progress of providing escalator, which is a very urgent necessity, I suggested two years back to do it by involving PPP model, and he agreed. That was favourably reacted. But I don't see any progress in this thing.

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): गुलबर्गा डिवीज़न के बारे में जो घोषणा की गई थी, उसके बारे में आपने नहीं बताया। उसके बारे में आप बताएँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. प्रभाकर कोरे: सर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह ब्रिटिश के ज़माने से चल रहा है, Hubli-Belgaum लाइन को जोड़ने के लिए, उसका सर्वे करके उसके लिए दो बार पैसा भी रखा गया। मंत्री महोदय कृपया इसके बारे में बताएं और हमारे डिस्ट्रिक्ट में जो sugar industry है, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Sarojini Hembram, put the question, that is all.

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम: सर, ओडिशा में RVNL की performance बहुत ही खराब है। इसके अतिरिक्त Rajatgarh और Barang doubling project के अलावा कुछ अन्य प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, जो 15

[श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम]

सालों से पूरे नहीं हुए हैं। वे कब तक पूरे होंगे और Angul-Sukinda तथा Paradip-Haridaspur प्रोजेक्ट्स कब तक खत्म होंगे?

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजधानी जैसी गाड़ियों में सुरक्षा व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसके अतिरिक्त यदि कोई आदमी बीमार पड़ जाता है, तो उस स्थिति में उसमें कोई डॉक्टर नहीं मिलता है। मेरा उनसे कहना है कि राजधानी ट्रेनों में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था हमेशा होनी चाहिए।

श्री अहमद पटेल: सर, सीनियर सिटिज़ंस की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। मंत्री जी ने अभी-अभी बताया कि 68 per cent of the stations have been provided with escalators. मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि टोटल कितने स्टेशंस हैं और कितने स्टेशंस पर escalators प्रोवाइड किए गए हैं? क्या सारे district headquarters stations पर escalators प्रोवाइड किए गए हैं या नहीं?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Nishad. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, you may reply after Mr. Nishad has put his question.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, please allow me to put one question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कल रात को जो रेल दुर्घटना हो गयी, हम बांदा नहीं जा सकते, चित्रकूट नहीं जा सकते। मान्यवर, जो रीवांचल एक्सप्रेस चलती है, वह कानपुर होकर इलाहाबाद जाती है, वह कानपुर से वाया बांदा होकर रीवा जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम यह मांग करते हैं कि कानपुर से बांदा होकर वह रीवा तक चलायी जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put a question only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राम नारायण डूडी (राजस्थान): सर, राजस्थान से बिलारा-बर की जो लाइन है, केवल 46 किलोमीटर का टुकड़ा है, पिछले कई सालों से, जब मैं 1977 में एमएलए था, उस वक्त से हम डिमांड करते आ रहे हैं। वह केवल साढ़े 46 किलोमीटर का टुकड़ा है, उससे पूरा दक्षिण भारत जुड़ता है और जो व्यापारी लोग हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... दूसरा, Pushkar to Merta. ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: एक ही प्रश्न पूछ सकते हैं।

श्री राम नारायण डूडी: दोनों धार्मिक स्थल हैं, पूरा ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल: सर, हमारे सोमनाथ मंदिर से भावनगर की एक direct train थी, वह suddenly बंद कर दी गयी है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह ट्रेन कब शुरू करेंगे?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shukla; that would be the last. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, I have been standing here for so long. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then I am not allowing you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: माननीय मंत्री जी, उत्तर प्रदेश की राजधानी लखनऊ में माननीय पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने गोमती नगर में एक corridor की स्थापना की बात कही थी, जिसको यूपीए सरकार ने रोक दिया था। मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसका पुनरुद्धार करने की क्या कोई योजना है या नहीं?

श्री सुरेश प्रभु: सर, जिन्होंने भी अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र के बारे में ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, you have called Members from all sides. Why am I not being allowed? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow everybody. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Minister.

श्री सुरेश प्रभु: सर, जिन्होंने भी अपने राज्य के बारे में specific सुझाव दिए हैं, वे सुझाव हमने नोट कर लिए हैं। उनके संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही हो सकती है, उसके बारे में हम जरूर देखेंगे क्योंकि individually अलग-अलग बातें कही गयी हैं, उनके बारे में हम जरूर सोचेंगे, इतना मैं आप सबको कहना चाहता हूँ। साथ ही, हमारे मित्र भी यहां नहीं हैं, वे वहां चले गए हैं, वे एक्शन में हैं, वे मुझसे पूछ रहे थे कि हमने क्या कदम उठाए। वे मुझे सुन नहीं रहे थे क्योंकि उस टाइम भी वे वहां गए थे, अभी यहां से वहां गए, वे पूरे एक्शन में हैं। इसके बारे में हमने क्या-क्या किया, किस तरह से हमने स्पीड बढ़ाई, किस तरह से implement कर रहे हैं, इसके बारे में मैंने डेढ़ घंटे तक बात की तो मुझे लगता है कि जब इसकी verbatim report आएगी तो देखें साहब, मैं उसे आपके पास भेज दूंगा। इसके अतिरिक्त दूसरे स्टेट का शेयर इसमें included नहीं है, जो allocation मैंने बताया, उसमें स्टेट का शेयर नहीं है। Kanchrapara Coach Factory was sanctioned with a capacity of 500 coaches per year and an assured off-take of ten years was announced. Initially, RFQ was invited in 2010 which could not be taken to logical conclusion. After finalization of Madhepura and Marhora Diesel Locomotive Factories, which I did, when I became the Minister, I didn't go into any politics. This was the same location which was decided by the previous Government. Fresh RFQ for Kanchrapara was invited in 2016 and has been finalized. Three firms have been shortlisted and RFQ was invited.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; you can reply rest of the points to the ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, I want to ask one clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*... I was not given chance. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why is this distinction made? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why? ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to know. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not bound to explain to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot shout at the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; it is not going to happen. I was very considerate. It should have been over by 4.30 p.m. and now it is 6.30 p.m.. I was this much liberal. ...*(Interruptions)*... But don't think that by shouting at me, you can get it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot browbeat me and get it. ...*(Interruptions)*... That cannot be done. I allowed everybody; I have no problem. If you think that by browbeating me, you can get it, I am not going to do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is an order. ...*(Interruptions)*... You gave your name late. You didn't give your name in time but I allowed you". Instead of five minutes, you spoke for eight minutes and now instead of requesting me you are trying to shout at me and browbeat me. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; I am not allowing you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

I shall now put the motion regarding consideration of the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2017 to vote.

The question is:

That the Bill to provide for the authorisation 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.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill. Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, I beg 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 (Railways) No.2 Bill, 2017 to vote. The question is:

That the Bill to authorise 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 motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill. Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we have to decide about the Short Duration Discussion which was slated for today. I myself announced in the House that it would be taken up today. But you know what happened. Since hon. Members wanted to speak, we have to be liberal and we usually allow it. If you want to take it up today, I am ready to sit, or if you want to take it up later, I have no problem. What is the hon. Minister's view?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, I will go by the convenience of the House; I am ready. Otherwise, I am also available for tomorrow if they want me. I leave it to them.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Since the Minister is going on an important international assignment for two days next week, and because of the holiday next week, the only available date — we would like the Minister to be here and he is out for two days — is 10th when he will be here. So, it can be taken up on the 10th of April because there is no date before that.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, my suggestion is that we can start the Short Duration Discussion tomorrow and continue it on the 10th of April.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, there is a way out. Tomorrow is Friday. If the House agrees, we can start it at 5 o'clock, discuss it for half an hour and then continue later.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have a better suggestion. We can dispense with the

lunch hour tomorrow, start it at one o'clock and continue up to 2.30 p.m. and then have the Private Members' Business as usual.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow being Friday, dispensing with lunch hour is a problem.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, we can start the Private Members' Business at 3.30 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees in one voice, there is no problem.

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, I have one suggestion. Why can't we start the discussion today itself? The Minister is available and it is also listed in today's Business. Two hours have been allotted for the Short Duration Discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For one hour, it can be discussed today.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Yes, we can start today and finish by 8.30 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: At least, for one hour, we can do it today if the House agrees. ...*(Interruptions)*... Otherwise, we can take it up on some other day.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, this is a very big issue and this is not about the politics of it. There are several speakers. It will take two to three hours. It is already 6.30 p.m. What are we going to start with today?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We can discuss for one hour today and then the rest can be discussed later.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Then, what is the next date?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will decide that now.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: We would like the Minister to be here. The Minister is here on the 10th. He is going to G-20.

SHRI AHMED PATEL (Gujarat): Sir, Mr. Digvijaya Singh has given a motion. We can start that today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, we can start it tomorrow and continue it on the 10th of April. If you want to discuss something today, you can discuss the motion given by Shri Digvijaya Singh, which you have admitted also. Why don't you start it today?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is a serious discussion. You don't divert it like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, one suggestion from Naqviji is that we can start the discussion now and sit up to 7 p.m. That is one. The second suggestion is given by Shri Jairam Ramesh. He says that tomorrow, we can start this discussion at 2.30 p.m. and the Private Members' Business may be shifted to 3.30 p.m., so that tomorrow, you get one hour and then, we can continue it later.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, may I make one request? I am ready for today and I am ready for tomorrow, but I have to make one request. I totally agree with Shri Jairam Ramesh and Shri Derek O'Brien that it is a very serious issue. They have a view. I would also like to learn from their views. We are doing Aadhaar. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, I would like to tell Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad that they started Aadhaar. We appreciate their Government for that and I will repeat that also on the floor of the House. But let the debate continue for one day. Don't do it like piecemeal here and then some other day. Sir, for next week also, I am ready, but on two days, Ram Navami holiday is there, and I have explained my personal reasons, for two to three days, I will be out of the country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When will you be available?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: On 10th, I am available. On the 10th of April, let this discussion be there for the whole day after lunch hour.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Accepted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, 10th of April is fine. Naqviji, 10th is convenient for the Minister also.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: If the House agrees to this, then we have no problem.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is the wish of the House. For 10th of April, you also decide the time. It is 2 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, if you can assure us that it can be taken up on the 10th of April, let us take it on the 10th. Let this come in the Bulletin that we will start the discussion at 2 p.m. on 10th of April.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is what I said.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Then, Sir, what about Goa?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; what are you doing?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, एक request और है, जो कि एससी/एसटी के मामले में बहुत technical correction है, मुझे मालूम है, वह आज नहीं हो पाएगा।

श्री उपसभापति: क्यों नहीं? अभी हो सकता है। In the SC/ST Bill there is only a minor amendment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: No, Sir, tomorrow. You yourself said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is only a minor amendment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, please look at the record. You yourself said that it is not minor. You yourself said it. I am quoting you to you. You said, "This is not minor." ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): It is just to change from 'Pondicherry' to 'Puducherry'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMUKHTARABBAS NAQVI: Why are you opposing the name of Puducherry? ...*(Interruptions)*... If the House does not agree for today, then it can be taken up after 5 o'clock tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, it can be taken up tomorrow after 5 p.m. Any objection?

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, let us take it up on the next working day. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the next working day after tomorrow? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is 5th of April. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Naqvi gave the suggestion to take it up at 5 o'clock tomorrow but tomorrow, being Friday, at 5 o'clock, many Members may be unwilling to take it up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

So, I would suggest that at 2.00 p.m. on 5th April, 2017, that is the next working day after tomorrow, we will take up the Scheduled Caste (Amendment) Bill. Do you agree? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): Okay, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, the House also agrees. On 10th April, at 2.00 p.m., we will take up the discussion on Aadhaar.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the issue of Goa. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That I cannot say now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Goa is not a subject before me now. ...*(Interruptions)*... It has already. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me ask if the whole House agrees. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, there is total consensus that on 5th April, at 2.00 p.m., we will take up the Scheduled Caste (Amendment) Bill, and, on 10th April, at 2.00 p.m., we will take up the discussion on Aadhaar. That is all. Now, Message from Lok Sabha.

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA – Contd.

The Finance 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 108 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that the following amendments recommended by Rajya Sabha in the Finance Bill, 2017 at its sitting held on the 29th March, 2017, were taken' into consideration and were not accepted by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 30th March, 2017:-

CLAUSE 51

1. That at page 26, Clause 51 be *deleted*.

CLAUSE 52

2. That at page 27, Clause 52 be *deleted*.

CLAUSE 53

3. That at page 27, Clause 53 be *deleted*.

CLAUSE 154

4. That at page 52, line 34, *after* the word "section", the words "which shall not be above 7.5 per cent of net profit of the last three financial years," be *inserted*.

5. That at page 52, *after* line 40, the following proviso be *inserted*, namely:-

"Provided further that there shall be a requirement for a company to disclose the names of the political parties to which contributions have been made by it."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the House...*(Interruptions)*... Special Mentions, we will take up tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Friday, the 31st March, 2017.

*The House then adjourned at twenty-two minutes
past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Friday, the 31st March, 2017.*