

Vol. 243

No. 14



सत्यमेव जयते

Thursday

3 August, 2017

12 Shravana, 1939 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Member Sworn (page 1)

Papers laid on the Table (pages 1-13)

Report of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit – *Laid on the Table* (page 13)

Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Petroleum and Natural Gas – *Laid on the Table* (page 13)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Railways – *Laid on the Table* (pages 13-14)

Statement of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Railways – *Laid on the Table* (page 14)

Statement by Minister —

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-third
Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Energy – *Laid on the Table* (page 14)

Regarding point of order on breach of Privilege (pages 15-17)

[P.T.O.]

©

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

Regarding violation of Indian Forest Act (pages 17-20)

Regarding a circular issued by SBI (pages 20-21)

Matters raised with Permission —

Reduction in rate of interest on saving bank deposits (pages 21-25)

Need to give compensation and rehabilitating the villagers affected due to land acquisition by Army (pages 25-26)

Management of silt in Ganga (pages 26-27)

Need to encourage women in sports (pages 27-28)

Concern over the dangerous consequences of internet game, 'Blue Whale' (pages 28-30)

Concern over non-availability of generic medicines to the common people (pages 30-32)

Alleged prohibition of free speech and writing in the Indian Institute of Mass Communication (pages 32-33)

Need to extend the registration date for Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (pages 33-34)

Need to reduce GST from 28 per cent to 5 per cent to save Beedi industry (pages 34-35)

Concern over encroachment by the Kamarajar Ports Ltd. on 1000 acres of wetlands in Ennore Creek, Chennai (pages 35-36)

Alleged violation of land and forest rights due to implementation of compensatory afforestation projects (pages 36-37)

Concern over incidents of violent attacks and murder of social workers including dalits in the country (pages 37-39)

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

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 40-88)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 89-145)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 145-424)

Messages from Lok Sabha – *Reported*

The Central Goods and Services Tax (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Bill,
2017 – *Laid on the Table* (page 425)

The Integrated Goods and Services Tax (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Bill,
2017 – *Laid on the Table* (page 425)

The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2017 – *Laid on the Table*
(pages 448-449)

The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (Amendment) Bill,
2017 – *Laid on the Table* (pages 541-542)

Motion for appointment of Members to the Joint Committee on Citizenship
(Amendment) Bill, 2016 and the Joint Committee on Right to Fair Compensation
and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
(Amendment) Second Bill, 2015 – *Adopted* (pages 527-528)

Short Duration Discussion —

India's foreign policy and engagement with strategic partners (pages 426-448
and 449-527)

Government Bill —

The Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Amendment) Bill,
2017 – *Passed* (pages 528-541)

PUBLISHED UNDER RULE 260 OF RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS
IN THE COUNCIL OF STATES (RAJYA SABHA) AND PRINTED BY PRINTOGRAPH,
KAROL BAGH, NEW DELHI-110005

RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, 3rd August, 2017/12th Shravana, 1939 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MEMBER SWORN

Shrimati Sampatiya Uikey (Madhya Pradesh)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Reports (2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16) of the National Statistical Commission, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Sixth Annual Report of the National Statistical Commission (NSC), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Action Taken Report on the recommendations of the National Statistical Commission, for the year 2011-12.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) and (b) above.
- (ii) (a) Seventh Annual Report of the National Statistical Commission (NSC), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13.
- (b) Action Taken Report on the recommendations of the National Statistical Commission, for the year 2012-13.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) and (b) above.
- (iii) (a) Eighth Annual Report of the National Statistical Commission (NSC), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14.

- (b) Action Taken Report on the recommendations of the National Statistical Commission, for the year 2013-14.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) and (b) above.
- (iv) (a) Ninth Annual Report of the National Statistical Commission (NSC), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.
- (b) Action Taken Report on the recommendations of the National Statistical Commission, for the year 2014-15.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) and (b) above.
- (v) (a) Tenth Annual Report of the National Statistical Commission (NSC), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Action Taken Report on the recommendations of the National Statistical Commission, for the year 2015-16.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. For (i) to (v) *See* No. L.T. 7317/17/16]

Notification of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Rao Inderjit Singh, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 18 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 338 (E), dated the 10th April, 2017, publishing the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7318/17/16]

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

I. Notification of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

II. Reports and Accounts (2013-14 and 2014-15) of the National Instructional Media Institute, Chennai and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT

AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Notification No. G.S.R. 333 (E), dated the 5th April, 2017, publishing the Apprenticeship (Third Amendment) Rules, 2017, under sub-section (3) of Section 37 of the Apprentices Act 1961.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7320/17/16]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Instructional Media Institute (NIMI), Chennai, for the year 2013-14, 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.

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Instructional Media Institute (NIMI), Chennai, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. For (i) and (ii) See No. 7319/17/16]

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

II. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH; EASTERN REGION; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS' OFFICE, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

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

- (1) G.S.R. 261 (E), dated the 17th March, 2017, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 2017.
- (2) G.S.R. 262 (E), dated the 17th March, 2017, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2017.
- (3) G.S.R. 486 (E), dated the 19th May, 2017, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 2017.
- (4) G.S.R. 487 (E), dated the 19th May, 2017, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 2017.
- (5) G.S.R. 645 (E), dated the 27th June, 2017, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 2017.
- (6) G.S.R. 646 (E), dated the 27th June, 2017, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2017.
- (7) G.S.R. 844 (E), dated the 6th July, 2017, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 2017.
- (8) G.S.R. 845 (E), dated the 6th July, 2017, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7322/17/16]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7468/17/16]

Reports and Accounts (2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16) of the various Councils, Centres and Missions and related papers

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा): मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 26 of the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993:—
 - (a) Eighteenth Annual Report of the National Council for Teacher Education, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the National Council for Teacher Education, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Statement by Government accepting the above 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. 7532/17/16]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (i) (a) Annual Report of the Goa Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Panaji, for the year 2015-16.
 - (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. 7528/17/16]
 - (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Haryana School Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad, Panchkula, implementing the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA), for the year 2015-16.
 - (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. 7529/17/16]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajya Shiksha Kendra, Bhopal, implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7261/17/16]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajya Shiksha Kendra, Bhopal, implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. 7262/17/16]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Rajya Mission (SSA), Tripura, Agartala, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. 7263/17/16]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Rajya Mission Authority (SSA), Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above.
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Rajya Mission Authority (SSA), Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar, 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 (vii) (a) above.
[Placed in Library. For (vi) and (vii) See No. L.T. 7533/17/16]
- (viii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jharkhand Education Project Council (JEPC), Ranchi, implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Jharkhand, 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 (viii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7530/17/16]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Sikkim Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Gangtok, Sikkim, 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 (ix) (a) above.
- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Sikkim, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Gangtok, Sikkim, 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 (x) (a) above.
[Placed in Library. For (ix) and (x) See No. L.T. 7534/17/16]
- (xi)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Uttar Pradesh Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Parishad, Lucknow, implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), 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 (xi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7267/17/16]
- (xii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Maharashtra Prathamik Shiksha Parishad, Mumbai, implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, 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 (xii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7589/17/16]
- (xiii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7266/17/16]
- (xiv)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Himachal Pradesh Primary Education Society, implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Shimla, 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 (xiv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. 7280/17/16]
- (xv)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Chandigarh Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Society, Union Territory of Chandigarh, 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 (xv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. 7535/17/16]
- (xvi)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Mizoram, Aizwal, 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 (xvi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7558/17/16]
- (xvii)(a) Annual Report of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Rajya Mission (SSA), Tripura, Agartala, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xvii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7260/17/16]
- (xviii) (a) Annual Report of the Mizoram Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission, Aizawl, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xviii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. 7259/17/16]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

II. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of Various Institutes and Company and related papers

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

- I. (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. CUH/2016/Reg/Notification/346(A), dated the 22nd November, 2016, publishing certain Ordinances of the Central University of Haryana.
 - (2) No. CUJ/Regulation/04/2010, dated the 27th March, 2017, publishing the Ordinances Number OA-2, OA-5 and OE-1 of the Central University of Jharkhand. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7551/17/16]
 - (3) No. CUKmr/Admin/F.No.385/14/3522, dated the 24th April, 2017, notifying amendment to Statute 10(5) and framed Ordinances (Ordinance

nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26 and 29) of the Central University of Kashmir, Srinagar.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7291/17/16]

- (4) No. VCO/CVO/2017/168, dated the 28th March, 2017, publishing the Ordinance-6 prescribing the Norms/Regulations for promotion/career advancement of Associate Professors and Assistant Professors in Central University of Orissa, Koraput.
- (5) No. 2-4/2009-Admn/135, dated the 17th April, 2017, publishing various Ordinances of the Central University of Gujarat.
[Placed in Library. For (4) and (5) *See* No. L.T. 7590/17/16]
- (6) No. 2-4/2009-Admn/329, dated the 8th May, 2017, publishing various Ordinances of the Central University of Gujarat.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7551/17/16]
- (7) No. 2-4/2009-Admn/394, dated the 8th May, 2017, publishing corrigenda to the Notification No. 2-4/2009-Admn/394, dated the 13th April, 2017 (in English only). [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7590/17/16]
- (8) No. VCO/CVO/2017/168, dated the 16th May, 2017, publishing the Statutes and Ordinances Nos. 7, 12, 15, 25, 28, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 45, 47 and 49 of the Central University of Orissa, Koraput.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7291/17/16]
- (9) No. 2-4/2009-Admn/1241, dated the 11th July, 2017, publishing various Ordinances of the Central University of Gujarat.
- (10) No. CUJ/Admn/Ordinance/2017/519, dated the 12th July, 2017, publishing various Ordinances of the Central University of Jammu.
- (11) No. HNBGU/RO/2017/285, dated the 20th July, 2017, publishing various Ordinances of the Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Uttarakhand.
- (12) No. 3-3/CUHP/GA/2010/Vol.II, dated the 20th July, 2017, publishing various Ordinances of the Central University of Himachal Pradesh.
[Placed in Library. For (9) to (12) *See* No. L.T. 7551/17/16]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education), under Section 24 of the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987:—
- (1) F. No. 37-1/D-SDC/NEEM/2017 dated the 27th June, 2017, publishing the All India Council for Technical Education [National Employability Enhancement Mission (NEEM)] Regulations, 2017.
- (2) F. No. 27/RIFD/Pay/01/2017-18, dated the 28th April, 2017, publishing the All India Council for Technical Education (Major/Core Branch of Engineering/Technology and their relevant/appropriate courses leading to degree in Engineering/Technology), 2017 for recruitment to teaching positions. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7550/17/16]
- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resources Development (Department of Higher Education) Notification No. F. No. CA/1/2017/Regulations, dated the 6th June, 2017, publishing the Council of Architecture (Minimum Standards of Architectural Education) (Amendment) Regulations, 2017, under sub-section (3) of Section 45 of the Architects Act' 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7299/17/16]
- (iv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) Notification No. ADM-01/SB/2000-01, dated the 6th April, 2017, regarding assignment of Departments and Centres/Institutes of Studies of Rajiv Gandhi University Arunachal Pradesh, under sub-section (2) of Section 46 of the Rajiv Gandhi University Act, 2006. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7294/17/16]
- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 22 of the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007:—
- (i)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Patna, Bihar, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7285/17/18]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology,

Warangal, Telangana, 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.

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar, Punjab, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. 7287/17/16]

(iv) (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Technology, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, for the year 2015-16.

(b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7288/17/16]

(v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Mizoram, Aizwal, 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) 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. 7283/17/16]

(vi) (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) Annual Report and Accounts of the EdCIL (India) Limited, Noida, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

- (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. 7282/17/16]

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) New Delhi and related papers

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), New Delhi, 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 (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7376/17/16]

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA (Gujarat): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Twenty-third Report of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit (Sixteenth Lok Sabha).

**STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की 'अनुदान मांगें (2016-17)' के संबंध में पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस संबंधी स्थायी समिति के बारहवें प्रतिवेदन (सोलहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में समिति (2016-17) के सोलहवें प्रतिवेदन (सोलहवीं लोक सभा) के अध्याय 1 और 5 में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा अंतिम की गई कार्रवाई दर्शाने वाले विवरण की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS**

SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related

Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways (2016-17):—

- (i) Fourteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Tenth Report on the subject 'Pending Projects' pertaining to the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board); and
- (ii) Fifteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Twelfth Report on the subject 'Safety and Security in Railways' pertaining to the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board).

**STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS**

SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-1 and final replies to the recommendations contained in Chapter V of the Eleventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Ninth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Railways.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Status of Implementation of Recommendations contained in the Twenty-third
Report of the Department-related Parliamentary
Standing Committee on Energy**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of Implementation of Recommendations contained in the Twenty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy on the replies to the recommendations contained in the Fifteenth Report on examination of Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to the Ministry of Power.

REGARDING POINT OF ORDER ON BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, जो रूल 187 है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him finish. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister complete. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let the Minister finish reading it. Sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... All right. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, आप रूल 187 निकाल लीजिए। इस सदन को विशेषाधिकार दिया गया है और वह इसलिए दिया गया है कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय या हाई कोर्ट में जजों को जैसे contempt of court का विशेषाधिकार दिया गया है, वैसे ही contempt of House का विशेषाधिकार इस चेयर को दिया गया है और इसके लिए एक समिति बनी है। लेकिन जब पीठ का दिल बड़ा होता है, तो कहीं न कहीं सदन का दिल छोटा होने लगता है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक रिटायर्ड जज काटजू जी ने इस सदन के लिए और पीठ के लिए निरंतर तमाम लेख लिखे। आज दैनिक जागरण में एक मि. के. एन. वर्मा हैं, उन्होंने एक लेख लिखा और उन्होंने इस हाउस को condemn किया। उन्होंने कहा, "यह elected House नहीं है, यह चोरों का दरवाजा है, इस हाउस को right नहीं होना चाहिए, जैसे लोक सभा को आर्टिकल 110 में financial अधिकार हैं, वैसे सारे अधिकार लोक सभा को होने चाहिए, राज्य सभा को नहीं होने चाहिए।" इसके पहले तमाम मीडिया ने, हमने कुछ कहा था, उसके ऊपर लिखा। श्रीमन्, मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि अगर इस पीठ को challenge किया गया, अगर यह कहा गया कि पीठ का कोई अधिकार ही नहीं है, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। मुझे याद है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा में तमाम ऐसे केसेज हुए, जब विधान सभा ने उन्हें condemn किया, लोगों को जेल भेजा। जब कोर्ट ने उन्हें बेल दे दिया, तो उसने कोर्ट को हाजिर कर लिया। उसने जज को विधान सभा में हाजिर कर लिया। यह अधिकार है। अगर इस सदन का इसी तरह अपमान होता रहा, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। हम लोग विशेषाधिकार हनन का जो भी नोटिस देते हैं, आज तक उन पर निर्णय नहीं हुआ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I heard you. मैं समझ गया।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, इस पीठ का दिल बड़ा है, मैं समझता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन लॉ मिनिस्टर साहब से मैं कहूँगा ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर हम जज के खिलाफ बोल दें, तो contempt हो जाएगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; he is on a point of order. Therefore, I have to react. मुझे पूरा समझ में आ गया। अभी आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए I am giving a ruling. ...**(Interruptions)**... Whether Mr. Naresh Agrawal or any other Member, let me be clear on that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): It is a serious matter. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is not a matter of an individual. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is a matter concerning the entire House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, आप इनका experience सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... incidence सुन लीजिए, आपको प्रेरणा मिलेगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No need for a discussion on this.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर यहाँ लॉ मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हुए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not a matter concerning the Law Minister.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not a matter concerning the Law Minister.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: अगर इस सदन को इस तरह से बेकार कर दिया जाएगा, हम लोगों को कोई पूछने वाला नहीं होगा, तो फिर इस सदन का औचित्य क्या है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने अभी बताया था, आपके सारे लोग, जो जानकार हैं, वे उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा के केशव सिंह केस के बारे में जानते हैं और वे यह भी जानते हैं कि विधान सभा ने क्या किया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये जानते हैं कि किस तरह से समन भेजा था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No discussion on this. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will give a ruling. How can there be a discussion on a point of order?

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: किसी privilege के नोटिस पर यहाँ कभी कोई कार्रवाई नहीं होती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It can't be. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no; I am not allowing. There should be some rule. I am not allowing because what has been raised is a matter of point of order. Naresh Agrawalji has raised a point of order. On a point of order, there can't be a discussion. It is for the Chair to give a ruling. I will give the ruling. I have to go by the rule. ...**(Interruptions)**... If it is some other thing, then, I could allow it. But he has raised a point of order. On a point of order, I can't allow a discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am giving the ruling. ...**(Interruptions)**... I can't allow that. On a point of order, if I start allowing a discussion, then, everyday it will be that matter alone. So, I can't do it. But I am giving a ruling. You have raised a point of order. What I understand from it is, it is a privilege matter. According to you, the Rajya Sabha has been denigrated by some journalist or by some person who wrote an article in a particular newspaper. If you or any other Member think that there is a breach of privilege, he or she can give notice of breach of privilege and that will be considered.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हमारे कहने का यह मतलब नहीं है।

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: वह तो हमें मालूम है। यह नियम तो हमें मालूम है और procedure भी मालूम है, लेकिन Privileges Committee के चेयरमैन या कमिटी द्वारा कोई निर्णय न लेना, वह हमारे हाउस को कमजोर करता है। श्रीमान्, यह नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने कह दिया कि नोटिस दीजिए, यह तो हमें भी मालूम है कि 187 में हमें नोटिस देना पड़ेगा, फिर नोटिस आप देखेंगे और उसको देखने के बाद उस पर कार्यवाही शुरू करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Committee will examine it. ...**(Interruptions)**...
The Committee will examine whether to take. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: लेकिन वे लोग सारे नोटिस देखते नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह सदन की प्रिविलेज है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सदन की गरिमा गिरती जा रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए हम चेयर को ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In that case, you raise it in that form.
...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: जैसे हनुमान जी को ताकत लगाई थी, तब वे लंका के लिए गए थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वैसे ही हम भी ताकत लगा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: वह ठीक है ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर में यह रेज़ नहीं करना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Nareshji, if that is so. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nareshji, when you raised a point of order, I gave a ruling on that. If you raise it in some other form, I have no problem. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have no problem. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हमने भी नोटिस दिया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): सर, मेरा भी नोटिस है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not on that subject. You can give notice for a privilege motion. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**...

REGARDING VIOLATION OF INDIAN FOREST ACT

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर ...**(व्यवधान)**... Indian Forest Act का उल्लंघन किया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह बेशकीमती जमीन world heritage के लिए थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

छत्तीसगढ़ में *, जो वहां पर मंत्री हैं, उन्होंने और उनकी पत्नी ने अरबों रुपये का घोटाला किया है।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): उन्होंने उस जमीन पर कब्जा कर लिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may give Zero Hour notice for that.
...(Interruptions)... Mr. Punia. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोग सामने बैठे हुए हैं, जो ईमानदारी की बात करते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... वहां उनकी सरकार के एक मंत्री ने अरबों रुपये की सम्पत्ति ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said, this is a matter for Zero Hour. Both of you can give Zero Hour notices. ...(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, this is a State issue. How can we discuss a State matter here? It concerns the State of Chhattisgarh. ...(Interruptions)... इन्होंने नाम भी लिया है, उसको भी आप एक्सपंज करिए। ...(व्यवधान)... इन्होंने नाम भी लिया है। ...(व्यवधान)... Please expunge the a name, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If any name has been taken, that would be expunged. In any case, Mr. Punia and Mr. Pramod Tiwari, your notices under Rule 267 are not allowed. ...(Interruptions)... It is not allowed. ...(Interruptions)... I am coming to that. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. I have... ...(Interruptions)...

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया: सर, उन्होंने forest land पर कब्जा किया है। ...(व्यवधान)... उसका क्या होगा? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Punia, you may give some other notice. Notice under Rule 267 is not allowed. ...(Interruptions)...

विधि और न्याय मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद): सर, अगर आप स्टेट के विषय को एलाउ करेंगे, तो हम लोगों के पास भी उनकी स्टेट्स के बारे में बोलने को बहुत है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not allowed. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: हमारे पास कर्णाटक से लेकर केरल तक बहुत कुछ बोलने के लिए है, इसलिए आप स्टेट के विषय को यहां एलाउ मत करिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said, I am not allowing it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: यह नहीं होता है, स्टेट का विषय यहां नहीं आता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): सर, मैंने भी नोटिस दिया है, आप देख लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not allowed it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. Shrimati Chhaya Verma has not given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया: सर, उसके बाद भी उन लोगों पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वहां जो जांच हुई और अधिकारियों की जो रिपोर्ट आई, उससे साफ है कि घोटाला हुआ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. I do not understand why you are fighting. I have already said... ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, listen to me. I have already said... ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Mohd. Ali Khan, I will be forced to take action. You are doing this every day. You sit down. You are not seeing that I am standing here and saying something. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया: सर, मैंने नोटिस दिया था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Punia, I told you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Punia, listen. I told you that your notice under Rule 267 is not allowed. If you want to take it up, give notice under some other rule. That would be examined. You sit down now. Number two, Mr. Pramod Tiwari is saying the same thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Chhaya Verma, there is no notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have no notice. Sit down.

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: सर, मैंने नोटिस दिया था। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मेरा बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट सब्जेक्ट है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Chhaya Verma, I have no notice. You can repeat your notice, whatever it is.

Now, Zero Hour Submissions. Yes, Shri Naresh Agrawal, your notice under Rule 267. What is that?

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, वहां के मंत्री ने जो काम किया है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tiwari, you have been speaking from the beginning. Nothing more will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot monopolise

the whole discussion. Sit down. Shrimati Chhaya Verma, no notice is with me. If you have given notice and it hasn't come, you can repeat it. Why do you indulge in indiscipline? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Sir, yesterday also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not talking to Mr. Punia. I told this to Shrimati Chhaya Verma.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, the notice is signed by all of us.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not with me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I said that I have got Mr. Punia's notice. But I said I am not allowing that. I am not allowing discussion under Rule 267. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. No, no. Shri Naresh Agrawal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not here. Yes, Shri Naresh Agrawal.

REGARDING A CIRCULAR ISSUED BY SBI

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया ने एक सर्कुलर जारी किया है, जिसके अनुसार 1 करोड़ रुपए से नीचे जो भी सेविंग्स एकाउंट खोलेगा, उसके ब्याज का प्रतिशत 4 से घटाकर 3.50 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है, जो बहुत ही कम है। इस देश के 99 प्रतिशत लोगों के सेविंग्स बैंक एकाउंट्स में 1 करोड़ रुपए से कम हैं, लेकिन बैंक ने 1 करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा जमा वालों के एकाउंट्स में तो 4 प्रतिशत ही रखा है, परन्तु 1 करोड़ रुपए से कम जमा वालों के एकाउंट्स का ब्याज कम कर दिया।

महोदय, इसी प्रकार आप देखिए कि सीनियर सिटीज़न्स और बेरोज़गारों की जितनी भी स्कीमें हैं, फिर चाहे पब्लिक प्रॉविडेंट फंड हो या किसान विकास पत्र, सभी में ब्याज दरें घटाते चले जा रहे हैं और लोनिंग में ईएमआई कम करते चले जा रहे हैं, ...*(व्यवधान)*... तो पैसा कहां से आयेगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One of the Zero Hour mentions is also on that subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing notice under Rule 267 on this subject, but as a Zero Hour submission, it is allowed. So, Mr. Derek O' Brien. ...*(Interruptions)*... I understood your point.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: I know Shri Derek O'Brien would support me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Zero Hour, Shri Derek O'Brien. You can support Shri Naresh Agrawal also. I have no objection.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Reduction in rate of interest of savings bank deposits

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): I am happy, Sir, that this is the first time I am number one in Zero Hour. I am glad the Finance Minister and Leader of the House is here. Maybe, he will give us an explanation.

Sir, SBI reduced rates of interest on savings in bank accounts holding a balance of less than one crore of rupees by 0.5 per cent. More than 90 per cent of the bank accounts in India are those of people who have less than one crore of rupees.

According to SBI's explanation, after demonetisation, there was a huge inflow of funds; about 50,000 of bank accounts were being opened every day. Then, they say ₹ 1.5 lakh crores have moved into the system but there are no borrowers. After demonetisation, there were no borrowers because economic activity was low. This is the SBI's view.

So, what impact did this have? Sir, the first impact, and the obvious impact, is that small depositors, especially senior citizens and pensioners are also affected. Now, when they are affected, what would they do as alternatives?

This is a surefire way of opening up and encouraging chit funds. Everyone talks of chit funds. But no one talks about Pearl Chit Fund Pvt. Ltd. Let us have an investigation. How many people were investigated in Pearl Chit Fund case? And which Government and which people were involved? And what action was happening outside North Block in Delhi and in Punjab? It is very convenient to talk about Odisha and Bengal when it comes to chit funds. Sir, through you, I want to caution the Government. This decision would also increase the infiltration of chit funds. And, worst still, the commercial banks also are going to be affected.

Sir, take the rates for fixed deposits. In 2014, the rate was 10 per cent. I was talking to some senior relatives of mine. They were getting 10 per cent and 9 per cent till a few years ago. Now, that is down to less than 6 per cent.

Sir, look at the jobs. Again, post-demonetisation, 1.5 million jobs have been lost; this is what we have been saying for the last four months. Now, even the Vice-Chairman of the NITI Aayog, — we wish him luck in his new assignment, — no matter what the Government may say, has suddenly resigned after three years of moving in?

Sir, these are the big issues post-GST and post-demonetisation. The Opposition has been trying to discuss these issues. Sir, seven lakh crores of NPAs have still not been recovered, and it is hurting the poor people.

Sir, we need a discussion on this. The Government is running away from discussion. For the last three weeks, we have given notices. Please look into this. Take it up for a discussion.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): मैं चाहूंगा कि वित्त मंत्री जी यहां उपस्थित हैं, वे इस पर जवाब दे दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Would you like to react, hon. Finance Minister? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE (Maharashtra): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned. The Government... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. He wants to react. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to the Finance Minister. You can speak after that. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Please listen to the Finance Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS, AND THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, so far as the last point of Mr. Derek O'Brien is concerned, there is an amendment to the Banking Regulations Act dealing substantially with the NPA issue, which is currently being discussed in the Lok Sabha. It is likely to be taken up and completed today. Any day, it will be before the Rajya Sabha. So, you will get an opportunity to discuss the issue at that time. Please remember that you are talking about a time when inflation was 10 and 11 per cent; the lending rates were high, and the sluggishness was setting in because of that; and, therefore, when the lending rates go down, the borrowing rates will also obviously come down. These are all inter-connected; and that is precisely why, to keep the fixed deposits at a rate at which it was,— because those are not rates which have been touched,— those are the rates which affect the retired people and the pensioners the most — and to take care of those senior citizens, this Government has for the first time, has brought in a scheme of eight per cent guaranteed interest, which will not change. As far as the senior citizens' pension is concerned, the cumulative effect of that interest is actually 8.3 per cent. I have already launched that scheme. The Prime Minister had announced on the 31st of December, and any person, who is affected, can take the benefit of that eight per cent Scheme, as far as fixed returns are concerned, with the LIC administering the scheme. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Since the Finance Minister has brought this issue up, I may say something. These are all issues related to post-demonetisation. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us have a full debate on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; give notice, we will consider.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Allow the House to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, we will discuss.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, you just said, 'to give notice.' Sir, on the first day of this Session, we gave notice, as the combined Opposition, for a discussion on economic slow-down and job losses. We have given a notice on GST. None of the notices have been accepted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, हमने जो इश्यू उठाया है ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम लोगों ने जो इश्यू उठाया है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is being taken up. We have decided to take it up.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You said, 'give notice'. We have been giving notice from day one.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; on GST, we have already decided.

MR. ARUN JAITLEY: You are not allowing the House to proceed; you are not allowing the House to run; you are only giving notices. Allow the House to run from 11.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.; all your discussions will take place. आप सदन चलने नहीं दे रहे हैं और कह रहे हैं कि हमने नोटिस दिया है! ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: हम जो चलने दे रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow, GST discussion will take place. Dr. Chandrapal Singh Yadav. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री अरुण जेटली: जब सदन नहीं चलेगा, तो नोटिस का लाभ क्या है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सदन तो चल रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप अपना रिकॉर्ड भूल गये! आपने तो महीनों नहीं चलने दिया था। सेशन के सेशन ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव।

डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. तजीन फातमा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, आप ज़रा मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। कल जब ज़ीरो ऑवर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आपका नोटिस नहीं है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

एक माननीय सदस्य: सर, इनकी बात सुन लीजिए। ये कुछ कहना चाहती हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. तजीन फातमा: सर, कल था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; that is against the rule. No, no; I am not allowing. That cannot be done. No, I will not listen to that. That will not go on record. No, you cannot. Dr. Chandrapal Singh Yadav.

डा. तजीन फातमा: *

श्री उपसभापति: No, you can't. ...**(Interruptions)**... अगर आपको नोटिस देना है, तो दीजिए। अगर कल के लिए चाहिए, तो चेयरमैन साहब से मिलिए। डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव।

*Not recorded.

डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव: सर, मेरा टाइम जो है ...(व्यवधान)... टाइम काफी हो गया।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप शुरू कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप क्यों नहीं बोल रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

Need to give compensation and rehabilitating villagers affected due to land acquisition by Army

डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस सम्माननीय सदन के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान देश के विभिन्न सैन्य क्षेत्रों में उन तमाम ऐसे गाँवों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जो कि सैन्य छावनी के बीचों-बीच स्थित हैं, जिन्हें वहाँ से हटाने के लिए सेना द्वारा समय-समय पर कार्रवाई की जाती रही है। कुछ गाँवों की कृषि योग्य भूमि और मकान आदि की नाप इत्यादि करके वर्षोपरान्त मात्र जमीनों का, उनकी कृषि योग्य जमीनों का मुआवजा दिया गया है। उनके मकानों का मुआवजा आज तक नहीं दिया गया। ऐसे लोग बेघर हो गये हैं, उनके रहने के लिए भी उनके पास स्थान नहीं है, न ही उनके विस्थापन और जीवनोपार्जन जैसी किसी व्यवस्था के बारे में ध्यान दिया गया है।

ऐसे ही उत्तर प्रदेश के झाँसी जिले के अन्तर्गत बबीना कैंट के मध्य स्थित धमकन गाँव का मामला प्रकाश में आया है। वहाँ कि निवासीगण सेना द्वारा जमीन, मकान अधिग्रहण किये जाने के बाद से विस्थापन एवं बेरोजगारी जैसी गम्भीर समस्याओं से जूझ रहे हैं। वर्ष 1991 से आज तक उनके मकानों का मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है। सेना ने जमीन अधिग्रहण कर उसे यूनिटों के अधीन सुपुर्द कर दिया है, जिससे वहाँ के निवासियों का जीवन अस्त-व्यस्त हो गया है। जमीन नहीं रही, तो तो जीविका का साधन भी नहीं रहा। घर नहीं रहे, तो वहीं छावनी के आस-पास ही अपने आशय से झोपड़-पट्टियाँ बना कर लोग गुजर-बसर कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि उनके मकानों का मुआवजा नहीं मिला। चूँकि माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी भी सदन में मौजूद हैं, इसलिए मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: वे तो चले गए।

डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से उनसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे गाँव, जो सैन्य छावनी क्षेत्र के बीच में स्थित हैं, उनके कारोबार के लिए उनकी कृषि योग्य जमीन नहीं रही, उनके रहने के लिए मकान नहीं रहे और उनको मकानों का मुआवजा नहीं दिया जा रहा है, उनका विस्थापन नहीं किया जा रहा है। उनको रोजगार देने की जो गारंटी दी गई थी, वह भी आज तक नहीं मिल पाई है। मैं सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि धमकन गाँव, जिसका मैंने जिक्र किया है, उस गाँव के लोगों को घरों का मुआवजा दिलाया जाए और उनके विस्थापन की व्यवस्था की जाए उनके जीविकोपार्जन के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रबंध किया जाए, धन्यवाद।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव जी ने जो विषय उठाया है, वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। जबलपुर में सबसे ज्यादा सुरक्षाकर्मी हैं। वह सबसे बड़ा कैम्प एरिया है। वहाँ गाँव में तबाही मची हुई है। ये सही बात कह रहे हैं, इसलिए मैं इनका समर्थन करता हूँ और यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे जो लोग वहाँ पर हजारों साल से बसे हुए हैं, जिनकी जमीन ली गई है, उनके बारे में सरकार को ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

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

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

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

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।
چودھری منور سلیم (اترپردیش): مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع سے سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।
جناب جاوید علی خان (اترپردیش): مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع سے سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Md. Nadimul Haque, not present. Now, Shrimati Kahkashan Perween.

Management of silt in Ganga

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया, उपसभापति महोदय कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

महोदय, हम सभी जानते हैं कि गंगा को राष्ट्रीय नदी का दर्जा प्राप्त है। इसके महत्व के बारे में बोलना सूरज को दीया दिखाने जैसा है। धार्मिक आस्था तो इससे जुड़ी हुई है ही, इसे जीवन दायिनी भी कहा गया है। इसके तट पर सभ्यता का विकास हुआ है। वर्तमान में बिहार राज्य गंगा में हर वर्ष आने वाली बाढ़ की विभीषिका से त्रस्त है। इसका कारण है इसमें गाद का जमाव होना। गाद के जमाव से गंगा की सतह कई मीटर ऊंची हो गयी है, जिससे सुचारु जल प्रवाह नहीं हो पाता है और पानी आस-पास के इलाकों में फैल जाता है। बेवजह बहाव के कारण इससे काफी स्थानों पर कटाव की गंभीर समस्या उत्पन्न हो जाती है। भागलपुर जिले के कई प्रखंडों में कई स्थानों पर भीषण कटाव हो रहा है। कई गांव वीरान हो चुके हैं। कमोवेश ऐसी ही हालत पूरे दियारा इलाके की है। यदि इसका उचित प्रबंध नहीं किया गया, तो एक-दो साल में भागलपुर का इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज भी इसकी चपेट में आ जाएगा।

प्रत्येक वर्ष कटाव निरोधी कार्य में बोल्टर पिचिंग की जाती है, लेकिन बाढ़ के इस कटाव के कारण सब उसी वर्ष कट कर गंगा में समाहित हो जाता है। इससे दोहरी क्षति होती है, एक तरफ धन की बरबादी और दूसरी ओर गंगा में गाद की वृद्धि होती है। कई संगठनों द्वारा इसके लिए फरक्का बैराज के निर्माण को कारण बताया जा रहा है, जो अब सत्य प्रतीत हो रहा है। वस्तुतः फरक्का बैराज अपने सभी लक्ष्यों को पाने में विफल हो रहा है और साथ-साथ ही इसका बुरा असर मछुआरा समाज पर भी पड़ रहा है। इसके कारण कई तरह की मछलियां आना बंद हो गई हैं और इससे लाखों मछुआरे बेरोजगार हो गए हैं, वे भुखमरी के शिकार हो गए हैं।

अतः मेरी सरकार से यह मांग है कि तत्काल इस समस्या का समाधान किया जाए और इसके लिए जो भी तकनीकी सहायता की आवश्यकता हो, मुहैया कराई जाए। हमारे माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने भी इसके लिए बार-बार मांग उठाई है। मैं सरकार से मांग करती हूँ कि इस पर ध्यान दिया जाए और जो बाढ़ से ताबही हो रही है, उससे बचाया जाए, बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

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

श्री उपसभापति: डा. तज़ीन फातमा जी, आपका सब्जेक्ट है — देश को समाजवाद नहीं, राष्ट्रवाद की जरूरत। यह ज़ीरो ऑवर का सब्जेक्ट नहीं है, इसलिए इसको परमिट नहीं किया गया है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, यह यूपी के सीएम ने कहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह उत्तर प्रदेश के माननीय मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने नोटिस पढ़ा, चूंकि उसमें यह सब्जेक्ट लिखा है, इसलिए यह ज़ीरो ऑवर का सब्जेक्ट नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सब्जेक्ट बदल कर दूसरा नोटिस दे दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, क्या कल दूसरा नोटिस दिलवा दूँ? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, आप कल सब्जेक्ट बदल कर दूसरा नोटिस दे दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री राजीव शुक्ल। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

Need to encourage women in sports

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): मैं सदन में एक अति महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। आजकल हमारे देश की महिलाएं स्पोर्ट्स में बहुत अच्छा काम कर रही हैं। आपने देखा होगा कि भारतीय महिला क्रिकेट टीम विश्वकप के फाइनल तक पहुंची, लेकिन लगता है कि हमारा सचिवालय भूल गया और इस सदन में हर जीत पर बधाई देने की जो परंपरा लगातार चली आ रही थी, यहां उस टीम को बधाई तक नहीं दी गई। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी अपने कई संदेशों में यही बात कही और पूरे देश ने उनका स्वागत किया, परन्तु इस सदन ने उनका स्वागत नहीं किया। यह अलग विषय है, लेकिन महिलाओं ने जिस तरह से पिछले कुछ वर्षों में स्पोर्ट्स में कमाल करके दिखाया है, मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि महिलाओं को खेलों में प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए स्पोर्ट्स मंत्रालय को विशेष नीति बनानी चाहिए। मैं यहां कुछ नाम लेना चाहूंगा। टेनिस में सानिया मिर्जा को आप जानते हैं कि किस तरह वह विश्व-स्तर पर छाई हुई हैं। उसी तरह साइना नेहवाल बैडमिंटन में, सबा अंजुम हॉकी में, मितली राज और हरमनप्रीत कौर क्रिकेट में, पी.वी. संधु बैडमिंटन में, अरुणिमा सिन्हा वॉलीबाल एवं फुटबाल में — वह माउंट एवरेस्ट पर भी जा चुकी हैं, पिछले दिनों ट्रेन से नीचे फेंक दिए जाने के कारण इनकी टाँग कट गई थी, इसके बावजूद उन्होंने माउंट एवरेस्ट पर चढ़ाई की — एम.सी. मेरी कॉम, जिन्हें हम इस सदन का सदस्य होने के नाते जानते हैं, उन्होंने मुक्केबाज़ी में कितनी अच्छी performance विश्व-स्तर पर दी, हिना सिद्धू पिस्टल में और गीता, बबीता, ऋतु, संगीता फोगट और साक्षी मलिक महिला कुश्ती में नाम कमा चुके हैं। आपने देखा होगा कि महिला कुश्ती पर फिल्में बनाकर सैंकड़ों रुपए — सलमान खान की 'सुल्तान' नाम की फिल्म और आमिर खान की 'दंगल' फिल्म ने कमाए। आप समझ सकते हैं कि पूरे देश की जनता का response उनके प्रति कितना जबर्दस्त था। ये दोनों फिल्में बॉक्स ऑफिस पर सुपरहिट रहीं। इसी तरह दीपिका पल्लिकल स्कवैश में और शर्मिला निकोलट ने गोल्फ में नाम कमाया। मैंने ये कुछ नाम लिए हैं। आप देख सकते हैं कि इस देश की महिलाएं हर क्षेत्र में खेलकर बहुत नाम

कमा रही हैं। इसके बावजूद अभी तक महिलाओं को प्रोत्साहन देने संबंधी कोई नीति भारत सरकार ने नहीं बनाई है। हमारा खेल मंत्रालय सब कुछ साई, Sports Authority of India, पर छोड़ देता है, जो इस मामले में कोई कदम नहीं उठाता। अगर हम महिलाओं को खेलों में प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए देश में जरूरी infrastructure create करें, जैसे कुश्ती में हरियाणा की ज्यादातर महिलाएं बहुत आगे बढ़ चुकी हैं, लेकिन उनके लिए वहां कोई ढांचागत सुविधा नहीं है, कोई सेंटर ऐसा नहीं है, जहां उन्हें ट्रेनिंग दी जा सके या उन्हें तैयार किया जा सके। मेरा आपके माध्यम से आग्रह है कि आप महिलाओं को खेलों में प्रोत्साहन देने संबंधी नीति बनाने हेतु सरकार को निर्देश दें। सरकार के लोग भी यहां बैठे हुए हैं। उन्हें भी महिलाओं को खेलों में प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए अधिक से अधिक कोशिश करनी चाहिए। यदि ऐसा होता है, तो मुझे लगता है कि हम आगामी ओलम्पिक में अनेक मैडल ला सकते हैं, जो हमारे पुरुष नहीं ला पा रहे हैं। 60 साल आपने try करके देख लिया, अब महिलाओं को भी अवसर मिलना चाहिए। मुझे लगता है कि निश्चित रूप से वे इसमें सफल होंगी। आपका समय देने के लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Rajeev Shukla.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Rajeev Shukla.

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Rajeev Shukla.

SHRIMATI M. C. MARY KOM (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Rajeev Shukla.

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Rajeev Shukla.

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आप को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we all associate ourselves with the issue raised by Shri Rajeev Shukla.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is an all-round support. The whole House agrees with him. Thank you for raising it.

Concern over the dangerous consequences of internet game, 'Blue Whale'

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार और पूरे देश का आह्वान करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां मुम्बई में मनप्रीत नाक के लड़के ने सातवीं मंजिल से छलांग लगाकर खुदकुशी कर ली। मनप्रीत 'Blue Whale' गेम लगातार 50 दिनों से खेल रहा था। इस

'Blue Whale' गेम ने अब तक रूस, अमेरिका, इंग्लैंड और इटली आदि देशों में करीब 130 बच्चों ने खुदकुशी की है। इस गेम का निर्माता फिलिप बुदेइकिन रशिया का रहने वाला है, जिसे इस समय जेल में रखा गया है। यह 'Blue Whale' गेम 50 दिन का होता है, जिस गेम में बच्चे को instructor ऐसे order देता है कि जागरण करो, horror picture देखो, टिकट रेलवे से यात्रा करो, आदि। जब वह बच्चा 50 दिन तक, उसके दिए orders के मुताबिक behave करता है, फिर अंत में बच्चे को order दिया जाता है, कि अब तुम खुदकुशी करो और वह बच्चा खुदकुशी कर लेता है। हमारे देश में इस तरह की पहली घटना मुंबई में सामने आई है, जिसमें मनप्रीत नाम के बच्चे ने खुदकुशी की है। इस संबंध में महाराष्ट्र के सदन में चर्चा हो चुकी है और वहां चिन्ता व्यक्त की गई है। महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री ने स्वयं चिन्ता प्रकट की है और केन्द्र सरकार से उचित कदम उठाने की प्रार्थना की है। मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि 'Blue Whale' गेम से हमारी युवा पीढ़ी को बचाने के लिए ठोस कार्यवाही की जाए, धन्यवाद।

SHRI BASWARAJ PATIL (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Amar Shankar Sable.

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Amar Shankar Sable.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Amar Shankar Sable.

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

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आप को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री माजीद मेमन (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आप को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

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

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आप को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री के.के. रागेश (केरल): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आप को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we all associate ourselves with the issue raised by Shri Amar Shankar Sable.

डा. विकास महात्मे (महाराष्ट्र): सर, अभी माननीय सदस्य ने जो बताया, उससे मैं सहमत हूँ। इसमें केवल Blue Whale गेम की ही बात नहीं है, बल्कि जो भी ऑडियो-वीडियो गेम्स हैं, वे बहुत interactive होते हैं और उनमें जो भी ऑर्डर्स दिए जाते हैं, उनको फॉलो करने के बाद खेलने वालों को rewards मिलते हैं, points मिलते हैं और उनमें उनकी रैंकिंग भी होती है। कभी-कभी ऐसे गेम्स में कहा जाता है कि तुम खुद की injury करो, तो बच्चे खुद की injury भी करवा लेते हैं। केवल यही गेम नहीं है, बल्कि इसके अलावा एक Dota गेम है, जिसका पूरा basis violence है। इनमें points or rewards के कारण dopamine secrete होने से excitement रहती है और बच्चे इनके addict हो जाते हैं। फिर उनके पैरेंट्स को उनकी इस आदत को छुड़वाने के लिए उन्हें साइकोलोजिस्ट के पास जाना पड़ता है।

इसके अलावा, मुझे लगता है कि इसमें नैतिक मूल्य का भी प्रश्न है, क्योंकि इसमें बताया जाता है कि मंदिर से आपने मूर्ति चुराई है या पुलिस आपके पीछे है, उससे आप कैसे छुटकारा पाएँगे। इसी तरह, आपने रेल का टिकट नहीं लिया है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसमें बच्चों के नैतिक मूल्यों का ह्रास हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए इसकी तरफ ध्यान देना जरूरी है।

SHRI SANJAY SETH (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour and wish to say, यह जो Blue Whale गेम चल रहा है, इसका सबसे ज्यादा असर बच्चों पर पड़ रहा है, इसलिए इसको रोकना चाहिए। हम लोगों को कोई ऐसा प्रोजेक्ट लगाना चाहिए कि इस तरह की वेबसाइट्स या इस तरह की गेम्स सारी साइट्स से हटें, जिससे आजकल जो बच्चे अपनी पढ़ाई-लिखाई छोड़कर ऐसे गेम्स की तरफ जा रहे हैं, उस पर रोक लग सके।

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

Concern over non-availability of generic medicines to the common people

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी अभी यहाँ बैठे हुए थे। हम लोगों ने इससे पहले भी यह बात उठाई थी कि इस समय दवाओं को दो श्रेणियों, जेनरिक और नॉन-जेनरिक में बाँट दिया गया है। नॉन-जेनरिक दवाओं और जेनरिक दवाओं के रेट में इतना बड़ा अंतर है कि आम गरीब उसमें पिसता चला जा रहा है। मुझे खुशी है कि सरकार ने एक सर्कुलर जारी किया, जिसमें कहा गया कि डॉक्टर्स को जेनरिक दवाएँ लिखनी पड़ेंगी। अगर हम जेनरिक और नॉन-जेनरिक के मूल्यों के बीच अंतर को देखें, तो जेनरिक एक रुपय प्रति टैबलेट है, तो नॉन-जेनरिक 70-75 रुपए प्रति टैबलेट है। डॉक्टर्स और केमिस्ट्स, ये दोनों मिलकर गरीबों को लूट रहे हैं।

श्रीमन्, इससे पहले हमने नर्सिंग होम्स की बात बताई थी। आप किसी भी नर्सिंग होम में चले जाएँ, वहाँ किसी डॉक्टर को दिखाएँ, तो पहले वह इतनी जाँच लिख देगा कि आपके घर बिकने भर का पैसा जाँच में चला जाएगा। मैं किसी हॉस्पिटल का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। इस देश में बड़े नामी हॉस्पिटल्स हैं। अगर आप वहाँ चले जाएँ, तो मिनिमम एक लाख रुपए का बिल बनेगा। अगर आप हॉस्पिटल में प्रवेश कर गए, तो इससे कम का बिल तो बन ही नहीं सकता। फिर दवाइयाँ! श्रीमन्, जेनरिक दवाई—उसमें same chemical composition और same salt है, लेकिन उसके दाम और नॉन-जेनरिक दवाई के दाम में इतना बड़ा अंतर! लेकिन, सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है। आप एम्स में चले जाएँ। एम्स के बाहर जितनी दवा की दुकानें हैं, अगर आप वहाँ जाएँ तो मालूम होगा कि डॉक्टर ने पर्ची पर दवाई का नाम कुछ और लिखा है और केमिस्ट पेशेंट को कह देगा कि इस नाम की दवा नहीं है। फिर वह आपको नॉन-जेनरिक दवा दे देगा। आप कहते हैं कि लिखिए, लेकिन क्या लिखें? डॉक्टर की prescription को केमिस्ट के अलावा कोई और पढ़ ही नहीं सकता है, तो मरीज बेचारा क्या जानें! 90 परसेंट मरीज या तो उसी हॉस्पिटल के केमिस्ट के यहाँ से दवा लेते हैं या उस हॉस्पिटल के बाहर से दवा लेते हैं।

अभी सरकार ने अमेरिका के दबाव में 127 दवाओं को जेनरिक से नॉन-जेनरिक कर दिया। मेरा आरोप है, बिल्कुल निश्चित आरोप है कि अमेरिका की बड़ी-बड़ी दवा कंपनियों के दबाव में सरकार ने 127 दवाओं को नॉन-जेनरिक कर दिया और उनको देश को लूटने की आज़ादी दे दी। आज लूटने की आज़ादी है। उन दवाओं की इतनी advertisement होती है कि आदमी यह सोचता है कि यही दवा बिकती है, उसको पता ही नहीं कि जेनरिक दवा क्या है। सरकार जेनरिक औषधालयों की मदद नहीं कर रही है, इसके कारण जेनरिक दवाएँ नहीं बनती हैं और किसी भी अस्पताल में जेनरिक दवाएँ उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। यह एक तरीके से लूट है। स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी चले गए। मैं चाहूँगा कि कहीं न कहीं बंदिश लगनी चाहिए। हिन्दुस्तान में स्वास्थ्य के साथ जो खिलवाड़ हो रहा है — हमारे बजट का सिर्फ 2 परसेंट हेल्थ पर खर्च हो रहा है, जबकि विश्व के और देशों में इंश्योरेंस पॉलिसी बजट और हेल्थ का सारा खर्च सरकार वहन करती है, लेकिन हमारे देश में क्या है? अगर गरीब बीमार पड़ जाए, तो उसका घर बिक जाएगा, खेत बिक जाएगा, गरीब बिल्कुल गरीब हो जाएगा। इसलिए मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि इस संबंध में सरकार को कोई डारयेक्शन देने की कृपा करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission raised by my colleague.

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, ऑनरेबल नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने जो बात कही, सारा देश इस बात से सहमत है कि जो गरीब हैं, जो जरूरतमंद लोग हैं उनको सस्ती दवाइयाँ मिलनी चाहिए। जब से हमारी सरकार आई है तो प्रधान मंत्री ने जो पहला काम किया कि गांव-गांव में उन क्षेत्रों में, जहां पर कि जरूरतमंद हैं, गरीब हैं जनऔषधि केन्द्र खोले हैं। ये केन्द्र हजारों की संख्या में खोले गए हैं और उसको बढ़ाया जाएगा। जहां तक उन मुद्दों का सवाल है जिनकी बात नरेश जी ने की, निश्चित तौर से जो आपकी चिंता है वह हमारी भी चिंता है कि जो गरीब है, जो कमजोर तबका है, उसको सस्ते दाम पर और अच्छी दवा सुलभ तरीके से मिले। उसके लिए व्यवस्था हो रही है। जो दूसरा विषय है, उसके बारे में हम जो संबंधित मंत्री हैं, उनको बताएंगे।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हमें तकलीफ यह है कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्री सदन को इग्नोर करके चले गए, वे अभी तक यहां बैठे हुए थे। उन्होंने सदन को जानबूझ कर इग्नोर किया।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: हमें आपकी हेल्थ के बारे में मालूम है। आपकी हेल्थ की चिंता भी है और देश की हेल्थ की भी चिंता है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नकवी जी को हेल्थ के बारे में क्या पता, 'Jack of all, but master of none'. He is jack of all, but master of none.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I think, the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister should bring this issue to the notice of the Health Minister because this is a very serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Ali Anwar Ansari. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRITAPANKUMARSEN (West Bengal): Just a minute, Sir. It is not merely a health issue, but also the Ministry of Fertilizers and Chemicals is concerned. The production of medicine comes under that Ministry. It is they who declare the list of essential medicines. It is they who classify 'generic' and 'non-generic' medicines. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Naqviji; please take note of that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Ali Anwar Ansari. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Alleged prohibition of free speech and writing in the Indian Institute of Mass Communication

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, यह चिंता की बात है कि पत्रकारिता और जनसंचार के राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान IIMC दिल्ली में वर्तमान प्रशासन संकाय सदस्यों के साथ बिना किसी विचार-विमर्श और चर्चा के मनमाने फैसले कर रहा है जिससे शैक्षणिक संस्थानों के नियमों, परम्पराओं और मूल्यों को खुलेआम नजरअंदाज किया जा रहा है। संस्थान में तदर्थवाद और तानाशाही हावी है। छात्रों, कर्मचारियों से लेकर संकाय के सदस्यों को डराया धमकाया जा रहा है, चुप न रहने की कार्यवाही की धमकी दी जा रही है। पिछले एकेडेमिक सत्र में एक छात्र को एक न्यूज वेबसाइट पर संस्थान के तौर-तरीकों की आलोचना के लिए निलम्बित कर दिया गया और छात्र-छात्राओं को सोशल मीडिया पर लिखने के लिए चेतावनी दी गई। क्या एक पत्रकारिता संस्थान में भी छात्रों को स्वतंत्र रूप से बोलने लिखने की आजादी नहीं होगी? यही नहीं पिछले दो महीने में एक महिला संकाय सदस्य को, जो रेडियो और टी.वी. पत्रकारिता विभाग की प्रमुख थीं, उन्हें बिना कारण बताए पद से हटा दिया गया और इसी तरह अंग्रेजी पत्रकारिता विभाग के प्रमुख का मनमाने तरीके से तबादला कर दिया गया, जबकि वे सिर्फ 8 महीने में रिटायर होने वाले हैं। बिना किसी चर्चा के पुरुष छात्रावास को बंद कर दिया गया है। ऐसे ही संस्थान परिसर में बिना किसी सलाह मशविरे के मोबाइल टॉवर लगाने की अनुमति दे दी गई, जबकि कक्षाओं और लाइब्रेरी से उनकी दूरी 25 मीटर से भी कम है और इसका कुप्रभाव छात्रों,

कर्मचारियों और अध्यापकों के स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ रहा है। संस्थान में मनमाने तरीके से विभाग बनाए जा रहे हैं, उन पर तदर्थ नियुक्तियों की जा रही हैं एक खास विचार के लोगों की, लेकिन संस्थान की कार्यकारी परिषद में स्वीकृति के बावजूद अभी तक विद्वत परिषद एकेडमिक काउंसिल का गठन नहीं किया गया है और न ही संकाय सदस्यों की प्रोन्नति स्कीम लागू की गई है। संस्थान के महानिदेशक सदस्यों से मिलने तक के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, उनकी सुनवाई तो दूर की बात है। चिंता की बात यह भी है कि संस्थान में नया एकेडमिक सत्र 1 अगस्त से शुरू होने वाला है, लेकिन पिछले दो महीनों से संस्थान में इसकी तैयारी के लिए संकाय सदस्यों की कोई बैठक नहीं हुई है। पाठ्यक्रम के संशोधन की प्रक्रिया ठप्प है। पिछले सत्र के नतीजे नहीं आए हैं। इन सब कारणों से स्थिति यहां तक पहुंच गई है कि संस्थान की नई दिल्ली शाखा में कुल 11 पूर्वकालिक सदस्य, फेकल्टी मेंबर सदस्यों में से 8 अध्यापकों ने महानिदेशक को लिखकर दिया है कि मौजूदा घुटन भरे माहौल में उनके लिए काम करना मुश्किल होता जा रहा है, इस कारण उन्हें अध्यापन, प्रशिक्षण, शोध, प्रकाशन से इतर सभी प्रशासनिक जिम्मेदारियों से मुक्त कर दिया जाए, ऐसा 8 फेकल्टी मेंबर्स ने लिख कर दे दिया है। यह साफ तौर पर मौजूदा महानिदेशक की अलोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था का सबूत है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, your time is over. Now, Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: महोदय, यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। पत्रकारिता के संस्थान में ऐसा हो रहा है।

श्री उपसभापति: क्या करें? अच्छा सब्जेक्ट है। आप बैठ जाइए। श्री दिलीप कुमार तिरकी।

Need to extend the registration date for Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिरकी (ओडिशा): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। ओडिशा का कोस्टलाइन बहुत बड़ा है और वहां पर अक्सर natural calamity आती रहती है। इसके कारण हमारे ओडिशा के लिए प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना बहुत ही इम्पोर्टेंट है। इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए हमारी ओडिशा सरकार ने 25 लाख किसानों के लिए प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के तहत बहुत बड़ी मुहिम, बहुत बड़ा अभियान चलाया है। वहां पर किसानों के रजिस्ट्रेशन का काम जोर-शोर से चल रहा है, लेकिन सेंट्रल क्रॉप इंश्योरेंस पोर्टल में टेक्नीकल प्रॉब्लम आने की वजह से वहां पर रजिस्ट्रेशन का काम बंद हो गया है। वहां पर लिंक फेल हो जाने के कारण लाखों किसान टाइम पर प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना में अपना रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं करा सके हैं। इतना ही नहीं, वे इस दौरान ऑफलाइन रजिस्ट्रेशन भी नहीं करा पाए हैं। इसके कारण किसानों को भारी परेशानी झेलनी पड़ी है और सिस्टम फेल हो जाने के कारण कहीं-कहीं पर लॉ एंड ऑर्डर की प्रॉब्लम भी हुई है।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना में किसानों के लिए जो रजिस्ट्रेशन कराने की कट ऑफ डेट है, उसको 16 अगस्त, 2017 तक बढ़ाया जाए और उनके हितों की रक्षा की जाए, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now Shri Ahamed Hassan; absent. Then Shrimati Vijiia Sathyananth.

Demand to reduce GST from 28 per cent to 5 per cent to save beedi industry

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, there was a massive demonstration by 1,00,000 *beedi* workers to reduce the 28 per cent GST tax that has been levied on *beedi* industry. More than 5,00,000 *beedi* workers are living in Tamil Nadu. Out of those 5,00,000 workers, about 90 per cent are living in my district, that is, Tirunelveli. There are about 5,00,000 families who are totally dependent on the income they get from *beedi* rolling. Sir, they are mainly from the drought-hit areas and their income is very meagre, that is, only ₹100/- to ₹ 200/- per day. Already, *beedi* industry is severely affected due to many restrictions and laws like ban on smoking in public places, ban on advertisement, covering 85 per cent of packets with a danger symbol pasted on the *beedi* rolls, etc. They are facing many hardships. Sir, *beedi* workers get only four to five days of work in a week. At this juncture, with the concept of one-touch throughout India, 28 per cent GST has been imposed on the *beedi* industry. Before this, it was 17 per cent which included excise tax, welfare tax and value added tax by the State Government. The excise duty of 2.88 per cent was levied before. Out of that, 0.88 per cent was spent for the *beedi* workers' ward scholarships. But, for the last two academic years, that is, 2015-16 and 2016-17, the *beedi* workers' ward scholarships have not been given. Sir, mostly, the job of *beedi* rolling is done by women. There are about 5,00,000 families who are engaged in the *beedi* industry. In many of those families, women are the only bread winners for the family. So, there are about 5,00,000 families who are dependent on the income they get from this industry. What has happened now? The raw material for *beedis*, that is, *beedi* leaves and tobacco powder are also taxed at 18 per cent under the GST. Due to this, the producers will be compelled to sell *beedi* at double the present price in the market. It will lead to a reduction in sales of *beedi*. When there is a reduction in sales, the *beedi* industry will be compelled to reduce production. If production is reduced, *beedi* workers' jobs will be reduced substantially. The net result would be that the workers will lose their income. Sir, I would like to know from the Government whether the GST will be fixed as before. From 28 per cent, they want to get it reduced to 17 per cent which was levied before. Actually, this ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time-over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Time-over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shrimati Kanimozhi. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: *

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सर, मैं माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं। यह एक hazardous industry है, जिस में महिलाएं व बच्चे काम करते हैं। उनमें से कई टी.बी. का शिकार हो जाते हैं, लेकिन मजबूरी में पेट भरने के लिए यह काम करते हैं। इसलिए उनके बारे में सरकार गंभीरता से सोचे।

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time-over. Not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Kanimozhi.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Karnataka): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

Concern over encroachment by the Kamarajar Ports Ltd. on 1,000 acres of wetlands in Ennore Creek, Chennai

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Ennore Creek in North Chennai spreads over 8,000 acres. It drains Araniyar and Kosasthalaiyar into the Bay of Bengal, and there are thousands of fishermen families which depend on this Creek. It was once a lush mangrove forest. Under the CRZ Notification, 6,500 acres of this Creek were declared as 'No Development Zone' in 1996. But despite that, there are industrial installations which have come up encroaching around 1,090 acres of the protected wetland. In 2015, these structures blocked the rain water from going to the sea and caused flooding in areas which have never before experienced floods in Chennai.

Apart from this, the North Chennai Thermal Power Station has been dumping fly ash in the Ennore Creek. Around 3,000 acres of land has been dumped with fly ash. For a question which I had raised about this, the Minister had replied saying, 'To protect the wetlands from pollution and encroachments, there will be implementation of an integrated scheme of National Plan for the Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems and Notification of the Wetlands and also that the State Governments will be advised to prioritize the protection of these Wetlands.

But the Kamarajar Port, which is very close to the Ennore Creek, is now trying to build car parking, coal yards and warehouse facilities in thousand acres of Creek by filling it. Already, 1,000 acres have been taken away and Kamarajar Port wants to extend

*Not recorded.

another 1,000 acres into the Creek and make it a real estate land. To facilitate this, the Tamil Nadu Environment Department has created a new map, which has been contested by many people, denying the existence of 8,000 acres of Creek. This map shows no Creek at all. This is what the Kamarajar Port is trying to use. If the Creek is compromised any further and there is a flood in Chennai, nothing can save Chennai.

Hence, I urge the Ministry of Environment as well as the Ministry of Road Transport and Shipping to ensure that the Creek is not disturbed and the Port's expansion should be carried out on dry land. It should also make sure that all clearances are given using the Government-approved maps. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI R.S. BHARATHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

**Alleged violation of land and forest rights due to implementation of
compensatory afforestation projects**

SHRI A.V. SWAMY (Odisha): Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to talk on a subject which is dearest to my heart.

The perception of tribals on Quit India Movement was very different from what we had. Their perception was, if the British quit India, the Maharajas, landlords and others who had usurped their forests, their lands and their privileges under their protection could easily be thrown them out. They joined the Quit India Movement in large numbers where I also had the good opportunity of joining and helping the freedom fighters as a member of the *Vanar Sena* in 1942.

Sir, the Forests Rights Act, is almost near to the fulfilment of their dreams of what they thought about Gram Swaraj. They said, 'if India becomes free, we will remove the Rajas and all that.' Lands will belong to us; we will have our own natural resources and we will have, what Gandhiji called, *Gram Swaraj*. That was the perception.

Sir, after the Forests Rights Act for the tribals was passed, there was also another Act that came into force, that is, the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act. In the post-Independence era, the most significant law passed by India for them is the Forest Rights Act. This particular historical step is, in a way, being mauled by the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority, CAMPA as it is called. Failing to release money out of that Fund would amount to shattering their pre-Independence aspirations for rebuilding their community with full ownership of natural resources and their management. One year has passed since the enactment of Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act. The Fund has been widely opposed by forest-dwelling communities and civil society organizations, as it does not comply with the Forests Rights Act.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Sahasrabuddhe.

**Concern over incidents of violent attacks and murder of social workers
including dalits in the country**

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। सर, हमारे देश में दलितों के ऊपर अत्याचार के बारे में कई बार इस सदन में चर्चा हुई है। मगर हम अभी एक नया स्वरूप देख रहे हैं कि केवल दलितों पर ही नहीं, untouchables पर ही नहीं, मगर ideological untouchables पर भी बहुत बेरहमी से अन्याय और अत्याचार हो रहा है।

सर, मैं एक उदाहरण दे रहा हूँ। हमारे CPI के एक सदस्य यहां पर हैं, उनकी एक Councilor केरल में है, ग्राम पंचायत की मेम्बर इजूकोने में है और उनका नाम के. श्रीलथा है। उनको मैनहैंडल किया गया, उनको जे.सी.बी. से कुचलवाने की कोशिश की गई। महोदय, केवल इतना ही नहीं भारतीय जनता पार्टी और RSS से जुड़े 4 दलित कार्यकर्ताओं, श्री बी. विष्णु, जो 19 साल की उम्र के हैं, युवा हैं, 7 अक्टूबर, 2016 को उनको त्रिवेन्द्रम में बेरहमी से मारा गया और उनकी हत्या की गई। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 19 दिसम्बर को फिर एक बार त्रिवेन्द्रम में श्री अनिल कुमार, जो दलित युवा नेता हैं, उनका अपराध केवल इतना था कि वे RSS और बीजेपी का झंडा लेकर केरल में घूमते थे, उनको मारा गया और उनकी दिनदहाड़े हत्या की गई। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 12 फरवरी, 2017 को पी. सी. निर्बल ...**(व्यवधान)**... Trissur में निर्बल जी की हत्या हो गई। वे भी युवा थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है ...**(व्यवधान)**... सभापति महोदय, आपको मुझे संरक्षण देना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है कि श्री राजेश, 34 साल के एक युवा हैं और वे त्रिवेन्द्रम में ...**(व्यवधान)**... जा रहे थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, he himself is from the. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me hear that. ...(Interruptions)... Allow me to hear that. ...(Interruptions)...

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: उनको मारा गया और उनके दोनों हाटा काटे गए। ...(व्यवधान)... उनको खून से लथपथ करके छोड़ा गया। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, many members are being. ...(Interruptions)...

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: हमारे देश के गरीबों ... (व्यवधान) ... दलितों के ऊपर ... (व्यवधान) ... अत्याचार हो रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप मूक दर्शक बनकर देख रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... यह मानवता के ऊपर एक घिनौना अपराध है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Let me understand it. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: आप चुप बैठे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is your own Member speaking. Why are you doing this? ...(Interruptions)... Your own Member is speaking. What is this? Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I will go through the records. If there is anything objectionable, I would expunge it. ...(Interruptions)...

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: महोदय, ideological untouchability का रास्ता अपना रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... तीन कार्यकर्ताओं को मारा? ... (व्यवधान) ... हमारे CPI के लोगों को भी मार गिराया। ... (व्यवधान) ... इस तरीके से लगभग सात केस ideological untouchability के आए और उनके ऊपर अत्याचार किए गए। ... (व्यवधान) ... और बीजेपी के साथ ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may listen to him. ...(Interruptions)... First you listen and then reply. ...(Interruptions)... Without listening, how can you reply? ...(Interruptions)...

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: महोदय, आपको मुझे संरक्षण देना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... ये बीच में नहीं बोल सकते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

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

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: मैं इनको यह बता रहा हूँ, यूनिवर्सिटी, कॉलेज, त्रिवेन्द्रम में ** ... (व्यवधान) ...

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

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: *

महंत शम्भुप्रसाद जी तुंदिया (गुजरात): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने आपको इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री श्वेत मलिक (पंजाब): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड़ (गुजरात): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't make allegations. ...*(Interruptions)*... If any allegations have been made, I would expunge them. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't make allegations. I would expunge any allegation that has been made. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री, तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): उपसभापति जी, यह बहुत गंभीर मुद्दा है, It is a very important and serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... The State Government should take strong and necessary action. ...*(Interruptions)*... और इसके लिए हम लिखेंगे भी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

*Not recorded.

12.00 Noon(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS****Inclusion of National Law Universities in the list of Institutes of National Importance**

*196. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by the Ministry to include all the National Law Universities in the list of Institutes of National Importance, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is planning to form a Committee under the Ministry to conduct a single entrance examination and supervise the affairs of all the National Law Universities and if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) No, Sir. The National Law Universities have been established under various State Acts and the same are administered by those states. For the present there is no such proposal to grant them the status of Institutes of National Importance.

(b) No, Sir. National Law Universities have already entered and signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) thereby institutionalizing a Common Law Admission Test (CLAT) for conducting entrance examinations. Following this, admissions in National Law Universities are done by means of a Central entrance examination through CLAT. 18 out of 21 National Law Universities accept CLAT scores for admissions.

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में ऐसा बताया है कि सभी राष्ट्रीय विश्वविद्यालय राज्यों के अधिनियम द्वारा स्थापित किए गए हैं। इनका स्टेटस राज्य विश्वविद्यालय का है और इनको अनुदान भी राज्य सरकारों द्वारा ही मिलता है। क्योंकि सभी राज्य इन विश्वविद्यालयों को पर्याप्त अनुदान देने में सक्षम नहीं हैं, इसलिए इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि विद्यार्थियों पर फीस का अत्याधिक भार पड़ता है। सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि विद्यार्थियों पर पड़ने वाले इस भार को कम करने के लिए क्या सरकार कोई कदम उठा रही है?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सभापति जी, पहली बात तो यह है कि ये राज्यों की युनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं, these are State Public Universities. National Law Universities are State Public

Universities. Therefore, the State is empowered to regulate them. We don't regulate them from there, from the Central Government. UGC gives them the power to give degrees.

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: सभापति जी, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न है। राज्यों के अधिनियम द्वारा स्थापित होने के कारण सभी राष्ट्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के प्रशासनिक तंत्र में एकरूपता नहीं है। इन सभी विश्वविद्यालयों की फीसों की संरचना भी अलग-अलग है। कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों में तो राज्यों के छात्रों के लिए भी सीटें आरक्षित हैं। राष्ट्रीय विश्वविद्यालय होने के उपरान्त भी इन सभी में समानताएँ बहुत कम हैं। इस कारण विद्यार्थियों को कई बार बड़ी भारी असमानता का सामना करना पड़ता है। कई बार विद्यार्थी एक संस्था से दूसरी संस्था में स्थानांतरण चाहते हैं, लेकिन वह हो नहीं सकता है और वर्तमान में तो ऐसा होना बिल्कुल ही संभव नहीं है। इसी प्रकार से यदि कोई प्राध्यापक भी स्थानांतरण कराना चाहता है, तो वह भी संभव नहीं होता है। सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार इन विश्वविद्यालयों में एकरूपता लाने की दृष्टि से कोई कदम उठाएगी? इनमें समान परीक्षाएँ हो रही हैं। 21 विश्वविद्यालयों में से करीब 18 विश्वविद्यालयों में एक साथ, समान परीक्षाएँ लेकर ही एडमिशन होते हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इनमें एकरूपता लाने का कोई विचार रखती है?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सभापति जी, ये 21 युनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं। जहां तक Common Admission Test की बात है, तो उन्होंने अपना एक एम.ओ.यू. बनाया है। जैसे आईआईएम के लिए CAT होता है, वैसे ही इसमें CLAT होता है। ये 18 युनिवर्सिटीज़ इसको मानती हैं और सामूहिक रूप से एन्ट्रेंस की परीक्षा आयोजित करते हैं। 3 युनिवर्सिटीज़ इससे बाहर हैं। एडमिशन टेस्ट कैसे करें, यह उनका विषय है है, इसलिए हम उन्हें केवल दिशा दे सकते हैं, उनसे कह सकते हैं, लेकिन हम उन्हें रेग्युलेट नहीं कर सकते हैं।

सभापति जी, जहाँ तक ग्रांट्स का प्रश्न है, जो सवाल पहले पूछा था, उसके लिए मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि हमने आज तक 12 युनिवर्सिटीज़ को लगभग 40 करोड़ से भी अधिक रुपये रिलीज़ किए हैं, इसलिए पैसे, जो कि यूजीसी की ग्रांट होती हैं, हम उन्हें वह ग्रांट देते हैं और हमने उनको 45 करोड़ से ज्यादा रुपये दिए हैं।

श्री रेवती रमण सिंह: सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा अर्थात् एजुकेशन Concurrent List में है, आप ऐसा कहकर, सिर्फ प्रदेश सरकार पर दायित्व डालकर इस बात को टाल नहीं सकते हैं। यदि आप देखें तो आज पूरे देश में, पूरे प्रदेश में law colleges मशरूम की तरह बेटहाशा खुल गए हैं और उनमें कोई पढ़ाई नहीं होती है। केवल इम्तिहान, वे भी नकल के द्वारा कराकर पूरी फीस ले ली जाती है। मंत्री जी, क्या उसकी रोकथाम करने के लिए आप सेंटर से कोई प्रावधान करेंगे ताकि इस तरह का जो धंधा चल रहा है उसको रोका जाए जो छात्र यहाँ से पढ़कर निकलें, वे बेचारे लॉ के बारे में कुछ जानें? उनको लॉ की ए,बी,सी,डी भी मालूम नहीं है, उन्हें केवल डिग्री मिल जाती है। वहाँ टीचर्स भी नहीं हैं, वहाँ एक भी टीचर नहीं है, चाहें तो आप जाँच कराकर देख लीजिए।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सभापति महोदय, जहां तक लॉ यूनिवर्सिटीज का प्रश्न है, मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि ये लॉ यूनिवर्सिटीज राज्यों के कानून से बनी हैं। हर राज्य में अलग कानून है, लेकिन इनको एक दर्जा प्राप्त है। इसमें 18 यूनिवर्सिटीज का कॉमन एडमिशन टेस्ट होता है। जब बच्चे कॉमन एडमिशन टेस्ट से आते हैं, तो अच्छे छात्र होते हैं और वे पांच साल का इंटीग्रेटेड कोर्स करते हैं। जिसको वकील बनना होता है, वही वकील बनने के लिए इसमें आता है और इसलिए उसको इससे बहुत फायदा मिलता है। इन यूनिवर्सिटीज का दर्जा ऐसा नहीं है, जैसा आप कह रहे हैं। आप बाकी लॉ-कॉलेजों की बात कर रहे होंगे, जो स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटीज से हों। डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटीज की देखरेख हम करते हैं। जो सेंट्रली फंडेड यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, उनकी देखरेख हम करते हैं, लेकिन स्टेट प्राइवेट यूनिवर्सिटीज और स्टेट पब्लिक यूनिवर्सिटीज की देखरेख राज्य सरकारें करती हैं, उनको हम मदद करते हैं।

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the answer to part (a) states, "For the present there is no such proposal to grant them the status of Institutes of National Importance." The reason given is that these Universities have been formed under the State Acts. Now, education is a Concurrent subject, and furthermore, the law is all-India. There is no State law. We are not that kind of a federal country where our States can have their own law. There is only one CrPC, there is only one IPC, etc. So, in view of the fact that the subject-matter is national, the name of these universities is 'National', the proposal awaited is that you want to make it 'Institute of National Importance', then why not have all the States agree to, or, through an Ordinance, you can make all these National Law Universities into an all-India institute so that this problem can be solved and a uniformity in teaching can be maintained.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, there seems to be a little confusion. Let me clarify further that yes, this is a federal structure of Constitution and governance where States pass the laws for each University. We have so many State public universities as well as State private universities. For each State public and private university, the State Legislatures are empowered to pass the laws. They pass the laws and then these universities are established.

We have said that no such proposal has come. I would like to explain the reason. When we declare some institutes as the Institutes of National Importance, like we did for IIMs and IIITs, it was necessary because before that, they were able to give only diplomas, not degrees. But here, by State laws, they are already empowered to give degrees and, therefore, degrees are granted. So, there is no demand to declare them as Institutes of National Importance.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I was saying that you should nationalise them. You have the powers, as it is a Concurrent subject.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a suggestion.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Nowhere there is an issue of nationalising the education. In fact, the State Governments take it up because it is in the Concurrent List. Actually, education was in the State List till 1975. In 1975, it came in the Concurrent List. Therefore, the States must have participation and a responsibility also to maintain good standards of education.

श्री विवेक के. तन्खा : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं चार शॉर्ट प्वाइंट्स बना कर बोल रहा हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: But put only one question.

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: I have four short points only and will finish within 30 seconds. The first is that the National Law University जो नाम है, it is a misnomer. It is a State University but the name is 'National Law University' because it is by a State legislation. So, there should be no doubt on that. But the real point I am making is that CLAT, that is, Common Law Admission Test, came only because आज से आठ-दस साल पहले जब मेरा बेटा चार-पांच टेस्ट्स में बैठा था, दो दिन में उसने छह टेस्ट्स भी दिए थे। So, I went to the Supreme Court and I told the Supreme Court that when engineering and medical colleges could have a common entrance test, why the law colleges could not have the same. उसमें पन्द्रह मिनट तक सुप्रीम कोर्ट इस बात के लिए तैयार नहीं था और कह देते थे कि हम कैसे कर सकते हैं, चीफ जस्टिसेस इन्वॉल्व हैं, चीफ जस्टिस ऑफ इंडिया अलग हैं? Ultimately, they issued notice and the memorandum was signed.

Now, what I am requesting is that the memorandum should be extended to all the universities. पांच-छह यूनिवर्सिटीज़ इसमें छूटी हुई हैं। अल्टीमेटली बच्चों को दूसरे एग्जाम भी देने पड़ते हैं, which becomes very tedious for the children.

नंबर दो, इस वक्त एक बहुत important aspect सामने आया है कि इसमें बहुत सारे गरीब बच्चे select हो रहे हैं। गरीब बच्चों का एक एसोसिएशन बना है, जो फीस नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। In fact, मैं खुद इस वक्त बार एसोसिएशन और एडवोकेट्स से request कर रहा हूँ to please contribute so that these children can study but I would like the Government of India also to take initiative, ताकि वे गरीब बच्चे, जो CLAT में आ रहे हैं, फीस के अभाव में उनका admission न रोका जाए।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, सम्माननीय सदस्य विवेक तन्खा जी ने जो कहा, वे प्रसिद्ध एडवोकेट हैं, CLAT कैसे लाया गया, उन्होंने उसकी कहानी बताई कि उनके बेटे को ही 6 जगह admission के लिए टेस्ट देने के लिए जाना पड़ा। आप ऐसे अच्छे केसेज करते जाइए, बाकी करने की

जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन आपका जो सुझाव है कि तीन यूनिवर्सिटीज़ बची हैं, जो उसमें शामिल नहीं हुई हैं, उसके बारे में आप जरूर proposal दीजिए। अगर हम उसमें कुछ कर सकते हैं, तो जरूर करेंगे, लेकिन यह MoU है। यह उनका आपसी agreement है, हम उसमें दखल नहीं देते। If you have some good suggestions, they are welcome.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question 197. Shri D. Raja.

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Please also see the. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This Question is over. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Please give me the suggestion, we will definitely look into it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Release of Indian fishermen arrested by Sri Lankan Navy

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sri Lankan Navy continues to arrest Indian fishermen and they have lately arrested seven fishermen from Mandapam and confiscated their two trawlers on charges of engaging in bottom trawling, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what is the number of fishermen and trawlers in their custody, at present, and what measures are being taken to get them released?

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

Statement

(a) Instances of Indian fishermen apprehended for allegedly fishing in Sri Lankan waters have been reported from time to time. Seven Indian fishermen along with their two trawlers bearing registration numbers IND/TN/11/MM/346 and IND/TN/11/MM/227 from Ramanathapuram District in Tamil Nadu were apprehended by Sri Lankan Navy on 12 July, 2017 for allegedly poaching in Sri Lankan territorial waters. The fishermen along with the trawlers were handed over to Assistant Director Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Jaffna by the Sri Lankan Navy on 13 July, 2017 and were subsequently produced before the Court and remanded to judicial custody till 27 July, 2017. The fishermen were

produced at the Court on 27 July, 2017 and the Court extended their judicial custody upto 10 August, 2017. Pursuant to continued diplomatic efforts, Government could secure the release of these 7 fishermen on 28 July, 2017.

(b) The number of Indian fishermen and fishing boats in the custody of Sri Lankan authorities as on 31 July, 2017 is 15 and 117 respectively.

Government regularly takes up the matter of early release and repatriation of Indian fishermen with the Government of Sri Lanka. Our High Commission in Colombo provides humanitarian and legal assistance to the apprehended fishermen. As a result of sustained diplomatic efforts, Government has so far secured the release of 251 fishermen and 42 fishing boats in Sri Lankan custody in 2017.

Government has taken up the fishermen issues at the highest level, including by the Prime Minister with the Sri Lankan President and Prime Minister during his visit to Sri Lanka in May, 2017. I had also raised the matter with the visiting Sri Lankan Prime Minister in April, 2017 and subsequently with the Sri Lankan Minister of Foreign Affairs during the latter's visit to India in June, 2017.

Following our 2+2 initiative in November, 2016 when the Foreign and Fisheries Ministers of the two countries met in New Delhi, a bilateral Joint Working Group (JWG) mechanism was institutionalized to address the fishermen issues. It was also agreed that Ministers for Fisheries of the two countries meet every six months to review the progress. So far two rounds of the JWG meeting have been held. The 2nd meeting of the JWG held on 7 April, 2017 in Colombo took stock of the implementation of the Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) agreed to by both sides pending a permanent solution to the fishermen issues.

SHRI D. RAJA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank Sushmaji for giving a detailed reply. It is good that the Prime Minister is in the House when this question is being taken up.

Sir, the reply clearly admits that the Sri Lankan Navy continues to arrest the Indian fishermen and confiscate their boats. The reply says, "The number of Indian fishermen and fishing boats in the custody of Sri Lankan authorities as on 31st July, 2017 is 15 and 117 respectively".

In this regard, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has written to the Prime Minister. Several political parties are-agitating and raising this issue. What is the time-frame for the

release of fishermen and return of boats? Boats are not small things. These are expensive boats. When they confiscate boats, the fishermen lose their livelihood. Fishermen are in their prisons. What is the time-frame, and, what are you going to do for the release of fishermen and for return of their boats?

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सभापति जी, उन्होंने कहा कि मेरा प्रारंभिक वाक्य यह है कि it continues to happen, यह सच है। यह तथ्य है, जो मैंने लिखा है। यह सिलसिला कई वर्षों से, कई सरकारें आई और गई, मगर लगातार चल रहा है। Sri Lankan Navy हमारे मछुआरों को पकड़ लेती है, उसके बाद सरकार गुजारिश करती है कि इनको छोड़ो। यह एक *ad hoc* सिलसिला है, कभी वे उन्हें जल्दी छोड़ते हैं, कभी देर में छोड़ते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि हमारी सरकार के आने के बाद जल्दी छोड़ने के सिलसिले ने बल पकड़ा है। जिन 7 मछुआरों के बारे में इन्होंने कहा, आप स्वयं देख सकते हैं कि मैंने जवाब में लिखा है कि उन मछुआरों को जब कोर्ट में produce किया गया, तो 10 अगस्त तक का judicial custody का remand दिया गया, लेकिन हमारे श्रीलंका के हाई कमिश्नर के व्यक्तिगत प्रयासों के कारण 10 अगस्त तक judicial custody का remand होने के बावजूद हमने उनको 28 जुलाई को छोड़वा लिया। मैंने 2017 का एक आँकड़ा दिया है कि हम लोग 251 fishermen और 42 boats छोड़वा कर लाए हैं। अच्छा हुआ प्रधान मंत्री जी यहाँ बैठे हैं। मैं इस सदन से कहना चाहूंगी कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के अपने स्तर पर राष्ट्रपति मैत्रीपाला सिरिसेना के साथ और प्रधान मंत्री, रानील विक्रम सिंह के साथ जितनी भी meetings हुई हैं, एक-दो नहीं, जितनी भी meetings हुई हैं, चाहे वे दो बार कोलंबो गए हों, चाहे वे यहाँ आए हों, हर बार यह विषय उठाया जाता है और यह उसी का परिणाम है कि हम 42 boats भी छोड़ा कर लाए हैं और 251 मछुआरों को भी छोड़ा कर लाए हैं। जिनके बारे में खुद राजा जी ने पूछा था, उनको भी हम समय से पहले छोड़ा कर लाए हैं।

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the reply says, "The Indian fishermen apprehended for allegedly fishing in Sri Lankan waters..." This is a big question, Madam. Your reply also says, "Following our 2+2 initiative in November, 2016, when the Foreign and Fisheries Ministers of the two countries met in New Delhi, a bilateral Joint Working Group (JWG) mechanism was institutionalized to address the fishermen issues." My question is: when you use the words, 'allegedly fishing in Sri Lankan waters', how do you define the Sri Lankan waters? In 1974 and 1976, the Maritime Boundary Line Agreements were signed between India and Sri Lanka, thereby the Katchatheevu Island was given to Sri Lanka. The agreements admit that fishermen have access to Katchatheevu Island but fishermen are denied their fishing rights. In such a situation, will the Joint Working Group reconsider the bilateral agreements and Katchatheevu agreement for renegotiation? It takes away the traditional fishing rights of our fishermen and they are 'allegedly' in Sri Lankan waters. What do you mean by 'Sri Lankan waters'? We gave our Katchatheevu Island to Sri Lanka when maritime boundary line was signed. That is why I am asking: Is the Government open — the Prime Minister is here; let him explain if necessary — to

take up this issue with the Sri Lankan Government for reopening and renegotiating the Katchatheevu agreement?

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सभापति जी, माननीय सांसद श्री डी. राजा जी अंग्रेजी अनुवाद के विशेषज्ञ हैं। जब 'allegedly' शब्द लिखा जाता है, तो इसका मतलब यह है कि हम उसे स्वीकार नहीं कर रहे हैं। 'Reportedly' 'allegedly', इन शब्दों का मतलब यही है, वरना हम सीधे लिखते - Sri Lankan territorial waters, लेकिन हमने लिखा है, 'allegedly in Sri Lankan waters.'

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी, आपने जो Katchatheevu के बारे में कहा है, Katchatheevu का मामला *sub judice* है, इसलिए JWG का mechanism उसको नहीं देख रहा है, लेकिन 2+2 initiative के बारे में मैं बताना चाहूंगी। प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, यह उनकी पहल पर ही शुरू हुआ है। आपको याद है, मैंने अभी एक शब्द इस्तेमाल किया, यह 'ad hoc' सिलसिला चल रहा था। जब प्रधान मंत्री जी के पास यह मामला पहुंचा, तो उन्होंने पूछा कि क्या यह ऐसे ही चलता रहेगा? क्या इसका कोई स्थायी समाधान नहीं हो सकता है? इसके लिए बहुत बड़ी brain-storming की तीन मीटिंग्स हुईं, उनके स्तर पर भी और मेरे स्तर पर भी। अल्टीमेटली हम लोगों ने यह सोचा कि जब तक हम अपने मछुआरों को deep sea fishing की तरफ नहीं ले जाएंगे, तब तक यह मामला खत्म नहीं होगा। इसके लिए एक बड़ा निर्णय लिया गया कि हम अपने मछुआरों को deep sea fishing की तरफ ले जाएं। उसके लिए 1,500 करोड़ रुपये का बजट था। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कहा कि 1,500 करोड़ रुपये कुछ नहीं है, चाहे जितने भी खर्च हो जाएं, लेकिन इन मछुआरों को deep sea fishing की तरफ ले जाओ।

इससे दो फायदे होंगे, एक फायदा तो यह होगा कि bottom trawling के तहत जो फिशिंग हो रही है, वह पर्यावरण को खराब करती है, क्योंकि वह समुद्र का पूरे का पूरा सरफेस छील कर ले जाती है। दूसरा, deep sea fishing न होने के कारण जो मछलियां नीचे हैं, वे मरती जाती हैं और पर्यावरण को खराब करती हैं, साथ ही मछुआरों के हाथ भी नहीं लगती हैं। इसलिए इसके लिए 1,500 करोड़ रुपये का बजट और तीन वर्ष की अवधि तय हुई, साथ ही यह तय हुआ कि 500 करोड़ 1 रुपये प्रति वर्ष दिए जाएंगे, जिसमें से 250 करोड़ रुपये सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और 250 करोड़ तमिलनाडु गवर्नमेंट देगी। मुझे आपको बताते हुए खुशी है कि इस वर्ष के 250 करोड़ रुपये में से 200 करोड़ रुपये गवर्नमेंट रिलीज़ कर चुकी है, जो उनको दिए जा चुके हैं। यह जो deep sea fishing का माध्यम हम लोगों ने अपनाया है, तीन वर्षों में जब यह समाप्त हो जाएगा, तो इसका स्थायी हल हो जाएगा।

अब हम जो बात कर रहे हैं, जो JWG है, उस पर कि यह 2+2 initiative क्या था? भारत का Foreign Minister के साथ Fisheries Minister और श्रीलंका के Foreign Minister के साथ Fisheries Minister पहली बार दिल्ली में बैठे और वहां यह तय किया कि हम deep sea fishing की तरफ जा रहे हैं। इसको मॉनिटर करने के लिए दोनों देशों के Fisheries Minister हर छः महीने पर मिलेंगे। मुझे आपको बताते हुए खुशी है कि नवम्बर में दोनों देशों की मीटिंग हुई, दो मिनिस्टर हमारे और दो मिनिस्टर उनके, उसके बाद जनवरी में ही First Ministerial Meeting हो गई, जब हमारे Fisheries Minister और उनके Fisheries Minister मिले, इसके साथ ही अगली मीटिंग 22 अगस्त की तय हो

गई है। यानी three Ministerial Meetings, three JWG meetings हो गई हैं, इतनी तीव्र गति से हम लोग चल रहे हैं। हम JWG और Ministerial meetings में अब केवल इतना चाह रहे हैं कि यह जो अवधि है, इसके बीच में अंतरिम राहत हमें दे दी जाए, इसके लिए कोई ऐसा mechanism बन जाए कि जब हम बता रहे हैं कि हम deep sea fishing की तरफ जा रहे हैं, तो कम से कम इस बीच आप यह पकड़-धकड़ मत करो।

Katchatheevu का मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में है, वह *sub judice* है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Shri La. Ganesan. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, the question is: Is the Government going to renegotiate Katchatheevu agreement? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me go to the next question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, at least. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Our fishermen were going there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not your question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Ganesan.

SHRI LA. GANESAN: Respected Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to get a clarification or confirmation from the hon. Minister about the information that I have got on the fishermen issue. The Sri Lankan Government, normally, do not prevent entry of any of the Indian fishermen when they go for fishing in their territory by traditional way by boat. They only prevent and arrest when they go with a trawler. That is why the Government also talked to the fishermen leader and asked to divert them to deep sea fishing. I want to get a clarification from the hon. Minister.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: माननीय सभापति महोदय, उनकी जानकारी बिल्कुल सही है। जब हम श्रीलंका के नेतृत्व से बार-बार बात करते हैं, तो वे यही कहते हैं कि traditional fishing के लिए आएँ, तो हमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं है, लेकिन हमें दिक्कत है bottom trawler fishing से। इसलिए उनका कहना बिल्कुल सही है।

हमने एक mechanism और बना रखा है, जहां दोनों तरफ के मछुआरे मिलते हैं, तो मैंने स्वयं Fishermen Association को बुलाकर बात की है कि आप traditional fishing कीजिए, आप bottom trawler fishing क्यों करते हैं? मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगी कि bottom trawler fishing हमारे देश में भी प्रतिबंधित है। Food and Agriculture Association Organization का order है, लेकिन हमारे निर्देशों

के बावजूद और FAO के प्रतिबंध के बावजूद 60 हजार bottom trawler भारत में चल रहे हैं और 5 हजार अकेले तमिलनाडु में चल रहे हैं, लेकिन अब तमिलनाडु सरकार ने एक कदम उठाया है कि 3 मार्च, 2017 से नए bottom trawler का registration बन्द कर दिया है। रामानाथपुरम में भी यह बन्द हो गया है, तंजावुर में भी बन्द हो गया है, थेलावुर में भी बन्द हो गया है और पाकवे में भी बन्द हो गया है। इन सब जगहों पर उन्होंने इसे बन्द कर दिया है। पुदुकोटि में भी बन्द हो गया है, तो अब नया रजिस्ट्रेशन bottom trawler fishing का नहीं हो रहा है। इससे आगे की समस्या तो हल हो जायेगी, लेकिन ये bottom trawler fishing यहां भी प्रतिबन्धित है।

महोदय, बार-बार श्री राजा या अन्य माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि सरकार क्या कर रही है। मैं याद दिलाना चाहती हूँ, public memory is very short, हम केवल लोगों को छुड़ा नहीं रहे हैं। आपको मालूम है हमारे पांच मछुआरों के सिर पर फांसी का फंदा था, जब पुरानी सरकार थी। वहां यह सरकार नहीं थी, तब श्री महेन्द्र राजपक्षे जी की सरकार थी, उनसे भी बात करके, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पांचों के सिर से फांसी का फंदा हटवाया था और उन पांचों को भारत वापस लेकर आए थे।

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I must gracefully acknowledge that after Shri Narendra Modiji took over as the Prime Minister of India. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: ...the Indian fishermen of Tamil Nadu origin, even though they are frequently taken into custody by the Lankan Government, are released at a faster pace. I must acknowledge. ...*(Interruptions)*...

But my question to the hon. Minister is this. Recently, the Lankan Government has enacted a draconian law whereby it provides for imprisonment upto two years and a fine of more than ₹ 50,000 for the fishermen who are taken into custody. Has the Government of India taken note of it? What steps are they taking in this regard?

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: माननीय सभापति जी, जिस एक्ट के बारे में डा. वी. मैत्रेयन जी बात कर रहे हैं, वह एक्ट श्रीलंका में 6 जुलाई को पारित हुआ है और जो टीएनए के लीडर थे, श्री संपंथन, उनकी तरफ से प्रस्तुत किया गया था, लेकिन बाद में वह सरकारी बिल के रूप में पारित हुआ। यह सही है कि उसमें दो तरह की सजा का प्रावधान है और वह है, दो साल तक की सजा या कम से कम 50 हजार रुपए का जुर्माना, लेकिन यह किस के लिए है, केवल bottom trawler fishing प्रतिबंधित करने के लिए। मैं अभी पूर्व के उत्तर में बता चुकी हूँ कि bottom trawler fishing हमारे यहां भी प्रतिबन्धित है। नए bottom trawling के रजिस्ट्रेशन में अभी तमिलनाडु ने यह कहा है कि हम कोई नया रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं करेंगे। यह विषय Indian Fishermen से संबंधित न होकर, पर्यावरण से संबंधित है। Bottom trawler, sea surface को खत्म कर देता है, उसे छील के ले जाता है। इसलिए हमारे यहां भी उसे FAO ने बन्द कर रखा है, जिसे वे अभी एक्ट के रूप में लेकर आए हैं। मैं बता रही हूँ कि हमारा

काम तो 3 मार्च को हुआ, उन्होंने तो 6 जुलाई को हमारे भी बाद किया है। इसलिए इस एक्ट को श्रीलंका सरकार ने पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से पारित किया है।

श्री किरनमय नन्दा: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि यह समस्या केवल तमिलनाडु की श्रीलंका के साथ ही नहीं है, बल्कि यह समस्या गुजरात के साथ पाकिस्तान की भी है और यह समस्या पश्चिम बंगाल के साथ बंगलादेश की भी है। जब natural calamity होती है, तो trawlers तो चले जाते हैं, कोई बंगलादेश कोई पाकिस्तान, कोई श्रीलंका या Indian fishermen के गांवों में चले जाते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: But the question is on Sri Lanka.

श्री किरनमय नन्दा: सर, मैं अपना प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ कि समुद्र में तो कोई बैरियर नहीं है। इसलिए वहाँ जो trawler confiscated हो जाते हैं, fishermen को पकड़ लेते हैं, इसके बारे में भारत सरकार का क्या निर्णय है?

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सभापति जी, जैसा आपने कहा, क्योंकि यह श्रीलंका स्पेसिफिक सवाल है, इसलिए मैंने इसका जवाब दिया। पिछली बार सवाल उठा था - गुजरात से पाकिस्तान जाने वालों के संबंध में। हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य गोहेल जी यहाँ हैं, जो उसमें बहुत ही ज्यादा रुचि लेते हैं। लेकिन मैं माननीय सांसद को यह कहना चाहूँगी कि आज शाम को विदेश नीति पर पूरी चर्चा हो। तो आपके ये जो विषय हैं - पश्चिम बंगाल के बारे में, पाकिस्तान के बारे में तथा श्रीलंका से संबंधित और भी बातें, मैं उन सबका विस्तृत जवाब उस समय दे दूँगी। यह प्रश्न चूँकि श्रीलंका स्पेसिफिक है, इसलिए मैंने अपना उत्तर वहाँ तक सीमित रखा है।

Inclusion of Ayurveda in Civil Services Examination

*198. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that numerous representations have been received to include Ayurveda as an optional subject for the Civil Services Examination; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) too has raised this issue with the Department of Personnel, the Ministry of Home Affairs and Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and if so, what is Government's response to this demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The issue is under examination by the Government.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Mr. Chairman, I need your protection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Protection for what? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, he must inform you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That might be the presumption but we are not accepting it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, ...*(Interruptions)*... Sharmaji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I say this because let me read the question which is, is it a fact that numerous representations, etc., have been received? The answer is, 'Yes'. But part (b), whether it is also a fact that the Ministry has raised the issue with the Department of Personnel and there is no answer for that. If so, what is the Government's response to that? There is no answer to that. Sir, Ayurveda is such an important subject now and unless it is given legitimacy by having it in the Civil Services Examination etc., it cannot get its due recognition because the Allopathic medicines are out to finish our Ayurveda by debunking it. So, these two questions must be answered.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But the Government has given the answer.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Well, that is not an answer. The reply is, "These matters are under examination". What is under examination; the question or the responses of these various authorities?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member, Dr. Subramanian Swamy is an erudite scholar, an academician and a master of languages, so I thought the brevity of words would suffice for the answer. It is being very clearly mentioned and accepted that there have been representations received both in the Ministry of AYUSH as well as in DoPT. And, when the Government says that the matter is under examination, it obviously implies that it is under the consideration of the concerned Departments which includes the Department of AYUSH as well as the DoPT. Having said that, now the second part, which is not part of his original question, is where he is trying to make out that AYUSH is a very important subject; nobody denies that. In fact, this is the Government which has taken the initiative of having first-ever separate Ministry of AYUSH. So, we don't actually have to acknowledge that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, that's true. But not denying the importance, I hope it would slightly be an input for him and maybe he would later on also give his opinions on that, maybe not today but later on. We have right now 48 optional subjects which are eligible for appearance in the Civil Services Exam. But the statistics point out that none or only in a very few numbers, candidates actually take up the subject of their graduation as an optional subject. Can you believe we have more

than 50 per cent engineers who are qualifying Civil Services Exam today? Even now, out of the batch of 175, we have 96 engineers. But, more than 50 per cent of them have opted for subjects like Public Administration; subjects like Geography and subjects like Sociology. So, what I am trying to bring to the consideration of a scholarly person like Dr. Swamy is that not having optional subject as AYUSH does not deny a graduate from AYUSH to appear. In fact, many of the AYUSH graduates are appearing in Civil Services, passing it and also, by preference and choice, not actually wanting to have AYUSH as a subject. Similarly, if we recall in 1970s and 1980s, there was a lot of hue and cry about not having MBBS as an optional subject. Thereafter, we had Medical Science. Today, the scenario is that not even ten per cent of the doctors appearing in the Civil Services Exam are actually using Medical Science as an optional subject. Again, they go in for general subjects, maybe because they are habitual crackers, they are skilled in cracking the exam and they feel that they could do more scoring whereas Medical Science is a vast subject. So, I am saying that it is not absolutely correct to draw a co-relation between the subject of option which a candidate has selected and the subject in which a candidate has actually graduated.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I think he has answered my second question also very well. So, I have no further questions.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: श्रीमन्, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया कि आयुष से जुड़े हुए ग्रेजुएट्स को परीक्षाओं में बैठने की अनुमति है, लेकिन स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के अधिकारी यह मानते हैं कि आयुष से जुड़ी हुई दवाइयों का कोई scientific validation नहीं है। हम लोगों ने कमेटी में जब इसके बारे में उनसे पूछा, तो वे आयुष से जुड़ी हुई दवाइयों के बारे में कहते हैं कि इनका कोई scientific validation नहीं है। अगर ये scientifically valid दवाइयां नहीं हैं, तो पहले आप उसकी व्यवस्था कीजिए, जिससे लोगों को इस पर भरोसा हो। किसी भी एलोपैथिक डॉक्टर से, बड़े-बड़े से डॉक्टर से बात कीजिए, आयुष की जो बहुत प्रभावी दवाइयां हैं, उनके बारे में भी बात कीजिए, तो वे कहेंगे कि अरे, इनका कुछ नहीं है, इनके पीछे कोई सत्यता नहीं है, जो कुछ ये क्लेम करते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनके validation के लिए आप क्या करेंगे, क्योंकि जब यह नहीं होगा और अगर आप यूपीएससी में इन सबजेक्ट्स को लाने की कोशिश करेंगे, तब कुछ क्षेत्रों से, खास तौर से जो एलोपैथी वाले लोग हैं, उधर से एतराज़ होंगे?

डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह: माननीय सभापति जी, वैसे तो यह प्रश्न पूरी तरह से इस विषय से जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है। एक तो मैं पहले यह स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि आयुष के उम्मीदवारों को या आयुष के ग्रेजुएट्स को appear होने की कोई पाबंदी नहीं है, मैं पहले प्रश्न के जवाब में यही कह रहा था, केवल वह optional subject यूपीएससी की उस सूची में नहीं है, इसलिए दोनों भिन्न-भिन्न बातें हैं। अधिकतर ऐसा देखने को मिला है कि उम्मीदवारों का optional subject वह होता है, जो उनके ग्रेजुएशन का नहीं रहता है।

अब जहाँ तक validation करने का संबंध है, वह मेरे ख्याल से अलग विषय है, वह तो आयुष मंत्रालय से संबंधित है, इसलिए उसमें हम नहीं जाएंगे। यूपीएससी में केवल optional subjects की मार्किंग रहती है और उनकी संख्या 48 है। उसकी मार्किंग के आधार पर, चूंकि उम्मीदवार यह स्वयं चयन करते हैं कि उसे किस सब्जेक्ट में अपीयर होना है, मैंने केवल ये आंकड़े रखने का प्रयास किया कि कुछ संयोग ऐसा है कि mathematics, engineering और medical science इन उम्मीदवारों की बहुत कम प्राथमिकता में रहते हैं। These are the least preferred subjects for appearing. Even though we have the maximum number of candidates, will you believe that out of 20 toppers this year, we have 19 from engineers and one medico?

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, Sir, I am delighted with the answer that Ayurveda, the aboriginal science, which is having a lot of material in Vedic scriptures and *tadpatras*, which is yet to attain the data level to information level and even yet to attain the research methodology, is also being considered to be an optional subject for the civil service exams. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Keeping the ready reference capacities of the hon. Minister in view, I would like to ask the hon. Minister—as the sanctioned strength of IASs is 6,396 and the vacancies are more than 1,500—when you are contemplating to fill them. Are you going to expand the strength of IASs keeping in view the necessity of administrative needs in the country? Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not related to the question.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, what he raised is an important issue, and he has mentioned about subjects of the Civil Service examination. But this is a long story and I will just try to cut it short. If we go back, actually the Civil Services across the world, across the Commonwealth, started in 1855 by the East India Company, and at that time, it was called Covenanted Civil Service (CCS). In 1858, it became Indian Civil Services and, then of course, it got reincarnated as IAS. At that time, the age was 18 to 23. So all these things get interconnected like shortage of power and shortage of personnel. It was assumed that if a child does matric in time and then takes three years for graduation, then the best of the best would have become graduates by the age of 18. Therefore, to have the best of the best into the services, the age was 18 to 23. But afterwards, it went on and a series of Committees were formed like the Khanna Committee, and then we had the Nigavekar Committee. Finally now, you will be amused if I share it with the House that the age limit today is 47 years. Thirty-two years for the general category with six attempts, 37 years for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with unlimited

attempts; OBC category 35 years; Specially Challenged category 10 years extra, above 37, which is 47 years. So, obviously, when you have the entry happening at such a point, the superannuation also happens earlier. Certainly this requires consideration. In fact, I shared with this House that in 2015 we had set up Baswan Committee to look into this. It has furnished its recommendations even on these issues and how to make up this deficit. This deficit is partly because of this age criteria. This deficit is also partly because of the statistics of the mismatch between the aptitudes, the optional subject being the one and the subject of preference being the other. Thirdly also, it is the Cadre Review from the States, because we have a pattern of induction from the State Provisional Services into the IAS or the Indian Services which did not exist in the British empire. Now, the Cadre Review delays from the State Governments also actually make us difficult to fill the posts and that of quota of the States into the IAS in time. But having said that, I think, this is an opportunity also to add that during the last two or three years, a number of steps have been taken to improve upon the capacity. For example, for the first time, we have introduced a programme under the guidance of the hon. Prime Minister, a three month mentorship-cum-internship period. Any new graduate or new civil servant, after coming out of the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, before he goes to his cadre of allocation in the State, is to spend three months in the Central Government. So, that gives an opportunity of a different kind of an exposure.

Moreover, I am also dealing with the Ministry of North East, the North Eastern Council has taken upon itself the task of coaching North-Eastern students in an institute called the famous Moreh Institute in the North-East; and with the Prime Minister's Excellence Awards, the spectrum has been enlarged. Earlier on, we were awarding only the civil servants, now this also has a co-relation with the increasing deficit. Now we are actually giving the awards on the basis of the flagship programmes of the Government.

श्री अमर शंकर साबले : सभापति महोदय, समय देने के लिए धन्यवाद। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 'One Nation, One Civil Service Policy' के तहत, सिविल सेवा परीक्षा में Judiciary को शामिल करने की क्या केन्द्र सरकार की कोई योजना है?

डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह: महोदय, वैसे तो माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न का मूल प्रश्न से कोई संबंध नहीं है, फिर भी जैसा मैंने कहा कि इसमें judiciary के शामिल होने या न होने से किसी की eligibility पर उसका कोई अंतर नहीं पड़ता।

* 199. [The Questions was absent.]

Finalisation of Complaint Redressal Mechanism

*199.SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of complaints from public against TV channels and radio stations regarding alleged objectionable contents are increasing and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has finalized the complaint redressal mechanism, as advised by the Supreme Court and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the period of limitation, within which a complaint could be filed, has also been defined in details; and

(d) whether the media representatives and experts on social issues would be included in the redressal committee?

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

Statement

(a) No such trend has been noticed.

(b) to (d) In a judgment delivered on 12.01.2017, with regard to WP No. 1024 of 2013 in the case of Common Cause *Vs.* UOI & Ors. the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has advised the Government to formalize the complaint redressal mechanism. Government is in the process of formalizing the complaint redressal mechanism which includes the period of limitation within which a complaint can be filed and the concerned statutory authority which shall adjudicate upon the same including the appellate and other redressal mechanisms, leading to a final conclusive determination by suitably amending the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questioner is absent; let the answer be given. Are there any supplementaries?

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, more than 30 anti-India Television channels are telecasting from the Kashmir Valley which is on the Indo-Pak border; and more than 40 anti-India Television channels are operating from Jaisalmer border. These anti-India Television channels are broadcasting objectionable content and creating security problems to the Government of India. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India is contemplating to take any action to prevent these television channels from telecasting objectionable content to the Indian side. Thank you very much.

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: Sir, the Cable Television Network Act, 1995 authorises the district authorities as well as the State authorities who are actually able to monitor the local cable television there to take action. For that matter, we have also been sending advisories and letters to the various State authorities to create these district bodies which are led by the District Magistrate and the S.P. They are the ones who are able to monitor it, see it; and we have also encouraged them to have a meeting, at least, once in a month. However, if the hon. Member feels that in any particular city, any particular channel is showing anti-India content, he can write to us, and we would be happy to take it up and write to the district authorities. I am certain that the number that he has given, for that matter, any foreign channel that is being run in any of the district; the district authorities will take action immediately on it.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Sir, I am very surprised that the hon. Minister has replied that generally there is no trend in the general public to complain against TV content. Sir, I want to point out that, in the name of advertisement, as also in the name of entertainment, semipornographic content is being put on the air by television channels. My hon. colleague, Shri Naresh Agrawal, had also raised this issue the other day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: I am coming to my question, Sir. Let me mention an advertisement, as an example. There is an advertisement of a product named 'Manforce'; it is an advertisement on birth control. But the content is completely pornographic. And they mention in the advertisement, "If you want to see more, go to Youtube." -

I want to say that these types of advertisements are not being regulated. I also want to say that atrocities and crimes against women are on the increase also as a result of such content being aired by television channels. I would like to ask the hon. Minister what steps he is taking to regulate such things.

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: Sir, in our country, overall, there are about 900 television channels, 400 News channels and 500 non-News channels. They are full of advertisements and programmes, all the 24 hours. It is only practical that there is no pre-censorship done with all these programmes. But if there is a complaint on it, action would be taken. Now, it is always better to have a self-regulatory mechanism. I am happy to inform the Member here that there is a body called the Advertising Standards Council of India, which was formed in 1985. It is a body that comprises advertisers and

broadcasters, coming together to form this self-regulatory body. In the last two years, they have received 3,842 complaints, of which 2,596 complaints have been upheld, and a lot of action has been taken.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: माननीय सभापति महोदय, इस प्रश्न में जिस प्रकार की हमें उम्मीद थी, उसी प्रकार का उत्तर मिला है। प्रश्न इस बात का है कि आज टीवी चैनल्स पर फेक न्यूज़ के माध्यम से ब्रेकिंग न्यूज़ बना दी जाती है और उसके बाद उन फेक न्यूज़ के प्रमाणित होने के बावजूद उन पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हो पाती है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने उत्तर दिया है कि गाइडलाइंस तय की जा रही हैं। मुझे नहीं लगता कि आप 2019 के पहले गाइडलाइंस तय कर पाएँगे, क्योंकि यदि आपने कठोर और कठिन गाइडलाइंस तय कर दीं, तो टीवी चैनल्स के फेक न्यूज़ का जो एक राजनैतिक रूप से उपयोग किया जा रहा है, वह अपने आप रुक जाएगा। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि फेक न्यूज़ चलाने वाले टीवी चैनल्स पर आप क्या कार्रवाई करेंगे?

कर्नल राज्यवर्धन सिंह राठौर: सर, जिस तरह से advertisement के ऊपर एक self-regulatory body है, उसी तरह से खबरों के लिए भी एक self-regulatory body है, that is, News Broadcasters Association. It is headed by a retired Judge of the Supreme Court and it has eminent members in it.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: आप बता दीजिए कि कार्रवाई क्या करेंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: पहले आप जवाब सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

कर्नल राज्यवर्धन सिंह राठौर: मैं आपको जवाब दे रहा हूँ। सर, आपने जो कहा कि अभी तक कोई redressal mechanism नहीं है, वह गलत है, क्योंकि redressal mechanism है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इसमें कहा है, 'Existing grievance redressal mechanism needs adequate publication.' We are publicizing it, but mark the words, it says, "The existing grievance redressal". That means, there is a system that is already existing. There is a mechanism that is existing. We have publicized it as well, Sir. We have created advertisements and published them in all major English and Hindi newspapers in 2017. Also, we have incorporated the FM channels in it, although this is not a part of his question. There are many complaints that have come as regards to News channels. When any citizen of the country has any issues with the News broadcast, he is welcome to write to the NBSA, and they would act on it. In case a complaint is made to the Ministry, we can also take *suo motu* action on it.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर, फेक न्यूज़ के आधार पर क्या कार्रवाई हुई, यह तो बताया नहीं। फेक न्यूज़ तो हुई है, यह स्वीकार किया गया है। कम से कम बता तो दें कि अभी तक आपने फेक न्यूज़ के आधार पर क्या कार्रवाही की?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you wish to add anything to it?

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No argument, please. He is answering the question.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: No, Sir. Is he aware that fake news is being broadcasted on TV channels?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is answering the question.

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: Sir, any news that is in violation of the Cable Television Network Act, we will act on it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Q. No. 200.

Budgetary allocation for Scheduled Castes

*200. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of budgetary allocations made for Scheduled Castes since 2014, year-wise;

(b) the details of allocations and expenditures on all the schemes operational for their welfare since then, year-wise and scheme-wise;

(c) whether Government takes into account the proportion of Scheduled Castes in the population of the country while allocating resources for their welfare and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether there have been delays in disbursing funds for welfare schemes like scholarship for Scheduled Caste students and if so, the details thereof, year-wise and scheme-wise and the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Details of Ministry-wise and scheme wise-budgetary allocations/and expenditure made for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes since the year 2014-15 are given in the Annexure-I (*See below*). These are based on the statement 21 of the budget documents for years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. For year 2017-18, the details are extracted from

statement 10 A of the budget document. The expenditure figures for 2016-17 and 2017-18 have still not been compiled by the Ministry of Finance. Details of scheme-wise allocation and expenditure for Scheduled Castes since the year 2014 under the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment are given in the Annexure-II (*See below*).

The Allocations to the different Ministries/Departments are based on a differentiated Ministry/Department-wise earmarking of Plan funds decided in the year 2010 by the erstwhile Planning Commission (and not on population of the Scheduled Castes) as per the details below:

- (i) No obligation for earmarking funds under SCSP (43 Ministries/Departments);
- (ii) Required to do partial earmarking (less than 15%) (10 Ministries/Departments);
- (iii) Required to earmark between 15%-16.2% (9 Ministries/Departments);
- (iv) Required to earmark more than 16.2 % (6 Ministries/Departments);

(d) After receipt of complete proposal, the due funds are released immediately without delay as per admissible demand and depending on availability of funds under scholarship schemes for Scheduled Caste students and other schemes. However, disbursal of funds to beneficiaries by States and other implementing agencies is done after due verification for which there may be some delay due to administrative reasons.

Annexure-I

Ministry-wise and Scheme-wise Budget Allocation and Expenditure for Scheduled Caste Welfare since 2014-15

(₹ in crore)							
Sl. No.	Head	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	2017-18
		Budget Estimate	Expenditure	Budget Estimate	Expenditure	Budget Estimate	Budget Estimate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare	1930.88	1546.69	1967.71	1463.57	2430.00	6668.89
1.	Crop Insurance Scheme	457.33	424.70	502.81	463.54	921.00	1484.67
2.	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Interest Subsidy for Short Term Credit to Farmers						2430.00
4.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)- Per Drop More Crop			311.60	243.38	391.32	550.80
5.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna						769.10
6..	National Food Security Mission	328.86	304.90	232.00	226.00	291.60	298.44
7.	Organic Value Chain Development for North East region				18.75	12.00	10.60
8.	National Project on Soil Health and Fertility				15.41	58.32	72.90
9.	Rainfed Area Development and Climate Change				32.58	36.45	35.00
10.	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana				12.82	48.00	57.51
11.	National Project on Agro-Forestry					12.00	16.20
12.	National Mission on Oil Seed and Oil Palm	69.01	43.50	61.00	46.47	64.31	71.53
13.	National Mission on Horticulture	366.61	250.32	350.45	136.41	282.42	367.74
14.	Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material				11.91	32.92	32.40
15.	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension	124.90	115.12	84.30	102.16	97.99	147.79
16.	Information Technology		88.29	63.37	89.80	1.00	7.50
17.	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation				23.52	29.20	105.36
18.	National Agri-Tech Infrastructure	16.20		16.20	8.28		
19.	Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Cooperation	17.98	12.10	17.98	13.95	21.05	21.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Marketing	129.60	174.70	143.18	0.61	130.42	190.30
21.	Price Stabilisation Fund for Cereals and Vegetables	81.00		72.90	107.78		
22.	Other Scheme	251.10	157.98	85.49			
II.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	352.19	258.83	230.84	190.73	224.06	329.30
1.	Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries						64.92
2.	National Fisheries Development Board	31.00	31.00	50.00	51.00	42.36	
3.	National Dairy Plan (EAP)						63.18
4.	National Programme for Dairy Development		13.54	10.20			27.54
5.	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development	44.00	8.02	11.00	11.00	17.00	38.88
6.	Indigenous Breeds	10.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	10.00	
7.	National Programme for Bovine Breeding	30.00	31.67	8.05	8.05	8.00	
8.	Rashtriya Gokul Mission						30.78
9.	Livestock Health and Disease Control	79.60	60.57	25.22	25.10	41.00	48.24
10.	National Livestock Mission	48.64	48.64	11.60	6.60	30.50	50.22
11.	National Dairy Plan/National Programme for Dairy Development	44.00	44.00	60.00			
12.	Programme Component				70.20	46.20	
13.	Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	7.29		2.41			5.54
14.	Inland Fisheries	7.00	1.99	9.33	6.78	29.00	
15.	Other Scheme	50.66	9.40	33.03			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III.	Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	53.45	23.34	50.40	46.68	52.50	71.43
1.	National AYUSH Misson (NAM)		2.06	27.40	27.40	26.50	40.43
2.	Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences	16.00	5.00	8.00	7.88	10.00	12.00
3.	Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy		2.00	3.00	2.40	3.00	4.00
4.	Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine		3.00	5.00	4.13	5.50	7.00
5.	National Medicinal Plants Board	6.00	4.67	6.00	3.87	5.50	5.00
6.	Other Autonomous Bodies	1.00	0.25	1.00	1.00	2.00	3.00
7.	Other Scheme	30.45	6.36				
IV.	Department of Commerce	100.00	86.25	65.00	40.80	15.50	40.00
1.	Agricultural Product Export Development Authority (APEDA)			5.00		3.00	6.00
2.	Tea Board	20.00	10.00	15.00	5.00	3.00	8.50
3.	Coffee Board	10.00	1.25	10.00	0.80	0.50	8.50
4.	Rubber Board	5.00	10.00	25.00	25.00	5.00	8.50
5.	Spices Board	5.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	4.00	8.50
6.	Other Scheme	60.00	60.00				
V.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region						53.00
1.	Schemes of North East Council-Special Development Projects						30.00
2.	Central Pool of Resources for North East and Sikkim						23.00
VI.	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	3358.00	1450.40	1372.00	2396.16	3080.00	4399.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Swachh Bharat Abhiyan	938.00	826.12	797.00	1469.51	1980.00	3068.62
2.	Nation Rural Drinking Water Programme-National Programme	2420.00	624.28	575.00	926.65	1100.00	1331.00
VII.	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	77.00	65.79	51.00	52.67	64.00	23.33
1.	Manpower Development	8.00	8.00	15.00	17.00	14.00	9.00
2.	National Knowledge Network	8.00	8.00	5.00	6.00	20.00	7.33
3.	National Informatics Centre	20.00	19.89	14.00	13.54	15.00	
4.	National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT)	1.00	1.00	3.00	1.00		
5.	Electronic Governance	15.00	8.90	14.00			
6.	Programme Component				15.13	15.00	7.00
7.	NegAP	25.00	20.00				
VIII.	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	40.06	28.56	34.00	28.16	37.75	37.75
1.	National Mission for a Green India (Funded from NCEF)	10.00		6.00			
2.	Green India Mission-National Afforestation Programme	14.00	13.99	9.50	12.41	16.00	16.00
3.	Intensification of Forest Management	0.50	0.43	2.00		3.00	3.00
4.	Project Tiger	6.00	10.40	10.00	10.00	12.25	12.25
5.	Project Elephant	1.00	0.74	1.00	0.25	1.00	1.00
6.	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats	3.06	3.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
7.	National Mission on Himalayan Studies	5.50					
IX.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	4658.04	3145.08	3731.45	3783.12	4757.60	5510.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	National Rural Health Mission	4190.64	3045.28	3731.45			
2.	RCH Flexible Pool including Routine Immunization Programme, Pulse Polio Immunization Programme, National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme etc.				1207.59	1304.82	952.04
3.	Health System Strengthening under NRHM				1047.10	1155.46	1733.26
4.	Flexible Pool for Communicable Diseases				234.43	257.51	217.19
5.	Flexible Pool for Non-Communicable Diseases, Injury and Trauma				57.86	115.46	259.44
6.	Infrastructure Maintenance				1099.10	1097.77	1089.75
7.	Pilot Schemes (Sports Medicine, Deafness, Leptospirosis Control, Control of Human Rabies, Medical Rehabilitation, Oral Health, Fluorosis)				0.01		
8.	Prime Minister's Development Plan for Jammu and Kashmir						21.25
9.	National Urban Health Mission				137.03	210.98	93.27
10.	Tertiary Care Programmes						
11.	National Mental Health Programme	35.28				7.63	7.63
12.	Capacity Building for Trauma Centres					41.04	37.68
13.	National Programme for prevention and control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardio-vascular Disease and Stroke	131.27	60.32			64.09	59.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	National Programme for Health Care for the Elderly					3.50	11.34
15.	National Health Protection Scheme					392.50	199.00
16.	Human Resources for Health and Medical Education	240.56	24.52				
17.	Strengthening Government Medical Colleges (UG Seats) and Central Government Health Institutions					23.98	95.52
18.	Establishing New Medical Colleges upgrading District Hospitals)					82.86	734.00
19.	Other Scheme	60.29	14.96				
X.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation					1047.20	1433.25
1.	National Urban Livelihood Mission					68.95	78.52
2.	PMAY-Urban					978.25	1354.73
XI.	Department of School Education and Literacy	10326.34	8383.55	7816.40	7505.64	8013.98	8473.94
1.	National Means cum Merit Scholarship Scheme				14.73	7.53	56.40
2.	National Scheme for Incentive to Girl Child for Secondary Education				71.59	28.50	147.00
3.	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan	969.49	639.73	695.00			
4.	Programme Component	330.00		339.00	695.00	740.00	766.00
5.	Education						
6.	Strengthening of Teachers Training Institutions		159.95		175.55	96.90	96.36
7.	Appointment of Language Teachers	13.30			6.00	1.80	25.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	National Initiative on Sports and Wellness					0.15	0.15
3.	National Initiative on inclusion of persons with disabilities in higher education	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.65	0.30	0.30
4.	National Initiative to foster social responsibility	0.15	0.00	0.15		0.15	0.15
5.	Interest Subsidy and Contribution for Guarantee Funds	312.15	237.15	319.50	233.22	293.00	295.00
6.	Scholarship for College and University students	36.75	16.89	40.50	20.50	40.50	48.00
7.	National Mission in Education through ICT	30.00	13.63	30.00	13.10	30.00	22.50
8.	Setting up of virtual classrooms and massive open online courses (MOOCs)	15.00		22.50	7.80	11.20	12.00
9.	e-shodh Sindhu				2520	35.25	36.00
10.	Higher Education Statistics and Public Information System (HESPIS)				0.00	2.25	
11.	National Digital Library				0.00	1.00	2.00
12.	Directorate of Hindi	2.40	0.05	4.50	0.38	4.80	4.80
13.	Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology				0.00	1.05	1.05
14.	Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore and Regional Language Centres	3.90		4.50	0.00	4.50	4.50
15.	PM Research Fellowship				0.00	0.00	12.00
16.	National Academic Depository				0.00	0.00	2.00
17.	Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)	330.00	62.39	173.25	156.32	195.00	205.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Training and Research in Frontier Areas				2.08	2.24	2.25
19.	Setting up of Inter-Institutional Centres, Creation of Excellence Clusters and Networks, Establishing Alliances across Institutions	0.15		0.15	0.00	0.15	0.30
20.	National Initiative for Design Innovation	6.75	1.67	5.25	4.90	5.25	4.50
21.	National Initiative for Technology Transfer	5.25	2.21	3.75	2.18	7.50	13.00
22.	Unnat Bharat Abhiyan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	3.00
23.	Uchhatar Avishkar Abhiyan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	12.00
24.	Implementation of the IMPRINT Research Initiative (Impacting Research Innovation and Technology)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	12.36
25.	University Grants Commission (UGC)	602.85	443.40	596.44	295.86	308.00	300.00
26.	Support to Indian Institutes of Technology	375.00	369.51	300.00	355.35	393.75	590.00
27.	IIT, Andhra Pradesh	0.15	0.00	6.00	2.70	6.00	7.00
28.	IIT, Hyderabad (EAP)	8.25	2.60	8.25	8.25	3.00	10.00
29.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	16.50	16.91	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
30.	Setting up of new IITs	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.75	28.50	48.50
31.	Support to Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)	45.00	0.00	45.00	58.95	80.25	115.00
32.	IIM, Andhra Pradesh	0.15	0.00	6.00	0.00	4.50	6.00
33.	Setting up of new HMs	0.00	48.11	0.00	0.90	24.00	28.00
34.	Support to National Institutes of Technology	195.00	223.50	178.50	229.05	217.00	260.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35.	NIT, Andhra Pradesh	0.15		6.00	0.00	6.00	7.50
36.	Upgradation of Indian Institute of Engineering, Science and Technology (IEST) (BESU and CUSAT)				9.75	12.00	16.00
37.	Support to Indian Institute(s) of Science, Education and Research (IISER)	121.50	111.01	91.50	96.75	102.00	90.00
38.	USER, Andhra Pradesh	0.15		6.00	0.75	6.00	7.50
39.	Support to Indian Institute(s) of Information Technology (Allahabad, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Kanchipuram)	30.00	27.50	22.50	17.64	23.25	30.00
40.	Setting up Indian Institutes of Information Technology in PPP mode	12.75	12.75	10.50	7.50	9.00	16.50
41.	IIIT, Andhra Pradesh	0.15		6.75	0.46	3.00	4.50
42.	Improvement in Salary Scale of University and College Teachers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	105.00
43.	National Mission on Teachers and Teaching	15.00		15.00	7.01	18.00	18.00
44.	Programme for Apprenticeship Training	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.91	12.00	13.50
45.	Support to Skill based Higher Education including Community Colleges	0.15		32.55	0.00	7.50	7.50
46.	Global Initiative for Academic Network (GIAN)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.70
47.	National Institutional Ranking Framework	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
48.	Support to Indian Institute of Science(IISc)				18.00	18.00	18.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
49.	All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)	41.25	48.00	41.25	70.63	72.01	72.00
50.	Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)	18.75	16.88	18.75	16.10	15.00	15.00
51.	Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme of Government of India (EAP)	67.50	59.77	56.55	41.35	37.50	39.00
52.	National Institutes of Technical Teachers Training and Research (NITTTRs)	5.25	4.99	5.25	6.75	6.75	7.00
53.	Grants to Institutes for Promotion of Indian Languages	30.00	20.53	34.95	34.57	35.00	30.00
54.	Grants to Councils/Institutes for Excellence in Humanities and Social Sciences	24.00	20.36	24.00	20.74	24.00	24.00
55.	National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
56.	New Schools of Planning and Architecture	12.75	12.75	10.50	9.00	9.00	10.00
57.	Board of Apprenticeship Training, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.60	0.60
58.	Planning Administration and Global Engagement	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.15
59.	Assistance to Other Institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.16	23.45	24.20
60.	M. Tech Programme Teaching Assistantship	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		5.00
61.	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	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	1.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
62.	World Class Institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.50
63.	Prime Minister's Girls' Hostel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00
64.	Central University, Andhra Pradesh	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.15	1.00
65.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana Tribal Universities	0.30		0.03	0.00	0.30	2.34
66.	Grants to Central Universities (CUs)				255.56	284.05	290.00
67.	Other Scheme	172.94	33.78	236.08			
XIII.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	396.25	190.42	348.79	82.72	251.10	1114.29
1.	Labour and Employment Statistical System (LESS)	-	-	7.02	3.76	7.30	11.00
2.	Strengthening of Adjudication Machinery and holding of Lok Adalats				0.00	0.00	1.62
3.	Machinery for Better Conciliation, Preventive Mediation, Effective Enforcement of Labour Laws, Chief Labour Commissioner				0.00	0.00	3.24
4.	Creation of National Platform of Unorganized Workers and allotment of an Aadhaar seeded identification numbers				1.00	24.19	16.20
5.	Employees Pension Scheme, 1995				0.00	0.00	767.26
6.	Social Security for Plantation Workers in Assam				0.00	0.00	8.10
7.	National Child Labour Project including grants in aid to voluntary agencies and reimbursement of assistance to bonded labour	28.35	18.00	55.50	20.20	23.17	25.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	National Career Services	-	-	1.62	10.40	14.96	20.25
9.	Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojna				0.00	162.00	163.62
10.	Establishment operation maintaince & upgradation of DGE&T Institute	13.92	11.14	40.91			
11.	Coaching and Guidance for SC,ST and Other Backward Classes				5.51	8.45	9.00
12.	Employment Promotion Scheme				0.03	1.41	1.24
13.	Strengthening of DGFASLI organization and OSH in factories, ports and docks				0.00	0.90	2.90
14.	Development of Regional Labour Institute, Faridabad as National Centre of Excellence				0.00	0.95	0.85
15.	Mine Accidents Analysis and Modernization of Information Database				0.00	1.76	1.45
16.	Strengthening of Infrastructure facilities and core functions of Directorate General of Mines Safety				0.00	1.80	3.07
17.	Central Board for Workers Education	3.20	1.48	3.46	1.73	2.43	14.58
18.	National Labour Institute	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.78	2.43
19.	Skill Development Training	38.31	49.17	13.61	39.08	0.00	-
20.	Labour Welfare Scheme	0.00	0.00	61.56			
21.	Social Security Cards for unorganized workers	259.86	85.72	209.06			
22.	Other Scheme	51.60	23.90	16.60			
XIV	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	399.24	259.26	313.61	293.16	360.00	733.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Khadi Grant (KG)	10.70	21.20	17.65	18.85	3.60	3.60
2.	Village Industries (VI) Grant	8.10	7.50	1.80	1.80	0.00	-
3.	Khadi, VI and Coir (S and T)	0.01		0.01	0.36	0.00	2.00
4.	Khadi Reform Development Package (ADB Assistance)	6.00	3.36	7.98	2.77	0.00	
5.	Market Promotion and Development Assistance	0.01	0.00	0.01		37.20	37.00
6.	Scheme for Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)	7.20		6.00	3.30	9.00	9.00
7.	Coir Vikas Yojana				1.95	1.80	1.72
8.	Coir Udyami Yojana				0.60	2.40	-
9.	ASPIRE (Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship)				0.18	12.00	3.00
10.	National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP)				2.49	20.30	77.34
11.	Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)	198.27	126.44	128.86	163.24	147.10	120.54
12.	Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate	4.87	4.87	4.81	4.81	5.90	5.90
13.	Credit Support Programme	17.00	0.00	0.12	30.00	20.00	360.24
14.	Performance and Credit Rating Scheme	2.00	1.25	0.25	0.25	25.72	1.20
15.	Marketing Development Assistance (MDA)	0.00	0.00	0.11		0.01	-
16.	Marketing Assistance Scheme (MAS)	2.00	1.99	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
17.	International Cooperation Scheme	0.10	0.00	0.10		0.20	0.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Promotional Services Institutions and Programme	11.00	7.57	3.50	2.32	0.82	1.00
19.	Assistance to Training Institutions	16.83		0.10	12.44	9.60	3.60
20.	Infrastructure Development and Capacity Building	51.00	52.93	57.00	46.00	60.50	45.00
21.	Upgradation of Database	0.00	0.00	0.00		2.05	0.05
22.	National Schedule Caste/ Schedule Tribe Hub Centre						30.00
23.	Infrastructure Development and Capacity Building- EAP Component						30.00
24.	Other Scheme	64.15	32.15	83.51			
XV.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	33.00	23.00	10.00	7.08	173.00	184.00
1.	Solar Power	25.00	15.00	-		137.00	138.00
2.	Remote Village Electrification (RVE)	-	-	1.00	0.75	13.00	-
3.	Biogas Programme	8.00	8.00	9.00	5.00	15.00	46.00
4.	Others including Cook Stoves	-	-	-	1.33	3.00	-
5.	Human Resource Development and Training	-	-	-		5.00	
XVI.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	1134.00	-	-	29.85		121.50
1.	Capacity Building- Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyaan (PSA)	178.20	-	-	29.85		121.50
2.	Backward Regions Grant Fund	955.80					
XVII.	Ministry of Power	800.00	548.10	564.37	671.02	1012.60	1141.10
1.	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yoina	710.00	460.44	510.48	510.48	357.39	546.10
2.	Integrated Power Development Scheme	90.00	87.66	53.89			-
3	IPDS-Grant					268.97	345.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	IPDS-Loans				160.54	386.24	250.00
XVIII.	Department of Rural Development	14033.47	3661.70	3865.36	3610.66	5431.68	8501.01
1.	National Rural Livelihood Mission	1046.99	3431.70	327.54	295.95	314.94	848.29
2.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY) Rural	5646.40	230.00	3537.82	3314.71	5116.74	7652.72
3.	MGNREGA	7340.08					
XIX.	Department of Land Resources	607.50	405.92	258.83	258.83	266.30	355.30
1.	Land Records Modernization Programme	40.50	30.11	15.83	15.83	24.30	24.30
2.	Integrated Watershed Development Program	567.00	375.81	243.00	243.00	242.00	331.00
XX.	Department of Science and Technology	78.12	45.99	85.04	68.45	100.00	101.00
1.	Science and Technology Institutional and Human Capacity Building				8.86	23.50	12.00
2.	Innovation, Technology Development and Deployment	27.00	9.99	18.04	16.59	19.00	19.00
3.	Assistance to Autonomous Bodies	16.00	16.00	18.00	18.00	20.00	20.00
4.	Science and Engineering Research Board	5.00	5.00	25.00	25.00	37.50	50.00
5.	S & T Programme for Socio Economic Development	27.00	9.99	18.04			
6.	Other Scheme	3.12	5.01	5.96			
XXI.	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship						470.49
1.	National Board for Skill Certification						3.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Development of Skills						276.85
3.	Development of Entrepreneurship						12.94
4.	Model ITIs/Multi Skill Training Institutes						7.29
5.	Apperenticeship and Training						169.76
XXII.	Department of Social Justice and Empowerment	4837.50	4204.31	5128.50	4454.47	5128.99	5418.91
1.	Post-Matric Scholarship	1500.00	1963.17	1599.00	2213.88	2791.00	3347.99
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC Students	834.00	514.08	842.55	524.65	550.00	50.00
3.	Upgradation of Merit of SC Students	5.00	2.78	4.00	2.75	3.00	2.00
4.	Boys and Girls Hostels	75.00	23.14	75.00	48.97	45.00	155.00
5.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for Children of those engaged in unclean occupations and prone to heath hazards	10.00	0.90	10.00	2.42	2.00	2.70
6.	Baba Saheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Foundation	1.00	1.00	1.00	63.75	1.00	1.00
7.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar International Centre	45.50	44.59	48.00	0.01	100.00	40.00
8.	Dr. Ambedkar National Memorial	10.00	3.10	10.00	10.00	16.99	62.00
9.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working for welfare of SCs	50.00	19.02	51.00	49.96	50.00	70.00
10.	Strengthening of Machinery for Enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act 1995 and Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989	90.00	147.39	90.75	118.98	150.00	300.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana	100.00	30.00	200.00	195.82	90.00	40.00
12.	Special Central Assistance to SC Sub Scheme	1060.00	700.00	1107.44	800.00	800.00	800.00
13.	National Fellowship for SCs	200.00	148.85	209.55	200.55	200.00	230.00
14.	National Overseas Scholarship for SCs	6.00	8.78	6.12	16.12	15.00	15.00
15.	Top Class Education for SCs	21.00	19.37	21.42	29.76	21.00	35.00
16.	Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students	12.00	8.14	12.24	6.83	25.00	25.00
17.	National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	139.00	128.21
18.	Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes	200.00	200.00	102.00	0.01	40.00	40.00
19.	Credit Guarantee Fund for SCs	0.00	200.00	98.24	0.01	10.00	0.01
20.	State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
21.	Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers	448.00	0.00	470.19	0.00	10.00	5.00
22.	National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
XXIII.	Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	90.40	45.29	102.49	78.38	112.00	113.17
1.	National Fellowship for Persons with Disabilities (PwD)	3.00	0.38	1.28	3.29	3.12	3.84
2.	National Overseas Scholarship for Students with Disabilities	0.50	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.16	0.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Scholarship for Top Class Education for Students with Disabilities	0.50	0.13	0.08	0.01	0.16	0.72
4.	Pre-matric Scholarship to students with disabilities	2.50	0.00	3.00	0.09	1.48	-
5.	Post-matric Scholarship to students with disabilities	3.00	0.00	3.00	0.31	1.28	1.60
6.	Free Coaching for Students with Disabilities	0.50	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.32
7.	In-service training and sensitization, employment of physically challenged	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.56	0.48
8.	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	13.40	5.27	15.00	8.00	7.02	8.00
9.	Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances	17.00	17.00	31.38	35.38	41.00	47.68
10.	Support to National Institutes	20.00	12.37	16.84	16.86	10.04	1.00
11.	Rehabilitation Council of India	0.80	0.52	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
12.	National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation	6.00	5.92	5.60	5.60	4.80	5.00
13.	Indian Spinal Injury Centre				0.40	0.40	0.40
14.	Support to Establishment/ Modernization/Capacity augmentation of Braille Presses					0.10	1.60
15.	Schemes for implementation of Persons with Disability Act	12.80	1.96	20.50	7.87	41.72	42.05
16.	Other Scheme	10.40	1.74	5.49			
XXIV.	Ministry of Textiles	231.55	46.45	176.17	66.91	167.50	172.00
1.	Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS)	100.27	0.00	51.02		0.00	15.85
2.	National Handloom Development Programme	15.00	1.00	20.00	3.33	4.00	8.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Handloom Weaver Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS)	10.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	4.00	4.00
4.	Yarn Supply Scheme	10.00	10.00	12.00	12.00	17.00	27.00
5.	Handloom Cluster Development Programme - Handloom Mega Cluster	0.00	0.00	0.00		15.00	3.90
6.	Other Handloom Schemes	0.00	0.00	0.00			5.00
7.	Design and Technical Upgradation Scheme	2.00	1.96	3.00	2.50	10.00	7.00
8.	Ambedkar Hasthshilp Vikas Yojana	0.35	0.03	0.10	0.18	1.00	1.00
9.	Marketing Support and Services	4.00	4.00	8.00	7.38	10.00	9.00
10.	Research and Development- Handicrafts	0.35	0.34	1.00	0.85	2.00	1.00
11.	Human Resource Development-Handicrafts	2.00	0.98	2.00	1.99	5.00	5.00
12.	Handicraft Cluster Development Programme - Handicraft Mega Cluster	4.20	3.32	0.00	0.00	15.00	7.00
13.	Integrated Wool Improvement and Development Programme	1.00	0.00	0.30	0.30		-
14.	Central Silk Board	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	49.50	23.00
15.	Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development	1.00	1.00	0.25	0.25		0.50
16.	Group Workshed Scheme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.50
17.	Scheme for in situ upgradation of plain powerlooms	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.14		4.00
18.	Integrated Scheme for Skill Development	26.80	18.22	20.00	19.99	35.00	50.00
19.	Catalytic Development Programme	25.00	0.00	20.00			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Other Scheme	27.58	2.60	35.50			
XXV.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	4220.00	3669.97	2057.35	3201.21	3460.00	3693.00
1.	Scheme for Adolescent Girls	130.00	109.11	0.00	80.00	100.00	100.00
2.	Maternity Benefit Programme	70.00	63.91	70.00	44.70	70.00	273.00
3.	Anganwadi Services (Erstwhile Core ICDS)	4020.00	3496.95	1987.35	3076.51	3290.00	3320.00
XXVI.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	251.20	121.74	217.00	159.85	157.97	264.68
1.	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development	3.24	2.43	3.00	3.00	4.57	5.62
2.	National Youth Corps	5.35	3.64	5.30	3.96	5.30	9.36
3.	Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan	29.00	2.66	16.00			
4.	National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development	3.88	3.67	3.00	2.98	5.68	2.81
5.	National Young Leaders Programme	16.20	2.10	16.20	7.19	16.20	3.90
6.	Assistance to National Sports Federations	32.00	24.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	48.00
7.	Himalayan Region Sports Festival Scheme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.34
8.	Enhancement of sport facility at J&K	17.00	0.00	15.00			
9.	National Service Scheme	12.23	0.44	11.50	11.38	16.49	22.46
10.	Khelo India	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.84	0.00	54.60
11.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan	21.30	21.30	24.50	24.50	26.73	33.54
12.	Sports Authority of India	73.00	52.00	55.00	55.00	45.00	75.03
13.	Laxmi Bai National Institute of Physical Education	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	6.00	7.02
14.	Other Scheme	32.00	3.50	29.50			
	GRAND TOTAL	50548.16	30035.07	30850.88	30603.70	38832.63	52392.55

Note: Expenditure figures for the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 are yet to be provided by M/o Finance and NITI Aayog. Revised Estimates for the year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are 33638.11 crore, 34674.74 crore and 40919.70 crore respectively.

Source: Budget Statement 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18.

Annexure-II*Schemes for welfare of Scheduled Caste in Department of Social Justice and Empowerment*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Revised Estimate	Expenditure	Revised Estimate	Expenditure	Revised Estimate	Expenditure	Budget Estimate
		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Post-Matric Scholarship	1904.78	1963.17	2216.05	2213.88	2820.7	2798.77	3347.99
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC Students	500	514.08	550	524.65	510	507.47	50
3.	Upgradation of Merit of SC Students	3.66	2.78	4	2.75	1	1	2
4.	Boys and Girls Hostels	35.66	23.14	50	48.97	35	35	155
5.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for Children of those engaged in unclean occupations and prone to health hazards	10	0.9	2.5	2.42	1	1.88	2.7
6.	Baba Saheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Foundation	1	1	125.55	63.75	1	1	1
7.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar International Centre	45.5	44.59	0.01	0.01	100	100	40
8.	Dr. Ambedkar National Memorial	3.3	3.1	10	10	16.99	16.99	62
9.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working for welfare of SCs	23.72	19.02	51	49.96	70	70	70
10.	Strengthening of Machinery for Enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act 1995 and Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989	150	147.39	120.75	118.98	228.49	222.56	300

Source: Budget Document Statement

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, the Government has failed in timely disbursement of funds for scholarships, and other welfare schemes for the Scheduled Castes. As per newspaper reports, scholarships worth ₹ 5,500 crore are outstanding. Several children drop-out of schools and colleges due to lack of funds and delay in disbursement of scholarships. The budget allocation for pre-matric scholarships for the SC students has gone down from ₹ 550 crore in 2016-17 to just Rs. 50 crore in 2017-18. What are the reasons, and what the Government plans to do about it?

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सभापति महोदय, यह बात सही है कि पोस्ट-मेट्रिक स्कॉलरशिप के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न किया है, उन्होंने कहा है कि 7,500 करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा की धनराशि पोस्ट-मेट्रिक स्कॉलरशिप के रूप में, एरियर के रूप में अभी भी विद्यमान है। यह बात सही है, परन्तु जो मुझे जानकारी है, उसके आधार पर मैं इतना जरूर कह सकता हूँ कि छात्रों की संख्या पहले की तुलना में कम नहीं हो रही है। यह चिंता का विषय है और यह जो एरियर है, वह 2012-13 और 2013-14 से ही लगातार चला आ रहा है। उस समय से करीब 1,800 करोड़ का ऐवरेज हर साल बढ़ता जा रहा है। परन्तु अगर आप बजट के आंकड़े और यह सब देखेंगे तो हमने आनुपातिक अंतर कम करने का प्रयास किया है और हमारा प्रयास है कि इस साल के अंत तक इस एरियर को युक्तियुक्तकरण करके देने की व्यवस्था करने का हमारा प्रयास सफल हो। इस बीच में विलम्ब और एरियर बढ़ने का कुछ कारण है। मैं उसके कारणों की ओर भी सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने डॉयरेक्ट बेनिफिट ट्रांसफर स्कीम लागू की और उसको आधार से जोड़ने का निर्णय लिया ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जयराम रमेश: यह मोदी सरकार से पहले का है।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: यह प्रक्रिया पूरी करने में राज्य सरकारों को विलम्ब हुआ है, कठिनाई हुई है। डॉयरेक्ट बेनिफिट ट्रांसफर स्कीम के कारण से जो पैसा हम रिलीज करते हैं वह राज्यों के खजाने में जाता है और राज्य फिर से उस पर सप्लीमेंट्री बजट में आबंटन की स्वीकृति देते हैं और फिर वह स्टूडेंट के पास जाता है। आधार से जोड़ने और डॉयरेक्ट बेनिफिट ट्रांसफर स्कीम को लागू करने के कारण वहां से प्रस्ताव आने में भी विलम्ब हो रहा है। इसका एक कारण यह भी है।

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, the employment opportunities for dalits have always been limited due to social discrimination. The allocation of funds for self-employment scheme for the liberation and rehabilitation of manual scavengers has gone down by hundred times. It was ₹ 557 crore in 2013-14, and it is only ₹ 5 crore this year. Is the Government trying to say that all manual scavengers in the country have been rehabilitated, and so, budget can be cut for this scheme? If yes, details thereof, and if no, reasons therefor.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि बजट में किसी प्रकार की कोई कमी नहीं हो रही है। पहले से बजट निरंतर बढ़ता जा रहा है। दूसरा, एक और

जानकारी देना चाहूंगा कि भारत सरकार ने रोजगार की दृष्टि से स्वावलम्बी बनाने के लिए कौशल विकास विभाग भी प्रारम्भ किया है। उसके माध्यम से ट्रेनिंग भी देते हैं और रोजगार देने का भी प्रयास करते हैं। मेरे मंत्रालय में भी अनुसूचित जाति सफाई कर्मचारी वित्त विकास निगम, अनुसूचित जनजाति वित्त विकास निगम और पिछड़ा वर्ग वित्त विकास निगम भी है और दिव्यांग वित्त विकास निगम भी है। उनकी तरफ से भी हम ट्रेनिंग देते हैं और ट्रेनिंग के दौरान मानदेय भी देते हैं और बाद में वे उद्यमिता के क्षेत्र में अग्रणी बन जाएं, इस प्रकार की कोशिश भी करते हैं। हम Venture Capital Fund के माध्यम से भी entrepreneurship को बढ़ावा देने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। पिछले तीन सालों में हमने भिन्न-भिन्न योजनाओं के माध्यम से लगभग साढ़े सात लाख लोगों को ऋण सुविधा उपलब्ध कराकर, रोजगार उपलब्ध कराकर लाभान्वित किया है। मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि बजट में कमी नहीं है और हम प्रगति के पथ पर आगे बढ़ रहे हैं।

श्री वीर सिंह: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों के बजट में क्या कमी की जा रही है, क्योंकि पिछले तीन वर्ष से उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति नहीं मिली है। जो प्रवेश शुल्क जाता है, वह प्रवेश शुल्क भी पढ़ाई करने के बाद भी स्कूलों में नहीं पहुंचा है। छात्र शिक्षा पूरी कर लेते हैं, उनको कॉलेज वाले डिग्री नहीं देते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि जब तक तुम्हारी फीस नहीं आएगी तब तक डिग्री नहीं मिलेगी। इससे अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों का बहुत बड़ा अहित हो रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या आप समय पर छात्रवृत्ति पहुंचाने के लिए कोई उपाय कर रहे हैं या करने जा रहे हैं?

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सभापति महोदय, यह कहना तो सही नहीं है कि उत्तर प्रदेश को छात्रवृत्ति नहीं दी जा रही है। छात्रवृत्ति सभी राज्यों को जारी की जा रही है। अगर किसी कारण से किसी राज्य से प्रस्ताव नहीं आता है, यह जो नई प्रक्रिया शुरू की गई है, इसके कारण विलम्ब जरूर होता है, परन्तु मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश को हमने इस साल जो राशि रिलीज़ की है, वह 25,420.21 ₹. लाख है। यह कहना तो उचित नहीं है और मेरे मंत्रालय के साथ भी अन्याय होगा। उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए छात्रवृत्ति रिलीज़ की गई है, इसके मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं। सभापति जी, अगर आप अनुमति देंगे, तो राज्यवार जो आंकड़े हैं, उन्हें मैं माननीय सदस्य को उपलब्ध करा दूंगा।

श्री सभापति: आप यह उनको दे दीजिएगा।

श्री वीर सिंह: सर, एक मिनट। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: जो छात्रवृत्ति छात्रों तक नहीं पहुंचती है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वीर सिंह: जो छात्रवृत्ति उनके लिए भेजी जाती है, उसको राज्य सरकारें दूसरी मदों में खर्च कर लेती हैं और अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति नहीं देती है। इसके लिए आप क्या प्रावधान कर रहे हैं कि राज्य सरकारें छात्रवृत्ति की धनराशि को दूसरी मदों में खर्च न कर सकें?

श्री सभापति: आप राज्य सरकार पर जबरदस्ती कर सकते हैं या नहीं?

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सभापति महोदय, वैसे तो अपने यहां संघीय ढांचे की प्रणाली है, फिर भी, मॉनिटरिंग की व्यवस्था है। राज्य के संबंधित विभाग से, संबंधित सचिवों के साथ हम साल में लगभग दो बार मीटिंग्स करते हैं। हम रीजनल बैठक भी करते हैं और संबंधित अधिकारियों को बुलाते हैं। हम प्रयास करते हैं कि वे हमारे द्वारा रिलीज की गई धनराशि को छात्रों तक जल्दी से जल्दी पहुंचाएं। जैसा कि मैंने पहले बताया है कि हमने जो प्रक्रिया तय की है, उसी प्रक्रिया के कारण इन दो वर्षों में विलम्ब हुआ है। इसके अलावा और कोई कारण नहीं है कि छात्रों तक उनकी छात्रवृत्तियां नहीं पहुंचें। मैं आपको यह बताना चाहूंगा कि कुछ राज्यों ने इसमें सुधार किया है। जो हमने प्रणाली लागू की है, उसका लाभ उनको मिल रहा है और बहुत सारी जो लीकेजेज थीं, एक छात्र तीन-तीन, चार-चार जगह से छात्रवृत्ति प्राप्त कर रहा था, जो इस प्रकार की गड़बड़ियां थीं, उन पर रोक लगी है। उत्तर प्रदेश का और सभी राज्यों के बारे में जैसा कि मैंने बताया है, मेरे पास धनराशि के आवंटन के संबंध में आंकड़े हैं। मैं उनको उपलब्ध करा दूंगा।

कुमारी शैलजा: सभापति महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले यह कहना चाहूंगी कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बहुत सी बातें रखी हैं, लेकिन वे तथ्यों पर आधारित नहीं हैं, जो इन्होंने हमें लिखित रूप में जवाब दिया है।

सभापति महोदय, एक बहुत बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण बात थी, एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्कीम हमारी यूपीए सरकार की थी और वह एस.सी./एस.टी. सब-प्लान की थी। इस सरकार ने उस सब-प्लान को खत्म कर दिया है, abolish कर दिया है। सर, एस.सी./एस.टी. का वेलफेयर होगा कैसे, यह मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि जब आपने सब-प्लान ही खत्म कर दिया? आपने यह चार-पांच पेज लिखकर हमें दे दिए हैं, क्या आप मुझे बतायेंगे कि Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change में प्रोजेक्ट टाइगर में आपने 10 करोड़ रुपया दिया है, उससे एस.सी. और एस.टी. को कैसे फायदा पहुंचेगा? इसी तरह से हैल्थ एंड फैमिली वेलफेयर में इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर मेंटेनेंस में आपने पैसा दिखाया है। आप क्या दिखाना चाह रहे हैं, आप देश को क्यों mislead कर रहे हैं? आपने पांच पेज लिखकर दे दिए हैं।

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।

कुमारी शैलजा: उनमें एस.सी. और एस.टी. का क्या फायदा हो रहा है? क्या आप इसके बारे में बताएंगे? मेरा दूसरा सवाल है।

श्री सभापति : आप एक ही सवाल पूछ सकती हैं।

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, यह सवाल इसी के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। आज के दिन इस सरकार ने सारे सब-प्लान खत्म कर दिए हैं। आप इन हैड्स को हटा ही लें, तो अच्छा है और केवल एक रह गया है - एस.सी./एस.टी. के लिए और वह है सोशल जस्टिस मिनिस्ट्री, उसके अलावा कुछ नहीं है। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य दलवाई जी ने कहा, आप कह रहे हैं कि हमारे पास बजट बहुत है, लेकिन कहां से बजट है? Manual scavenging के बारे में बजट सारा खत्म कर दिया है, venture capital scheme में पूरे देश में आपके 24 beneficiaries हैं। ये आंकड़े आपने पहले दिए हैं। साथ में Hostels की scheme ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the question be answered.

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, एक मिनट..

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are running out of time.

कुमारी शैलजा: आपने Hostel scheme की बात कही है। सर, मैं अभी जबलपुर से आयी हूँ। जबलपुर में सारे SC/ST students और हमारे छात्र संघ ने एक प्रोग्राम रखा था जिस में उनकी व्यथा सुनने वाली थी। सर, उनके hostels का जो हाल है, उनकी scholarship का जो हाल है, अगर आप उसे सुनेंगे, तो आपकी आंखों में आंसू आ जाएंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह बच्चों के साथ क्या दिखावा कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप जवाब दे, सब-प्लान का क्या हुआ, बजट का क्या हुआ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, this is a long question. Thank you, Seljaji. Thank you.. That is enough.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्या इस विभाग की मंत्री रही हैं, उन्होंने जिस प्रकार से प्रश्न पूछने का तरीका अपनाया, उससे मुझे संतुष्टि नहीं हुई है, दुख हो रहा है। मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि S.C.Sub-Plan बंद नहीं हुआ है, केवल उसका नाम अनुसूचित जाति कल्याण योजना बना दिया गया है। उसमें कहीं कोई कमी नहीं है। महोदय, मैं आंकड़े बताना चाहता हूँ। यह योजना वर्ष 2011-12 से प्रारम्भ हुई है। इस में जो formula तय हुआ था, उसमें 26 विभाग का मिलकर, उस समय बजट 14 दशमलव कुछ परसेंट था, अब 16.2 परसेंट है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, let him answer. Please sit down.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, 26 विभागों के लिए बजट आबंटन की आवश्यकता थी, पहले जो 2011-12 में बजट आबंटन हुआ, वह उसका 9.40 प्रतिशत था, 2012-13 में 9.49 प्रतिशत, 2013-14 में 9.92 प्रतिशत ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: 2014-15 में 10.42 प्रतिशत, 2015-16 में 11.84 प्रतिशत, 2016-17 में 12.60 प्रतिशत और 2017-18 में 20.20 प्रतिशत दिया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जोकि निर्धारित मापदंड से ज्यादा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सदन को भ्रमित करना उचित नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will go to the next question. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please don't talk.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए, you have taken enough time. Let me go to the next question.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: 52,392.55 करोड़ रुपए का आबंटन इस योजना में हुआ है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Seljaji, you have put your question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: 52,392.55 करोड़ रुपए का आबंटन हुआ है और ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No purpose is served by yelling at each other. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: वर्ष 2011-12 से यह योजना प्रारंभ हुई है। इन 26 विभागों ...*(व्यवधान)*... के लिए निर्धारित formula UPA सरकार ने बनाया था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Nath Thakur. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: उसका पालन कर रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the next question be put. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... पुनिया जी, आप भी बैठ जाइए। Please, let him answer the question. Don't poach on his question. राम नाथ ठाकुर जी, आप सवाल पूछिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि विगत दो वर्षों में दलित विद्यार्थियों को कितनी छात्रवृत्ति मिली?

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, छात्रों की संख्या तो अभी मेरे पास नहीं है। आप अगर अनुमति देंगे, तो उपलब्ध करा दूंगा, लेकिन राज्यवार जो धनराशि आबंटित की है, उसके आंकड़े मेरे पास नहीं हैं। महोदय, अगर आप अनुमति देंगे, तो राज्यवार छात्रों की संख्या मैं उन्हें भेज दूंगा।

श्री सभापति: आप भेज दीजिए। Q.No. 201.

ICPS for children in difficult circumstances

*201. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for improving the well being of children in difficult circumstances, if so, the salient features of the scheme; and

(b) whether Government has provided financial assistance to Maharashtra for implementing the scheme and if so, the details thereof during the last three years, year-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme namely Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for the improvement in the well being of children in difficult circumstances since, 2009. Under ICPS, financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for, *inter alia*, undertaking a situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances, for setting up and maintenance of various types of Child Care Institutions (CCIs) as well as for providing non institutional care. Through CCIs, as a rehabilitative measure, children are provided age appropriate education either within the institution or outside in a formal education system through convergence with other schemes and programmes of the Government or civil society. Under the non-institutional care component, ICPS provides support for adoption, foster care and sponsorship.

(b) The details of funds released to the State Government of Maharashtra under ICPS during each of the last three years and the current year is as follows:

(₹ in lakhs)						
2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18
Amount released	Amount Utilized	Amount released	Amount Utilized	Amount released	Amount Utilized	Amount released
762.32	762.32	3138.75	1975.29	2272.33	Utilization Certificate is awaited	383.99 (1st installment)

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Sir, as the time is very short, I want to put a very small question. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether ICPS also covers those children, who accompany their mothers lodged in jails for committing crimes and who grow up among the criminals, including hardened criminals. If they are covered, what is done for such children under the scheme?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, the Question Hour is over. The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Faculty positions in Central institutions**

*202. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of faculty *vis-a-vis* vacant faculty positions in Central universities, IITs, IIMs and NITs till date, category-wise for SC, ST, OBC and others, university and institute-wise; and

(b) the total recruitment held for the vacant positions during the last three years till date, category-wise for SC, ST, OBC and others, university and institute-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Details of total number of sanctioned, filled and vacant teaching posts in various Central Universities (CUs) as on 01.04.2017, National Institute of Technology (NITs) as on 16.11.2016 and Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) as on 01.10.2016 (category-wise) are given in the Statement-I, II, III and IV respectively (*See below*). The category-wise details of posts filled up and vacant in respect of Indian Institute of Management (IIMs) are not recently maintained but details of total sanctioned, filled and vacant teaching posts as on 01.04.2017 are given in the Statement-IV (*See below*).

(b) As per information provided by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the details of teaching posts filled up in CUs during the last three years, category-wise, as on 31.03.2017, are given in the Statement-V (*See below*). As regards filling up of reserved vacancies in CUs, UGC has issued instructions from time to time to all CUs for (i) implementation of SC/ST/OBC/PwD reservation policy of the Government of India/UGC, (ii) strict compliance of reservation policy, (iii) display of reservation roster on University website and (iv) filling up of remaining identified backlog reserved vacancies of these categories in teaching and non-teaching posts.

Number of other steps taken to fill up the vacant teaching posts including reserved category posts in CUs, include regular insistence of Ministry/UGC to fill up teaching posts, providing of Visitor's nominees for Selection Committees, increase

in age of superannuation to 65 years, re-employment of retired teachers beyond the 65 years, etc. In order to ensure that studies of students are not affected due to shortage of teachers, CUs also adopt different methods/process to address faculty shortages which include hiring *ad-hoc* faculty, temporary faculty, engaging services of retired teachers and visiting faculty etc. The data relating to filling up of vacancies, category-wise, during the last three years, is not centrally maintained in respect of IITs, IIMs and NITs.

Vacancies at various levels occur in a dynamic manner due to retirements, resignations, deaths, depositions, expansion and opening of new institutions. Filling up the vacancies is an ongoing and continuous process. The Institutions like IITs, IIMs and NITs publish rolling advertisement round the year to attract the faculty. Some of the steps taken by them to fill up the posts are invitation to alumni, scientists/experts and faculty from India and abroad, advertisement in international journals, etc. Further, Government has decided to allow faculty working under the Central Government or Central Autonomous bodies, to join the newly set up Central Education Institution on long-term deputation, for a period of ten years. Recently, IIMs have been advised on 19.04.2017 to fill up the posts from SC/ST/OBC categories by Special Recruitment Drive at least once a year, release the rolling advertisements on the website for selecting persons from SC/ST/OBC categories and as a medium term measure, to focus on having more Fellows from SC/ST/OBC categories so that they can become prospective faculty members.

Statement-I

Statement of Teaching position as on 01.04.2017 (Category -wise) indicating sanctioned/existing/vacant positions in Central Universities

[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
		University	Assistant Professor	74	22	11	39	0	146	77	20	13	27	0	137	-3	2	-2	12	0	9	38	
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Professor Associate Professor Assistant Professor	46 84 129	8 16 40	4 8 20	0 0 72	0 0 8	58 108 269	10 34 86	1 2 24	1 0 11	0 0 45	0 0 1	12 36 167	7 50 43	3 14 16	0 8 9	0 0 27	0 0 7	46 72 102	435 215 220	50.57
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Professor Associate Professor Assistant Professor	198 484 379	39 97 119	19 48 59	0 0 214	8 19 23	264 648 794	105 235 276	3 8 55	1 2 24	0 0 42	2 2 17	111 247 414	93 249 103	36 89 64	18 46 35	0 0 172	6 17 6	153 401 380	1706 772 934	54.75
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Professor Associate Professor Assistant Professor	125 200 407	1 0 67	0 0 20	0 0 0	2 3 12	128 203 506	73 165 372	1 0 67	0 0 20	0 0 0	1 0 8	75 165 467	52 35 35	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 4	1 3 4	53 38 39	837 707 130	15.53
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	Professor Associate Professor Assistant Professor	148 274 161	29 54 50	14 27 25	0 0 90	6 11 11	197 366 337	85 215 163	11 17 31	0 5 12	0 0 31	3 1 8	99 238 245	63 59 -2	18 37 19	14 22 13	0 0 59	3 10 3	98 128 92	900 582 318	35.33
8.	Madhya	Dr. Harisingh	Professor	39	8	4	0	1	52	5	1	0	0	0	6	34	7	4	0	1	46	345	31.30

Pradesh	Gour Vish.	Associate Professor	72	14	7	0	2	95	29	2	0	0	0	0	31	43	12	7	0	2	64	237
		Assistant Professor	94	30	15	54	5	198	108	42	7	41	2	200	-14	-12	8	13	3	-2	108	
9.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Professor	25	4	2	0	1	32	11	0	0	0	0	11	14	4	2	0	1	21	231	51.52
		Associate Professor	47	8	4	0	2	61	23	2	0	0	1	26	24	6	4	0	1	35	112	
		Assistant Professor	68	20	10	36	4	138	35	12	5	21	2	75	33	8	5	15	2	63	119	
10.	Maharashtra Mahatma Gandhi	Professor	15	2	1	0	0	18	10	1	0	0	0	11	5	1	1	0	0	7	105	26.67
		Associate Professor	11	2	1	0	1	15	10	2	0	0	1	13	1	0	1	0	0	2	77	
	Hindi Vishwa-vidyalaya	Assistant Professor	36	11	5	18	2	72	28	8	1	14	2	53	8	3	4	4	0	19	28	
11.	Puducherry Pondicherry University	Professor	53	9	4	0	1	67	24	1	0	0	1	26	29	8	4	0	0	41	489	26.99
		Associate Professor	109	21	10	0	4	144	79	15	0	0	3	97	30	6	10	0	1	47	357	
		Assistant Professor	161	41	20	46	10	278	141	33	17	34	9	234	20	8	3	12	1	44	132	
12.	Uttarakhand Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	Professor	33	6	3	0	1	43	13	0	0	0	0	13	20	6	3	0	1	30	468	39.96
		Associate Professor	63	12	6	0	3	84	32	2	0	0	1	35	31	10	6	0	2	49	281	
		Assistant Professor	162	51	25	92	11	341	191	17	4	19	2	233	-29	34	21	73	9	108	187	
13.	Uttar Pradesh Aligarh Muslim	Professor	194	0	0	0	0	194	142	0	0	0	0	142	52	0	0	0	0	52	1620	18.40
		Associate	386	0	0	0	0	386	286	0	0	0	0	286	100	0	0	0	0	100	1322	

[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
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Professor	22	4	1	0	0	27	4	0	0	0	0	4	18	4	1	0	0	23	188	62.23
			Associate Professor	42	7	3	0	1	53	9	1	1	0	0	11	33	6	2	0	1	42	71	
			Assistant Professor	53	16	8	28	3	108	29	10	4	10	3	56	24	6	4	18	0	52	117	
			Professor	18	3	1	0	1	23	2	0	0	0	0	2	16	3	1	0	1	21	158	48.10
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Associate Professor	33	6	3	0	2	44	1	0	0	0	1	32	6	3	0	2	43	82		
			Professor	45	13	6	24	3	91	39	10	5	23	2	79	6	3	1	1	1	12	76	
			Assistant Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21	8	0	0	0	0	8	9	3	1	0	0	13	152	57.24
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	0	41	3	0	0	0	0	3	29	6	3	0	0	38	65	
24.		Central University of Kashmir	Professor	46	13	6	24	1	90	29	9	4	11	1	54	17	4	2	13	0	36	87	
			Assistant Professor	21	3	1	0	0	25	6	0	0	0	0	6	15	3	1	0	0	19	171	50.88
			Associate Professor	36	6	3	0	1	46	8	0	0	0	0	8	28	6	3	0	1	38	84	
			Professor	48	15	7	27	3	100	37	10	4	18	1	70	11	5	3	9	2	30	87	
25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Assistant Professor	21	0	0	0	0	21	6	0	0	0	6	15	0	0	0	0	15	153	67.32	
			Associate Professor	40	1	0	0	0	41	7	1	0	0	0	8	33	0	0	0	0	33	50	
			Professor	75	5	2	9	0	91	20	5	2	9	0	36	55	0	0	0	0	55	103	
			Assistant Professor																				

27. Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21	14	0	0	0	0	14	3	3	1	0	0	7	150	21.33
		Associate Professor	33	6	3	0	1	43	21	2	0	0	0	23	12	4	3	0	1	20	118	
		Assistant Professor	43	12	6	23	2	86	39	12	6	22	2	81	4	0	0	1	0	5	32	
29. Odisha	Central University of Odisha	Professor	18	3	1	0	1	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	3	1	0	1	23	154	88.96
		Associate Professor	33	6	3	0	1	43	1	0	0	0	0	1	32	6	3	0	1	42	17	
		Assistant Professor	44	13	6	23	2	88	10	2	1	2	1	16	34	11	5	21	1	72	137	
29. Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21	6	0	0	0	0	6	11	3	1	0	0	15	147	38.10
		Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	1	42	17	0	0	0	0	17	15	6	3	0	1	25	91	
		Assistant Professor	42	12	6	22	2	84	39	12	2	14	1	68	3	0	4	8	1	16	56	
30. Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Professor	17	3	1	0	1	22	5	0	0	0	0	5	12	3	1	0	1	17	184	35.87
		Associate Professor	34	6	3	0	1	44	20	0	0	0	0	20	14	6	3	0	1	24	118	
		Assistant Professor	58	17	8	31	4	118	52	14	6	20	1	93	6	3	2	11	3	25	66	
31. Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Professor	18	3	1	0	0	22	6	0	0	0	0	6	12	3	1	0	0	16	166	62.05
		Associate Professor	37	7	4	0	0	48	14	0	0	0	0	14	23	7	4	0	0	34	63	
		Assistant Professor	47	14	7	26	2	96	22	7	2	10	2	43	25	7	5	16	0	53	103	

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 CUs)																							
			Professor	259	40	14	0	6	319	73	1	0	0	0	74	186	39	14	0	6	245	2288	53.28
			Associate	497	82	40	0	13	632	145	5	2	0	0	152	352	77	38	0	13	480	1069	
			Professor																				
			Assistant	706	182	87	331	31	1337	447	123	50	204	19	843	259	59	37	127	12	494	1219	
			Professor																				
TOTAL (I + II)																							
			Professor	1623	230	108	0	36	1997	856	33	4	0	8	901	767	197	104	0	28	1096	14255	54.88
			Associate	3226	504	247	0	87	4064	2004	101	13	0	13	2131	1222	403	234	0	74	1933	8976	
			Professor																				
			Assistant	4883	1038	498	1599	176	8194	4098	707	277	766	96	5944	785	331	221	833	80	2250	5279	
			Professor																				
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	21.99
			Associate	97	9	4	0	1	111	80	5	2	0	1	88	17	4	2	0	0	23	337	
			Professor																				
			Assistant	195	30	15	34	2	276	150	29	12	32	2	225	45	1	3	2	0	51	95	
			Professor																				
33.		Tezpur University	Professor	41	5	3	0	1	50	40	2	2	0	0	44	1	3	1	0	1	6	283	8.83
			Associate	56	11	5	0	2	74	48	6	2	0	1	57	8	5	3	0	1	17	258	
			Professor																				
			Assistant	84	21	12	36	6	159	84	21	12	35	5	157	0	0	0	1	1	2	25	
			Professor																				
34.	Assam	Rajiv Gandhi University	Professor	22	3	2	0	0	27	12	0	1	0	0	13	10	3	1	0	0	14	202	18.32
	Pradesh		Associate	37	5	2	0	0	44	26	4	1	0	0	31	11	1	1	0	0	13	165	
			Professor																				
			Assistant	69	10	22	27	3	131	64	9	22	25	1	121	5	1	0	2	2	10	37	

35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Professor																					
			Professor	31	5	3	0	0	39	15	0	0	0	0	0	15	16	5	3	0	0	24	347	33.43
			Associate	71	14	6	0	0	91	40	0	0	0	0	0	40	31	14	6	0	0	51	231	
			Professor																					
			Assistant	109	32	17	58	1	217	147	7	6	15	1	176	-38	25	11	43	0	41	116		
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	Professor																					
			Professor	83	6	3	0	1	93	48	1	1	0	0	50	35	5	2	0	1	43	445	26.29	
			Associate	130	10	6	0	1	147	85	1	5	0	0	91	45	9	1	0	1	56	328		
			Professor																					
			Assistant	141	25	16	21	2	205	131	21	15	19	1	187	10	4	1	2	1	18	117		
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Professor																					
			Professor	42	5	0	0	0	47	26	0	0	0	0	26	16	5	0	0	0	21	382	17.54	
			Associate	65	5	3	0	1	74	44	3	1	0	0	48	21	2	2	0	1	26	315		
			Professor																					
			Assistant	179	28	19	31	4	261	165	26	19	27	4	241	14	2	0	4	0	20	67		
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Professor																					
			Professor	37	5	2	0	1	45	11	0	1	0	0	12	26	5	1	0	1	33	253	23.72	
			Associate	54	5	2	0	1	62	41	1	2	0	0	44	13	4	0	0	1	18	193		
			Professor																					
			Assistant	100	15	7	21	3	146	94	13	11	18	1	137	6	2	-4	3	2	9	60		
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Professor																					
			Professor	25	4	2	0	1	32	5	0	0	0	1	6	20	4	2	0	0	26	229	41.05	
			Associate	54	10	5	0	2	71	29	2	1	0	0	32	25	8	4	0	2	39	135		
			Professor																					
			Assistant	59	18	9	34	6	126	43	12	12	27	3	97	16	6	-3	7	3	29	94		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Professor	36	7	3	0	0	46	7	0	0	0	0	7	29	7	3	0	0	39	278	38.49
			Associate Professor	52	10	5	0	2	69	25	2	1	0	0	28	27	8	4	0	2	41	171	
			Assistant Professor	83	22	18	36	4	163	73	16	16	29	2	136	10	6	2	7	2	27	107	
			Professor																				
		TOTAL-III (NER Central Universities)	Professor	355	44	20	0	5	424	186	4	5	0	2	197	169	40	15	0	3	227	2851	25.18
			Associate Professor	616	79	38	0	10	743	418	24	15	0	2	459	198	55	23	0	8	284	2133	
			Assistant Professor	1019	201	135	298	31	1684	951	154	125	227	20	1477	68	47	10	71	11	207	718	
			Professor																				
		TOTAL-I (Non-NER Central Universities)	Professor	1364	190	94	0	30	1678	783	32	4	0	8	827	581	158	90	0	22	851	11967	33.93
			Associate Professor	2729	422	207	0	74	3432	1859	96	11	0	13	1979	870	326	196	0	61	1453	7907	
			Assistant Professor	4177	856	411	1268	145	6857	3651	584	227	562	77	5101	526	272	184	706	68	1756	4060	
			Professor																				
		TOTAL-II (New Central Universities)	Professor	259	40	14	0	6	319	73	1	0	0	0	74	186	39	14	0	6	245	2288	53.28
			Associate Professor	497	82	40	0	13	632	145	5	2	0	0	152	352	77	38	0	13	480	1069	
			Assistant Professor	706	182	87	331	31	1337	447	123	50	204	19	843	259	59	37	127	12	494	1219	
			Professor																				
		GRAND TOTAL (Non-NER CUs + New CUs + NER CUs)	Professor	1978	274	128	0	41	2421	1042	37	9	0	10	1098	936	237	119	0	31	1323	17106	35.06
			Associate Professor	3842	583	285	0	97	4807	2422	125	28	0	15	2590	1420	458	257	0	82	2217	11109	
			Assistant Professor	5902	1239	633	1897	207	9878	5049	861	402	993	116	7421	853	378	231	904	91	2457	5997	
			Professor																				
		TOTAL		11722	2096	1046	1897	345	17106	8513	1023	439	993	141	11109	3209	1073	607	904	204	5997		

Statement-II**Details of student and faculty position (category-wise) in NITs as 16.11.2016**

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Student strength	Faculty position sanctioned by MHRD	In position								Temporary				Total permanent + temporary faculty	Vacant against permanent faculty	Student/Faculty ratio	
				Permanent				Total	Adjunct			On Contract	Trainee Teachers		Others				
				General	SC	ST	OBC		Visiting	On	Contract		Teachers						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Agartala	3481	219	75	9	12	11	107	0	1	121	0	0	122	229	112	51.14	15	1
2.	Allahabad	5147	362	129	17	4	36	186	5	0	54	0	0	59	245	176	48.62	21	1
3.	Bhopal	5518	355	111	25	8	41	185	26		80	0	0	106	291	170	47.89	19	1
4.	Calicut	5639	483	141	18	5	26	190	0	0	0	0	131	131	321	293	60.66	18	1
5.	Durgapur	5148	285	131	19	0	21	171	0	0	15	4	0	19	190	114	40.00	27	1
6.	Hamirpur	3018	261	96	14	1	11	122		64	1	0	0	65	187	139	53.26	16	1
7.	Jaipur	5364	473	156	17	6	17	196	2	1	0	0	60	63	259	277	58.56	21	1
8.	Jalandhar	3616	288	90	9	0	4	103	0	0	133	0	0	133	236	185	64.24	15	1
9.	Jamshedpur	3182	246	87	4	0	0	91	0	1	93	0	0	94	185	155	63.01	17	1
10.	Kurukshetra	4911	298	134	17	5	25	181	0	0	101	0	0	101	282	117	39.26	17	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11.	Nagpur	4352	335	161	17	2	31	211	2	25	0	2	0	29	240	124	37.01	18	1
12.	Patna	2968	173	84	15	1	36	136	0	8	14	0	0	22	158	37	21.39	19	1
13.	Raipur	4303	266	101	23	5	34	163	1	0	80	0	0	81	244	103	38.72	18	1
14.	Rourkela	5737	534	225	34	5	26	290	4	2	3	4	0	13	303	244	45.69	19	1
15.	Silchar	3266	202	105	15	7	21	148	0	0	37	2	0	39	187	54	26.73	17	1
16.	Srinagar	2588	198	81	0	0	0	81	2	0	67	0	0	69	150	117	59.09	17	1
17.	Surat	4631	296	114	20	12	28	174	0	0	0	0	79	79	253	122	41.22	18	1
18.	Surathkal	5437	375	167	28	5	42	242	0	2	8	0	63	73	315	133	35.47	17	1
19.	Tiruchirapalli	5772	393	149	29	6	35	219	12	5	78	8	0	103	322	174	44.27	18	1
20.	Warangal	5344	420	162	27	8	32	229	0	0	0	0	0	0	229	191	45.48	23	1
Total (Old NITs)		89422	6462	2499	357	92	477	3425	54	109	885	20	333	1401	4826	3037	47.00	19	1
21.	Goa	430	38	20	5	0	9	34	1	0	1	0	0	2	36	4	10.53	12	1
22.	Puducherry	420	38	18	1	0	5	24	0	0	8	0	0	8	32	14	36.84	13	1
23.	Delhi	638	50	15	0	0	0	15	0	0	24	0	0	24	39	35	70.00	16	1
24.	Uttarakhand	1035	70	34	3	0	15	52	0	0		13	19	32	84	18	25.71	12	1
25.	Mizoram	311	38	17	1	2	3	23	0	0	10	8	0	18	41	15	39.47	8	1
26.	Meghalaya	820	56	29	6	4	10	49	1	2	22	10	1	36	85	7	12.50	10	1

27. Manipur	804	54	13	2	1	17	33	1	2	27	5	0	35	68	21	38.89	12	1
28. Nagaland	354	38	20	1	7	5	33	3	1	5	0	0	9	42	5	13.16	8	1
29. Arunachal Pradesh	817	53	25	2	3	5	35	8	0	16	1	4	29	64	18	33.96	13	1
30. Sikkim	473	38	19	7	1	2	29	1	0	0	0	7	8	37	9	23.68	13	1
31. Andhra Pradesh*	799	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	31	74	74	0	0.00	11	1
32. IIST Shibpur	3630	277	169	25	1	9	204	38	16	22	0	8	84	288	73	26.35	13	1
TOTAL (New NITs)	10531	750	379	53	19	80	531	53	21	178	37	70	359	890	219	29.20	12	1
TOTAL (Old+ New NITs)	99953	7212	2878	410	111	557	3956	107	130	1063	57	403	1760	5716	3256	45.15	17	1

* NIT Andhra Pradesh is newly established NIT and its 1st academic session has been started from 2015-16 itself at present no regular staff is existing. The mentor institute of NIT Andhra Pradesh is NIT Warangal

Statement-III**Student and Faculty Position (Category-wise) in IITs**

(As on 01.10.2016)

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Student strength	Faculty Strength	In position					Contract			Vacant	Vacancy %age	Student/Faculty ratio
				General	SC	ST	OBC	Visiting	Adjunct	On	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
IITs														
1.	IIT Bombay	10186	1018	604	4	0	7	33	52	0	700	318	31%	15 : 1
2.	IIT Delhi	8562	856	460	9	2	14	5	0	18	508	348	41%	17 : 1
3.	IIT Guwahati	5644	564	368	15	3	12	9	1	3	411	153	27%	14 : 1
4.	IIT Kanpur	6589	658	364	3	0	0	8	16	24	415	243	37%	16 : 1
5.	IIT Kharagpur	11125	1112	576	6	0	19	16	0	2	619	493	44%	18 : 1

6.	IIT Madras	9121	912	479	12	2	60	16	0	5	574	338	37%	16 : 1
7.	IIT Roorkee	7755	775	362	10	2	37	10	8	14	443	332	43%	18 : 1
8.	IIT BHU	5485	548	206	17	3	14	22	0	3	265	283	52%	21 : 1
	TOTAL	64467	6443	3419	76	12	163	119	77	69	3935	2508	39%	16 : 1
9.	IIT Bhubaneswar	1243	124	81	2	0	7	15	0	6	111	13	10%	11 : 1
10.	IIT Gandhinagar	1228	122	67	0	0	3	18	3	16	107	15	12%	11 : 1
11.	IIT Hyderabad	2069	206	119	6	1	24	3	2	19	174	32	16%	12 : 1
12.	IIT Indore	1136	113	68	1	0	10	5	4	3	91	22	19%	12 : 1
13.	IIT Jodhpur	784	78	48	2	0	2	0	2	1	55	23	29%	14 : 1
14.	IIT Mandi	844	90	67	0	0	3	8	4	15	97	-7	-8%	9 : 1
15.	IIT Patna	1277	126	88	4	0	6	1	0	2	101	25	20%	13 : 1
16.	IIT Ropar	809	90	63	2	0	11	6	2	0	84	6	7%	10 : 1
	Total	9390	949	601	17	1	66	56	17	62	820	129	14%	11 : 1
17.	IIT Tirupati	224	45	41	0	0	0	1	0	1	43	2	4%	5 : 1
18.	IIT Palakkad	220	45	23	0	0	0	2	0	4	29	16	36%	8 : 1
19.	IIT Jammu	82	18								0	18	not yet sanctioned	: 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
20.	IIT Bhilai	118									0	0		### : 1
21.	IIT Goa	86								3	3	-3		29 : 1
22.	IIT Dharwad	113									0	0		### : 1
	Total	843	108	64	0	0	0	3	0	8	75	33		
23.	IIT(ISM) Dhanbad	7903	455	171	29	6	49	0	9	29	293	162	36%	27 : 1
	TOTAL	82603	7955	4255	122	19	278	178	103	168	5123	2832	36%	16 : 1

Remarks: (1) The Institutes are engaging faculty on contract and visiting faculty to tide over the shortages. Minimum qualification for faculty recruitment in IITs is a Ph.D. and there is acute shortage of Ph.D. holders who prefer to take up teaching profession in IITs, hence there is shortage of faculty. (2) Arising of vacancies and filling up thereof is a continuous process. The IITs plan suitable strategies to attract and retain quality faculty members which *inter-alia* include year-round open advertisements, holding of selection committee meetings through video conferencing, invitation to alumni, scientists, faculty from India and abroad to reach out to potential candidates, advertisements in international journals to attract the attention of professionals abroad, introducing outstanding young faculty awards, etc. Further, Government has decided to allow faculty working under the Central Government or Central Autonomous Bodies, to join the newly set up Central Education Institutes on long-term deputation, for a period of ten years. The Institutes are also allowed to appoint Non- Resident Indians (NRIs) and Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) to permanent faculty positions.

Statement-IV*Faculty Position as on 01.04.2017*

Sl. No	Name of the IIM	Sanctioned Strength	Faculty in position	No. of Vacancy in Teaching posts
1.	IIM Ahmedabad	120	97	23
2.	IIM Calcutta	126	85	41
3.	IIM Bangalore	120	102	18
4.	IIM Indore	150	99	51
5.	IIM Lucknow	100	79	21
6.	IIM Kozhikode	80	67	13
7.	IIM Shillong	21	21	00
8.	IIM Ranchi	36	24	12
9.	IIM Rohtak	31	20	11
10.	IIM Udaipur	35	32	03
11.	IIM Raipur	28	26	02
12.	IIM Kashipur	33	33	00
13.	IIM Tiruchirappalli	31	31	00
14.	IIM Amritsar	11	10	1
15.	IIM Sirmaur	11	5	6
16.	IIM Bodh Gaya	11	0*	11
17.	IIM Sambalpur	11	0*	11
18.	IIM Nagpur	11	0*	11
19.	IIM Visakhapatnam	11	0*	11
20.	IIM Jammu	11	0*	11
TOTAL		988	731	257

*Faculty is deputed by Mentor Institute

Statement-V**Details of Recruitment of Faculty under SC/ST/OBC/PH Category during last 3 years in Central Universities**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Period (F.Y.Ending)	Total No. of teachings appointed under					
				GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PH	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Non-NER Central Universities									
1.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	31.03.2015	70	8	4	20	4	106
			31.03.2016	13	2	1	2	0	18
			31.03.2017	7	0	0	1	0	8
2.		University of Hyderabad	31.03.2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
			31.03.2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
			31.03.2017	11	6	3	8	1	29
3.		The English & Foreign Languages University	31.03.2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
			31.03.2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
			31.03.2017	0	2	0	9	1	12
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	31.03.2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
			31.03.2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
			31.03.2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	31.03.2015	0	7	3	9	1	20
			31.03.2016	0	6	5	5	6	22

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	31.03.2015 31.03.2016 31.03.2017	137 93 146	0 0 0	0 1 0	6 16 7	2 0 8	145 110 161
14.		Banaras Hindu University	31.03.2015 31.03.2016 31.03.2017	0 0 0	13 33 22	2 16 9	15 50 29	1 5 1	31 104 61
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	31.03.2015 31.03.2016 31.03.2017	0 0 0	6 5 0	0 4 1	0 1 1	1 3 4	7 13 6
16.		University of Allahabad	31.03.2015 31.03.2016 31.03.2017	0 8 4	0 2 1	0 1 0	0 5 1	0 2 0	0 18 6
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	31.03.2015 31.03.2016 31.03.2017	13 3 0	7 0 0	1 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	27 3 0
TOTAL (I) (NON-NER CENTRAL UNIVS)				220 117 168	50 70 37	11 34 17	60 94 65	13 18 20	354 333 307
New Central Universities									
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	31.03.2014 31.03.2015	0 0	3 0	0 0	6 0	0 0	9 0

19.			31.03.2016	0	1	2	5	2	10
			31.03.2017	0	3	0	1	0	4
		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	31.03.2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
			31.03.2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
			31.03.2017	0	8	5	14	0	27
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	31.03.2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
			31.03.2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
			31.03.2017	0	4	0	7	0	11
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	31.03.2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
			31.03.2016	0	1	1	7	1	10
			31.03.2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	31.03.2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
			31.03.2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
			31.03.2017	2	0	1	1	0	4
23.	Jammu & Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	31.03.2015	0	1	0	0	0	1
			31.03.2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
			31.03.2017	0	5	3	11	0	19
24.		Central University of Kashmir	31.03.2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
			31.03.2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
			31.03.2017	10	4	1	4	1	20
25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	31.03.2015	0	0	0	1	0	1
			31.03.2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
			31.03.2017	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	31.03.2015 31.03.2016 31.03.2017	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	31.03.2015 31.03.2016 31.03.2017	0 0 0	3 3 6	1 2 2	5 7 5	0 0 2	9 12 15
28.	Odisha	Central University of Odisha	31.03.2015 31.03.2016 31.03.2017	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	31.03.2015 31.03.2016 31.03.2017	0 0 0	0 9 2	0 2 0	1 10 1	0 1 0	1 22 3
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	31.03.2015 31.03.2016 31.03.2017	0 0 0	0 2 5	0 1 2	0 2 7	0 1 0	0 6 14
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	31.03.2015 31.03.2016 31.03.2017	0 0 0	0 1 2	0 0 2	0 0 5	0 0 1	0 1 10
TOTAL-II (New CUs)				0 0 12	4 17 39	1 8 16	7 31 56	0 5 4	12 61 127

NER Central Universities

32.	Assam	Assam University	31.03.2015	0	4	2	4	0	10
			31.03.2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
			31.03.2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.		Tezpur University	31.03.2015	11	4	3	3	0	21
			31.03.2016	0	1	0	0	0	1
			31.03.2017	33	5	4	7	4	53
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	31.03.2015	13	2	1	2	0	18
			31.03.2016	15	4	4	5	1	29
			31.03.2017	7	2	1	2	0	12
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	31.03.2015	0	1	0	1	0	2
			31.03.2016	0	0	1	6	1	8
			31.03.2017	0	1	3	0	0	4
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	31.03.2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
			31.03.2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
			31.03.2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	31.03.2015	17	3	1	5	0	26
			31.03.2016	9	0	0	1	1	11
			31.03.2017	6	1	0	2	0	9
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	31.03.2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
			31.03.2016	9	3	0	11	1	24
			31.03.2017	3	1	0	4	0	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	31.03.2015	0	4	3	11	2	20
			31.03.2016	0	5	0	4	1	10
			31.03.2017	0	1	0	0	0	1
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	31.03.2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
			31.03.2016	0	1	0	3	0	4
			31.03.2017	0	3	1	6	0	10
	TOTAL-III (NER Central Universities)		31.03.2015	41	18	10	26	2	97
			31.03.2016	33	14	5	30	5	87
			31.03.2017	49	14	9	21	4	97
	TOTAL (Non-NER CUs+NEW CUs + NER)		31.03.2015	261	72	22	93	15	463
			31.03.2016	150	101	47	155	28	481
			31.03.2017	229	90	42	142	28	531
GRAND TOTAL				640	263	111	390	71	1475

Telecast of fake news

†*203. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether it is a fact that fake news on a large scale are being telecast through various media in the country and such news sometimes lead to serious consequences and if so, the steps taken by the Ministry to curb fake news?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): There are some newspaper reports on fake news. However, as per existing regulatory framework, all programmes and advertisements telecast on private satellite TV channels are required to be in conformity with the Programme and Advertising Code prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 framed thereunder. These codes contain guidelines to be followed while carrying programmes and advertisements on such TV channels. There is no provision of pre-censorship.

Modernisation of Prasar Bharti

*204. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the poor condition of Prasar Bharti and also of the recommendations made by the expert panel on its modernisation, if so, the status of implementation of those recommendations; and

(b) the steps Government proposes to take to modernise it?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Government had set up an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Sam Pitroda on 28.01.2013, to review the institutional framework of Prasar Bharati, including its relationship with Government, its continuing role as a public broadcaster, measures needed to ensure technical up-gradation of the organisation and need for its financial self-reliance to ensure due autonomy. The Committee had submitted its Report on 24.1.2014 and recommended framing a long-term vision and strategy for Prasar Bharati that would include and be dependent upon the technology choices, assessment of human resources, review of programming, including review of existing channels and also a

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

study of independent sources of finances for Prasar Bharati. The Committee made 26 recommendations in the critical areas of:- (i) Governance and Organisation, (ii) Funding, (iii) Human Resources, (iv) Content, (v) Technology, (vi) Archiving, (vii) Social Media and (viii) Global Outreach. Details of recommendations of the Expert Committee may be seen in its Report which is available on the website of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting: www.mib.nic.in»Broadcasting»Broadcasting-Documents»Report of Expert Committee on Prasar Bharati Vol 1 and Report of Expert Committee on Prasar Bharati Vol 2.

Action taken so far on the recommendations of the Committee is given below:-

- (1) Regarding 'Transfer of assets' to Prasar Bharati, an order has been issued by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on 28.3.2017.
- (2) To undertake a comprehensive manpower audit and human resource planning exercise to map workforce requirement for the future in line with changes in broadcast technologies, the task of selecting an agency for conducting Manpower Audit of Prasar Bharati has been entrusted to Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Ltd. (BECIL) by Prasar Bharati.
- (3) Regarding recommendations in respect of Technology following actions have been taken:
 - (a) Presently, 80 TV Channels with existing MPEG-2 technology are operational. Upgradation of DD DTH Platform for 104 channels with new compression technology (MPEG 4) has recently been completed.
 - (b) Installation and Testing of equipment for implementation of iCAS(Indian CAS) on DD FreeDish DTH platform, has been completed.
 - (c) 5 Indian STB OEMs have been shortlisted to sell iCAS and DD approved Firmware/Middleware enabled Set Top boxes. New Set Top Boxes with this technology and iCAS will be an integral part of the reception system for MPEG 4 Channels.
 - (d) AIR has replaced 35 MW and 1 SW valve based transmitters by digital transmitters (DRM) these transmitters are capable of broadcasting in Analog and Digital mode both simultaneously.

Additionally, 2 SW valve based transmitters are under replacement by digital transmitters (DRM) transmitters. In addition to this, six old high power MW transmitters serving in LWE affected areas are being replaced by new state of the art MW digital ready transmitters for strengthening AIR coverage in LWE affected areas.

- (e) 23 transmitters at 19 locations have been installed. Out of these, 16 transmitters have been commissioned. Their transmission could also be received by existing enabled smart phones/ tablets using Dongle with App.
 - (f) Resources Cell of All India Radio is actively contributing towards expanding the broadcasting market by offering Prasar Bharati (AIR and DD) infrastructure to private broadcasters/ Telecom operators etc at reasonable rates.
- (4) Presently a state of the art technical set up for DD Archives is available at DDK Kolkata. State of the art Digital archival facilities in AIR have been provided at 4 Metros and Hyderabad. New Digital archival Centre at Guwahati is under implementation. Digitization is continuing in the available technology platforms at Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai, Mumbai and Hyderabad.
 - (5) Funds requirement for digitization and archiving of legacy content has been projected in the vision document of AIR and DD.
 - (6) Prasar Bharati is working on a Data Center under Plan scheme and a web portal for up loading archival content for free dissemination and monetisation. The released DVDs/Audio CDs are made available on e-portals like Amazon for public to view and buy. The web site on which presently the clippings can be viewed and on line buying is possible is www.prasarbharatiarchives.co.in.
 - (7) Social Media has been largely implemented by Prasar Bharati for all important channels and activities.
 - (8) AIR and DD live-stream select channels through mobile applications and websites. News services of both AIR and DD also have their dedicated websites and mobile applications for the audience. Social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, YouTube etc. are used for augmenting reach for the technology savvy.

(b) The details of technical upgradation/ modernisation in respect of Doordarshan and AIR are given in the Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

Details of modernisation/upgradation work being carried out in Doordarshan

As part of Twelfth Plan schemes of Doordarshan, following schemes of Modernisation/ Upgradation of Studios, Transmitters and Satellite Broadcast equipment are at various stages of implementation:

- a. Digitalization of Transmitters and Studios in Doordarshan Network.
- b. High Definition Television (HDTV).
- c. Modernisation, Augmentation and Replacement of Transmitter and Studio equipment.
- d. Modernisation, Augmentation and Replacement of Satellite Broadcast equipment.

Details of major projects taken up for Modernisation of Doordarshan as part of Twelfth Plan is as under:

Major projects taken up for Modernisation of Doordarshan as part of Twelfth Plan Schemes

Sl. No.	Projects
1.	Digitalization of Studios - 39 no.
2.	Digital High Power Transmitters (HPTs) - 63 no.
3.	High Definition Television (HDTV) terrestrial transmitters - 4 no.
4.	High Definition Television (HDTV) Studios -4 no.
5.	Multi camera Mobile production facility in HDTV format - 3 no.
6.	Replacement of High Power Transmitters (HPTs) - 15 no.
7.	Modernisation of 20 Studio centres by way of replacement of old ageing equipment
8.	Replacement of old 100 W Low Power Transmitters (LPTs) by 500 W Automode LPTs - 110 no.

Sl. No.	Projects
9.	Upgradation of 18 existing Earth Stations
10.	New Earth stations at 05 places
11.	Replacement of Digital Satellite News Gathering (DSNG) units at 6 places
12.	New Digital Satellite News Gathering (DSNG) units at 9 places

Statement-II

Details of modernisation/ technological upgradation work being carried out in all india radio

Sl. No.	Schemes/Projects under taken	No. of Places
A. Expansion of FM Services		
1.	New FM stations with 1 KW FM Transmitter including North east Region	20
2.	Installation of 5 kW FM Transmitter at existing stations	9
3.	Installation of 10 kW FM Transmitters	23
4.	Installation of 100 W FM Transmitters	158
5.	Setting up of 10 kW FM Transmitters in Jammu and Kashmir	4
6.	Installation of 20 kW FM Transmitters.	2
7.	Up-gradation replacement of 1 kW MW Transmitter by 1/10 kW FM Transmitter	6(10 kW-2 and 1 kW-4) Total new FM Transmitters (222 nos.)
8.	Installation of 20 kW FM Transmitters for Vividh Bharati Service at Metro Cities and Raibarielly (Interim setups have already been commissioned at 4 Metro Cities and Raibarielly)	5
9.	Upgradation/ replacement of old FM Transmitters by new FM transmitters	77 (52-upgradation + 25-replacement)

Sl. No.	Schemes/Projects under taken	No. of Places
B. Modernisation of AM Network (MW+SW)		
1.	Replacement of old HPT valve-based MW Transmitters providing coverage in LWE affected areas at Jagdalpur, Sambalpur, Bhawanipatna, Jeypore, Hyderabad and Vishakhapatnam.	6
2.	Replacement of old HPT valve-based SW transmitter by new state of art solid-state SW transmitter	2
C. Digitalization of Studios, Archives, RNUs, New Technology and R&D		
1.	Digitalization of Studios	127
2.	Replacement / Provision of Digital connectivity (STL)	127
3.	Provision of New CES (Captive Earth Station)	5
4.	Setting up of Regional News Unit (RNU)	5
5.	Provision of 8 more radio channels on DTH Platform (DD Free Dish)	-
6.	Setting up of Regional Archive center at Guwahati.	01

Advisory Committee under the Ministry

*205. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether the Ministry has any Advisory Committee under its ambit, if so, the details of its composition, the nomination criteria and the positions filled up/vacant, so far, along with the details of members and their tenure and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): Yes, Sir. Ministry of Women and Child Development has constituted an Advisory Committee on adoption matters for Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA). The present committee was constituted *vide* Office Memorandum dated on 12th April, 2016/23rd February, 2017 and has 16 members including its Chairperson and the Member Secretary, details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The nomination were made based on their experience

in public life/understanding of the subject and its sensitivity. As per the Terms of Reference (TOR), the tenure of the Advisory Committee is for a period of two (02) years from the date of initial constitution of the Committee. O.M. dated 12.04.2016 and 23.02.2017 along with details of the members and TOR are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Details of the Members of the Advisory Committee of Central Adoption
Resource Authority (CARA)*

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
1.	Sh. M. Ramchandra Reddy	Chairperson
2.	Sh. Durgesh Keswani	Member
3.	Smt. Sumbla Naqvi	Member
4.	Smt. Padma Srinivas	Member
5.	Dr. Nilima Mehta	Member
6.	Prof. Jaydev Mazumdar	Member
7.	Ms. Annie Mangsatabam	Member
8.	Sh. Shivanad M Dambal	Member
9.	Smt. R.K. Pramodhini Devi	Member
10.	Sh. Manoj Singhal	Member
11.	Smt. Sushma Khargwal	Member
12.	Ms. Deepa Vijay Bhandhari	Member
13.	Sh. K. Vasa Babu	Member
14.	Sh. Nitin Bhargava	Member
15.	Smt. Satya Sharma	Member
16.	Sh. J.N. Sharma, Admin Officer, CARA	Member Secretary (Ex officio)

Statement-II**No. CW-II-26/9/2016-CW-II**

Government of India

Ministry of Women and Child Development

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi

Date: 12th April, 2016

OFFICE MEMORANDUM**Subject: Constitution of Advisory Committee for Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) reg.**

In supersession of this Ministry's office Memorandum no.CW-II-26/21/2015-CW-II 5th January 2016, an advisory Committee on Adoption under the Chairmanship of Shri M Ramchandra Reddy is constituted with the following composition with immediate effect till further order:

i.	Shri M. Ramchandra Reddy	-	Chairman
ii.	Shri Durgesh Keswani	-	Member
iii.	Smt. Sumbla Naqvi	-	Member
iv.	Smt. Padma Srinivas	-	Member
v.	Shri Rajeev Kumar	-	Member
vi.	Dr. Nilima Mehta	-	Member
vii.	Prof. Jaydev Mazumdar	-	Member
viii.	Ms. Annie Mangsatabam	-	Member
ix.	Shri Shivanand M Dambal	-	Member

2. The **Administrative Officer (CARA)** is nominated as **Member-Secretary** of the committee.

3. The issues with the approval of Hon'ble Minister, MWCD.

(Rajesh Kumar)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

To,

- (1) All Members.
- (2) Administrative Officer (CARA).

Copy to:

- (1) PS to Hon'ble Minister, WCD.
- (2) PS to Secretary, MWCD.
- (3) Joint Secy. MWCD dealing with CARA.
- (4) Deputy Secy, MWCD dealing with CARA.
- (5) Secretary (CARA).

(Rajesh Kumar)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

Ministry of Women and Child Development**Terms of Reference (ToR) for Adoption Advisory Committee**

It has been decided to constitute an Adoption Advisory Committee at the national level to promote adoption of orphan, abandoned and surrendered children in the country. The Committee shall have a Chairperson, members and one member secretary.

2. Mandate:

The Adoption Advisory Committee shall:

- (a) provide suggestions for adoption within the frame work of the norms and principles as laid down in Adoption Guidelines/Regulations notified by Government of India from time to time;
- (b) identify current and emerging issues related to rehabilitation of children without parental care and provide the Steering Committee of CARA with expert advice on the subject;
- (c) assist CARA in advocacy and awareness activity for promotion of adoption;
- (d) carry out such activities that may be assigned by the Steering Committee of Central Adoption Resource Authority as constituted under section 68 of the JJ Act 2015

3. Tenure of the Committee:

- (a) The tenure of the members would initially be for a period of two years from the date of constitution of the Committee.
- (b) Any member, who wishes to discontinue as a member of the Committee, may do so in writing to Chairperson of the Steering Committee. If Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) wants to replace any member from the Committee the same may be done by its Steering Committee.

4. Sitting:

The Adoption Advisory Committee shall meet at least twice in a year in Delhi. The CARA office shall organize and prepare all materials for meetings and for administrative and technical support. They should submit report to Steering Committee.

5. Quorum:

At least 50% members of the Committee shall form the quorum for its meeting.

6. Payment and Allowances:

- (a) There would be no remuneration paid to the members. They would work on honorary basis.
- (b) Prior approval of Chairman of Steering Committee of CARA is required before scheduling any travel plan outside the State assigned by Steering Committee.
- (c) The members will not be entitled to any other allowance. However, CARA shall reimburse travel by economy class airfare or 2 Tier train fare and local taxi fare on actual basis in cases of outstation members for attending Advisory Committee meeting or traveling to meet the mandate as specified in para 2.
- (d) Tour programme for visits within the States assigned would be sent in advance to CEO of CARA.
- (e) A report of the tour performed will be given to the Member Secretary of the Advisory Committee for compilation and submission to Chairman, Advisory Committee. This report will also be submitted to the CEO, CARA for submission to the Steering Committee every month by the Member Secretary of the Advisory Committee.
- (f) In cases of outstation visit, accommodation can be arranged in Government guest house and CARA shall make necessary arrangement in this regard.
- (g) Outstation travel/visit shall be restricted normally to 15 days in a month.

7. Confidentiality:

The members of the Adoption Advisory Committee shall maintain confidentiality of all matters arising within the Committee and no information / data which are in their knowledge as members of the Committee shall be used/published by them.

No. CW-II-26/9/2016-CW-II
Government of India
Ministry of Women and Child Development

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi

Date: 23rd Feb. 2017

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Constitution of Advisory Committee for Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) reg.

In continuation of this Ministry's O.M of even number dated 12.04.2016 on the above mentioned subject, the undersigned is directed to say that the composition of the Advisory Committee shall be as follows:

1.	Shri M. Ramchandra Reddy	-	Chairman
2.	Shri Durgesh Keswani	-	Member
3.	Smt. Sumbla Naqvi	-	Member
4.	Smt. Padma Srinivas	-	Member
5.	Dr. Nilima Mehta	-	Member
6.	Prof. Jaydev Mazumdar	-	Member
7.	Ms. Annie Mangsatabam	-	Member
8.	Shri Shivanand M Dambal	-	Member
9.	Smt. R.K. Pramodhini Devi	-	Member
10.	Shri Manoj Singhal	-	Member
11.	Smt. Sushmia Khargwal	-	Member
12.	Ms. Deepa Vijay Bhandari	-	Member
13.	Shri K. Vasa Babu	-	Member
14.	Shri Nitin Bhargava	-	Member
15.	Smt. Satya Sharma	-	Member
16.	Administrative Officer (CARA)	-	Member Secretary

2. In addition to above, nominated member of State Government will participate as and when required as special invitee. List of special invitee is enclosed as Annexure-I.
3. The ToR of the Committee shall be as annexed in Annexure-II.
4. The issues with the approval of Hon'ble Minister, MWCD.

(Rajesh Kumar)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

To,

1. All Members concerned.
2. Administrative Officer (CARA)

Copy to:

- (1) PS to Hon'ble Minister, WCD.
- (2) PS to Secretary, MWCD.
- (3) Joint Secretary, MWCD dealing with CARA.
- (4) Deputy Secy. MWCD dealing with CARA.
- (5) Secretary (CARA).

(Rajesh Kumar)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

**Nomination of one member from States/UTs for Adoption
Advisory Committee of CARA**

Sl. No.	State	State Nomination	Letter Received in CARA
1.	Bihar	Director, Social Welfare cum Vice Chairperson, SCPS, Bihar	28th July 2016
2.	Chandigarh (UT)	Programme Manager, SARA, Chandigarh	9th August 2016
3.	Punjab	Ms. Shelly Mittal, Programme Manager, SARA, Punjab	9th August 2016
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Smt. Raj Kumari Soni, General Secretary, H P. State Council for Child Welfare	11th August 2016
5.	Goa	Ms. Deepa Vijay Bhandhari	12th August 2016
6.	Tamil Nadu	Joint Secretary, Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department	5th October 2016

Ministry of Women and Child Development

Terms of Reference (ToR) for Adoption Advisory Committee (AAC)

The committee shall have a Chairperson, not more than fifteen members and one member secretary as ex-officio. The nominees of (he State Government/UT Administration would be special invitee.

2. Mandate:

The Adoption Advisory Committee shall.

- (a) provide suggestions for adoption within the frame work of the norms and principles as laid down in Adoption Guidelines/Regulations notified by Government of India from time to time:
- (b) identify current and emerging issues related to rehabilitation of children without parental care and provide the Steering Committee of CARA with expert advice on the subject;

- (c) carry out such activities that may be assigned by the Steering Committee of Central Adoption Resource Authority as constituted under section 68 of the JJ Act 2015.

3. Tenure of the Committee:

- (a) The tenure of the committee and members including Chairperson would be for a period not exceeding two years from the date of initial constitution of the Committee.
- (b) Any member, who wishes to discontinue as a member of the Committee, may do so in writing to Chairperson of the Steering Committee. If Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) wants to replace any member from the Committee, the same may be done by its Steering Committee.

4. Sitting:

The Adoption Advisory Committee shall meet twice in a year in Delhi. Secretarial assistance to the Committee will be provided by Administrative Officer. CARA, ex-officio Member Secretary. The Committee should submit report to the Steering Committee.

5. Quorum:

At least 09 members of the Committee shall form the quorum for its meeting.

6. Payment and Allowances:

- (a) There would be no remuneration paid to the members. They would work on honorary basis.
- (b) The members including Chairperson of the Adoption Advisory Committee shall be paid a sitting fee of ₹2500/- per day subject to condition/approval of Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance *vide* ID No.FTS-300297666/2016-E.IV dated 29.06.2016 and ID Note NO.300315480/2016-E.IV dated 17.01.2017. The nominees of the State Government/UT Administration *i.e.* special invitee to AAC would not be entitled for sitting fee.
- (c) The members will not be entitled to any other allowance. However, CARA shall reimburse travel by economy class airfare in cases of non officials outstation members. Travel expenses of special invitee shall be as may be decided by the respective State Governments and expenditure if any on this account shall be borne by the respective State Governments.

7. Confidentiality:

The members of the Adoption Advisory Committee shall maintain confidentiality of all matters arising within the Committee and no information / data which are in their knowledge as members of the Committee shall be used/published by them.

8. Other terms and conditions as at para 2(c) para 6 (b), (d), (e), (f) and (g) of the O.M. dated 28th June, 2016 shall remain the same.

Standards of school education

*206. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) presently being spent on education in the country and plans drawn by Government to improve the same;

(b) whether Government is aware that the standard of school education in the country is low as compared to global standards and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As per publication 'Analysis of Budgeted Expenditure on Education' of Ministry of Human Resource Development, public expenditure on education as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the year 2014-15 is 4.04%. With the devolution of more funds to States as recommended by the 14th Finance Commission, States have been advised to prioritize allocations of funds to Education Sector.

The Government has been making efforts to reach the long pending goal of raising the investment in education to 6% of the national income as articulated in Kothari Commission Report and the National Policy on Education, 1986.

(b) The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) conducts PISA (Programme for International Student Assessment) to assess 15-year olds on their performance in mathematics, science and reading. The data has increasingly been used to assess the quality of education and its impact on incomes

across nations. Government of India participated in the PISA in 2009 – but only for two States, Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh. 73rd rank was assigned to India based on samples of these two States. The reasons for poor performance were analyzed and it was observed that the nature of questions/items asked in the PISA tests are content free and mostly application-based that require information on international names, brands, trademarks, products, etc. with which Indian students, especially students from rural areas, are unfamiliar.

(c) A numbers of corrective steps have been taken by the Government to improve the school education level in the country. Some important measures are:–

- The Central Government has decided to amend the ‘ No Detention Clause’ in the Right for Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.
- Conducting of annual National Achievement Surveys covering all students from Classes I to VIII in all Government and Government aided schools on all subjects.
- Amendment to the Central RTE Rules on 20th February, 2017 to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise learning outcomes.
- Training of all untrained teachers to acquire professional qualifications through Open Distance Learning (ODL) mode.
- Recruitment of additional teachers for improving pupil-teacher ratios.
- Launched a sub-programme of SSA namely 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat' (PBBB) in classes I and II.
- Launched Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan (RAA) programme on 09.07.2015, to motivate and engage children of the age group from 6-18 years in Science, Mathematics and Technology.
- Launched the 'Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching' in December, 2014 with a vision to comprehensively address all issues related to teachers, teaching, teacher preparation, professional development, curriculum design, research in pedagogy and developing effective pedagogy.
- The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has developed a framework for *Performance Indicators for Elementary School Teachers (PINDICS)* and shared with the States.

- The NCERT has developed and published a package on Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) for the elementary stage in all curricular areas and a set of Quality Monitoring Tools (QMTs) which have been modified in the light of the RTE Act, 2009 and the revised SSA framework.
- To ensure recruitment of quality teachers, the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), has set norms and standards for infrastructure, instructional facilities and qualification and experience of faculty for the teacher education institutions in which teachers are educated.

Restricting private media channels from doing one-sided publicity

*207. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government has any plan to restrict private media channels from doing one-sided publicity of a particular party during elections and if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): As per existing regulatory framework, all programmes and advertisements telecast on private satellite TV channels are required to in conformity with the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 framed thereunder. These Codes contain guidelines to be followed while carrying programmes and advertisements on such TV channels. There is no provision of pre-censorship.

Construction of housing units in Chhattisgarh under PMAY

†*208. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of targets set by Government for construction of housing units in Chhattisgarh under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) during the last three years;
- (b) the details of housing units constructed in the State during the said period; and
- (c) the details of funds allocated therefor during those years?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The State Government of Chhattisgarh has indicated a demand of 2.5 lakh houses under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] in their road map. This is yet to be validated. The Central Government has approved Central assistance in respect of 34,166 houses as submitted by the State Government till July, 2017. In addition, under the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) component of PMAY (U), interest subsidy has been released for 1013 beneficiaries.

(b) A total of 1,969 housing units have been constructed in the State with the Central assistance under the scheme till July, 2017.

(c) A total of ₹ 515.09 crore has been sanctioned as Central assistance for the State till July, 2017. Out of this, ₹ 250.87 crore has been released.

Infrastructure projects in Manipur

*209. SHRI K. BHABANANDASINGH: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of infrastructure projects under the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) completed in Manipur along with the total expenditure incurred thereon during the last three years;

(b) the details of such on-going projects along with the time-frame for their completion and the allocations made for each of them; and

(c) the details of NLCPR projects proposed to be executed in the State and the details of funding thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) A total of 40 projects have been completed under NLCPR Scheme in State of Manipur during the last three years. The total expenditure incurred on these schemes is ₹ 256.62 crore. The year and project-wise details of completed projects are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) There are 48 ongoing projects in State of Manipur. They are in various stages of implementation. Details of these ongoing projects along with the time-

frame for their expected completion and the allocation made for each of them are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Total entitlement of three times normative allocation for the State of Manipur in the Financial Year 2016-17 is ₹ 208.08 crore and the State has submitted 19 (nineteen) project proposals costing ₹ 293.11 crore, out of which, 4 (four) projects costing ₹ 27.09 crore, have been sanctioned. In addition, a total of 11 (eleven) projects costing ₹ 155.25 crore pertaining to Financial Year 2016-17 have also been retained. The State Government is in the process of preparing projects for the balance entitlement amount. The details are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

Completed projects under NLCPR in Manipur during last three years

		(₹ in lakh)
Sl. No.	Name of the project	Expenditure incurred
1	2	3
2014-15		
1.	Installation of 2x5 MVA 33 KV Sub-station along with the associated 33 KV line and related works at Sekmai jin in Imphal West	377.51
2.	Construction of RCC bridge over Iril river at Chingaren Mapa in Imphal East, Manipur	637.12
3.	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme at Dampi in Churachandpur	553.98
TOTAL		1568.61
2015-16		
1.	Construction of 18 PHSCs in valley areas	256.5
2.	Construction and Equipping of 50 bedded Hospital at Senapati district	1426.1
3.	Construction of RCC Bridge over Imphal river at Moirangkhom (Old Thumbuthong) in Imphal West Manipur	713.2
4.	Improvement of Sawombung-Sagolmang Road from 0-12 k.m.	222.76

1	2	3
5.	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme at Hengbung Senapati	422.76
6.	Water Supply Scheme at Sapam in Thobal district, Manipur	257.31
7.	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme at Changpikot in Churachandpur	104.53
8.	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme at Sangpikot in Churachandpur	125.01
9.	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme at Langthabal Puramkhong in Imphal West	764.17
10.	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme at Thanlong in Churachandpur	213.26
11.	Rehabilitation of Water Supply Scheme at Liyai Khullen in Senapati	342.98
12.	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme at Saikot Block Hqr. in Churachandpur	297.33
13.	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme at Komlathabi in Chandel	378.58
14.	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme at Riha Loute and surrounding villages in Manipur	349.2
15.	Augmentation of Konthoujam Water Supply Scheme (Imphal West district)	885.76
16.	Establishment of a model residential Govenment School (VI-XII) at Jiribam Imphal East, Manipur	1404.21
17.	Construction of Pick up weir across Namia river at Konkan Thana in Ukhrul Manipur	306.32
18.	Construction of Mini Barrage across Wangjing river at Wangjing Canteen Lampak in Thoubal, Manipur	498.28
19.	Construction of Barrage over Itok river at Chandrakhong at Thoubal, Manipur	498.31
20.	Construction and equipping of 50 bedded Hospital at Ukhrul district	1396.57
21.	Construction and equipping of 50 bedded Hospital at Tamenglong district	1436.72

1	2	3
22.	Construction and equipping of 50 bedded Hospital at Jiribam Sub-Division	1564.26
23.	Renovation and Modernisation of 2 (two) nos. 132/33 KV Sub-stations at Yaingangpokpi Ningthoukhong in Manipur-Phase-I	3425.55
24.	Installation of 2x5 MVA 33 KV Sub-station with associated 33 KV line & related works at Ukhrul Khunjao in Ukhrul	420.59
25.	Installation of 2x1 MVA 33 KV Sub-station with 33 KV line at Chakpikarong in Chandel	554.9
26.	Installation of 2x12.5 MVA 132 KV Sub-station along with the associated 132 KV line and related works at Chandel in Manipur	1325.98
27.	ST&D- 33 KV DC line from Mongsangei to Khumanlampak via Kongba	452
28.	ST&D - 33 KV DC line from Leimakhong to Iroisemba.	431
29.	Composite Water Supply Scheme at Motbung in Senapati	256.45
TOTAL		20730.59
2016-17		
1.	Construction of Veterinary Hospitals in 9 districts	748.92
2.	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme at Thanga (1.014 MLD) in Bishnupur, Manipur	531.26
3.	Augmentation of Leimaram Irengam area Water Supply Scheme at Bishnupur	259.69
4.	Construction of Bridge over Jaduiki river on Tamei Kuilong Road	226.48
5.	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme at Nunghar in Ukhrul	544.06
6.	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme at Tolloi in Ukhrul	322.93
7.	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme at Kamjong Sub-Divisional headquarter in Ukhrul (0.22 MLD)	524.82
8.	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme at Singhat in Churachandpur	204.64
TOTAL		3362.80
GRAND TOTAL		25662.00

Statement-II*Ongoing projects in Manipur*

(₹ in lakh)				
Sl. No.	Name of the project	Approved cost	Release by M/DoNER	Expected date of completion
1	2	3	4	5
Education				
1.	Construction of 5 nos. of Model Primary School Buildings for Tamenglong Autonomous District Council Tamenglong district in Manipur-Phase-I (Construction of 300 nos. of Model Primary School under the Autonomous District Council of Manipur)	236.45	139	31-12-2018
2.	Construction of 5 nos. of Model Primary School Buildings for Sadar Hills Autonomous District Council, Sadar Hills district in Manipur Phase-I (Construction of 300 nos. of Model Primary School under the Autonomous District Council of Manipur)	236.45	212.81	31-12-2017
3.	Construction of 5 nos. of Model Primary School Buildings for Churachandpur ADC, Churachandpur district	216.03	190.62	31-01-2018
4.	Construction of 5 nos. of Model Primary School Buildings for Chandel ADC in Chandel district	216.03	190.62	30-11-2017
5.	Construction of 5 nos. of Model Primary School Buildings for Senapati ADC in Senapati district	216.03	190.62	28-02-2018
6.	Construction of 5 nos. of Model Primary School Buildings for Ukhrul ADC in Ukhrul district	216.03	152.49	31-12-2018
7.	Infrastructure Development of 9 Government Colleges in valley/hills in Manipur	972.07	641.06	30-04-2018

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Construction of Government College of Technology	1000	812.93	30-11-2017
9.	University and 60 Affiliated Colleges from Manipur	2000	1778	31-10-2017
TOTAL		5309.09	4308.15	

Health

10.	Construction of CHC Napet Palli, Jiribum Sub-division in Imphal East, Manipur	504.92	445.52	30-11-2017
11.	Upgradation and Equipping of 480 bedded JN Hospital at Imphal	1754.75	1183.75	31-12-2018
12.	Construction and Equipping of 50 bedded Hospital at Chandel district	1315.77	1149.7	30-11-2017
13.	Construction of Dharmasala Building at Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS)	282.12	187.77	28-02-2018
TOTAL		3857.56	2966.74	

Miscellaneous

14.	Construction of Tribal Working Women Hostel (50 working women) Imphal in Manipur	237.75	171.18	31-12-2017
15.	Integrated project on Health, Education and Training Programme for Peace and Goodwill in Senapati Hqrs.	401.87	289.34	30-06-2018
16.	Construction of Tribal Markets in Manipur	1230.42	1085.66	31-08-2018
17.	Construction of Tribal Boys Hostel at Adimjati Shiksha Ashram Campus, Imphal (150 boys capacity) in Manipur	830	10	31-03-2019
TOTAL		2700.04	1556.18	

Power

18.	Construction of 400 KV Line on D/C Towers initially charged at 132 KV from Yurembam to Thoubal via Nambol in Manipur	12315	8866	31-12-2018
-----	--	-------	------	------------

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Construction of 400/132/33 KV Sub-station at Thoubal in Manipur	12824	9233.28	31-03-2018
20.	Installation of 2x5 MVA 33/11 KV Sub-station along with the associated 33 KV line and releated work at Gumnom in Ukhrul district in Manipur	483.99	174.24	28-02-2019
21.	Installation of 2.12.5 MVA 132/33 KV Sub-station at Moreh along with the associated 132 lines	3161.64	2276.37	31-12-2017
22.	Installation of 2x5 MVA 33/11 KV Sub-station along with the associated 33KV line and related works at Sugnu in Thoubal district in Manipur	538.88	484.99	31-12-2017
23.	Installation of 2x5 MVA 33/11KV sub-station along with the associated 33KV LILO line and related works at Sekmai in Imphal West district in Manipur	464.64	418.18	30-11-2017
24.	Installation of 2x2.5 MVA 33/11 KV Sub-station along with the associated 33KV line and related works at Gelnel in Senapati district in Manipur.	380.13	342.12	31-01-2018
25.	Installation of 2x5 MVA 33/11 KV Sub-station along with the associated 33 KV line related works at Nungbi Khullen in Ukhrul district in Manipur	538.88	387.99	30-04-2018
26.	Installation of 2x5 MVA 33/11 KV Sub-station along with the associated 33 KV line and related works at Khongjom in Thoubal district in Manipur	479.49	431.54	31-12-2017
27.	Installation of 2x12.5 MVA 132/33KV Sub-station at Thanlon with associated 132 KV line in Manipur	5997.82	5398.04	31-01-2018
28.	Renovation and Modernisation of 132 KV Sub-station located at Kakching, Karong and Churachandpur Phase-II, Thoubal, Senapati, Churachandpur in Manipur	4620.27	3326.6	30-06-2018

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Installation of 2x1 MVA 33 KV Sub-Station along with associated 33 KV line at Henglep in Churachandpur	410.73	275.38	31-05-2018
30.	Loktak Downstream H.E. Project (2x33 MW)	10958.67	3450	31-03-2019
TOTAL		53174.14	35064.73	

Road and Bridges

31.	Construction of Bridge over Iril river at Tinseed Road, Imphal East in Manipur	640.8	576.72	30-06-2018
32.	Widening and Improvement of road from Khongman Mangjil to Khongman Okram Chuthek at Imphal East in Manipur	1118.39	402.62	31-01-2019
33.	Construction of Bridge over Challow river between Chingai (Kuingai) and Tusom in Manipur	302.38	217.7	30-06-2018
34.	Construction of Road from Aibulon to Bungpilon in Churachandpur	1118.86	987.23	31-12-2017
35.	Construction of RCC bridge over Iril river at Keiro Litan Makhong in Manipur	625.19	551.64	31-12-2017
36.	Senapati-Phaibung Road (128.90 kms.)	16773	15095.7	28-02-2018
TOTAL		20578.62	17831.61	

Sports

37.	Construction of District Sports Complex at Bishnupur in Manipur	940.35	663.78	31-03-2018
38.	Construction of District Sports Complex at Tamenglong in Manipur	748.67	531.5	31-03-2018
39.	Construction of District Sports Complex at Churachandpur in Manipur	862.01	760.6	31-05-2018
40.	Construction of District Sports Complex at Ukhrul	919.87	566.18	31-07-2018
TOTAL		3470.9	2522.06	

1	2	3	4	5
Water Supply				
41.	Water Supply Scheme in Government Polytechnic Campus, Takyel in Imphal West	479.04	431.13	31-12-2017
42.	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme at Phungyar Sub-Divisional Hdqr. at Ukhrul	381.87	341.18	31-12-2017
43.	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme at Chingai, block Headquarter (0.17 MLD) at Ukhrul in Manipur	442.63	159.35	31-01-2019
44.	Augmentation of Leimaching Water Supply Scheme, Imphal East	1101.68	972.07	30-03-2018
45.	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme at Keibul Lamjao (0.418 MLD) in Bishnupur, Manipur	255.57	187	31-01-2018
46.	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme at Sajik Tampak in Chandel	263.72	232.7	31-12-2017
47.	Rehabilitation of Khomidolk Water Supply System at Imphal East	459.94	405.83	30-01-2018
48.	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme at Sanghshak in Ukhrul	690.69	609.43	31-12-2017
TOTAL		4075.14	3338.69	
GRAND TOTAL		93165.49	67588.16	

Statement-III*Details of sanctioned and retained projects in Manipur*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Approved cost
1	2	3
(i) Sanctioned projects:		
1.	Construction of Tribal Boys Hostel at Adimjati Shiksha Ashram Campus, Imphal (150 boys capacity)	8.30
2.	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme at Litan and surrounding five villages in Ukhrul district, Manipur	5.15

1	2	3
3.	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme at Sanakeithel and surrounding four villages in Ukhrul district in Manipur	4.88
4.	Infrastructure Development for 50 bedded District Hospitals at Senapati, Tamenglong, Chandel, Ukhrul, Jiribam, Moreh and Bishnupur (provision of water supply only)	8.76
TOTAL		27.09

(ii) Retained projects

1.	Development of Eco-Tourism Project Cheirao Ching, Thangmeiband, Imphal.	15.04
2.	Development of Cave Tourism projects at the prominent tourist sites at Tharon Cave, Tamenglong district and Khangkui Cave, Ukhrul district	7.50
3.	Upgradation of Cricket Stadium at Lauwangsangbam (Construction of Northern and Eastern Galleries)	9.75
4.	Improvement of Koirengei-Sekmai Road i/c bridge approach from Sangakpham to Salanthong	20.00
5.	Construction of Model School Building for CC Higher Secondary School, Sanjenthong	12.00
6.	Construction of Model School Building for Somdal N.K. Higher Secondary School, Somdal	10.00
7.	Water Supply Scheme by water conservation at Tamenglong HQ (Hangoipat at carpentry area and Zelian lake) and Joulen	35.00
8.	Management of Solid Waste on Regional Basis (Cluster-B)	13.52
9.	Composite Check Post at Taphou kuki on NH-02 (Former NH-39)	12.00
10.	Improvement of Pemikhong Drainage System from Khurai Konsam Leikai to Porompat Thawanthaba Leikai, Imphal East	10.01
11.	Conservation and Development of Ipum Lake at Khomidok, Imphal East	10.43
TOTAL		155.25

Child Care Centres/Institutions

*210. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of registered Child Care Centres/Institutions in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government has any information regarding the addresses of these Centres/Institutions and the number of children residing therein;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to have a database of all children in need of care and protection in the country at the earliest and for its regular updation?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) As per the information provided by the State/UT Governments, the number of Child Care Institutions (CCIs) registered under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000/2015, which are being supported under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The data regarding addresses of Child Care Institutions is not maintained Centrally. However, the details of children residing in these institutions which are being supported under the ICPS, as reported by the States/UTs are given in the above mentioned Statement (*See below*).

(d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has developed Track Child and ICPS portal for updation of the database by all State Governments/UT Administrations and other stakeholders such as Child Welfare Committee, Juvenile Justice Board, Police etc. for monitoring at the Central level.

Statement

Details of Child Care Institutions in the country along with number of children residing in these institutions under ICPS

Sl. No.	State	Institutional Care [Homes]		Open Shelters		Specialised Adoption Agencies	
		No. Assisted	Benefi- ciaries	No. Assisted	Benefi- ciaries	No. Assisted	Benefi- ciaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73	4439	12	300	14	135
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	62	0	0	1	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	36	1128	3	75	14	78
4.	Bihar	54	1929	14	216	28	170
5.	Chhattisgarh	76	2172	19	127	14	42
6.	Goa	21	1015	8	200	2	46
7.	Gujarat	54	2139	0	0	9	77
8.	Haryana	33	1630	25	1541	7	48
9.	Himachal Pradesh	27	1049	3	36	1	9
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	1141	0	0	2	20
11.	Jharkhand	27	882	0	0	9	59
12.	Karnataka	81	3551	40	1290	27	210
13.	Kerala	31	1039	4	100	17	243
14.	Madhya Pradesh	61	2249	6	206	22	213
15.	Maharashtra	77	6155	3	108	17	181
16.	Manipur	34	993	12	247	5	35
17.	Meghalaya	62	1618	1	52	1	6
18.	Mizoram	45	1439	0	0	7	58
19.	Nagaland	39	624	3	58	4	10
20.	Odisha	110	7233	13	341	17	217
21.	Punjab	17	511	1	25	5	107
22.	Rajasthan	78	2480	21	463	35	206
23.	Sikkim	18	469	4	33	4	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	193	14055	14	350	15	150
25.	Tripura	15	653	2	85	6	39
26.	Uttar Pradesh	116	2429	15	375	15	150
27.	Uttarakhand	15	343	2	0	7	81
28.	West Bengal	64	7074	54	1500	26	341

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Telangana	56	3014	12	246	11	309
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	367	-	0	-	0
31.	Chandigarh	8	326	0	0	4	17
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	0	-	0	-	0
33.	Daman and Diu	2	100	-	0	-	0
34.	Lakshadweep	-	0	-	0	-	0
35.	National Capital Territory, Delhi	29	1687	13	401	3	48
36.	Puducherry	29	1166	2	47	2	13
TOTAL		1626	77161	306	8422	351	3325

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Availability of potential atomic mineral blocks

2081. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many potential atomic mineral blocks are available in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the position of exploration and mining of these minerals?

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

(b) Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), has the mandate to identify and evaluate mineral resources of uranium, thorium, niobium, tantalum, beryllium, lithium, zirconium, titanium and rare earths containing uranium and thorium.

During the last six and a half decades, AMD has identified adequate resources of atomic minerals in the country, including Andhra Pradesh.

The details of established potential atomic mineral blocks in Andhra Pradesh are furnished below:—

Potential blocks of uranium

AMD has so far established 1,44,541 tonnes (t) *in situ* U_3O_8 (1,22,570 t U) in Andhra Pradesh as on June, 2017 as given below:

District	Name of the deposit	Uranium resource		Status
		U_3O_8 (t)	u(t)*	
Kadapa	Tummalapalle Group	1,41,780	1,20,229	(a) Mining in operation where deposits already explored. (b) Further investigation in progress for identifying more deposits.
Guntur	Koppunuru	2,761	2,341	Under investigation
TOTAL		1,44,541	1,22,570	

*[1t U_3O_8 = 0.8481 uranium metal (U)]

Tummalapalle Group uranium deposit is the single largest uranium deposit discovered so far in India (1,41,780 tonnes of U_3O_8). The vast extent of the deposit, its stratabound nature in carbonate rock and uniform grade and thickness of the mineralisation over considerable length both along the strike and dip make the deposit unique in the world. Two ore lodes are under active exploration up to a vertical depth of 1,100 m. Further, intensive sub-surface exploration in the east of the deposit, has established another potential sector having 12 km. strike length (Rachakuntapalle East-Velamvaripalle) with similar mineralisation characteristics. This has substantially increased the uranium potential of this geological domain.

(c) Koppunuru uranium deposit is at exploration stage and for mining Tummalapalle Group uranium deposit, Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL), a Public Sector Unit (PSU) of DAE has set up a mine.

Development of radiation technology

2082. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Atomic Energy is developing radiation technologies for being used in agricultural activities like crop protection and post harvest techniques;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the technology is available for farmers throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) - Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has been engaged in R&D work on the technology of preservation and hygienization of food and agri-products by radiation. Irradiation is very effective in treating the horticultural produces. Extension of shelf life of horticultural produces is very much depended on the produce, variety and storage conditions. For many fresh agri produce subjected to irradiation and proper storage, substantial shelf life extension has been achieved.

Unique advantages of radiation processing are:—

- Significant increase in shelf life for many products including fruits, vegetables, cereals, pulses, spices, sea foods and meat products.
- Effective elimination of harmful bacteria, viruses and insects/pests.
- Cold and clean process (No temperature raise or residue); and treatment done after final packaging (no repacking necessary).

BARC-DAE has set up two technology demonstration units, one commissioned in the year 2000 for high dose irradiation at Vashi, Navi Mumbai, and another in 2002, for low dose irradiation, KRUSHAK (Krushi Utpadan Sanrakshan Kendra) facility at Lasalgaon, near Nashik. The facilities are being operated by the Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology (BRIT). Recently the harmonization of food irradiation rules with the international regulation through adaptation of class-wise clearance of irradiated food items by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has taken place [Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards

and Food Additives) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 2016] for large scale deployment of this technology.

- (c) (1) The quantum of horticulture produce in India is huge. Hence, many more facilities are needed.
- (2) Currently 15 irradiation plants are functional in the country which includes two plants set up by Government of India (KRUSHAK at Lasalgaon, Nashik, Maharashtra; and Radiation Processing Plant at Vashi, Navi Mumbai), and one each by State Government of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Details are given in Statement (*See below*). Annually, about 20,000 MT of food and allied products are being irradiated in the country.
- (3) The process of setting up a facility takes about 2-3 years. This would include site selection, clearances, construction of the facility and obtaining necessary documentations and licenses. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) and Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology (BRIT) can provide the scientific and technical assistance to the entrepreneurs coming forward to set up such facilities.

Statement

Radiation Processing Plants in India

Sl. No.	Name of the Plant	Purpose	Status/Remarks
1.	Radiation Processing Plant, BRIT, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400075	Food and Allied Products	Commissioned in 2000
2.	*KRUSHAK Irradiator, Lasalgaon, Nashik-411037, Maharashtra	Food Products	Commissioned in 2002
3.	M/s Organic Green Foods Ltd., Dankuni, Kolkata, West Bengal	Food, Packaging and Medical Products	Commissioned in 2004
4.	M/s A.V. Processors Pvt. Ltd., Ambernath (E), Thane, Maharashtra	Food and Medical Products	Commissioned in 2005
5.	M/s Universal Medicap Ltd., Vadodara, Gujarat	Food and Medical Products	Commissioned in 2005

Sl. No.	Name of the Plant	Purpose	Status/ Remarks
6.	M/s Microtrol, Bangalore, Karnataka	Food and Medical Products	Commissioned in 2006
7.	*M/s Agrosurg Irradiators, Vasai, Thane, Maharashtra	Food, Packaging and Medical Products	Commissioned in 2008
8.	M/s Gamma Agro Medical Processing, Hyderabad, Telangana	Food and Medical Products	Commissioned in 2008
9.	*M/s Jhunsons Chemicals Pvt Ltd., Bhiwadi, Rajasthan	Agro, Medical and Packaging Products	Commissioned in 2010
10.	M/s Innova Agri Bio Park Ltd., Malur, Dist. Kolar, Karnataka	Food and Medical Products	Commissioned in 2011
11.	*M/s Hindustan Agro Co-Operative Ltd., Rahuri, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra	Onion and Other Agricultural Produces	Commissioned in 2012
12.	M/s Impartial Agro Tech (P) Ltd., Unnao, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Food and Medical Products	Commissioned in 2014
13.	*M/s Gujarat Agro Industries Corpn. Ltd., Bavla, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Food Products	Commissioned in 2014
14.	M/s Aligned Industries, Dharuhera, Rewari, Haryana	Food Products	Commissioned in 2015
15.	*Maharashtra State Agricultural Mktg. Board, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra	Food Products	Commissioned in 2015

* Facility for low dose irradiation (for Mango, Onion, Potato etc.)

Availability of thorium

†2083. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of radioactive element thorium, available in the country along with the total capacity of radioactive energy inherent in it and the results of measures

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

taken to convert this source into energy, so far, and the action plan for final targets, thereof; and

(b) the names of countries generating energy from thorium across the world and the technical details of related metallurgical science?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a Constituent Unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), has so far established 128 deposits of Beach Sand Minerals which contain Monazite 12.47 million tonne. Monazite in these placer sands contains about 9-10% Thorium Oxide (ThO_2) *i.e.* approximately 0.98 million tonne of Thorium metal (Th) or approximately 1.12 million tonne ThO_2 . Thorium (Th^{232}) is a fertile material, which is required to be converted into a fissile material (U^{233}) through irradiation in a nuclear reactor. Spent fuel thus produced, is required to be reprocessed to recover U^{233} , thereafter fuel in the desired properties is produced using this U^{233} . In this regard, necessary R&D has been initiated.

(b) Presently, no country is producing energy from Thorium.

Establishment of Neutrino Observatory in Andhra Pradesh

2084. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to establish Neutrino Observatory in Andhra Pradesh by shifting it from Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the environmental clearance has been taken to avoid any future hindrances as is now being faced in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Not applicable, in view of (a) above.

(c) No, Sir.

Consultation for civil nuclear deal

2085. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a bankrupt Westinghouse would design and offer consultations to the country's civil nuclear plant deal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) has been in discussions with M/s Westinghouse Electric Company (WEC), United States of America (USA) to arrive at a viable project proposal for setting up nuclear power plants in India. The filing of bankruptcy by M/s WEC has been noted. This would be factored-in during further discussions to ensure protection of our interests while arriving at the project proposals.

Disposal of radioactive waste materials

2086. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that one controversy or the other arises with regard to disposal of radioactive waste materials by atomic power plants located across the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has felt any need to formulate a comprehensive and foolproof policy in handling and disposing nuclear wastes;

- (d) if so, the details thereof; and

- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. There is a well established mechanism for management of radioactive wastes at nuclear power plants.

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. An established policy in line with international procedures following the guidelines of International Atomic Energy Agency exists for handling and management of the nuclear wastes in our country.

(d) A comprehensive radioactive waste management policy having emphasis on waste volume minimization, recycle and reuse at par with international practices is established taking into account the operational capability for the management of radioactive waste and an independent regulatory capability for its review. As a waste

management philosophy, no waste is released/disposed to the environment unless the same is cleared, exempted or excluded from regulations.

Management of radioactive waste in Indian context includes all types of radioactive wastes generated from entire nuclear fuel cycle and also from installations using radionuclides in medicine, industry and research. A brief summary of the process being adopted for management/disposal of the nuclear wastes arising from nuclear facilities is given below:—

- (1) Gaseous, waste is treated at the source of generation. The techniques used are adsorption on activated charcoal and filtration by high efficiency particulate air filter.
- (2) Liquid waste streams are treated by various techniques, such as filtration, adsorption, chemical treatment, evaporation, ion exchange, reverse osmosis etc. depending upon the nature, volume and radioactivity content. The concentrates from liquid waste treatment are immobilized in suitable inert matrices.
- (3) The radioactive solid wastes generated during operation and maintenance of nuclear facilities are segregated and volume reduced using technologies like compaction and incineration prior to their subsequent emplacement in engineered barriers to ascertain effective confinement of radioactivity and to allow its decay to innocuous level. These disposal systems are located both above and underground in access-controlled areas. These disposal systems are designed on multi-barrier principle for ensuring effective containment of radioactivity.
- (4) In addition, a very small volume of high level radioactive liquid waste also gets generated during reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel. The same is immobilized into an inert glass matrix through a process, called vitrification. The vitrified waste is stored for an interim period in a Solid Storage Surveillance Facility for cooling prior to its eventual disposal in underground geological disposal facility. This policy is at par with international practices following the guidelines of International Atomic Energy Agency. With the advent of new technologies based on partitioning of waste, where long - lived radioactive waste constituents are separated prior to immobilizing

them in the glass matrices, the need of deep underground geological disposal facility will reduce to a great extent in near future. The long lived radio isotopes is planned to be burnt in fast reactors or Accelerator Driven Sub Critical systems to get it converted into short- lived species. Main fission products like Cs-137 and Sr-90 present in the waste are recovered using in house developed technologies and deployed for societal applications covering medical applications, external irradiators and other medical applications. This is accomplished for the first time in the world by India, where radioactive waste is regarded as a useful by-product.

- (e) Not applicable.

Set up of nuclear reactors

2087. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has recently taken a decision to set up 10 nuclear reactors in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) to what extent this decision helps in increasing the atomic energy generation percentage from the present two per cent to, at least, the global average of eleven per cent; and
- (d) the quantum of capacity addition can India has with this and how much time would it take to set up ten nuclear reactors?

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

(b) The Government has accorded administrative approval and financial sanction for construction of 10 indigenous 700 MW Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) in fleet mode. The reactors are planned at Kaiga, Karnataka (Kaiga-5 and 6); Gorakhpur, Haryana (GHAVP-3 and 4); Chutka, Madhya Pradesh (Chutka-1 and 2) and Mahi Banswara, Rajasthan (Units-1 to 4).

(c) On progressive completion of the reactors, the nuclear power capacity would increase by 7000 MW. The exact increase in percentage share of nuclear power as a result of this capacity addition would depend on the addition of capacities from other sources at different points of time.

(d) The total capacity to be added by these 10 reactors would be 7000 MW. This capacity is expected to be progressively added by the year 2031.

War Museum in Manipur

2088. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from the Government of Japan to set up a War Museum in Manipur; and

(b) if so, whether Government has agreed and identified the place therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As of now, we have no formal proposal from Government of Japan regarding War Museum. Japan has established an Indian Peace Monument in Manipur in 1994.

(b) Does not arise.

Amount spent by India in Afghanistan

2089. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total quantum of money invested and spent by India in Afghanistan during the last ten years;

(b) the details of quantum of money proposed to be spent in Afghanistan during the next few years; and

(c) the details of other kinds of support provided to Afghanistan by India and the funds earmarked for the purpose in the current fiscal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Since 2001, India has extended assistance to Afghanistan of nearly US\$ 2 billion for capacity and capability building in spheres such as education, health, agriculture, skill development, empowerment of women, energy, infrastructure and strengthening of democratic institutions. This includes construction of Afghan-India Friendship Dam, construction of the Afghan Parliament building, restoration of Stor Palace, building of roads, transmission lines

and sub-stations. During the visit of President of Afghanistan to India in September, 2016, Prime Minister announced assistance of US\$ 1 billion to be used for projects in keeping with the priorities and needs of the Government and people of Afghanistan to include projects in irrigation, drinking water supply, low cost housing and vocational training. A sum of ₹ 350 crores has been currently earmarked for support to Afghanistan under Budget Estimates - 2017-2018 of the Ministry.

Credit to Bangladesh

2090. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOOT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has proposed to provide credit to Bangladesh during the recent visit of the Prime Minister to that country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the purposes identified for funding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Yes, Government of India had signed an MoU for Extending a Line of Credit of US \$ 2 billion to Bangladesh during the visit of Prime Minister of India to Bangladesh on 6-7 June, 2015. This Line of Credit is to be utilized for developmental projects particularly in the area of public transport, roads, railways, inland waterways, ports, information and communication technologies, education, health etc. in Bangladesh. Indian and Bangladeshi agencies are currently engaged in the process of implementation of these projects including through preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) etc.

Pilgrims to Mansarovar and Pakistan

2091. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of pilgrims stranded during the pilgrimages to Mansarovar and Pakistan;
- (b) the reasons therefor;
- (c) the measures Government proposes to take for its early solution; and
- (d) whether Government proposes to ease the procedures in connection with pilgrimages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
[GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) There are no reports of pilgrims being stranded either in Pakistan or in Tibet who undertake pilgrimage pursuant to bilateral arrangements with respective Governments. However, from time to time, Government has been approached for assistance by pilgrims who undertake Kailash Mansarovar Yatra through private tour operators and are stranded in Nepal on account of inclement weather conditions and related logistics issues. Government issues, from time to time, notices on the official websites of the Ministry of External Affairs and the Embassy of India in Kathmandu advising the pilgrims to take necessary precautions. As part of its consular duties, Embassy of India in Kathmandu maintains strong liaison with local administration, police, airport authorities, airlines, tour companies etc. to assist stranded pilgrims.

The Kailash Manasarovar Yatra organized by Ministry of External Affairs *via* the Nathu La route has been deferred this year after the Chinese Government cited unfavourable conditions to ensure the safe and smooth conduct of the Yatra on this route. The Government of India is engaged with the Chinese Government on this matter. A total of 392 pilgrims selected to travel on this route in eight batches were affected due to the deferment.

Desi Global Positioning System

2092. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has developed its very own Desi Global Positioning System (GPS);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the cost of developing this system;
- (d) whether Government has evolved any strategy to popularise the desi navigation system as American GPS dominates the navigation system market across the world;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the time by which this GPS would be made operational and set to hit the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has deployed an indigenous regional positioning system named as "Navigation with Indian Constellation" (NavIC). It consists of seven satellites in a constellation to provide Position, Navigation and Timing (PNT) services in Indian mainland and surrounding region up to 1500 Km. It provides two types of services viz. Standard Positioning Service (SPS) and Restricted Service (RS).

(c) A budget of ₹ 1420 crore has been approved by the Government for the realisation of the system including 7 in-orbit satellites, 2 satellites as ground spare and associated ground segment.

(d) and (e) ISRO has established the required space segment of the NavIC system for providing signal in space enabling position, navigation and timing information and it can support commercial civil applications. Indian entrepreneurs are being enabled for providing services through NavIC receiver system and requisite information has been made available in public domain. The demonstrations for vessel tracking, vehicle tracking, messaging services for fishermen, timing applications have been conducted. Mobile-Apps for navigational alerts across maritime jurisdictions is developed and tested for the Fishermen community using first generation NavIC receivers. Various types of user receivers are being developed indigenously involving Indian industry and discussions amongst government departments, user-receiver manufacturers, system integrators and service providers are taking place for the usage of NavIC system.

(f) While the space and ground segment of the NavIC system has been established and demonstrations of various applications/services have been conducted, the time required for it to become fully operational depends on the service providers making the services available in the market. It may take couple of years to become fully operational in the market.

Opening of Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs)

2093. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to open 149 new Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Yes. The Ministry of External Affairs in association with the Department of Posts has decided to open Passport Seva Kendras at the Head Post Offices (HPO) in the country called 'Post Office Passport Seva Kendra' (POPSK). The Government has announced the opening of 235 POPSK in two phases - 86 in Phase-I and 149 in Phase-II. The list of 149 POPSK announced on June 17, 2017 is given in the Statement (*See below*). 56 POPSK out of the 86 announced in Phase-I are functional as on 29 July, 2017.

The POPSK would be functioning like the other existing Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs). 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 prior to the issue of the passport. The photographs, biometrics and the supporting documents would be electronically captured at the POPSK for the issue of the Passport.

Statement

State-wise list of 149 POPSK

Sl. No.	State/UT	Place	Total number of POPSK to be opened in Phase II
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantpur, Chittoor, Guntur, Krishna, Ongole Rajamundry, Srikakulam	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang, Tirap	2
3.	Assam	Dhubri, Dibrugarh, Goalpara, Karbi Anglong, Kokrajhar, Mangaldoi, North Lakhim Pur, Sonitpur, Tinsukia	9
4.	Bihar	Begusarai, Buxar, East Champaran, Gaya, Madhubani, Samastipur, Supaul, Munger, Navada	9

1	2	3	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	Durg, Rajnandgaon	2
6.	Gujarat	Anand, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagarh, Kheda, Navsari, Valsad	8
7.	Haryana	Bhiwani, Kaithal, Narnaul, Panipat, Rohtak, Sonapat, Yamunanagar	7
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra, Mandi, Una	3
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag, Baramula, Kathua	31
10.	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Hazaribagh, Medininagar	3
11.	Karnataka	Bellary, Bidar, Raichur, Shivamogga, Tumakuru, Udipi, Vijayapur	7
12.	Kerala	Chengannur, Idukki	2
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat, Chhindwara, Dewas, Hoshangabad, Sehore, Sidhi, Ujjain, Betul, Shivni	9
14.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar, Jalna, Latur, Pandharpur, Sangli, Sindhudurg, Wardha, Navi Mumbai, Dombivali, Panvel, Nanded	11
15.	Meghalaya	Bagmara, Tura	2
16.	Odisha	Balasore, Berhampur, Bhawanipatna	3
17.	Punjab	Moga, Sangrur, Tarn Taran, SBS Nagar (Nawan Shahar), Phagwara	5
18.	Puducherry	Karaikal	1
19.	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Churu, Dungarpur, Hanumangarh, Karauli-Dhaulpur, Nagaur, Sriganganagar, Alwar, Chittorgarh, Banswara, Pali	11
20.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore, Dindigul, Namakkal, Perambalur, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Sivaganga, Tiruppur, Viluppuram, Virudhunagar, Kanyakumari (N)	11

1	2	3	4
21.	Telangana	Adilabad, Medak, Khammam, Siddipet, Nalgonda	5
22.	Uttarakhand	Pauri, Roorkee, Rudrapur	3
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh, Amethi, Azamgarh, Bahraich, Ballia, Balrampur, Barabanki, Basti, Gonda, Jaunpur, Kushinagar, Mau, Sitapur, Muradabad, Pratapgarh, Rae Bareilly, Rampur, Saharanpur, Unnao	19
24.	West Bengal	Bardhaman, Barrackpore, Darjeeling, Malda	4
25.	Delhi	Krishna Nagar, Lodhi Road, Saket	3
TOTAL			149

MoU with Portugal

2094. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed an MoU with Government of Portugal for co-operation in the field of public administration and grievance reforms; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) and (b) An MoU on cooperation in the field of Public Administration and Governance Reforms was signed between India and Portugal during the visit of Prime Minister to Portugal on 24 June 2017. The MoU aims to strengthen bilateral cooperation in the areas of good governance, administrative reforms, digital transformation, public service delivery, human resources development and public grievances redress mechanism.

Compensation to Mansarovar Pilgrims

†2095. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pilgrims registered with the Ministry for Kailash Mansarovar Yatra during this year;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that the pilgrims, set to travel through Nathu La pass were denied a permission by China to move ahead and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of pilgrims affected by this development and the quantum of compensation and refund given to such pilgrims ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) This year, a total of 4442 applicants had registered for the Kailash Manasarovar Yatra, of which 1454 applicants were shortlisted against existing slots.

(b) The Kailash Manasarovar Yatra *via* the Nathu La route has been deferred this year after the Chinese Government cited unfavourable conditions to ensure the safe and smooth conduct of the Yatra on this route. The Government of India is engaged with the Chinese Government on this matter.

(c) A total of 392 pilgrims selected to travel on this Route in eight Batches were affected due to the deferment. Yatris make payment to Sikkim Tourism Development Corporation (STDC) for Yatra through this route. Ministry of External Affairs has suggested STDC to favourably consider requests for refund of amount paid by the Yatris.

Isolation of Qatar by Arab countries

2096. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Government's reaction to the crisis in Gulf due to Isolation of Qatar by Arab countries;

(b) whether this situation has affected India politically as well as economically in the context of India's cordial and intimate relations with the entire Gulf countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken in the interest of lakhs of Indians who are working there and having business relations with Gulf countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) The Government has been closely following the emerging

situation in the Gulf region in the wake of the decision by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and some other countries to break diplomatic relations with the State of Qatar. India's position is that all parties should resolve their differences through a process of constructive dialogue and peaceful negotiations based on well-established international principles of mutual respect, sovereignty and non interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

(b) No, this situation has not affected India politically as well as economically in the context of India's cordial and close relations with the Gulf countries.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government is in regular touch with the regional countries who have assured us of their continued support for the welfare and well-being of over eight million Indian expatriates in the Gulf region.

Re-development of silk route along with Sri Lanka

2097. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from the Sri Lankan Government to re-develop the 'Silk Route' for trade exchange hub;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to set up a combo business hub therefor; and

(c) the details of ongoing bilateral ties and projects with Sri Lanka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
[GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In recent years, India-Sri Lanka relationship has been marked by frequent high-level exchanges and regular and close contact at all levels. Significant progress in implementation of development assistance projects has helped further cement the bonds of friendship between the two countries.

The projects undertaken by India in Sri Lanka are demand-driven, and are identified in close consultation with Government of Sri Lanka. India's development

portfolio in Sri Lanka is currently around US \$ 2.6 billion. The ongoing projects encompass various sectors of mutual interest including infrastructure development, housing and shelter, water and sanitation, livelihood, education, research and training, healthcare, industrial development, arts, culture and sports etc.

Issuance of passports through post offices

†2098. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to issue passports through post offices;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the names of the States where issuing of passports through post offices has been started; and
- (d) by when this process would be undertaken across the country and whether any time-limit has been prescribed for that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Yes. The Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and the Department of Posts (DoP) have decided to utilize the Head Post Offices (HPO) in the various States as Post Office Passport Seva Kendra (POPSK) for delivering passport related services to the citizens of the country. The pilot project 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. With the successful operationalization of these two pilot projects, the Government has decided to scale up this programme by opening 84 more POPSKs taking the total number of POPSK to 86 in Phase-I.

Out of the 86 POPSK of Phase-I, 56 POPSKs have been inaugurated till 29 July, 2017. Details of POPSK functional as on 29 July, 2017 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Details of POPSK announced in Phase-I and not yet functional is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). The Government has also announced on 17 June, 2017 the opening of 149 new Post Office Passport Seva Kendras (POPSK) in Phase-II. Details are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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 prior to the issue of the passport. The photographs, biometrics and the supporting documents would be electronically captured at the POPSK for the issue of the Passport.

(d) The process of opening the POPSK as already started. The Ministry intends to complete the requisite formalities for the remaining locations like preparation of the site, procurement of IT and non-IT equipment for setting up of the remaining POPSK at the earliest.

Statement-I

Details of functional POPSKs

Sl. No.	State/UT	Locations	Sl. No.	State/UT	Locations
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadappa	16.	Haryana	Karnal
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	17.	Haryana	Hisar
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	18.	Haryana	Faridabad
4.	Assam	Silchar	19.	Himachal Pradesh	Palampur
5.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	20.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur
6.	Bihar	Purnea	21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur
7.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	22.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh
8.	Bihar	Siwan	23.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur
9.	Bihar	Bettiah	24.	Jharkhand	Deoghar
10.	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	25.	Karnataka	Mysuru
11.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvasa	26.	Kerala	Pathanamthitta
12.	Daman	Daman	27.	Kerala	Kasargod
13.	Gujarat	Dahod	28.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti
14.	Gujarat	Palanpur			
15.	Gujarat	Bhuj			

Sl. No.	State/UT	Locations	Sl. No.	State/UT	Locations
29.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	43.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar
30.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	44.	Tamil Nadu	Salem
31.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	45.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	46.	Telangana	Mehbubnagar
33.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	47.	Telangana	Warangal
34.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	48.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi
35.	Maharashtra	Pimpri Chinchwad	49.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit
36.	Odisha	Rourkela	50.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur
37.	Odisha	Sambalpur	51.	Uttar Pradesh	Ayodhya/ Faizabad
38.	Odisha	Koraput	52.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad
39.	Rajasthan	Kota	53.	West Bengal	Asansol
40.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	54.	West Bengal	Raiganj
41.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	55.	West Bengal	Beadon Street
42.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	56.	West Bengal	Krishnanagar

Statement-II*Details of POPSK of Phase-I not yet functional*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Locations	Sl. No.	State/UT	Locations
1.	Bihar	Gopalganj	9.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad
2.	Delhi	Janak Puri	10.	Karnataka	Belagavi
3.	Delhi	Nehru Place	11.	Karnataka	Devangere
4.	Delhi	North West Delhi	12.	Karnataka	Hassan
5.	Delhi	Patparganj	13.	Karnataka	Kalaburagi
6.	Delhi	Yamuna Vihar	14.	Maharashtra	Beed
7.	Goa	South Goa	15.	Maharashtra	Ghatkopar
8.	In place of Diu	Veraval	16.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon
			17.	Maharashtra	Mumbai North Central

Sl. No.	State/UT	Locations	Sl. No.	State/UT	Locations
18.	Maharashtra	Mumbai South Central	25.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura
19.	Punjab	Bathinda	26.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut
20.	Punjab	Gurdaspur	27.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur
21.	Punjab	Patiala	28.	Uttarakhand	Almora
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	29.	Uttarakhand	Haldwani
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnaur	30.	Uttarakhand	Nainital
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Budh Nagar			

Statement-III*State-wise details of 149 POPSK*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Place	Total number of POPSK to be opened in Phase II
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantpur, Chittoor, Guntur, Krishna, Ongole, Rajamundry, Srikakulam	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang, Tirap	2
3.	Assam	Dhubri, Dibrugarh, Goalpara, Karbi Anglong, Kokrajhar, Mangaldoi, North Lakhim Pur, Sonitpur, Tinsukia	9
4.	Bihar	Begusarai, Buxar, East Champaran, Gaya, Madhubani, Samastipur, Supaul, Munger, Navada	9
5.	Chhattisgarh	Durg, Rajnandgaon	2
6.	Gujarat	Anand, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagarh, Kheda, Navsari, Valsad	8

1	2	3	4
7.	Haryana	Bhiwani, Kaithal, Narnaul, Panipat, Rohtak, Sonipat, Yamunanagar	7
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra, Mandi, Una	3
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag, Baramula, Kathua	3
10.	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Hazaribagh, Medininagar	3
11.	Karnataka	Bellary, Bidar, Raichur, Shivamogga, Tumakuru, Udupi, Vijayapur	7
12.	Kerala	Chengannur, Idukki	2
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat, Chhindwara, Dewas, Hoshangabad, Sehore, Sidhi, Ujjain, Betul, Shivni	9
14.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar, Jalna, Latur, Pandharpur, Sangli, Sindhudurg, Wardha, Navi Mumbai, Dombivali, Panvel, Nanded	11
15.	Meghalaya	Baghmara, Tura	2
16.	Odisha	Balasore, Berhampur, Bhawanipatna	3
17.	Punjab	Moga, Sangrur, Tarn Taran, SBS Nagar (Nawan Shahar), Phagwara	5
18.	Puducherry	Karaikal	1
19.	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Churu, Dungarpur, Hanumangarh, Karauli-Dhaulpur, Nagaur, Sriganganagar, Alwar, Chittorgarh, Banswara, Pali	11
20.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore, Dindigul, Namakkal, Perambalur, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Sivaganga, Tiruppur, Viluppuram, Virudhunagar, Kanyakumari (N)	11
21.	Telangana	Adilabad, Medak, Khammam, Siddipet, Nalgonda	5
22.	Uttarakhand	Pauri, Roorkee, Rudrapur	3

1	2	3	4
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh, Amethi, Azamgarh, Bahraich, Ballia, Balrampur, Barabanki, Basti, Gonda, Jaunpur, Kushinagar, Mau, Sitapur, Muradabad, Pratapgarh, Rae Bareilly, Rampur, Saharanpur, Unnao	19
24.	West Bengal	Bardhaman, Barrackpore, Darjeeling, Malda	4
25.	Delhi	Krishna Nagar, Lodhi Road, Saket	3
TOTAL			149

Human trafficking to China and Gulf countries

2099. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that human trafficking to China and Gulf countries has been increasing during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor in spite of the Ministry taking several steps;

(c) whether CBI is investigating those cases; and

(d) if so, the details of agencies against whom cases have been booked and States from which people are illegally being sent to above countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Data relating to human trafficking is not maintained by the Government since this is an illegal activity.

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

(c) In 2017, two separate cases of human trafficking to China by an illegal agent were reported to Government. Both cases have been referred to Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and cases have been registered against the concerned agent and investigations are in progress.

(d) Both cases reported to CBI are against the same illegal agent - M/s Davin Travel and Tour Private Limited, New Delhi. The Indians who were trafficked are reported to be residents of Bihar, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

Construction of Dam on Indus river by Pakistan

†2100. SHRILAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that, despite objection raised by India, Pakistan is working on the Construction of Dam on the Indus river with the help of China;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this regard, so far; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) As per the Government's information, Pakistan is constructing six dams on the Indus river in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir with assistance committed to those projects by China.

India has a clear and consistent position that these territories are illegally occupied by Pakistan and that any collaborative activity there is in violation of India's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Accordingly, we have made demarches to both Pakistan and China conveying the position. Government will continue to maintain this position.

Indian fishermen in foreign custody

2101. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Indian fishermen and their fishing boats in the custody of Pakistan and Sri Lanka at present, State-wise; and
- (b) the details of steps taken by Government with respect to consular access, early release and repatriation of these fishermen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) As per available information, as of 31 July, 2017, there are 417 fishermen in Pakistan's custody and 15 fishermen in Sri Lanka's custody, who are believed to be Indian nationals. Also, as of 31 July, 2017, there are 975 Indian fishing boats in the custody of Pakistan and 117 Indian fishing boats in

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the custody of Sri Lanka. In case of Pakistan, consular access is awaited and information about the states that these fishermen belong to is not available. In case of Sri Lanka, the 15 fishermen are believed to be from the State of Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Puducherry.

(b) The Government attaches the highest priority to the safety, security and welfare of Indian fishermen. As soon as information of apprehension of Indian fishermen is received, the matter is immediately taken up through diplomatic channels with concerned Government and consular access and early release and repatriation of all apprehended Indian fishermen is sought.

In case of Sri Lanka, a Joint Working Group on Fisheries has been set up as a bilateral institutional mechanism to help find a long-standing solution to all fishermen issues.

Due to persistent efforts of the Government, 3161 Indian fishermen have been released and repatriated by Pakistan and Sri Lanka since 2014.

Navigation in South China Sea

2102. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India along with United States of America has called for freedom of Navigation in the South China sea; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) India supports freedom of navigation and over flight, and unimpeded commerce through the Sea Lanes of Communication, based on the principles of international law, as reflected notably in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). As a State Party to the UNCLOS, India urges all parties to show utmost respect for the UNCLOS, which establishes the international legal order of the seas and oceans.

India and the United States of America (USA) in their Joint Statement during the visit of Prime Minister to the USA in June 2017 have reiterated the importance of respecting freedom of navigation throughout the Indo-Pacific region.

Indians missing in Iraq

2103. SHRI MD. NADIMULHAQUE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the reasons for delay in return of 39 Indians missing in Iraq since June, 2014;
- (b) the details of the steps Government has taken or is taking to ensure their early return; and
- (c) whether Government has provided any compensation to the family, keeping in view that they were the bread earners of their family?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) The 39 Indians missing in Iraq since June, 2014 were abducted from the city of Mosul by the terrorist organization ISIS, which continued to attack and capture large parts of the Iraqi territory. The captured areas got converted into war zones.

(b) The safety and security of Indian nationals abroad, including in Iraq, has remained a matter of foremost concern and major preoccupation for the Government which has been making every effort and taking all steps to trace the 39 missing Indians. In this regard, the Government has been in regular touch with the countries in the region seeking their assistance.

External Affairs Minister spoke to her counterpart Foreign Ministers in the Gulf cooperation Council countries and also sought assistance from the leadership of other countries in the Middle East, as well as Foreign Ministers of the Arab League countries during the first Ministerial-level meeting of the India-Arab League Cooperation Forum held in Manama, Bahrain on 24 January, 2016. The matter was included in the Joint Declaration issued at conclusion of the meeting.

Ministry of External Affairs established a camp office in Erbil, Iraq and positioned a senior official to coordinate the efforts with the host Government and other relevant agencies. The Ministry later upgraded the Erbil camp office to a full-fledged Consulate General in March, 2016.

Minister of State, Shri M.J. Akbar visited Iraq along with Lebanon and Syria and met the leadership seeking assistance in tracing them. Subsequently, during June,

2017, senior officials in the Ministry of External Affairs were sent to Erbil with the same purpose.

Soon after the liberation of Mosul by the Iraqi security forces from ISIS on 9 July 2017, Minister of State for External Affairs, General V.K. Singh visited Iraq from 11-15 July to request the Iraqi leadership to take all possible measures to locate the missing Indians.

External Affairs Minister raised the matter with the Iraqi Foreign Minister on 24 July 2017 in New Delhi. She was assured full cooperation in all earnestness from the Iraqi side in this regard.

(c) As regards the issue of compensation, which is a State subject, External Affairs Minister requested the Chief Ministers of the State Concerned to render assistance to the families of the missing Indians under the existing State Government schemes.

Passport laws to exempt infants

2104. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to bring a change in passport laws to exempt infants from being physically present for a biometric finger print;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has received any representations in this regard; 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) Yes. The Government is considering amending the provision that requires infants to be physically present at the Passport Seva Kendra for biometric finger print for issue of passports.

(c) and (d) Yes. The Ministry of External Affairs has received a representation requesting for reconsidering the policy that requires the physical presence of newborns at the Passport Seva Kendra for biometric finger print for issue of passports.

Funding pattern for Dharamshala Smart City Project

2105. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a request from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh to enhance the funding pattern for Dharamshala Smart City project from the present 50:50 ratio to 90:10, if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(b) whether Government is aware that the State Government had received a letter from the Ministry of Finance wherein it was conveyed that the funding to be received under Smart City project would be on a 90:10 fund sharing basis; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, along with the steps taken by Government to facilitate the completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Smart Cities Mission is different and marks a paradigm shift in urban development. There are two major differences - selection of cities for funding through a Challenge process and implementation of the Mission to be done by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). For the Challenge process, the State of Himachal Pradesh has prepared their Smart City Proposal (SCP) for Dharamshala and agreed to contribute their share of ₹ 500 crore. The States and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have an equal (50:50) shareholding in the SPV. While the Central Government funds can be used by the ULB as its share in the equity of the SPV, the State Government has to contribute their share to the SPVs equity.

The NITI Aayog vide its O.M. No.11013/02/2015-CSS & CMS dated 17.08.2016 has clarified that in case the Central share is already below that indicated in the sharing pattern (90:10) then the Centre's share would remain capped at the present level. Copy of OM is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is providing handholding support to Government of Himachal Pradesh in projectivization and identifying different sources of funding for projects under Smart Cities Mission.

*Statement***File No.O-11013/02/2015-CSS & CMC****Government of India****NITI Aayog****(Governing Council Secretariat)****Sansad Marg****New Delhi -110001****August 17, 2016****OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

Subject: Rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes- Based on the Recommendations and suggested course of action by the Sub-Group of Chief Ministers- approved by the Cabinet.

Based on the recommendations of the Sub-Group of Chief Ministers-and consultation with various Ministries/ Departments and other Stakeholders, Government of India has decided, with the approval of the Cabinet, to rationalize the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) in the following manner:—

I. National Development Agenda:

1.1. The following sectors would form a part of the National Development Agenda:—

- (i) Poverty Elimination - Livelihoods, Jobs and Skill Development
- (ii) Drinking Water and Swachh Bharat Mission
- (iii) Rural Connectivity: Electricity-, Access Roads and communication
- (iv) Agriculture, including Animal husbandry, Fisheries, Integrated Watershed Management and Irrigation
- (v) Education, including Mid-Day Meal
- (vi) Health, Nutrition, Women and Children
- (vii) Housing for All: Rural and Urban
- (viii) Urban Transformation
- (ix) Law and Order, Justice Delivery Systems
- (x) Others, which may include: Wildlife Conservation and Greening.

1.2. The Union and the State Governments would focus jointly on the achievement of the overarching objectives through the instrumentality of CSS.

2. Number of CSS and their Classification

2.1. The existing 66 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) have been rationalized into 28 umbrella schemes. The list of schemes approved by the Cabinet is enclosed at Annexure-I.

2.2. Out of 28 umbrella schemes, 6 schemes have been categorized as Core of the Core schemes, 20 schemes as Core schemes, and remaining-two as Optional schemes. If required, related schemes could be merged and implemented as "Umbrella Schemes", with flexibility to States to administer the admissible components in line with State-specific requirements.

2.3. Core Schemes will have compulsory participation by the States, whereas participation amongst the Optional Schemes would be by choice.

2.4. Core of the Core Schemes are legislatively backed or are designed to subserve the vulnerable sections of our population, and existing funding pattern will continue for these Schemes.

2.5. Classification and share of the Central Government for the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) will be decided by the Finance Minister in consultation with Ministry of Home-Affairs and NITI Aayog.

3. Budgeting Core and Optional schemes

3.1. Allocation of funds for the Core Schemes in the Union Budget shall be done by Ministry of Finance in the Demand for Grants of the Central Line Ministries. Inter-state distribution shall be on the basis of criteria evolved by a Committee comprising Secretary of Nodal Administrative Ministry as Chairman, Financial Adviser of the Ministry, and Adviser concerned of NITI Aayog as Members.

3.2. For Optional Schemes, a lump sum provision for each State may be intimated in advance on the basis of which States would inform the Ministry of Finance of the preferred distribution within the overall ceiling indicated.

3.3. The Consolidated Demand for the States under this head would be routed through the NITI Aayog to the Ministry of Finance.

3.4. Additionally, the State will have a flexibility of portability from the Optional schemes (should it choose not to utilize its entire allocation under that head) to any

other CSS component within the overall budgetary allocation for the State under Central Assistance to State Plans (CASP).

4. Funding Pattern:

4.1. The existing funding pattern will continue for Core of the Core schemes.

4.2. For Core Schemes, the funding pattern for the 8 North Eastern States and Himalayan States of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir shall be Centre: 90% and State: 10% whereas for the rest of the States this ratio shall be Centre: 60% and State: 40%.

4.3. For Optional Schemes, the funding pattern for the 8 North Eastern States and Himalayan States of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir shall be Centre: 80% and State: 20%, whereas for the rest of the States this ratio shall be Centre: 50% and State: 50%.

4.4. Ordinarily, no CSS will be sanctioned where the Central share is less than 50%.

4.5. However, all the sharing patterns indicated above shall be subject to the proviso that if the Central share is already below that indicated in the sharing pattern, then the Centre's share would remain capped at their present level.

5. Cost norms:

5.1. In construction-based schemes States may decide cost norms on the basis of Schedule of Rates applicable to the concerned States. Flexibility in cost norms is also introduced in non-construction based schemes, wherever possible. However, the flexibility provided shall be subject to the condition that such flexibility would not create any entitlements for an increased allocation under a Scheme.

6. Flexibility and Flexi-funds:

6.1. While designing the CSS, the Central Ministries shall permit flexibility in the choice of components to the States as available, under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikaas Yojana (RKVY).

6.2. The flexi-funds available in each CSS has been raised from the current level of 10 per cent. to 25 per cent for States and 30 per cent for UTs of the overall annual allocation under each Scheme so that the implementation can be better attuned to the needs of individual States/UTs.

7. Release of Funds:

7.1. Release of an instalment would not be predicated on producing Utilization Certificates (UCs) of the last instalment, and that release would be based on the furnished UC of the penultimate (last to last) instalment.

7.2. A pre-authorization based approach would be adopted on a financial year basis, with a gradual transition towards an automated 'just-in-time' release of cash on a quarterly basis during 2016-17 to remove uncertainty in release of central share of CSS.

7.3. The extant procedure, which mandates immediate release of funds from State Treasuries to implementing agencies failing which penal rate is imposed, is abolished.

7.4. Tracking of expenditure is important as a monitoring tool. Hence, the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) would be suitably integrated with the State Treasuries in 2016-17 itself. However, such integration should not be a condition precedent for release of funds to States.

7.5. States with comfortable cash position are allowed to seek their share of Central Assistance as reimbursements after having funded the activities/projects through their own funds.

8. Local Body Grants:

8.1. In respect of releases to Local Bodies from Government of India, the State Governments are permitted to issue suitable advisories relating to prioritization for development expenditure with respect to Schemes/Sectors in the National Development Agenda especially relating to basic services out of the substantial funds that will devolve on them with effect from 2015-16.

9. Institutional Arrangement:

9.1. A Standing Committee would be constituted, under the Chairpersonship of CEO, NITI Aayog with nominees from every State/UT and suitable representation from Ministry of Finance and concerned Central Ministries, for ensuring smooth implementation of CSS.

9.2. This Committee would meet at least twice a year. The first meeting would be held immediately after the finalization of the Union Budget, and the second meeting would be held in November/December.

9.3. The deliberations of the Committee must be guided by an approach that focuses on problem-solving, advocacy and handholding on behalf of the States, as well as providing a forum for sharing and dissemination of best practices.

9.4. This arrangement would be without prejudice to the responsibility cast upon Central Ministries to monitor the implementation of Schemes relating to their Ministry.

10. Evaluation of the Schemes:

10.1 NITI Aayog shall take up monitoring and independent evaluation of important Central Sponsored Schemes, especially as there is a need to transit from monitoring expenditure to monitoring outcomes.

11. Arrangement for UTs:

11.1. The transfer of funds to UTs for non-plan and non-development purposes is administered through the Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). The existing arrangements would continue.

11.2. Funds for development purposes, both for Central Sector and Schemes under the National Development Agenda, would be allocated UT-wise by Ministry of Finance on the basis of consultation with UTs and NITI Aayog.

11.3. Instead of implementing a large number of schemes, UTs would be given Flexibility in choosing the sectors in which they have identified potential and where they are likely to benefit from concerted interventions.

11.4. All Core and Optional Schemes would be funded 100% by Centre in all UTs (without legislature). For UTs (with legislature), existing funding pattern would be followed for all Core of the Core and Core Schemes. For Optional Schemes, the funding pattern of 80% by Centre and 20% by UTs (with legislature) would be followed.

11.5. For better synergy between Central sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes, UTs in consultation with NITI Aayog may also recommend restructuring of Central sector initiatives, if required, in the selected sectors.

12. Review:

12.1. The actual working of these provisions would be reviewed for desired course correction in the spirit of cooperative federalism after two years or any other suitable period.

13. These arrangements have come into force in the current year 2016-17

(Alka Tiwari)

Adviser (GCS)

Tel: 23096655

To

1. All the Secretaries of Government of India (as per the list)
2. Chief Secretaries of All States/ UTs (with Legislature)/ Administrators of UTs (without Legislature) - (as per the list)

Copy for information to:

1. PS to Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog
2. PS to MOS (I/C), Planning
3. PS to Members (BD)/(VKS)/(RC), NITI Aayog
4. Sr. PPS to CEO, NITI Aayog
5. PS to Principal Adviser (Social Sectors), NITI Aayog
6. PS to Special Secretary (YSM), NITI Aayog
7. PS to Addl. Secretary (AK), NITI Aayog
8. PS to Sr. Consultant (Dr. P.K. Anand) / (Shri B.N. Satpathy), NITI Aayog

Copy for information to:

1. Adviser (FR) / GCS, NITI Aayog
2. JS (Budget), Budget Division, Deptt. of Expenditure, M/o Finance, North Block, New Delhi
3. JS (PF-I), Deptt. of Expenditure, M/o Finance, North Block, New Delhi
4. JS (PF-II), Deptt. of Expenditure, M/o Finance, North Block, New Delhi
5. Controller General of Accounts, Deptt. of Expenditure, M/o Finance, New Delhi

Copy also for information to:

Sr. Advisers / Advisers /OSDs of all Verticals / SMDs, NITI Aayog

Rationalized Centrally Sponsored Schemes in accordance with the National Development Agenda

Sl. No.	Name of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs)
(A)	Core of the Core Schemes
1.	National Social Assistance Programme
2.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme
3.	Umbrella Scheme for Development of Scheduled Castes
4.	Umbrella Scheme for Development of Scheduled Tribes
5.	Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities
6.	Umbrella Scheme for Development of Backward Classes, Differently Abled and other Vulnerable Groups
(B)	Core Schemes
7.	Green Revolution (Krishi Unnati Schemes and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana)
8.	White Revolution (Animal Husbandry and Dairying)
9.	Blue Revolution (Integrated Development of Fisheries)
10.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana
	(a) Har Khet ko Pani
	(b) Per Drop More Crop
	(c) Integrated Watershed Development Programme
	(d) Accelerated Irrigation Benefit and Flood Management Programme
11.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
12.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)
	(a) PMAY-Rural
	(b) PMAY-Urban
13.	National Rural Drinking Water Mission
14.	Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)
	(a) SBM-Rural
	(b) SBM-Urban

Sl. No.	Name of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs)
15.	National Health Mission (NHM) (a) National Rural Health Mission (b) National Urban Health Mission (c) Tertiary Care Programmes (d) Human Resources in Health and Medical Education (e) National Mission on AYUSH
16.	Rashtriya Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (erstwhile RSBY)
17.	National Education Mission (NEM) (a) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (b) Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (c) Teachers Training and Adult Education (d) Rashtriya Uchch Shiksha Abhiyan
18.	Mid Day Meal Programme
19.	Integrated Child Development Services (a) Anganwadi Services (b) National Nutrition Mission (c) Maternity Benefits Programme (d) Scheme for Adolescent Girls (e) Integrated Child Protection Scheme (f) National Creche Scheme
20.	Mission for Protection and Empowerment for Women (beti bachao-beti padhao, one-stop centre, women helpline, hostels, swadhar grih, gender budgeting etc.)
21.	National Livelihood Mission (NLM) (a) National Rural Livelihood Mission. (b) National Urban Livelihood Mission

Sl. No.	Name of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs)
22.	Jobs and Skill Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Employment Generation Programmes (b) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna
23.	Environment, Forestry and Wildlife (EFWL) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) National Mission for a Green India (b) Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (c) Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems (d) National River Conservation Programme
24.	Urban Rejuvenation Mission (AMRUT and Smart Cities Mission)
25.	Modernisation of Police Forces (including Security Related Expenditure)
26.	Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary (including Gram Nyayalayas and e-Courts)
(C) Optional Schemes	
27.	Border Area Development Programme
23.	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission

Population density of ABD areas

†2106. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present population density of Area Based Development (ABD) areas of cities getting benefit under the Smart Cities Mission and the estimated increase or decrease in population density after implementation of the project, the details thereof;

(b) the time-limit set to complete the above ABD, phase-wise, and by when this project would be completed; and

(c) whether water, power, gas and municipal taxes would be revised and if so, the details of estimated rise or reduction thereof, city-wise?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The details of present population density of Area Based Development (ABD) areas of cities is given in the Statement (See below). The future population density of these cities would depend on a number of factors including implementation of various urban missions.

(b) In terms of Smart Cities Mission Statement and Guidelines, the duration of the Smart Cities Mission is five years *i.e.* from Financial Year 2015-16 to Financial Year 2019-20. The details of projects with their timelines for the selected 90 cities are given in their Smart City Proposals (SCPs) which are available on the Mission's website (www.smartcities.gov.in).

So far, 2313 projects worth ₹ 96,336 crore are in various stages of implementation: 57 projects worth ₹ 941 crore have been reported as completed; implementation has commenced for 116 projects worth ₹ 4,476 crore; tendering has started for 182 projects with a cost of ₹ 9,769 crore; Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been completed for 439 projects worth ₹ 18,457 crore; and DPRs are being prepared for 1,519 projects worth ₹ 62,693 crore.

(c) Water Utility, Electricity Utility etc. are State subjects. It is for the State Governments to decide revision of tariffs for these utilities.

Statement

The details of the present population density of Area Based Development (ABD) areas of cities

Sl. No.	City	ABD Area (sq. km)	ABD Population	ABD Population Density
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bhubaneswar	4.0	46,000	115.40
2.	Pune	3.6	40,000	109.82
3.	Jaipur	2.4	1,70,000	700.13
4.	Surat	8.8	4,46,780	509.47
5.	Kochi	7.0	1,00,000	142.92
6.	Ahmedabad	2.4	82,635	346.09
7.	Jabalpur	3.0	41,059	136.55

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Visakhapatnam (Vijag)	6.7	80,000	119.81
9.	Solapur	4.2	1,49,831	356.00
10.	Davangere	3.2	1,15,702	364.21
11.	Indore	3.0	1,20,012	399.67
12.	NDMC	2.2	48,173	216.43
13.	Coimbatore	17.0	2,25,000	132.38
14.	Kakinada	5.6	1,10,577	198.72
15.	Belagavi	10.8	83,361	77.32
16.	Udaipur	3.4	90,220	269.25
17.	Guwahati	2.8	65,011	230.81
18.	Chennai	6.9	2,26,000	325.25
19.	Ludhiana	3.2	35,000	109.48
20.	Bhopal	1.3	30,496	226.98
21.	Port Blair	3.4	1,08,240	315.04
22.	Bhagalpur	2.5	98,450	396.86
23.	Chandigarh	5.1	45,000	87.90
24.	Raipur	3.1	60,550	192.56
25.	Panaji	2.0	14,134	70.70
26.	Faridabad	2.9	37,592	130.28
27.	Dharamshala	3.1	27,053	86.26
28.	Ranchi	1.4	53,878	390.43
29.	Imphal	2.2	75,717	345.84
30.	Greater Warangal	6.4	39,000	60.88
31.	Agartala	11.3	1,85,000	163.27
32.	Lucknow	3.3	70,000	212.76
33.	New Town Kolkata	3.9	11,107	28.59
34.	Amritsar	3.8	3,61,000	939.00

1	2	3	4	5
35.	Jalandhar	4.1	58,120	142.20
36.	Kalyan Dombivali	11.8	2,64,779	225.30
37.	Ujjain	4.1	87,776	212.02
38.	Tirupati	3.0	1,12,000	370.99
39.	Nagpur	3.8	63,000	163.70
40.	Mangalore	6.6	1,11,903	169.85
41.	Vellore	6.4	1,17,415	182.71
42.	Thane	4.3	10,41,000	2404.08
43.	Gwalior	3.2	1,02,000	313.88
44.	Agra	9.1	1,46,400	160.78
45.	Nashik	3.7	76,865	207.13
46.	Rourkela	5.0	68,934	137.26
47.	Kanpur	6.0	1,20,000	201.03
48.	Madurai	5.3	2,60,877	493.98
49.	Tumkur	5.5	42,941	78.31
50.	Ajmer	6.2	91,454	148.09
51.	Kota	5.9	1,15,195	195.10
52.	Thanjavur	2.6	35,670	136.65
53.	Namchi	1.2	9,000	74.13
54.	Shivamogga	6.1	83,000	136.73
55.	Salem	2.5	71,295	288.81
56.	Varanasi	5.6	4,00,000	711.61
57.	Kohima	1.2	26,741	231.85
58.	Hubli Dharwad	4.0	1,17,000	291.44
59.	Aurangabad	0.9	28,777	305.19
60.	Vadodara	7.1	1,03,278	145.58
61.	Tiruvananthapuram	5.7	53,225	93.87
62.	Rajkot	3.8	1,34,258	357.07

1	2	3	4	5
63.	Naya Raipur	5.3	2,919	5.55
64.	Amaravati	4.2	23,072	55.35
65.	Patna	3.3	38,804	117.34
66.	Karimnagar	9.7	58,689	60.63
67.	Muzaffarpur	4.0	45,000	112.33
68.	Puducherry	5.9	1,14,239	192.32
69.	Gandhinagar	5.4	34,214	63.36
70.	Srinagar	4.8	1,19,172	249.84
71.	Sagar	3.7	64,319	175.26
72.	Karnal	2.9	34,532	118.67
73.	Satna	2.7	55,873	209.26
74.	Bengaluru	21.8	5,24,000	240.70
75.	Shimla	1.0	18,753	190.00
76.	Dehradun	3.5	62,000	175.14
77.	Tiruppur	11.3	2,06,511	182.43
78.	Pimpri- Chinchwad	5.5	98,828	178.39
79.	Bilaspur	4.2	84,111	199.79
80.	Pasighat	3.9	15,565	40.01
81.	Jammu	3.4	57,000	167.16
82.	Dahod	3.5	32,640	93.78
83.	Tirunelveli	3.7	45,513	124.35
84.	Thoothukudi	10.7	1,18,102	110.17
85.	Tiruchirapalli	7.1	1,72,000	243.28
86.	Jhansi	6.2	1,08,000	174.77
87.	Aizawl	3.0	55,649	184.88
88.	Allahabad	7.7	1,50,000	194.55
89.	Aligarh	5.0	1,22,230	244.46
90.	Gangtok	1.5	29,099	196.61
TOTAL		445.50	99,26,315	
AVERAGE		4.95	110292	237.63

Difference between JNNURM and Smart Cities Mission

2107. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the Smart Cities Mission differs from Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM); and

(b) the steps Government has taken in the Smart Cities Mission to address significant gaps in JNNURM and to ensure statutory planning, better transparency in governance and citizen participative democracy, including amending Part IX A of the Constitution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) JNNURM was purely project based Scheme in which Projects of various urban development sectors were selected and financed in a proportionate basis by Government of India, States and ULBs. The Smart Cities Mission is different and marks a paradigm shift in urban development from project based approach to integrated city development approach. The objective of Smart Cities Mission is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' Solutions.

Competition based selection has made the cities rediscover themselves as they are undertaking a thorough assessment of gaps in present level of infrastructure and service delivery and come out with comprehensive, credible and actionable plans for area based development and technology based pan-city solutions. Under Smart Cities Mission, Citizen centric planning and implementation has been emphasized.

The Smart Cities Mission would be implemented by Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) that have been set up by municipalities/municipal corporations for project implementation and management.

Urban homeless families

2108. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of urban homeless families, State-wise;

(b) the number of houses provided to such people during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the targeted year by which every such family could expect a house?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Details of State-wise houseless population in India as per Census 2011 data released by the office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) '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.

Government has also launched Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-(Urban) on 25.06.2015 to provide Central assistance to States/UTs for addressing housing requirement of all urban poor by 2022. The projects under the PMAY(U) mission are implemented by State/UT Governments/Urban Local Bodies.

State/UT-wise details of houses constructed for urban poor under JNNURM and PMAY (U) (including subsumed projects of RAY) mission during the last three years, are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise Houseless Population in India as per Census 2011

States/ Union Territories	Houseless Population (in numbers)				
	Total	Rural		Urban	
		Population	% age	Population	% age
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh*	145,211	69,354	47.8	75857	52.2
Arunachal Pradesh	1556	1243	79.9	313	20.1
Assam	12,919	10,392	80.4	2527	19.6
Bihar	45,584	32,993	72.4	12591	27.6

1	2	3	4	5	6
Chhattisgarh	24,214	17,681	73.0	6533	27.0
Goa	3,051	1,358	44.5	1693	55.5
Gujarat	144,306	59,484	41.2	84822	58.8
Haryana	51,871	28,082	54.1	23789	45.9
Himachal Pradesh	4,098	3,226	78.7	872	21.3
Jammu and Kashmir	19,047	8,199	43.0	10848	57.0
Jharkhand	23,391	16,424	70.2	6967	29.8
Karnataka	76,735	41,262	53.8	35473	46.2
Kerala	11,853	4,092	34.5	7761	65.5
Madhya Pradesh	146,435	80,380	54.9	66055	45.1
Maharashtra	210,908	99,535	47.2	111373	52.8
Manipur	3,061	1,730	56.5	1331	43.5
Meghalaya	1,241	1,064	85.7	177	14.3
Mizoram	152	48	31.6	104	68.4
Nagaland	876	532	60.7	344	39.3
Odisha	34,061	20,008	58.7	14053	41.3
Punjab	46,714	28,340	60.7	18374	39.3
Rajasthan	181,544	108,308	59.7	73236	40.3
Sikkim	277	245	88.4	32	11.6
Tamil Nadu	50,929	13,812	27.1	37117	72.9
Tripura	3225	1873	58.1	1352	41.9
Uttar Pradesh	329,125	148,196	45.0	180929	55.0
Uttarakhand	11,824	6,268	53.0	5556	47.0
West Bengal	134,040	29,073	21.7	104967	78.3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	95	30	31.6	65	68.4
Chandigarh	4,139	6	0.1	4133	99.9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,004	723	72.0	281	28.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
Daman and Diu	737	146	19.8	591	80.2
Delhi	47,076	352	0.7	46724	99.3
Lakshadweep	0	0	-	0	-
Puducherry	1,590	82	5.2	1508	94.8
INDIA	1,772,889	834,541	47.1	938348	52.9

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

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

Statement-II

State / UT wise details of houses occupied by urban poor beneficiaries during each of last three years under JnNURM and PMAY(U) (including RAY) schemes.

(As on 24th July, 2017)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	JnNURM			PMAY(Urban) including RAY		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5,129	2,881	14,654	-	51	377
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	100	144	-	-	-	-
4.	Assam	2,229	55	113	-	2	13
5.	Bihar	21,500	-	2,280	-	10	2,440
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	1,073	1,398	218	-	2	3
7.	Chhattisgarh	2,048	2,213	5,439	-	242	665
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	96	-	1	55
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	3
10.	Delhi	-	531	747	-	79	164

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	1	10
12.	Gujarat	12,639	19,238	9,914	-	1,919	21,112
13.	Haryana	846	287	191	-	94	868
14.	Himachal Pradesh	69	132	132	-	8	13
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,710	594	181	-	62	26
16.	Jharkhand	1,542	1,903	2,167	-	11	2,135
17.	Karnataka	4,850	1,222	2,356	512	1,517	7,543
18.	Kerala	2,864	1,424	492	-	42	355
19.	Lakshdweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2,585	10,652	17,118	-	348	1,766
21.	Maharashtra	21,859	14,322	23,929	-	1,534	5,453
22.	Manipur	1,439	42	1	-	-	23
23.	Meghalaya	48	111	95	-	2	20
24.	Mizoram	68	10	-	-	40	29
25.	Nagaland	4,033	-	-	-	-	1
26.	Odisha	1,148	989	1,362	-	27	556
27.	Puducherry	9	694	-	-	7	7
28.	Punjab	516	369	1,716	-	43	146
29.	Rajasthan	16,648	8,420	629	1,615	1,091	3,077
30.	Sikkim	110	-	-	-	-	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	16,202	9,225	4,389	-	477	5,792
32.	Telangana	7,057	6,503	1,174	-	95	294
33.	Tripura	178	-	-	-	4	11
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3,167	4,226	10,599	106	1,730	2,262
35.	Uttarakhand	850	48	932	-	57	148
36.	West Bengal	14,861	6,803	4,452	-	129	3,459
GRAND TOTAL-		147,377	94,436	105,376	2,233	9,625	58,827

Growth of unauthorized colonies

†2109. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of unauthorized colonies, at present, in Delhi;
- (b) the number of unauthorized colonies that came up during the last three years;
- (c) the facilities being provided in such colonies so that its dwellers may not have to live a pathetic life;
- (d) whether it is a fact that due to unhygienic condition of sanitation in these colonies, mosquitoes breed in large numbers; and
- (e) if so, the steps being taken by Government to control the growth of unauthorized colonies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has informed that 1639 unauthorized colonies applied for regularisation in the year 2007-08 and 244 in the year 2013.

- (b) GNCTD has informed that no survey has been carried out in this regard.
- (c) GNCTD has informed that development works such as road, storm water drain, water supply and sewer connections are carried out in these unauthorized colonies provided they do not fall inside forest area and area under ASI regulations.
- (d) and (e) South and North Delhi Municipal Corporations have informed that they carry out the sanitation work in the unauthorised colonies in order to maintain hygienic conditions. Further, they also take regular preventive measures against mosquito breeding and spread of vector borne diseases.

Treatment of sewage in Delhi

2110. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that only 61 per cent of sewage is treated in the National Capital Territory of Delhi;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the number of such plants required to make it hundred per cent; and
- (c) the details of long term plannings/schemes in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The information is being collected from the concerned agency and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shortage of sewage treatment systems

2111. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that most of even big cities do not have adequate Sewage Treatment Systems;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) what have been the targets and achievements of AMRUT and Swachh Bharat Mission in this regard; and
- (d) the time-line fixed, if any, for achieving the targets of the Missions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has assessed the sewage generation and treatment capacity for urban population of India for the year 2015. The sewage generation is estimated to be 61,948 million litre per day (MLD) and sewage treatment facility is developed for 23,277 MLD.

(c) and (d) The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation focuses on development of basic urban infrastructure including sewerage and septage management in 500 mission cities. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has approved State Annual Action Plans of States and UTs costing ₹ 66,005 crores. Of this ₹ 27,942 crores have been earmarked by the States and UTs for sewerage and septage management including sewage treatment. Presently, the projects are under various stages of implementation. The Mission has to be implemented by 2020. Swachh Bharat Mission does not have any component for Sewage Treatment Systems.

Construction of metro projects with private participation

2112. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of metro projects under the Ministry;
- (b) the number of projects completed and those opened to public;
- (c) the number of metro projects under construction along with their names and details; and
- (d) whether any metro project has been completed with private participation and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Urban Transport intertwined with urban development is a State subject. Therefore, the primary responsibility for development of urban transport infrastructure including metro rail, lies with the State Government. The Central Government considers such projects based on feasibility and availability of resources as and when posed by the concerned State Government. At present, there are 10 metro rail projects being implemented with equal equity participation of Government of India and respective State Government through 50:50 Joint Venture Special Purpose Vehicle.

(b) Delhi Metro (Phase-I, II and Airport Express line), Bangalore Metro (Phase-I), Mumbai Metro (Line-I) and Rapid Metro Gurgaon are completed and opened for public. Additionally, Chennai Metro (Phase-I), Kochi Metro, Jaipur Metro, Delhi Metro (Phase-III) and Metro Railway, Kolkata (Indian Railways) have been partially opened for public.

(c) The details of under construction metro rail projects are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) Rapid Metro, Gurgaon and Mumbai Metro Line-1 have been completed with private participation. Delhi Airport Express line was also completed with private participation but is now being operated by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation.

Statement

Details of under construction metro rail projects are being implemented as 50:50 JV and State Government/State initiative/ Public Private Partnership

Sl. No	Name of Project	Total Length (Km)	Under construction length (Km)	Cost of the project (₹ in crores)
1.	Delhi Metro Rail Project Phase-III and extensions	140.35	112.74	42,223.78 (including Central/State taxes, duties, land cost etc).
2.	Chennai Metro Rail Project	45.04	17.68	14,600.00
3.	Kochi Metro Rail Project	25.612	12.31	5,181.79
4.	Jaipur Metro Rail Project (State Government Initiative)	12.067	2.46	3,149.00
5.	Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-II	72.01	Fully under construction	26,405.00
6.	Extension of Chennai Phase-I	9.051		3,770.00
7.	Mumbai Line 3	33.50		23,136.00
8.	Nagpur Metro Rail Project	38.215		8680.00
9.	Ahmedabad Metro Rail Project Phase-1	35.96		10,773.00
10.	Lucknow Metro Phase-1A	22.878		6,928.00
11.	Pune Metro Rail Project Phase-I	31.25		11,420.00
12.	Hyderabad Metro Rail Project (Public Private Partnership)	71.16		14,132.00

Foreign investment in metro projects

2113. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total internal investment in metro projects;
- (b) the total foreign investment therein; and
- (c) the names and investment details of countries which participated in different metro projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The total investment, comprising equity, pass through assistance, grant and subordinate debt by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs as on 31.7.2017 for metro rail project, is ₹ 77,972 crore.

(b) There is no foreign investment in the metro rail projects. However, metro rail projects being implemented on 50:50 joint venture of Government of India and respective State Governments also avail loan from bilateral/multilateral funding agencies.

- (c) Does not arise.

Effect of merger of Ministries

2114. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal for merger of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation with the Ministry of Urban Development;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the rationale therefor; and
- (c) whether, due to such merger, the implementation of poverty alleviation schemes would be affected and if so, in what manner it is proposed to be dealt with?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) A Group of Secretaries (GoS) constituted by the Government in October, 2016 was of the view that the problem of

poverty and housing for low-income groups would be addressed within an integrated framework of planning for urban development and recommended that a single Ministry of Urban Affairs and Housing will be better equipped to deal with the pace and complexity of urbanization in the future. Based on the aforesaid recommendations, Government of India, Cabinet Secretariat issued a Gazette Notification No.S02163 (E) dated 06.07.2017 *vide* which the Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation have been merged into one Ministry *viz.* Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (Awasan aur Shahari Karya Mantralaya).

(c) As per the recommendations of the GoS, the new Ministry will be better equipped to deal with the pace and complexity of urbanization in the future.

Creation of Land Pooling Cell in DDA

2115. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared a roadmap for implementation of Land Pooling Policy in Delhi and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the scheme envisages a single window clearance system for various kinds of clearances needed for construction licenses;

(c) whether a special Land Pooling Cell is proposed to be created within the DDA to handle the land pooling process, licensing issues and sanction of building plans; and

(d) if so, by when this cell would be created and whether adequate manpower would be provided to this Cell to handle the land pooling process and for smooth implementation of the policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Government has notified Land Pooling Policy as part of Master Plan for Delhi-2021. This policy is to be implemented by Delhi Development Authority (DDA). Following steps have been taken in this regard:

- Land Pooling Policy is applicable to 95 villages which have been notified as urban areas as well as development areas under the provision of the relevant statutes.

- The proposed regulations to operationalize the Land Pooling Policy in Delhi, *inter alia*, provide for creation of single window system with cooperation of other authorities/agencies for according expeditious clearances and approval of Layout/Building Plans.
- Land Pooling Cell has become functional in Delhi Development Authority (DDA) *vide* Authority's approval dated 22.03.2013.

The policy is to be implemented after the notification of regulations for operationalization of Land Pooling Policy under Section 57 of Delhi Development Act, 1957.

Making cities slum free

2116. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

KUMARISELJA:

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

(a) whether Government proposes to launch schemes for making cities slum free across the country, and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the names of cities of Haryana and Maharashtra which are likely to be made slum free during the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects and it is the responsibility of the State/UT Governments to provide housing to all its citizens including slum dwellers. The Central Government through its schemes facilitates the efforts of the States/UTs in addressing the housing shortage. The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) launched on 25.06.2015, aims to provide assistance to States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of the slum dwellers and other urban poor. In-situ' Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) is a component under PMAY (Urban) under which State/UT Government may take up slum redevelopment projects using land as a resource for providing houses to eligible slum dwellers. Slum rehabilitation grant of ₹ 1.0 lakh per house, on an average, is admissible for all houses built in all such projects.

Under 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 also have the flexibility to include in the Mission the Planning area (to the exclusion of rural areas) as notified with respect to the Statutory Towns and such Planning Areas (to the exclusion of rural areas) as notified by Development Authority.

State Governments of Haryana and Maharashtra have signed Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with the Ministry for the implementation of PMAY (U) mission. So far, 80 and 142 cities proposed by the States of Haryana and Maharashtra, respectively, have been approved for inclusion in the mission. Details of the cities selected are given in the Statement.

Statement

*(A) Cities proposed by State of Maharashtra for inclusion in
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)*

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
1.	Achalpur	19.	Bhagur	36.	Dondaicha-
2.	Ahmadnagar	20.	Bhandara		Warwade
3.	Ahmadpur	21.	Bhiwandi	37.	Erandol
4.	Akkalkot		Nizampur	38.	Gadchiroli
5.	Akola	22.	Bhokar	39.	Gondiya
6.	Akot	23.	Bhusawal	40.	Greater Mumbai
7.	Alibag	24.	Bid	41.	Hadgaon
8.	Amalner	25.	Brahmapuri	42.	Hinganghat
9.	Ambarnath	26.	Buldana	43.	Hingoli
10.	Amravati	27.	Chalisingaon	44.	Ichalkaranji
11.	Arvi	28.	Chandrapur	45.	Igatpuri
12.	Aurangabad	29.	Chikhli	46.	Indapur
13.	Badlapur	30.	Chiplun	47.	Jalgaon
14.	Ballarpur	31.	Chopda	48.	Jalna
15.	Baramati	32.	Daund	49.	Jamner
16.	Barshi	33.	Deolali (CB)	50.	Kagal
17.	Basmath	34.	Dharmabad	51.	Kalyan-Dombivli
18.	Bhadravati	35.	Dhule	52.	Kamptee

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
53.	Kankavli	80.	Nandurbar	106.	Sangole
54.	Karad	81.	Nashik	107.	Sasvad
55.	Karanja	82.	Navi Mumbai	108.	Satara
56.	Karjat	83.	Nawapur	109.	Savner
57.	Karmala	84.	Osmanabad	110.	Sawantwadi
58.	Katol	85.	Pachora	111.	Shahade
59.	Khamgaon	86.	Palghar	112.	Shirdi
60.	Khed	87.	Pandharkaoda	113.	Shirpur-Warwade
61.	Khopoli	88.	Pandharpur	114.	Shirur
62.	Kinwat	89.	Panvel	115.	Shrigonda
63.	Kolhapur	90.	Parbhani	116.	Shrirampur
64.	Kopergaon	91.	Parola	117.	Shrivardhan
65.	Latur	92.	Pathardi	118.	Sinnar
66.	Lonavala	93.	Pen	119.	Solapur
67.	Mahad	94.	Phaltan	120.	Talegaon Dabhade
68.	Malegaon	95.	Pimpri Chinchwad	121.	Thane
69.	Malkapur	96.	Pulgaon	122.	Trimbak
70.	Malkapur	97.	Pune	123.	Tuljapur
71.	Malwan	98.	Pusad	124.	Tumsar
72.	Manmad	99.	Rahta Pimplas	125.	Udgir
73.	Mhaswad	100.	Rahuri	126.	Ulhasnagar
74.	Mira-Bhayandar	101.	Ratnagiri	127.	Umarga
75.	Morshi	102.	Raver	128.	Umarkhed
76.	Murtijapur	103.	Risod	129.	Uran
77.	Nagpur	104.	Sangamner	130.	Uran Islampur
78.	Nanded Waghala	105.	Sangli Miraj Kupwad	131.	Vadgaon Kasba
79.	Nandgaon			132.	Vasai/Virar

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
133.	Vengurla	136.	Warn	139.	Washim
134.	Vita	137.	Wardha	140.	Yavatmal
135.	Wai	138.	Warora	141.	Yawal
				142.	Yevla

*(B) Cities proposed by State of Haryana for inclusion in
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)*

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
1.	Ambala	22.	Gohana	43.	Maham
2.	Assandh	23.	Gurgaon	44.	Mahendragarh
3.	Ateli	24.	Hailey Mandi	45.	Mandi Dabwali
4.	Bahadurgarh	25.	Hansi	46.	Nagal Chaudhry
5.	Barara	26.	Hathin	47.	Naraingarh
6.	Barwala	27.	Hissar	48.	Narnaund
7.	Bawal	28.	Hodal	49.	Narnual
8.	Bawanikhera	29.	Indri	50.	Narwana
9.	Beri	30.	Jhajjar	51.	Nilokheri
10.	Bhiwani	31.	Jind	52.	Nissing
11.	Bhuna	32.	Julana	53.	Nuh
12.	Charkhi Dadri	33.	Kaithal	54.	Palwal
13.	Cheeka	34.	Kalanaur	55.	Panchkula
14.	Dharuhera	35.	Kalanwali	56.	Panipat
15.	Ellenabad	36.	Kalayat	57.	Pataudi
16.	Faridabad	37.	Kanina	58.	Pehowa
17.	Farrukhnagar	38.	Karnal	59.	Punahana
18.	Fatehbad	39.	Kharkhoda	60.	Pundri
19.	Ferozepur Jhirka	40.	Kurukshetra	61.	Radaur
20.	Ganaur	41.	Ladwa	62.	Rajound
21.	Gharaunda	42.	Loharu		

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
63.	Rania	69.	Sampla	75.	Taoru
64.	Ratia	70.	Shahbad	76..	Taraori
65.	Rewari	71.	Sirsa	77	Tohana
66.	Rohtak	72.	Siwani	78.	Uchana
67.	Safidon	73.	Sohna	79.	Uklana Mandi
68.	Samalkha	74.	Sonipat	80.	Yamunanagar

Nexus between builders and real estate agents

2117. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of nexus between builders and real estate agents who have cheated people in different parts of the country;
- (b) the action taken by Government against such builders and agents;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to curb cheating of innocent buyers at the hands of builders and real estate agents; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Keeping in view the lack of transparency and standardization in the business practices and transactions in the real estate sector; delays in project execution/completion; lack of consumer protection etc., the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India piloted the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016.

The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2015 has several provisions to curb the cheating of buyers and promote transparency and accountability. Some of these provisions include:

- Establishment of Real Estate Regulatory Authority with specified functions, powers, and responsibilities to exercise oversight of real estate transactions, take actions towards promotion of real estate sector, to appoint one or more adjudicating officers to settle disputes between parties, and to impose penalty and interest.

- Establishment of Real Estate Appellate Tribunal to hear appeals from the orders or decisions or directions of the Authority and the adjudicating officer.
- Mandatory registration of Real Estate Projects with Regulatory Authority; and Registration of Real Estate Agents.
- Further, this Act provides that a promoter has to make disclosure of all relevant project information, including details of promoters, layout plan, plan of development works, land status, status of the statutory approvals, number of parkings, time period for project completion, etc. for public view on the website of the Real Estate Authority.
- This Act provides for compulsory deposit of 70% of the amount realized from allottees in a separate account to cover the cost of construction and land cost.
- Penal provisions including de-registration of the project and penalties/punishment in case of contravention of the provisions of the Bill or the orders of the Authority or the Tribunal.

More cities under Smart Cities Mission

2118. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has added more new cities under the Smart Cities Mission;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds earmarked for the Mission;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the smart cities, which have been announced in the previous years, are yet to be developed or still lack basic amenities; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Thirty cities have been selected recently for development as smart cities in Round 3 during June, 2017. Details of these cities is given in the Statement (*See below*).

As per Smart Cities Mission Statement and Guidelines, the Central Government will provide financial support of ₹ 500 crore to each selected smart city including these 30 cities. In the first year, Government will provide ₹ 200 crore to each smart city followed by ₹ 100 crore every year for the next three years. Matching contribution will have to be provided by State Government/Urban Local Body.

(c) and (d) The implementation of the Smart Cities Mission is on course. In terms of Smart Cities Mission Statement and Guidelines, the duration of the Smart Cities Mission is five years i.e. from Financial Year 2015-16 to Financial Year 2019-20. The details of projects with their timelines for the selected 90 cities are given in their Smart City Proposals (SCPs) which are available on the Mission's website (www.smartcities.gov.in).

So far, 2313 projects worth ₹ 96,336 crore are in various stages of implementation: 57 projects worth ₹ 941 crore have been reported as completed; implementation has commenced for 116 projects worth ₹ 4,476 crore; tendering has started for 182 projects with a cost of ₹ 9,769 crore; Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been completed for 439 projects worth ₹ 18,457 crore; and DPRs are being prepared for 1,519 projects worth ₹ 62,693 crore.

Statement

30 Winning Cities in Round 3

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
1.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
2.	Chhattisgarh	Naya Raipur
3.	Gujarat	Rajkot
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati
5.	Bihar	Patna
6.	Telangana	Karimnagar
7.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur
8.	Puducherry	Puducherry
9.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
12.	Haryana	Karnal
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna
14.	Karnataka	Bengaluru
15.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
16.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
17.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur
18.	Maharashtra	Pimpri Chinchwad
19.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
22.	Gujarat	Dahod
23.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli
24.	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi
25.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi
27.	Mizoram	Aizawl
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh
30.	Sikkim	Gangtok

Construction of houses by Government

2119. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has constructed 21.30 lakh houses during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the schemes under which these houses were built and the contribution of the Central Government in construction of these houses; and

(d) the total number of houses envisaged to be built during the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) In pursuance of Government's vision of facilitating housing to all by 2022, the Government is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] Mission, launched on 25.06.2015. The Mission aims to provide assistance to all States/UTs in addressing the housing requirements of slum dwellers/urban poor. The Mission also covers beneficiaries belonging to Low Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG).

Housing being State subject, selection/identification of beneficiaries for the projects taken up under PMAY(U) comes within the purview of State/UT Governments.

Central Assistance of ₹ 37,232.78 crore for construction of 23,90,352 houses has been sanctioned by the Government across the country since inception of the Scheme. Out of the sanctioned houses, 9,91,149 houses have been grounded for construction and 1,52,880 have been given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of houses sanctioned, status of construction and Central assistance involved under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)

(as on 24th July 2017)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Houses involved (Nos.)	Houses grounded for construction (Nos.)	Houses Completed (Nos.)	Central Assistance-involved (₹ in cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	609	-	-	9.14
2.	Andhra Pradesh	420,319	168,429	6,986	6,323.03
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,606	1,606	1	78.44
4.	Assam	36,565	69	69	548.67
5.	Bihar	88,317	47,660	2,659	1,453.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	9	9	8	0.19
7.	Chhattisgarh	35,179	16,302	1,969	515.09
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	918	115	103	14.47
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	135	10	7	2.08
10.	Delhi (UT)	388	388	294	6.97
11.	Goa	11	10	11	0.22
12.	Gujarat	154,360	107,146	37,135	2,205.85
13.	Haryana	4,421	3,277	1,070	226.53
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4,893	1,401	25	96.52
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	6,250	353	83	104.23
16.	Jharkhand	81,681	43,016	4,261	1,263.43
17.	Karnataka	203,082	80,914	20,512	3,341.13
18.	Kerala	32,530	10,887	595	515.45
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	286,628	109,171	5,451	4,404.84
21.	Maharashtra	131,081	46,561	11,503	2,023.22
22.	Manipur	26,451	1,294	70	396.72
23.	Meghalaya	764	58	24	11.51
24.	Mizoram	10,552	759	122	165.29
25.	Nagaland	13,560	1,081	458	229.27
26.	Odisha	59,515	18,168	1,634	976.49
27.	Puducherry (UT)	3,866	18	17	58.01
28.	Punjab	42,845	600	336	603.09
29.	Rajasthan	44,627	28,223	12,012	787.46
30.	Sikkim	43	1	1	0.65
31.	Tamil Nadu	334,517	146,928	19,454	5,082.21
32.	Telangana	83,036	43,134	843	1,251.92

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Tripura	45,968	40,788	570	722.52
34.	Uttar Pradesh	78,287	5,379	4,698	1,331.47
35.	Uttarakhand	8,005	4,238	1,338	202.39
36.	West Bengal	144,644	58,465	11,077	2,180.23
GRAND TOTAL*		2,390,352	991,149	152,880	37,232.78

* Includes 4690 Houses and Subsidy of ₹ 100.58 crore of CLSS scheme.

Monitoring Division- MoHUA

Action against CPWD officials

2120. SHRIN. GOKULAKRISHNAN:

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has sacked many officials of Central Public Works Department (CPWD);

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has taken action against 462 such officials during the last three years;

(c) whether an internal panel of Government had recommended action against these officials after reviewing cases of a total 715 officials; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) The Review Committee of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs reviewed the services in respect of 751 Group 'A' officers of CPWD under FR 56(j) and Rule 48 of CCS(Pension) Rules, 1972 and recommended compulsory retirement of nine officers from Government service in public interest. Based on the recommendations of the Review Committee, three months' notice has been served to these nine officers for compulsory retirement from Government service. Besides, one Group B officer of CPWD has been compulsorily retired with effect from 30.6.2017.

Construction of toilets

2121. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Swachh Bharat Mission a total of 1.04 crore individual household toilets would be constructed by October, 2019; and

(b) if so, the number of cities and villages that have, so far, been declared as total open defecation free under this Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. At the start of the Mission, a target of construction of 1.04 crores individual toilets in urban areas was decided on the basis of figures of 2011 Census. Later, the States have undertaken ground level surveys and targets have been revised for individual toilets. The number of individual toilets to be built under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) presently stands at 66 lakhs.

(b) A total of "1171" cities and towns have achieved Open Defecation Free (ODF) status and a total "214545" villages have achieved ODF status.

Dwelling units under Housing for All

2122. Dr. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

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

(a) the number of cities/towns in Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana which have been selected for construction of dwelling units under the Housing for All scheme;

(b) the eligibility criterion laid down by Government to provide dwelling units under the scheme;

(c) whether marginalized section, poor, distressed and minority community have been given preference and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any relaxation has been given to make the scheme more flexible and practical and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) -Housing for All [PMAY(U)-HFA] Mission, 163 cities of Punjab, 109 cities of Andhra Pradesh and 68 cities of Telangana have been selected on the basis of the proposals received from these States for implementation of the Mission.

(b) The PMAY (U) Mission aims to provide central assistance to implementing agencies through States/UTs for providing houses to all eligible families/ beneficiaries.

A beneficiary family will comprise husband, wife, unmarried sons and/or unmarried daughters. The beneficiary family should not own a pucca house (an all-weather dwelling unit) either in his/her name or in the name of any member of his/her family in any part of India. An adult earning member (irrespective of marital status) can be treated as a separate household provided that he/she does not own a pucca house (an all weather dwelling unit) in his/her name in any part of India, provided also that in the case of a married couple, either of the spouses or both together in Joint ownership will be eligible for a single house, subject to income eligibility of the household under the Scheme.

(c) Selection/identification of beneficiaries for the projects taken up under the PMAY (U)-HFA Mission comes within the purview of State/UT Governments. The PMAY(U) scheme guidelines provides that preference in allotment of houses may be given to physically handicapped persons, senior citizens, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, minority, single women, transgender and other weaker and vulnerable sections of the society.

(d) PMAY (U) scheme guidelines provide flexibility to States/UTs to appraise and approve projects based on their assessed demand. States/UTs are thus required to approach the Central Government only for release of Central assistance. In order to ease administrative and regulatory bottlenecks and to facilitate growth of housing sector, a set of mandatory conditions have also been included in the PMAY (Urban) scheme guidelines.

Low cost housing to EWS

2123. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scheme to provide low cost housing to economically weaker sections under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana is affected by high cost of land;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to arrive at a resolution for the said problem; and

(c) the number of houses being constructed, so far, under the said scheme indicating the amount have been sanctioned thereon, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects and it is the responsibility of the State/UT Governments to provide affordable housing to all its citizens. Government of India, however, has launched Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) on 25.6.2015 to provide Central assistance to States/UTs for facilitating housing to all eligible urban poor. Under PMAY (U), States/UTs have been delegated the power to appraise and approve project proposals based on demand assessed. States / UTs have to approach the Ministry only for release of Central assistance for projects approved at the State level. The projects under the PMAY (U) mission are implemented by State / UT Governments / Urban Local Bodies. States/UTs have been required to ensure that the construction of houses sanctioned under the projects is completed in time.

The PMAY (U) mission scheme guidelines, do not envisage financing of land cost for the projects taken up under the Mission. State Government/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) may, however, monetize the land required for the projects in lieu of their share.

(c) State/UT-wise details of the number of houses being constructed so far and the amount sanctioned thereon under PMAY(U) are given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UTs-wise details of houses sanctioned for urban poor includes economically weaker section along with houses grounded for construction and central assistance sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)

[as on 24th July 2017]

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Houses Sanctioned (Nos)	grounded for construction (Nos)	Central Assistance involved (₹ In cr.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	609	-	9.14
2.	Andhra Pradesh	420,319	168,429	6,323.03

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Arunanchal Pradesh	1,606	1,606	78.44
4.	Assam	36,565	69	548.67
5.	Bihar	88,317	47,660	1,453.50
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	9	9	0.19
7.	Chhattisgarh	35,179	16,302	515.09
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	918	115	14.47
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	135	10	2.08
10.	Delhi (UT)	388	388	6.97
11.	Goa	11	10	0.22
12.	Gujarat	154,360	107,146	2,205.85
13.	Haryana	4,421	3,277	226.53
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4,893	1,401	96.52
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	6,250	353	104.23
16.	Jharkhand	81,681	43,016	1,263.43
17.	Karnataka	203,082	80,914	3,341.13
18.	Kerala	32,530	10,887	515.45
19.	Lakshdweep (UT)	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	286,628	109,171	4,404.84
21.	Maharashtra	131,081	46,561	2,023.22
22.	Manipur	26,451	1,294	396.72
23.	Meghalaya	764	58	11.51
24.	Mizoram	10,552	759	165.29
25.	Nagaland	13,560	1,081	229.27
26.	Odisha	59,515	18,168	976.49
27.	Puducherry (UT)	3,866	18	58.01
28.	Punjab	42,845	600	603.09
29.	Rajasthan	44,627	28,223	787.46

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Sikkim	43	1	0.65
31.	TamilNadu	334,517	146,928	5,082.21
32.	Telangana	83,036	43,134	1,251.92
33.	Tripura	45,968	40,788	722.52
34.	Uttar Pradesh	78,287	5,379	1,331.47
35.	Uttarakhand	8,005	4,238	202.39
36.	West Bengal	144,644	58,465	2,180.23
GRAND TOTAL*		2,390,352	991,149	37,232.78

* Includes 4690 Houses and Subsidy of ₹ 100.58 Cr. of CLSS scheme.

Implementation of PMAY

2124. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) since last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of beneficiaries under the scheme, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for monitoring the performance of the scheme and for promotion of the scheme to reach the needy people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) In pursuance of Government's vision of facilitating housing to all by 2022, the Government is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] Mission, launched on 25.06.2015.

Housing being State subject, selection/identification of beneficiaries for the projects taken up under PMAY (U) comes within the purview of State/UT Governments.

Central Assistance for construction of 23,90,352 houses for urban beneficiaries has so far been accepted by the Government across the country. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (CSMC) under the Chairmanship of Secretary (HUA) and State Level Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (SLSMC) under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary of State "constituted under the PMAY (U) Mission, meets regularly and *inter-alia* review the implementation of the Mission. A Committee of Secretary (HUA) and Secretary [Department of Financial Services (DFS)] has also been constituted for monitoring the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) component of the PMAY (U) Mission.

Further, this Ministry regularly monitors the progress through periodic review meetings/video-conferencing with the concerned States/UTs. Officers of this Ministry as well Program Management Unit (PMU) set up under PMAY (U) Mission regularly undertake field level visits to monitor the Scheme.

To spread awareness of PMAY (U) amongst all stakeholders including the potential beneficiaries, the Government has run campaign through various mediums viz. Radio, TV, Cinema, Newspaper, Social Media, Nukkad Natak, etc.

Statement

State/UTs wise details of houses sanctioned for beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)

[as on 24th July 2017]

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	No of Houses sanctioned for urban beneficiaries (Nos)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	609
2.	Andhra Pradesh	420,319
3.	Arunanchal Pradesh	1,606
4.	Assam	36,565
5.	Bihar	88,317
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	9
7.	Chhattisgarh	35,179
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	918
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	135
10.	Delhi (UT)	388

1	2	3
11.	Goa	11
12.	Gujarat	154,360
13.	Haryana	4,421
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4,893
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	6,250
16.	Jharkhand	81,681
17.	Karnataka	203,082
18.	Kerala	32,530
19.	Lakshdweep (UT)	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	286,628
21.	Maharashtra	131,081
22.	Manipur	26,451
23.	Meghalaya	764
24.	Mizoram	10,552
25.	Nagaland	13,560
26.	Odisha	59,515
27.	Puducherry (UT)	3,866
28.	Punjab	42,845
29.	Rajasthan	44,627
30.	Sikkim	43
31.	TamilNadu	334,517
32.	Telangana	83,036
33.	Tripura	45,968
34.	Uttar Pradesh	78,287
35.	Uttarakhand	8,005
36.	West Bengal	144,644
GRAND TOTAL*		2,390,352

* Includes 4690 Houses of CLSS scheme.

Monitoring Division- MoHUA

Land for construction of toilets in Delhi

2125. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Government has made a request to the Ministry for providing land for building toilets in Delhi;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to construct toilets near India Gate lawns, outside Parliament House, Nirman Bhawan and various other Government buildings for use of public while visiting these offices;

(c) if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) if not, what steps are being taken to construct toilets in these areas along with water supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected from the concerned agencies and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Policies for affordable houses on private land

2126. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has proposed policies to allow building affordable houses on private land;

(b) whether it is also a fact that, under this model, private developers would provide land;

(c) whether Government authorities would grant subsidies on stamp duty and charges for external and internal developments besides allowing higher FAR; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Government has launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] 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. The Mission comprises four components viz., In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR); Affordable Housing through Credit-Linked Subsidy; Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP); and Subsidy for Beneficiary-Led Individual Housing Construction (BLC).

PMAY (U) Mission envisages private sector participation under the Affordable Housing in Partnership and Slum Redevelopment components of the mission. A central grant of ₹ 1 lakh per house on average under the slum redevelopment programme and @ 1.5 lakh per EWS house under the AHP component is admissible under the mission.

The guidelines of PMAY (U) provide that the States/Union Territories (UTs) would decide on an upper ceiling on the sale price of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) houses in rupees per square meter of carpet area in such projects with an objective to make them affordable and accessible to the intended beneficiaries. For that purpose, State and cities may extend other concessions such as their State subsidy, land at affordable cost, stamp duty exemption etc.

Further, the guidelines of PMAY (U) provide that the private partner for Slum Redevelopment would be selected through open bidding process. State Governments and cities would, if required, provide additional Floor Area Ratio (FAR) / Floor Space Index (FSI) / Transferable Development Rights (TDR) for making slum redevelopment projects financially viable.

Proposal for new KVs/NVs in Maharashtra

†2127. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposals/requests from the State Government of Maharashtra to open new Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Proposals for opening

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are considered only if sponsored by Ministries or Departments of the Government of India / State Governments / Union Territories Administrations thereby committing resources for setting up a new KV as well as on the availability of necessary sanction of the Government. KVS has informed that 6 proposals have been received from the State Government for opening of new KVs in Maharashtra. The details are as under:

Proposals fulfilling the norms of KVS	1	Washim.
Proposals requiring removal of discrepancies/ completion of formalities by sponsoring authorities	5	Gadchiroli, Satara, Akola, Nandurbar, Parbhani,

The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme provides for opening of one Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district of the country. 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 the new Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) depends on the availability of funds and approval by the Competent Authority. One JNV each has been sanctioned in all the districts of the country (as on 31st May 2014), excluding Tamil Nadu which has not yet accepted the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme.

Deaths and dropout cases in IITs

2128. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the number of deaths and dropout cases in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs);

(b) if so, the details of such instances reported during the current year, institution-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the students are encouraged to join de-stressing and other motivational/ psychological activities for the total personality development and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRANATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) During the academic

year 2016-17, 8 cases of death have been reported, which include 4 unnatural and 4 accidental deaths in various IITs. IITs have been taking various steps such as appointment of Student Counselors, organizing Workshops/Seminars on Happiness/Wellness, regular sessions on Yoga, holding induction programs, extracurricular activities including sports and cultural activities etc. to de-stress the students and for their overall personality development. As regards drop-outs, a total of 889 students dropped out from various programmes in IITs, which include 630 in Postgraduate, 196 in Ph.D and 63 in Undergraduate programmes. The main reasons for Ph.D. and Postgraduate students leaving the courses midway are the offers for placement in Public Sector Enterprises, and personal preference for better opportunities elsewhere. The drop out in Undergraduate programmes is attributed to withdrawal due to wrong choices filled, poor performance and personal reasons. Details of deaths and drop-outs in each IITs are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of student's death in IITs

Sl. No.	Name of the institute	No. of student death	Reasons of death
1.	IIT Kharagpur	03	All the death cases were unnatural and the final reports from the police have not been received.
2.	IIT Madras	01	Accident.
3.	IIT Roorkee	01	Accident.
4.	IIT BHU Varanasi	01	Committed suicide.
5.	IIT Bhubaneswar	01	Died on 24.10.2016 due to asphyxia caused by drowning under sea water (Bay of Bengal).
6.	IIT Mandi	01	Died due to drowning in the river.

Details of student's dropout In IITs

Sl. No.	Name of the institute	Number of dropout			
		UG	PG	Ph.D	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	IIT Kharagpur	12	82	0	94
2.	IIT Bombay	0	52	19	71
3.	IIT Delhi	3	180	0	183

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	IIT Kanpur	15	140	0	155
5.	IIT Madras	0	0	0	0
6.	IIT Guwahati	3	0	0	3
7.	IIT Roorkee	25	112	102	239
8.	IIT BHU(Varanasi)	0	0	0	0
9.	IIT Hyderabad	01	35	24	60
10.	IIT Jodhpur	0	0	04	04
11.	IIT Gandhinagar	0	0	0	0
12.	IIT Bhubaneswar	0	16	15	31
13.	IIT Patna	0	8	11	19
14.	IIT Indore	01	5	12	18
15.	IIT Ropar	2	0	0	2
16.	IIT Mandi	0	0	09	9
17.	IIT Palakkad	01	0	0	1
TOTAL		63	630	196	889
18.	IIT Tirupati	No Dropouts			
19.	IIT Bhilai				
20.	IIT Goa				
21.	IIT Dharwad				
22.	IIT Jammu				
23.	IIT (ISM) Dhanbad				

Vacant faculty posts in Delhi University

2129. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has initiated the process to fill the vacant faculty posts in Delhi University in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof, college-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the panel set up for the same, if any; and

(d) the details of criteria, minimum academic points to be eligible for interview, category-wise and the pattern of examination, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (d) University of Delhi has informed that the recruitment process for filling up the vacant faculty posts has been initiated. The University has advertised 378 posts of Assistant Professor, 399 posts of Associate Professor and 153 posts of Professor. The interview for Assistant Professor for the department of Financial Studies has been conducted and for other departments the screening process is either completed or going on. Further, the various colleges of the University of Delhi have also initiated the process to fill up the vacant faculty posts. The University Grants Commission (UGC) guidelines and Ordinances of the University are applicable in the matter of filling up of the teaching posts, which can be seen at websites of UGC (<http://www.ugc.ac.in>) and University of Delhi (<http://www.du.ac.in>).

Agreement on three language formula

2130. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the meeting of the State Education Ministers, which concluded on the 30th of April, 2017, failed to reach an agreement on the three language formula;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a committee was constituted consisting of Education Ministers of some of the States to evolve a common agreed language formula; and

(c) if so, whether the Ministry would share the outcome of the report submitted by that committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Government has already adopted the Three Language Formula, as recommended in the National Policy on Education (NPE), 1968 in the area of school education. All the States except the State of Tamil Nadu implement the Three Language Formula from class VI. No

meeting of State Education Ministers on Three Language Formula was held on 30th April, 2017.

(b) and (c) In view of the above, do not arise.

Quota of OBCs in higher education

2131. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the 27 per cent quota of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in public-funded institutions of higher education has not been achieved despite the enactment of Central Institutions (Reservations in Admission) Amendment Act, 2008;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government proposes to take to ensure that institutions comply with the provisions of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (Dr. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission(UGC) has circulated the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 and Amendment Act, 2012 to all Central Educational Institutions directing them to implement reservation provisions for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) including admission of OBC students to these Institutions. UGC has issued instruction to all the grant-in-aid institutions funded by the Central Government, except minority Institutions under Article 30(1) of the Constitution of India to implement 27% reservation for OBCs.

As per the information available with the Ministry, during 2015-16, 22 out of 40 Central Universities have successfully achieved the prescribed percentage of student intake from OBC Community. Some of the universities like Aligarh Muslim University, Jamia Milia University and some like Mizoram University, Nagaland University, North Eastern Hill University could not achieve the prescribed percentage as these were either minority institutions or were situated in Tribal dominated areas where less OBC students apply for admissions. All Indian Institutes of Technology/National Institutes of Technology/Indian Institutes of Information Technology achieved the stipulated 27% intake of OBC students. Further, 13 Indian Institutes of Management

out of 19 and 22 out of 31 National Institutes of Technology recorded more than the stipulated 27% student intake.

The Government of India and UGC has been continuously monitoring the progress of implementation of Reservation policy for OBCs in admission to courses at all level in Universities/Institutions.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development through UGC instructs Universities/Institutions to furnish periodic reports on the implementation of reservation guidelines for OBCs for admissions to courses at all level and Hostel accommodation for students.

UGC has a dedicated SC/ST/OBC section which monitors effective implementation of the Reservation Policy for all communities including OBCs in admission and recruitment to various posts in universities and colleges.

Installation of jammers in school premises

2132. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM:

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has directed schools, both private and Government schools, to install jammers in school premises keeping in view the rise of sexual crimes on students and increasing number of reports of porn-sites viewed by students;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of cases of crimes registered in CBSE affiliated schools in the metro cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there were suggestions to put such jammers in school buses also; and

(e) what steps Government proposes to take to extend such preventive measures to schools not affiliated to CBSE?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) There has been one instance of sexual abuse reported to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) against its affiliated schools in Navi Mumbai in the year 2016.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir, Kamlesh Vaswani had filed a writ petition (Civil) No. 177 of 2013 in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. In this case Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) had filed an additional affidavit as under:

- (i) It may not be feasible to install jammers inside the school premises since jammers in schools will block internet access to computers used by children. However, in order to prevent access of pornographic sites on the cell phones by the Driver or anyone who is in charge of the children in the buses they can be installed in the buses.
- (ii) The Proposal to have one male and female child counselor in every school and special workshops conducted in schools for awareness of sex education can be considered.

The matter came up for hearing on 14.07.2017 in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The next date of hearing is 21.08.2017 and the matter is presently *sub judice*.

Review of textbooks

2133. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:

SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to undertake a review of all school text books;
- (b) whether Government is considering to include GST and demonetisation in the revised textbooks, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the review of all textbooks taught from Class I to XII was meant to apprise school children of recent developments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) review their textbooks while bringing

out their reprint edition every year. This year also the NCERT is reviewing all their textbooks for classes I-XII based on the feedback received from students, teachers, parents and the general public.

(b) NCERT has decided to incorporate the contents relating to Goods and Services Tax (GST) and Demonetisation in existing chapters of various subjects, such as Economics, Business Studies, Accountancy and Political Science at different stages, while bringing out the reprint editions of their textbooks for the academic year 2018-19.

(c) The review broadly pertains to rectification of factual errors, if any, and updation of data.

Quality of education in rural areas

2134. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 50 per cent students of Class VIII in rural areas of our country cannot read or understand simple English sentences, as per the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER);

(b) whether the number of students in rural areas who can read and understand simple English has also dropped by 15 per cent during the last seven years;

(c) whether Government proposes to give priority to increase the quality education and enhance the skills of teachers and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by when the improvement in quality of education in rural areas is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) PRATHAM, 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. The Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development was not associated with this ASER-2016 survey.

(c) and (d) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 lays down the duties of the appropriate Government and the local authority

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

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

Development of ITIs as formal schools

2135. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has accepted the proposal to develop ITIs like formal schools;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether a separate board is being constituted to look after ITI curricula and issue certificates accordingly; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (d) No Sir, however Ministry of Human Resource Development has written to Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship that, in case the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) want to introduce curricula of bridge courses for the students and give them the option of senior and senior secondary certification through CBSE, the ITIs may be got affiliated to CBSE as per their affiliation byelaws so that the trainees in those ITIs can appear in the examinations conducted by CBSE and get secondary and senior secondary level certificates on successfully passing the examinations.

KVs in rented accommodations

2136. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a number of Kendriya Vidyalayas are running in rented houses in various States of the country, due to scarcity of land and funds to construct new buildings, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has reduced the standard conditions of land for establishment of such schools, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present land requirement for establishment of such schools in rural and urban areas, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has informed that only one Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV) at Jetpur in Gujarat is functioning from a rented building. Consequent upon suitable and sufficient extent of land being provided by the District Administration, KVS has taken up construction work of the permanent building for the Vidyalaya.

(b) and (c) The last revision of land norms was carried out by the Board of Governors of KVS, in its 106th meeting held on 15th November, 2016 and current land norms for establishment of a new KV under Civil / Defence sector are as under:

Sl. No.	Location	Minimum extent of land (Acres)	Desirable extent of land (Acres)
1.	Metropolitan cities and Hyderabad & Bangalore	2.5	5
2.	All other locations	5	10

These norms have come into effect on 20.1.2017. Further, for State Govt, sponsored KVs, the concerned State Government will take care that at least every third proposal sent by it fulfils the desirable extent of land norms.

Courses in Disaster Management

2137. SHRIANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the educational/training institutes that are offering courses in Disaster Management in the country;
- (b) the number of students passed out from such institutes during the last five years ending July, 2016;
- (c) whether Government has any provision to utilize the services of such qualified disaster managers during national/ State disasters; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRANATH PANDEY): (a) to (d) The training courses in Disaster Management are being offered by National Institute of Disaster Management, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. The details are available with Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Navodaya Vidyalayas in Tamil Nadu

2138. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether any such school has been set up in Tamil Nadu; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme provides for opening of one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in each district of the country. The details of the State/UT-wise number of JNVs sanctioned in the country at present are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) No Sir, the State of Tamil Nadu has not yet accepted the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme.

Statement

The details of the State/UT-wise number of JNVs sanctioned in the country

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of JNVs sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	18
4.	Assam	28
5.	Bihar	39
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	28
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
9.	Daman and Diu	2
10.	Delhi	9
11.	Goa	2
12.	Gujarat	34
13.	Haryana	21
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	23
16.	Jharkhand	26
17.	Karnataka	31
18.	Kerala	14
19.	Lakshadweep	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	53
21.	Maharashtra	34
22.	Manipur	11

1	2	3
23.	Meghalaya	12
24.	Mizoram	8
25.	Nagaland	11
26.	Odisha	31
27.	Puducherry	4
28.	Punjab	23
29.	Rajasthan	35
30.	Sikkim	4
31.	Telangana	9
32.	Tripura	8
33.	Uttar Pradesh	76
34.	Uttarakhand	13
35.	West Bengal	20
TOTAL		660

Banning pre-nursery schools

2139. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the minimum age for admissions to primary schools is proposed to be increased;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to ban toddler/pre-nursery schools which were causing behavioural changes in infants; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, effective from 1st April, 2010 provides free and compulsory education to every

child of age six to fourteen years in a neighbourhood school till completion of elementary education i.e. from first class to eight class.

There is no proposal under consideration to increase the age for admission to primary schools.

Section 11 of the RTE Act, 2009 mandates that the appropriate Government may make necessary arrangement for providing free pre-school education for children above the age of three years and to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years. The State Government and Union Territory Administrations are the appropriate Government for schools located within their territory.

Admission in KVs on recommendation of MPs

†2140. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the minor errors like errors in the names, middle names or surname of the child or the father are corrected at the level of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in ten cases recommended by MPs for admission to KVs;

(b) whether some children are deprived of admissions due to prolonged time taken in such corrections; and

(c) whether such errors would be corrected if the recommending MP directly conveys such errors to the concerned Principal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) With a view to facilitating hassle free admission under the Special Dispensation Scheme for Hon'ble Members of Parliament, guidelines have been issued by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan(KVS) enabling minor corrections in names including typographic errors and change in class (age appropriate) to be carried out at the level of the Principal of the Vidyalaya concerned. However change of name/ fathers name is not allowed. Such cases are dealt with by the KVS Headquarter as all the cases of admissions under Special Dispensation Scheme are processed centrally. No cases of children

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

being deprived of admission on account of delays in rectification of such minor errors have been brought to the notice of Government.

Teachers training institutes in Maharashtra

†2141. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of authorised teachers training institutes till May, 2016 in the country including Maharashtra, State-wise, Government and private institution-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that as per Government rules, none can earn profit for running educational institutions but the main objectives of private institutions is to earn money only; and

(c) the actions taken by Government against such institutions for not following the rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) NCTE maintains the data of recognised teacher education courses instead of teacher education institutions. NCTE has made efforts through a mandatory affidavit system to build a database of recognized courses of training institutions. State-wise figures are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) All societies/trusts registered under Societies Act are established Not for Profit and society is supposed to ensure that the standards required by NCTE regulations are met.

(c) The National Council for Teacher Education has taken several decisions in the past one year with a view to improving the quality of TEIs in the country. The highlights of some such initiatives are as follows:—

- (i) A new ranking and accreditation framework TeachR has been announced by NCTE.
- (ii) A National Teacher Platform (NTP) is under development to host a variety of quality academic resources for teacher educators, teacher pupils and in-service teachers.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) A robust online system of granting recognition to new TEIs is envisaged.
- (iv) For better supervision and optimum utilization of human and other resources, all recognition work is being centralized in New Delhi while the decision making process is being de-centralized with the help of digital processes. Applicants can also interact with the system.
- (v) E-governance has been fully adopted in NCTE. It has gone fully paperless through the 100% adoption of e-office developed by NIC. This will help in better record keeping, speed and transparency.
- (vi) A special fund has been created out of Endowment Fund and Reserve Fund, which is being kept as fixed deposit in the joint name of institution and NCTE to enable capacity building of TEIs as mandated by the Justice Verma Commission report and NCTE staff.
- (vii) To have stricter regulatory control over TEIs a system of annual renewal of recognition is also being put in place.

*State-wise details of courses recognised (Government & Private)
till May, 2016*

Sl. No.	States	No. of courses		Total
		Govt.	Private	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	8	18
2.	Assam	43	50	93
3.	Bihar	80	253	333
4.	Jharkhand	22	135	157
5.	Manipur	12	8	20
6.	Meghalaya	13	5	18
7.	Mizoram	11	0	11
8.	Nagaland	5	7	12
9.	Odisha	108	4	112
10.	Sikkim	4	3	7

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Tripura	9	5	14
12.	West Bengal	61	651	712
13.	Chandigarh	11	11	22
14.	Rajasthan	65	1242	1307
15.	Punjab	39	502	541
16.	Himachal Pradesh	20	126	146
17.	Haryana	26	920	946
18.	Delhi	19	118	137
19.	Uttarakhand	40	127	167
20.	Uttar Pradesh	113	6610	6723
21.	Puducherry	4	90	94
22.	Karnataka	196	1384	1580
23.	Kerala	206	278	484
24.	Tamil Nadu	250	1927	2177
25.	Andaman and Nicobar	4	0	4
26.	Andhra Pradesh	71	2000	2071
27.	Lakshadweep	2	0	2
28.	Telangana	61	738	799
29.	Chhattisgarh	41	206	247
30.	Maharashtra	163	1621	1784
31.	Madhya Pradesh	84	1459	1543
32.	Goa	5	6	11
33.	Daman and Diu	0	3	3
34.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	1	1
35.	Gujarat	244	412	656
TOTAL		2042	20910	22952

Uniform system of marking

2142. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to introduce uniform system of marking all over the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Ministry has directed all the boards including the State boards to disclose their moderation policy so that a uniform system of marking could be developed across the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) No Sir. A meeting to review the Policy of Moderation of marks to avoid spiking of marks was convened by the Secretary (School Education & Literacy) on 24th April, 2017 with State Education Secretaries and Chairman of State Boards including Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). In the meeting, all State Boards decided to constitute Inter Board Working Group (IBWG) comprising of Chairman, Board of Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Manipur, Council of Indian School Certificate Examination (ICSE) with Chairman, CBSE as the Convener of the IBWG. As per the meeting, the following decisions in regard to moderation of marks for upward revision/spiking of marks have been taken unanimously:

- (i) All State Boards decided to stop awarding moderation of marks for upward revision /spiking of marks from the current year except Kerala Board and subject to amendment in the State regulations, if required. However, Kerala Board conveyed to do away with moderation from the next year.
- (ii) All State Boards decided to continue with the policy of Grace Marks for lower level performance to improve the pass percentage but the policy should be placed on Board's website for transparency. It was also decided to show grace marks distinctly in the Marks sheet.

Schools without electricity

2143. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 37 per cent of Indian schools do not have electricity connections till March, 2017;

(b) whether it is also a fact that rural schools of Eastern and North Eastern States are the worst affected;

(c) if so, the report of the National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) in this regard; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard and the progress thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) collects annually the information on various educational indicators including infrastructural facilities in schools through the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE). As per UDISE 2015-16, 62.81% of schools have electricity connection in the country. The State/UT-wise details of schools in the country covering the Eastern and North-Eastern States, with electricity connection are given in the Statement (See below). The UDISE 2015-16 is available in public domain at <http://udise.in>.

(d) The Central Government supports State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for creation and augmentation of infrastructure facilities including electrification in Government elementary and secondary schools under *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA) and *Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan* (RMSA) programmes. Under SSA, 1,87,248 elementary schools have been provided internal electrification upto 2016-17 and under RMSA, electricity have been provided in 12,930 secondary schools so far. Infrastructure facilities in schools are also provided in convergence with other schemes/programmes of other Ministries/Departments in Central Government/State Government. Under Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana, there is a provision to provide electrification to all villages. That will enable availability of electricity to schools.

Statement*State/UT-wise details of schools with electricity connection*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Percentage of schools with electricity connection
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	90.10
2.	Andhra Pradesh	93.50
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	39.54
4.	Assam	25.55
5.	Bihar	37.78
6.	Chandigarh	100.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	72.66
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100.00
9.	Daman and Diu	100.00
10.	Delhi	100.00
11.	Goa	99.87
12.	Gujarat	99.73
13.	Haryana	98.97
14.	Himachal Pradesh	96.24
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	30.97
16.	Jharkhand	19.45
17.	Karnataka	98.12
18.	Kerala	97.46
19.	Lakshadweep	100.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	28.80
21.	Maharashtra	93.94
22.	Manipur	39.27
23.	Meghalaya	28.54
24.	Mizoram	76.86
25.	Nagaland	51.70
26.	Odisha	33.03

1	2	3
27.	Puducherry	100.00
28.	Punjab	99.94
29.	Rajasthan	56.68
30.	Sikkim	83.97
31.	Tamil Nadu	99.05
32.	Telangana	91.58
33.	Tripura	29.77
34.	Uttar Pradesh	54.26
35.	Uttarakhand	78.64
36.	West Bengal	74.88
	National Average	62.81

Source: UDISE 2015-16

Free Wi-Fi in Central Universities

2144. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to make Wi-Fi available for free in all Central Universities by the end of July, 2017 across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that while some institutions already provide Wi-Fi, Government has set deadlines for the remaining institutions to provide free access to their students; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (d) The Government has decided to provide Wi-Fi in the Central Universities under Campus Connect Project of National Mission on Education through Information & Communication Technology (NMEICT). Some Central Universities are already Wi-Fi enabled. The target for provision of Wi-Fi services in the remaining Central Universities excepting those which are running from temporary campuses and multiple campuses which are not inter-connected, is 31st August, 2017.

Enrolment of students in central institutions

2145. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total student strength in various central universities, IITs, IIMs and NITs till date, category-wise for SCs, STs, OBCs and others, university and institute-wise;

(b) the total number of students enrolled in research degrees viz. M. Phil and Ph.D in various central universities, IITs, IIMs, and NITs till date, category-wise for SCs, STs, OBCs and others, university and institute-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government during the last three years to increase the enrolment of SC/ST students at the reasearch level studies in various universities and institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) The total student strength in regard to Central Universities, category-wise as well as in M.Phil and Ph.D is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The similar details in respect of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) and Indian Institute of Management (IIM) for 2016-17 are given in Statement-II and III respectively (*See* below). The data for National Institute of Technology (NIT) is not centrally maintained.

The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 Act provides for the reservation to students belonging to the Scheduled Caste (SC) / Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Other Backward Classes (OBC) in Central Educational Institutions (CEIs) established or aided by the Central Government.

Government has taken several measures to increase the enrolment of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes (OBC) in Higher Education. The University Grants Commission implements several Schemes/measures such as Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SC/ST students, Post Graduate Scholarship for Professional Courses for SC/ST students, Post-Doctoral Fellowship for SC/ST students, Coaching Schemes for SC/ST/OBC (Non-Creamy Layer)/Minorities students, Establishment of Equal Opportunity Cells SC/ST/OBC (Non-Creamy Layer), National Fellowship for Other Backward Classes (OBC) and Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy Centre in Universities etc.

Statement-I

Total Students Enrolment as on 31.3.2017 in Central Universities (Gender wise and Category wise)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Students Enrolment					General		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe		Other Backward Classes		PWD Students		TG	Grand Total							
			Diploma/ Certificate	U.G.	P.G.	5 Year Integrated Course	M.Phil/ M. Tech.	Ph.D.	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Wo- men			Total						
1	2	3				4		5		6		7		8		9		10	11							
Non-NER Central Universities																										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	781	593	737	0	141	244	2496	994	395	1389	26	2	28	5	31	857	180	1037	9	2	11	0	2496	
2.		Hyderabad Univ.	0	0	1729	899	485	1473	4586	833	812	1645	567	244	811	245	155	400	1044	562	1606	101	23	124	0	4586
3.		The English & Foreign Languages University	291	358	469	0	0	449	1567	352	447	799	122	69	191	64	63	127	237	172	409	27	14	41	0	1567
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas University	131	1629	1623	3217	24	243	6867	1260	1254	2514	699	367	1066	363	369	732	1524	1007	2531	18	6	24	0	6867
5.	Delhi	Delhi University	2245	895	18042	0	1106	3293	25581	6912	7402	14314	2167	1604	3771	688	636	1324	3665	2021	5686	343	143	486	0	25581
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	3338	7565	3630	493	624	1894	17544	9313	5434	14747	19	12	31	26	6	32	2121	377	2498	192	44	236	0	17544
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	95	860	2041	0	5290	0	8286	1567	2143	3710	626	545	1171	267	367	634	1550	1023	2573	136	62	198	0	8286
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	0	3562	1264	170	74	553	5623	946	841	1787	785	323	1108	252	98	350	1617	722	2339	33	6	39	0	5623

9.	The Indira Gandhi National Tribal Univ.	95	1759	707	284	0	80	2925	344	415	759	256	121	377	597	468	1065	381	336	717	2	5	7	0	2925
10.	Maharashtra M.G.A. Hindi Univ.	605	203	536	0	194	286	1824	366	302	668	318	147	465	134	77	211	327	134	461	15	4	19	0	1824
11.	Puducherry Pondicherry University	592	0	4109	977	340	436	6454	1431	1144	2575	534	328	862	234	181	415	1579	993	2572	25	5	30	0	6454
12.	Uttarakhand H.N.B. Garhwal Univ.	104	9513	2737	29	6	244	12633	4435	5050	9485	941	945	1886	142	86	228	588	436	1024	5	5	10	0	12633
13.	Uttar Pradesh Aligarh Muslim Univ.	1909	11033	4785	927	585	2301	21540	10474	6197	16671	134	65	199	56	20	76	2916	1400	4316	193	85	278	0	21540
14.	Banaras Hindu Univ.	3356	14938	9117	191	30	3553	31185	9856	6064	15920	2557	1302	3859	979	579	1558	6561	3287	9848	0	0	0	0	31185
15.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Univ.	84	716	2211	79	349	486	3925	814	683	1497	1091	626	1717	68	32	100	351	239	590	18	3	21	0	3925
16.	Allahabad University	401	13726	6598	746	104	2128	23703	5116	2428	7544	3587	1264	4851	410	104	514	7891	2774	10665	105	24	129	0	23703
17.	West Bengal Visva Bharati	383	4609	2693	65	252	1263	9265	2090	2321	4411	662	728	1390	332	364	696	1145	1356	2501	126	141	267	0	9265
	TOTAL (I) (Non-NER)	14410	71959	63028	8077	9604	18926	186004	57103	43332	100435	15091	8692	23783	4883	3610	8493	34354	17019	51373	1348	572	1920	0	186004
New Central Universities																									
18.	Bihar C.U. of South Bihar	0	261	454	210	15	94	1034	281	243	524	72	38	110	4	3	7	236	156	392	1	0	1	0	1034
19.	Mahatma Gandhi Central University	0	273	44	0	0	0	317	82	65	147	34	8	42	6	0	6	82	36	118	4	0	4	0	317
20.	Gujarat C.U. of Gujarat	0	5	136	89	469	1	700	147	131	278	100	46	146	32	20	52	139	72	211	11	2	13	0	700

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11																
21.	Haryana	C.U. of Haryana	31	358	1020	0	45	91	1545	350	192	542	134	78	212	48	4	52	405	323	728	7	4	11	0	1545
22.	Himachal Pradesh	C.U. of Himachal Pradesh	0	97	814	0	0	118	1029	250	252	502	88	67	155	42	49	91	147	127	274	4	3	7	0	1029
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	C.U. of Jammu Kashmir	83	0	724	103	24	131	1065	278	386	664	66	117	183	18	31	49	103	66	169	0	0	0	0	1065
24.	-do-	C.U. of Kashmir	56	197	896	490	79	19	1737	713	680	1393	27	2	29	71	41	112	116	68	184	14	5	19	0	1737
25.	Jharkhand	C.U. of Jharkhand	0	179	62	2070	0	182	2493	667	554	1221	99	71	170	98	99	197	555	349	904	1	0	1	0	2493
26.	Karnataka	C.U. of Karnataka	0	75	814	592	0	129	1610	298	302	600	235	130	365	69	33	102	308	232	540	3	0	3	0	1610
27.	Kerala	C.U. of Kerala	0	94	773	0	0	249	1116	139	282	421	42	79	121	25	30	55	148	360	508	7	4	11	0	1116
28.	Odisha	C.U. of Odisha	152	24	500	123	50	44	893	172	230	402	86	76	162	46	42	88	119	109	228	10	3	13	0	893
29.	Punjab	C.U. of Punjab	0	0	572	0	115	196	883	230	279	509	68	34	102	46	7	53	126	92	218	1	0	1	0	883
30.	Rajasthan	C.U. of Rajasthan	85	0	946	678	39	217	1965	328	412	740	215	93	308	65	44	109	496	307	803	5	0	5	0	1965
31.	Tamil Nadu	C.U. of Tamil Nadu	0	16	505	606	4	102	1233	244	407	651	73	95	168	9	7	16	165	233	398	0	0	0	0	1233
TOTAL (II) (New)			407	1579	8260	4961	840	1573	17620	4179	4415	8594	1339	934	2273	579	410	989	3145	2530	5675	68	21	89	0	17620
TOTAL (I + II)				61282	47747	109029	16430	9626	26056	5462	4020	9482	37499	19549	57048	1416	593	2009	0	203624						
NER Central Universities																										
32.	Assam	Assam University	26	854	3025	665	326	743	5639	1044	1108	2152	452	309	761	463	496	959	898	854	1752	12	3	15	0	5639
33.		Tezpur University	104	1162	1110	548	279	528	3731	1093	862	1955	275	166	441	136	149	285	605	407	1012	26	12	38	0	3731
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	133	275	1477	0	88	122	2095	61	66	127	20	15	35	927	672	1599	132	194	326	5	3	8	0	2095
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	288	250	2891	0	0	812	4241	438	456	894	145	169	314	696	547	1243	711	1046	1757	17	16	33	0	4241

36. Meghalaya North Eastern Hill Univ.	223	950	2517	302	229	931	5152	597	432	1029	136	104	240	1558	2144	3702	85	89	174	4	3	7	0	5152
37. Mizoram Mizoram University	0	484	1619	92	177	581	2953	143	57	200	45	15	60	1268	1257	2525	113	49	162	5	1	6	0	2953
38. Nagaland Nagaland University	241	513	1379	0	20	66	2219	63	72	135	16	8	24	800	1167	1967	54	37	91	1	1	2	0	2219
39. Sikkim Sikkim University	0	264	1164	53	114	227	1822	275	282	557	75	74	149	202	373	575	238	300	538	1	2	3	0	1822
40. Tripura Tripura University	178	182	2259	269	93	512	3493	586	635	1221	338	229	567	607	619	1226	231	234	465	10	4	14	0	3493
TOTAL (II) (NER)	1193	4934	17441	1929	1326	4522	31345	4300	3970	8270	1502	1089	2591	6657	7424	14081	3067	3210	6277	81	45	126	0	31345
TOTAL (Non-NER Central Universities)	14410	71959	63028	8077	9604	18926	186004	57103	43332	100435	15091	8692	23783	4883	3610	8493	34354	17019	51373	1348	572	1920	0	186004
TOTAL (NER Central Universities)	1193	4934	17441	1929	1326	4522	31345	4300	3970	8270	1502	1089	2591	6657	7424	14081	3067	3210	6277	81	45	126	0	31345
TOTAL (New Central Universities)	407	1579	8260	4961	840	1573	17620	4179	4415	8594	1339	934	2273	579	410	989	3145	2530	5675	68	21	89	0	17620
GRAND TOTAL (Non-NER+NER+ New Central Universities)	16010	78472	88729	14967	11770	25021	234969	65582	51717	117299	17932	10715	28647	12119	11444	23563	40566	22759	63325	1497	638	2135	0	234969

Statement-II*The details of Enrolment of students in Indian Institute of Management*

Sl. No.	Name of the IIM	Student Strength							
		PGP				FPM			
		General	OBC	SC	ST	General	OBC	SC	ST
1.	IIM Ahmedabad	522	236	129	67	104	02	05	00
2.	IIM Calcutta	451	253	138	70	87	06	07	01
3.	IIM Bangalore	403	216	120	58	81	-	-	-
4.	IIM Indore	454	246	136	64	37	03	02	03
5.	IIM Lucknow	461	238	151	55	51	02	03	02
6.	IIM Kozhikode	358	207	115	57	62	16	02	01
7.	IIM Shillong	262	00	52	21	13	05	01	00
8.	IIM Ranchi	152	89	46	24	20	00	01	01
9.	IIM Rohtak	239	109	54	08	32	-	-	-
10.	IIM Udaipur	211	119	59	17	04	-	-	-
11.	IIM Raipur	200	110	61	30	16	06	00	00
12.	IIM Kashipur	208	112	59	29	13	04	02	00
13.	IIM Tiruchirappalli	175	97	54	30	22	03	00	00
14.	IIM Amritsar	59	56	28	06	Not applicable as there is no such program being offered at seven new IIMs at present.			
15.	IIM Sirmaur	59	25	14	02				
16.	IIM Bodh Gaya	27	38	15	04				
17.	IIM Sambalpur	46	31	14	02				
18.	IIM Nagpur	93	18	03	01				
19.	IIM Visakhapatnam	66	29	12	00				
20.	IIM Jammu	80	31	08	00				

Statement-III*The details of Enrolment of students in Central Institutions*

Student Strength (2016-17)																		as on 01.10.2016																																																																																									
UG																		PG																		Ph.D.																		Total %age Gen., %age SC, ST & Male OBC																																																					
Male																		Female																		Male																		Female																		Male																		Female																	
PH																		PH																		PH																		PH																		PH																		PH																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18																																																																								
IIT Bombay	General	1923	88	187	10	1416	32	371	3	1442	13	683	1	6169	60.56%																																																																																												
	SC	547	10	71	1	306	1	52	1	174	1	48	0	1212	11.90%																																																																																												
	ST	260	2	35	0	108	0	27	0	34	0	4	0	470	4.61%																																																																																												
	OBC	1020	54	98	6	641	10	85	1	325	0	95	0	2335	22.92%																																																																																												
	TOTAL	3750	154	391	17	2471	43	535	5	1975	14	830	1	10186	100.00%																																																																																												
TOTAL (Male/ Female)		3904			408	2514			540	1989			831	82.53%			17.47%																																																																																										
TOTAL (UG/PG/Ph.D.)					4312				3054				2820																																																																																														
IIT Delhi	General	1669	37	221	0	1161	7	349	3	1158	7	720		5332	62.28%																																																																																												

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	SC	538	8	63	1	171	0	48	0	102	0	43	0	974	11.38%		
	ST	284	1	42	0	49	0	25	0	8	0	6	0	415	4.85%		
	OBC	961	33	74	1	372	3	88	0	224	0	85	0	1841	21.50%		
	TOTAL	3452	79	400	2	1753	10	510	3	1492	7	854	0	8562	100.00%		
	TOTAL (Male/ Female)		3531		402		1763		513		1499		854			79.34%	20.66%
	TOTAL (UG/PG/ Ph.D.)				3933				2276				2353				
	IIT Guwahati General	1186	36	106	3	545	16	100	2	750	5	290	1	3040	53.86%		
	SC	337	1	29	1	144	0	29	0	179	2	58	0	780	13.82%		
	ST	174	0	18	0	64	0	31	0	80	0	39	0	406	7.19%		
	OBC	666	17	41	1	233	2	43	0	323	2	90	0	1418	25.12%		
	TOTAL	2363	54	194	5	986	18	203	2	1332	9	477	1	5644	100.00%		
	TOTAL (Male/ Female)		2417		199		1004		205		1341		478			84.37%	15.63%
	TOTAL (UG/PG/ Ph.D.)				2616				1209				1819				
	IIT Kanpur General	1789	42	179	3	510	2	121	0	797	2	314	1	3760	57.06%		

SC	554	6	46	1	83	0	18	0	87	0	19	0	814	12.35%
ST	259	6	36	0	18	0	2	0	11	0	4	0	336	5.10%
OBC	995	27	94	0	188	0	35	0	281	0	59	0	1679	25.48%
TOTAL	3597	81	355	4	799	2	176	0	1176	2	396	1	6589	100.00%
TOTAL (Male/ Female)		3678		359	801			176		1178		397		85.86% 14.14%
TOTAL (UG/PG/ Ph.D.)				4037				977				1575		
IIT Kharagpur General														
SC	2726	54	249	3	1038	39	303	4	1189	13	558	4	6180	55.55%
ST	857	5	115	1	281	0	62	0	186	0	66	0	1573	14.14%
OBC	434	1	57	2	102	0	23	0	26	0	9	0	654	5.88%
TOTAL	1512	45	133	1	496	0	106	0	334	0	91	0	2718	24.43%
TOTAL (Male/ Female)	5529	105	554	7	1917	39	494	4	1735	13	724	4	11125	100.00%
TOTAL (UG/PG/ Ph.D.)		5634		561	1956			498		1748		728		83.94% 16.06%
IIT Madras General														
SC	1670	33	219	3	1101	9	347	2	1220	3	524	1	5132	56.27%
ST	566	1	91	0	166	4	48	0	99	0	40	1	1016	11.14%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	ST	293	5	45	0	82	1	18	0	9	0	4	0	457	5.01%		
	OBC	955	10	134	1	526	0	114	1	553	3	219	0	2516	27.58%		
	Total	3484	49	489	4	1875	14	527	3	1881	6	787	2	9121	100.00%		
	TOTAL (Male/ Female)		3533		493		1889		530		1887		789			80.13%	19.87%
	TOTAL (UG/PG/ Ph.D.)				4026				2419				2676				
IIT Roorkee	General	1876	83	202	7	876	10	234	2	690	0	324	0	4304	55.50%		
	SC	591	0	59	0	187	0	62	0	150	0	58	0	1107	14.27%		
	ST	274	0	47	0	52	0	20	0	15	0	7	0	415	5.35%		
	OBC	1083	0	67	0	304	0	73	0	300	0	102	0	1929	24.87%		
	TOTAL	3824	83	375	7	1419	10	389	2	1155	0	491	0	7755	100.00%		
	TOTAL (Male/ Female)		3907		382		1429		391		1155		491			83.70%	16.30%
	TOTAL (UG/PG/ Ph.D.)				4289				1820				1646				
IIT BHU	General	1787	52	142	5	256	1	58	2	271	2	86	1	2663	48.55%		
	SC	574	1	55	0	84	0	14	0	87	0	41	0	856	15.61%		

ST	285	0	28	0	33	0	7	0	16	0	3	0	372	6.78%
OBC	1054	30	62	3	174	0	27	0	188	2	53	1	1594	29.06%
TOTAL	3700	83	287	8	547	1	106	2	562	4	183	2	5485	100.00%
TOTAL (Male/ Female)	3783			295		548		108		566		185		89.28% 10.72%
TOTAL (UG/PG/ Ph.D.)				4078				656				751		
IIT Gandhinagar														
General	255	5	33	1	149	0	63	1	146	1	90	0	744	60.59%
SC	77	0	12	0	33	0	7	0	3	0	5	0	137	11.16%
ST	44	0	3	0	6	0	6	0	2	0	1	0	62	5.05%
OBC	149	6	11	1	52	1	23	0	30	0	12	0	285	23.21%
TOTAL	525	11	59	2	240	1	99	1	181	1	108	0	1228	100.00%
TOTAL (Male/ Female)	536			61		241		100		182		108		78.09% 21.91%
TOTAL (UG/PG/ Ph.D.)				597				341				290		
IIT Hyderabad														
General	390	11	74	3	212	1	45	0	265	1	105	0	1107	53.50%
SC	116	0	35	1	45	0	8	0	39	0	20	0	264	12.76%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	ST	64	0	14	0	20	0	3	0	8	0	3	0	112	5.41%		
	OBC	221	3	46	0	115	0	28	0	153	1	19	0	586	28.32%		
	TOTAL	791	14	169	4	392	1	84	0	465	2	147	0	2069	100.00%		
	TOTAL (Male/ Female)		805		173		393		84		467		147			80.47%	19.53%
	TOTAL (UG/PG/ Ph.D.)				978				477				614				
IIT Indore	General	293	10	28	0	47	0	25	0	217	0	84	0	704	61.97%		
	SC	74	2	6	0	12	0	5	0	10	0	0	0	109	9.60%		
	ST	38	0	8	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	53	4.67%		
	OBC	144	4	8	0	20	0	8	0	67	2	17	0	270	23.77%		
	TOTAL	549	16	50	0	84	0	39	0	294	2	102	0	1136	100.00%		
	TOTAL (Male/ Female)		565		50		84		39		296		102			83.19%	16.81%
	TOTAL (UG/PG/ Ph.D.)				615				123				398				
IIT Jodhpur	General	243	3	17	0	32	0	14	0	68	0	37	0	414	52.81%		
	SC	72	0	9	0	6	0	3	0	15	0	0	0	105	13.39%		

IIT Bhubaneswar	ST	39	0	4	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	47	5.99%	
	OBC	140	2	13	0	24	0	4	0	27	0	8	0	218	27.81%
	TOTAL	494	5	43	0	65	0	22	0	110	0	45	0	784	100.00%
	TOTAL (Male/ Female)	499	43	65	22	110	45	85.97% 14.03%							
	TOTAL (UG/PG/ Ph.D.)	542	87	155											
IIT Mandi	General	315	10	33	2	115	1	45	0	88	0	33	0	642	51.65%
	SC	101	1	8	0	32	1	10	0	17	0	4	0	174	14.00%
	ST	50	0	5	0	12	0	6	0	2	0	3	0	78	6.28%
	OBC	188	4	16	0	73	1	15	0	44	1	7	0	349	28.08%
	TOTAL	654	15	62	2	232	3	76	0	151	1	47	0	1243	100.00%
TOTAL (Male/ Female)		669	64	235	76	152	47	84.96% 15.04%							
TOTAL (UG/PG/ Ph.D.)		733	311	199											
IIT Mandi	General	233	4	18	0	49	0	24	0	107	0	49	1	485	57.46%
	SC	73	1	5	0	10	0	4	0	8	0	1	0	102	12.09%
	ST	37	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	46	5.45%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	OBC	140	3	6	0	11	1	8	0	33	0	9	0	211	25.00%		
	TOTAL	483	8	31	0	74	1	38	0	149	0	59	1	844	100.00%		
	TOTAL (Male/ Female)		491		31		75		38		149		60			84.72%	15.28%
	TOTAL (UG/PG/ Ph.D.)				522				113				209				
IIT Patna	General	342	4	21	1	84	2	16	0	161	0	44	0	675	52.86%		
	SC	110	1	6	0	23	0	6	0	21	0	3	0	170	13.31%		
	ST	57	0	2	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	65	5.09%		
	OBC	197	3	8	0	42	2	15	0	82	1	17	0	367	28.74%		
	TOTAL	706	8	37	1	153	4	38	0	264	1	65	0	1277	100.00%		
	TOTAL (Male/ Female)		714		38		157		38		265		65			88.96%	11.04%
	TOTAL (UG/PG/ Ph.D.)				752				195				330				
IIT Ropar	General	230	5	17	0	34	1	11	0	113	0	51	0	462	57.11%		
	SC	72	1	3	0	10		2	0	6	0	0	0	94	11.62%		
	ST	39	0	3	0	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	51	6.30%		

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	TOTAL	207	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	100.00%		
	TOTAL (Male/ Female)		209		11		0		0		0		0			95.00%	5.00%
	TOTAL (UG/PG/ Ph.D.)				220				0				0				
IIT Jammu	General	35	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	47.56%		
	SC	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	17.07%		
	ST	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	8.54%		
	OBC	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	26.83%		
	TOTAL	77	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	100.00%		
	TOTAL (Male/ Female)		77		5		0		0		0		0			93.90%	6.10%
	TOTAL (UG/PG/ Ph.D.)				82				0				0				
IIT Bhilai	General	53	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	50.00%		
	SC	14	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	15.25%		
	ST	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	7.63%		
	OBC	28	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	27.12%		

TOTAL	104	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	100.00%	
TOTAL (Male/ Female)		105		13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		88.98%	11.02%
TOTAL (UG/PG/ Ph.D.)				118															0			
IIT Goa																						
General	37	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	51.16%	
SC	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	16.28%	
ST	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6.98%	
OBC	20	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	25.58%	
TOTAL	77	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	100.00%	
TOTAL (Male/ Female)		78		8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		90.70%	9.30%
TOTAL (UG/PG/ Ph.D.)				86															0			
IIT Dharwad																						
General	57	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	56.52%	
SC	17	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	16.52%	
ST	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	7.83%	
OBC	19	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	19.13%	
TOTAL	102	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	100.00%	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	TOTAL (Male/ Female)		105		10		0		0		0		0			91.30%	8.70%
	TOTAL (UG/PG/ Ph.D.)				115				0				0				
IIT(ISM)	General	1612	44	86	2	962	13	278	1	398	4	192	0	3592	51.00%		
Dhanbad	SC	461	3	30	1	298	3	81	2	119	0	37	0	1035	14.70%		
	ST	219	2	13	0	82	0	49	0	28	0	26	0	419	5.95%		
	OBC	820	29	48	0	646	8	144	2	221	2	77	0	1997	28.35%		
	TOTAL	3112	78	177	3	1988	24	552	5	766	6	332	0	7043	100.00%		
	TOTAL (Male/ Female)		3190		180		2012		557		772		332			84.82%	15.18%
	TOTAL (UG/PG/ Ph.D.)				3370				2569				1104				

External assessment for students of 5 and 8 standards

2146. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Dr. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council for Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE) has decided to introduce external assessment for classes 5 and 8 students and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether making appearances before the external assessment board compulsory for the students to get promotion is in violation of section 30 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act and if so, the response of Government thereto; and

(c) whether there is any mechanism for CISCE to check that the affiliated schools are following prescribed curriculum and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Council for Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE) is contemplating to introduce assessment for Classes V -VIII students on the basis of the new curriculum.

(b) There is no violation of section 30 of The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. The proposed assessment is not a 'Board Examination' as contemplated under section 30 of The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. It is in the nature of an assessment only which is envisaged to be a non-threatening diagnostic assessment unrelated to classroom academic scores, hence, no prior preparation on the part of the students will be required. The assessment would be student-oriented and will be designed to assess the student's understanding of concepts based on the newly introduced curriculum. It is further clarified that the proposed assessment will in no manner be connected to promotion from one class to another. No Concept of pass/fail will be involved in the assessment.

(c) Yes Sir, it is carried out through periodic inspections as provided in the CISCE Rules for Affiliation.

Funds under SSA and RMSA

2147. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds released from April, 2016 onwards under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA); and

(b) the total funds utilized, so far district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The State/UT-wise details of funds released and utilized (including State share) from April, 2016 onwards under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyarnik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) are given in the Statement (*See* below). In so far as district-wise detail of funds released and utilized under SSA and RMSA is concerned, it is not maintained at central level.

Statement***State/UT-wise Releases and expenditure under SSA and RMSA***

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2016-17				2017-18	
		SSA		RMSA		SSA	RMSA
		Release of Central Share	Expenditure (including State share)	Release of Central Share	Expenditure (including State share)	Release of Central Share*	Release of Central Share*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	63302.18	122115.26	7108.57	34909.74	51177.67	7419.06
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19956.64	30445.19	1207.31	4662.94	9906.45	198.36
3.	Assam	87652.30	106131.38	25776.42	41006.66	76334.37	811.25
4.	Bihar	270688.44	638367.43	20065.41	25752.99	188110.97	146.94
5.	Chhattisgarh	59262.77	170229.54	24663.89	61972.25	45745.63	4031.71
6.	Goa	869.11	1791.08	334.98	581.48	319.86	413.72
7.	Gujarat	77740.50	118412.76	16505.37	13268.17	46094.31	2964.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Haryana	32000.88	68265.36	14724.44	25690.24	24134.61	10772.16
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12825.46	30704.71	23279.25	27505.11	2883.62	6252.37
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	107250.05	125783.94	14947.61	28584.48	114338.79	9310.90
11.	Jharkhand	50945.73	131992.15	13295.61	45260.93	41389.54	1394.46
12.	Karnataka	54495.50	128686.02	8104.32	16900.87	32135.47	3398.85
13.	Kerala	11316.74	32147.72	4969.22	15662.88	10002.50	2053.40
14.	Madhya Pradesh	154455.09	266913.52	34834.51	68705.39	51987.52	20538.00
15.	Maharashtra	60369.65	192206.91	12305.67	29833.78	46101.96	2615.59
16.	Manipur	4405.31	14384.23	4320.68	7287.78	6764.05	2495.87
17.	Meghalaya	20067.00	23522.18	1897.71	2973.45	14021.79	696.32
18.	Mizoram	10934.31	12664.43	3223.65	3683.84	2552.06	995.32
19.	Nagaland	10725.34	17000.91	2509.58	6632.05	1370.09	3409.43
20.	Odisha	70423.00	156377.33	10058.52	25724.26	24448.15	1506.86
21.	Punjab	30002.69	60009.64	8852.12	25919.81	22121.66	5454.93
22.	Rajasthan	182578.48	453491.19	35968.19	84530.30	142471.89	13182.01
23.	Sikkim	3479.24	5015.36	1479.98	2086.38	4183.53	1648.15
24.	Tamil Nadu	82111.30	138620.06	29324.58	54355.38	63567.64	13943.40
25.	Telangana	41776.09	124582.92	9009.98	39715.29	30115.24	11155.77
26.	Tripura	19190.95	19965.83	1383.85	2490.15	10667.66	302.46
27.	Uttar Pradesh	505433.99	1458836.03	18913.62	78533.59	168970.16	11129.36
28.	Uttarakhand	25268.98	42238.11	12463.88	17564.76	41220.38	5897.88
29.	West Bengal	82185.32	173945.60	4200.01	17443.11	24088.41	565.06
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	479.14	831.90	354.82	429.00	1200.14	239.36
31.	Chandigarh	3333.55	5673.19	335.02	82.18	3245.95	48.43
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1068.38	1974.23	220.13	73.56	1111.06	67.47
33.	Daman and Diu	300.00	230.50	123.20	98.54	200.00	63.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34.	Delhi	8306.19	11439.95	1829.43	2837.53	1515.05	1230.45
35.	Lakshadweep	239.87	250.99	17.87	15.15	100.00	3.42
36.	Puducherry	304.68	577.38	217.56	299.97	200.00	73.13
TOTAL		2165744.85	4885824.93	368826.96	813073.98	1304798.18	146430.02

Note: Expenditure shown above is against receipts from Central release, State share release, Finance Commission Award and Miscellaneous incomes, if any.

*Upto, July 31, 2017

Non-adherence to student-faculty ratio

2148. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cases of non-adherence to student-faculty ratio, as per AICTE norms, has been reported from accredited institutions during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Cases of non-adherence to student-faculty ratio, as per AICTE norms, have been reported from accredited institutions. The State-wise details thereof for the last three years are as follows:

Sl. No.	Duration	No. of cases received	State-wise details
1	2	3	4
1.	July, 2014-June, 2015	08	Andaman & Nicobar Island-01 Kerala-01 Madhya Pradesh-02 Maharashtra-03 Uttar Pradesh-01
2.	July, 2015-June, 2016	09	Andhra Pradesh-01 Gujarat-02

1	2	3	4
			Madhya Pradesh-03
			Maharashtra-02
			Odisha-01
3.	July, 2016-June, 2017	03	Haryana-01
			Maharashtra-01
			Rajasthan-01

Non-adherence to prescribed pay scales for teachers

2149. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cases of non-adherence to AICTE prescribed pay scales for teachers are reported from accredited professional institutions during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) whether any concrete steps have been taken to address such non-adherence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Some cases of non-adherence to AICTE prescribed pay scales for teachers have been reported from accredited professional institutions. The details thereof for the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) As per the procedure established by AICTE, complaint/ case against AICTE approved professional institutes regarding non-adherence of AICTE prescribed pay scale of teachers, the complaint/ case is placed before the Standing Complaint Scrutiny Committee (SCSC) of AICTE after confirmation of the genuineness of the complaint. SCSC examines the complaint and the Director/ Principal are called for personal hearing of the case. The recommendations of SCSC are further processed by Approval Bureau of the AICTE for taking necessary actions. In case the institute is found guilty, AICTE issues show cause notice to such institute and imposes penalty as per the provision laid down in AICTE Approval Process Handbook.

Statement***Details of Non-adherence to AICTE prescribed pay scales for teachers***

Sl. No.	Duration	Total no. of cases received	State- wise details
1.	July, 2014-June, 2015	03	Madhya Pradesh-01 Maharashtra-01 Tamil Nadu-01
2.	July, 2015-June,2016	08	Gujarat-01 Karnataka-01 Maharashtra-02 Odisha-01 Tamil Nadu-03
3.	July 2016-June, 2017	04	Madhya Pradesh-01 Maharashtra-01 Punjab-01 Telangana-01

NEET in regional languages

2150. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA:

SHRI SHANKARBHAIN. VEGAD:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has advised the States to be prepared for conducting the National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) examination in regional languages;

(b) if so, the questions in NEET examination would be asked from books of which education board; and

(c) whether Government has informed the same to the students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No Sir, however, the

responsibility of the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is to conduct the examination on behalf of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India as per Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and the Dentist Act, 1948 as amended in 2016.

(b) and (c) For National Eligibility Cum Entrance Test (NEET-UG), the Medical Council of India (MCI) has prescribed the syllabus which is made of common contents of all the educational boards. The question paper is set on the same syllabus which is informed to the aspiring candidates through the information Bulletin of this examination and also available on NEET-UG website and MCI website.

Quality of higher education

†2151. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken to ensure quality of public and private institutions working in the field of higher education along with the analytical details of their effective implementation; and

(b) the details of top 20 world class public/private institutions functioning in the field of education and technical education in the country and the latest details of Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA), providing financial assistance, in the upgradation of educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) To ensure quality education to be imparted in All India Council for Technical Education(AICTE) approved institutions, AICTE has set norms and standards to regulate the technical education by way of grant of approval for conducting courses and renewal of the same. In consonance with the provision of the University Grant Commission(UGC) (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003, the UGC has already conducted on the spot inspection of 159 out of 278 Private Universities to assess whether the Private Universities are fulfilling the minimum criteria in terms of programmes, faculty, infrastructural facilities, financial viability, etc., as laid down from time to time by the UGC and other concerned statutory bodies/councils. Copy of the UGC visiting committee report is sent to the concerned

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Private University to submit compliance in respect of the suggestions given by the UGC Committee. The report of the visiting committee alongwith the compliance submitted by the University is placed before a Committee of the Members of the Commission for consideration. The recommendations of this Committee are placed before the Commission to take final decision in the matter. As such, UGC is taking all the necessary steps to ensure quality of education in Universities.

(b) There is not a single Indian educational institution in the top 20 world class institutions, as per various world rankings. To increase investments in the infrastructure of higher educational institutions, the Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) has been set up with an initial capital base of ₹ 300 crores. The HEFA has been incorporated as a Section 8 Company under the Company Act, 2013 and would mobilize debt/Bond funds from the market to finance improvement in infrastructure and research facilities in the higher educational institutions. The loans would be serviced through the internal accruals of the institutions.

Quality of education at primary/secondary levels

2152. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Government is aware that the quality of education at primary and secondary levels in Government schools is very poor and therefore children from poor families only are attending Government schools due to cheap fee structure and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): In order to focus on quality education, the Central RTE Rules have been amended on 20th February, 2017 to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes. The Learning Outcomes for each class in Languages (Hindi, English and Urdu), Mathematics, Environmental Studies, Science and Social Science up to the elementary stage have, accordingly, been finalized and shared with all States and UTs. These would serve as a guideline for States and UTs to ensure that all children acquire appropriate learning level. The students learning assessment will be according to the Learning Outcomes developed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT).

The NCERT conducts periodic national surveys of learning achievement of children in classes III, V and VIII and X. Four rounds of National Achievement Survey (NAS) have been conducted so far for class V and three rounds for classes

III & VIII. These reveal improvement in learning achievement levels of pupils, in identified subjects from first round to fourth round. From current year onwards, Government has decided to conduct National Achievement Survey where district will be the sampling unit. The students learning assessment will be according to the Learning Outcomes developed by NCERT.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), the State Governments and UT Administrations are supported on several interventions to improve teaching standards, including regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, recruitment of additional teachers for improving pupil-teacher ratio, academic support for teachers through block and cluster resource centres, Maths and Science kits, Lab equipment, special teaching for learning enhancement, ICT facilities in schools, introduction of vocational education component at the secondary level and activities under 'Unnati' project for improvement in English language skills

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

Study of functioning of schools in rural areas

†2153. SHRI B.K. HARI PRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Government has made any study with regard to the functioning of Government/Government aided schools particularly in rural areas in respect of performance of teachers, principals, management, facilities available, teacher students relationship and causes of dropouts and if so, the details along with the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): A detailed research study was

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

commissioned in 2013 by the Central Government entitled "Survey for assessment of drop out at the elementary level" in 21 States. According to the study, major factors of drop-out have been identified as lack of interest in studies, economic reasons, family migrated to other place and help in domestic work to the parents.

The Central Government, through National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), has developed a Shaala Siddhi, a National Programme on School Standards and Evaluation (NPSSE) which is a comprehensive instrument for school evaluation leading to school improvement irrespective of the area, whether rural or urban. It aims to enable schools to evaluate their performance in a more focused and strategic manner and facilitate them to make professional judgment for improvement. The programme's objective is to establish and refer to an agreed set of standards and to provide clear pathways for each school for self evaluation by focusing on key performance domains and their core standards for school evaluation. Further, the Central Government has launched Shagun portal to monitor various interventions of SSA. Through this portal, States and UTs will be able to share their progress on physical targets and fund utilization.

Some States have developed their own programme of school evaluation like Gunotsava (Gujarat), Pratibha Parve (Madhya Pradesh), Sambalan (Rajasthan) and Samiksha (Odisha) etc.

Grants higher education to Odisha

2154. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the cumulative dues with regard to higher education grants by Government to the State of Odisha have reached up to more than ₹ 200 crore;
- (b) if so, by when these dues would be cleared; and
- (c) the reasons behind accumulation of such huge dues of grants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRANATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), the Central Government provides funds in the centre: state ratio of 60:40 to the States, 90:10 to

North-Eastern Region (NER), Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand and 100% to Union Territories.

The Project Approval Board (PAB) of RUSA has approved ₹ 688 crores to the State of Odisha under various components of RUSA. Out of this, ₹ 412.8 crores is the Central Share approved. As on date, ₹ 212.4255 crores has been released as Central Share.

The Central Share is provided in instalments to the States/UTs. The first instalment is released after compliance of conditions, if any, as approved by the Project Approval Board (PAB) of RUSA such as submission of a complete Detailed Project Report (DPR). The subsequent releases to States/UTs are subject to submission of Utilisation Certificate of more than 75% utilisation of the previous instalment. Further, the final instalment is released only after the concerned State/UT submits the Utilisation Certificate for the previous instalments released together with physical inspection report of institutions funded under RUSA.

The release of the total approved Central Share to the State of Odisha is dependent upon submission of complete DPRs and relevant Utilisation Certificates along with physical inspection report by the State.

Status of Institutes of National Importance for NISER

2155. SHRI DILIPKUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received any request from the State Government of Odisha to grant the status of Institute of National Importance through an Act of Parliament to the National Institute of Science Education and Research (NISER), Bhubaneswar; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Institute of Science Education & Research (NISER), Bhubaneswar, is an Off-Campus Centre of the Homi Bhabha National Institute (HBNI), a deemed to be University, which is an Aided Institute under the Department of Atomic Energy. As the Department of Atomic Energy is considering conversion of HBNI, into an Institute of National Importance (INI), it is not felt necessary to have a separate Act to give the status of INI to NISER.

UGC scholarships for students

2156. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who got University Grants Commission (UGC) scholarships each year from 2014 to 2017, year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that many students have not been paid scholarships during the last few months; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that it is implementing the following five scholarship schemes:

- (i) Post Graduate (P.G.) Scholarship for Professional Courses for SC/ST candidates;
- (ii) P.G. Scholarship for GATE/GPAT qualified students for pursuing M.Tech./M.E./M.Pharm.;
- (iii) P.G. Scholarship for Single Girl Child;
- (iv) P.G. Scholarship for University Rank Holders;
- (v) Ishan Uday Special Scholarship Scheme for North Eastern Region.

Year-wise number of students who availed UGC scholarships during 2014 and 2017, is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	UGC scholarships availed by students (in numbers)
1.	2014-15	8,728
2.	2015-16	17,690
3.	2016-17	35,463
4.	2017-18 (upto 30th June, 2017)	34,241

(b) and (c) UGC has intimated that it has not received any specific complaint on non-payment of scholarships during the last few months. However, in a few cases delay may have occurred in the disbursements of scholarship amounts due to the following factors:

- (i) late joining by candidates;
- (ii) delay in submission of documents to the bank branches;
- (iii) delay in uploading of documents;
- (iv) technical problems in Public Financial Management System (PFMS).

The UGC scholarships are now disbursed to beneficiaries through the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) and Public Financial Management System (PFMS) to ensure quick, hasslefree and timely payment of scholarship dues. Further, the UGC periodically reviews and monitors timely disbursement of scholarships to the intended beneficiaries.

Unhygienic and poor food quality under MDMS

2157. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

KUMARI SELJA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to review its Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) to address the increasing complaints of unhygienic and poor quality food served to students under the scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such complaints received by Government during each of the last two years, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the details of efforts being made by Government to improve MDMS in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Under Mid Day Meal Scheme, hot cooked meals are provided to 9.78 crore children in 11.43 lakh institutions on an average basis on every working day of the school during the year 2016-17.

Despite this scale of operations, only 72 complaints on substandard quality of food served to the children were reported from various States and Union Territories during the last two years and the current year. Respective State Governments/UT Administrations were requested to furnish Action Taken Report (ATR) in the matter. As per ATRs received from States/UTs, action such as issuing warning against the official responsible, terminating the contract of concerned NGOs/Organisations, initiating criminal proceedings and imposing penalties against the defaulting persons/organisations have been taken by the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations. The State/UT-wise details of complaints on substandard quality of food served to the children and action taken thereon during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Government made various efforts to improve the quality of mid-day meal served under the Scheme such as issuing guidelines on food safety and hygiene for school level kitchens under MDMS on 13.02.2015; safe storage and supply of ingredients to schools; procurement of pulses and ingredients of branded and Agmark quality; mandatory tasting of meals by 2-3 adult members including at least one teacher before serving to children and testing of food samples by accredited/Govt. recognized laboratories etc.

In addition, the Government has adopted an elaborate monitoring mechanism at Central, State and District levels to curb malpractices and to ensure the quality of food served under the scheme. At national level, an Empowered Committee, headed by Minister of HRD, a National level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee (NSMC) and Programme Approval Board (PAB), both headed by Secretary (School Education and Literacy), evaluate the performance of each State and UT in implementation of the Scheme and suggest measures for its smooth and effective implementation, which is a continuous process. At the State level, a State level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee headed by the State Chief Secretary and, at District Level, a District Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the senior-most Member of Parliament of Lok Sabha of the district monitors the implementation of the scheme in the concerned District. At local level Gram Panchayats/Gram Sabhas, members of Village Education Committees (VECs), Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) and the School Management Committees (SMCs) are required to monitor the regularity and wholesomeness of the mid-day meal served to children, cleanliness in cooking and serving of the meal, timeliness in procurement of good quality ingredients, fuel, etc.,

implementation of variety in menu so as to make it attractive to children and ensuring social and gender equity on daily basis. In addition, the Centre constitutes Joint Review Missions (JRM)s consisting of educational and nutritional experts, which review the scheme through field visits from time to time. The reports of JRM)s are shared with concerned States/UTs for taking corrective action on the findings.

Statement

(a) State-wise and year-wise details of complaints on poor quality of meals served under MDMS during last 2 years and current year

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015	2016	2017	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh		1		1
2.	Assam	1			1
3.	Bihar	7	2		9
4.	Chandigarh	1			1
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	1		2
6.	Delhi	5	1	1	7
7.	Gujarat	1		1	2
8.	Goa	1			1
9.	Haryana		1	1	2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1			1
11.	Jammu and Kashmir		1		1
12.	Jharkhand	2	2		4
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3			3
14.	Maharashtra	5	2		7
15.	Odisha	2	1		3
16.	Punjab		1	1	2
17.	Tamil Nadu			1	1
18.	Telangana		1		1
19.	Tripura	1			1
20.	Uttar Pradesh	14	5		19
21.	West Bengal	1	2		3
	TOTAL	46	21	5	72

(b) Abstract of action taken on above complaints

Sl. No.	Type of Action	2015	2016	2017	Total
1.	Reply awaited	14	13	5	32
2.	Under enquiry/ investigation at State level	2	0		2
3.	Departmental action (including warning, transfer, suspension) and action against service providers/complaint substantiated by State Government	18	8		26
4.	General corrective action, including issue of instructions to the concerned, by State Government/Government of India.	7	0		7
5.	Baseless, not proved, not related to MDM	5	0		5
	TOTAL	46	21	5	72

Releasing funds for Model Schools

2158. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH:

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Ministry to release funds to the tune of ₹ 164.88 crore towards staff salaries of Model Schools in that State;

(b) whether the State Government of Telangana and Jharkhand have also requested the Ministry to release funds for Model Schools in those States and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has considered the above requests and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor along with the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) State Government of Jharkhand had requested for release of ₹ 155.15 crore and State Government of Telangana had requested for release of ₹ 26.62 crore for completing the remaining civil works of approved model schools.

(c) and (d) The Model School Scheme was delinked from support of Government of India and stands transferred to State sector with effect from 01.04.2015 in the light of enhanced devolution of financial resources to the States as per the recommendation of 14th Finance Commission. The states were informed accordingly. It is expected that States with enhanced availability of financial resources would be able to address their state specific needs through flexibility in design and implementation of the scheme from the state resources.

Privately owned technical institutions

2159. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of privately-owned technical institutions have come up during the last ten years or so, offering courses in various disciplines so much so that the number of admission seekers are fewer in comparison to seats available;

(b) whether AICTE has any mechanism to advise these institutions to increase or decrease the number of seats for various courses each year depending upon the market requirement to avoid unemployment of educated youth; and

(c) whether there is any mechanism to compile data on employment of passed out students, at least for initial five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Yes, Sir. The number of approved private technical institutions and students getting enrolled therein during the period from 2007-08 to 2016-17 is given in the Statement (*See* below). The vacancy in these institutions depends on demand-supply situation which is attributed to location of the institute, available employment opportunities and infrastructure.

(b) Yes, Sir. AICTE has allowed the institutions to decrease the seats as per the demand of the course w.e.f. 2017-18, subject to fulfilment of AICTE norms and conditions.

(c) Yes, Sir. Every institute while filling the online proforma for Extension of Approval (EoA) declares the status of placement.

Statement

The number of students enrolled in privately owned technical institutions during the period from 2007-08 to 2016-17

Sl. No.	Academic Year	Total Intake (In lacs)
1.	2007-08	13.25
2.	2008-09	17.50
3.	2009-10	22.59
4.	2010-11	28.74
5.	2011-12	31.64
6.	2012-13	35.96
7.	2013-14	36.20
8.	2014-15	38.44
9.	2015-16	37.65
10.	2016-17	36.16

Toilet facilities in girls' schools of Karnataka

2160. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Centrally aided schools being run in the country and the number of such schools in Karnataka, apart from the Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) the number of girls' schools run by Government there and whether they have sufficient infrastructure and toilet facilities; and

(c) if not, by when Government proposes to provide the required infrastructure and proper hygienic toilets in all the girls' schools run and aided by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The National University of Educational and Planning and Administration (NUEPA) annually collects information in the form of Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) on various educational indicators, including the number of schools under all types of management that are imparting elementary and secondary education to all children including girls. As per U-DISE 2015-16, there are 12,42,465 centrally aided schools being run in the country, of which 54,552 such schools are in Karnataka.

(b) and (c) There are 1091 number of girls only schools in Karnataka at elementary, secondary and Higher secondary levels having infrastructure and toilet facilities.

Government of India financially supports States and Union Territories (UTs), for creation and improvement of infrastructural facilities in schools across the country through the various centrally sponsored schemes *viz* Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) programme. The requirements of infrastructural facilities in schools are worked out every year by the respective State/Union Territory on incremental basis depending on their need and priority and this is reflected in their Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B). Based on their proposal, Project Approval Board (PAB) allocates the funds as per programmatic and financial norms of the schemes.

Under SSA programme in Karnataka, 3756 schools buildings, 56654 additional classrooms (ACRs), 57867 toilets, 22861 drinking water facilities and 29057 additional teacher posts have been sanctioned since, inception, against which progress reported is construction of 3749 schools buildings, 56654 ACRs, 50276 toilets, 22861 drinking water facilities and recruitment of 19719 teachers as on 31.3.2017.

Under RMSA programme in Karnataka, 1781 schools, 3115 ACRs, 1598 science lab, 1668 library rooms, 1725 art/craft rooms, 1082 drinking water facilities, 1257 toilets, 74 girls hostels, 6444 ICT @ schools and 100 vocational education schools have been approved since inception of RMSA. Of which construction/operationalisation of 813 schools, 1625 ACRs, 879 science lab, 902 library rooms, 932 art/craft rooms, 410 drinking water facilities, 640 toilets, 47 girls hostels and 88 vocational education schools have been completed as on July, 2017.

Further, under the Swachh Vidyalaya initiative, 4,17,796 toilets were constructed in the country in 2,61,400 elementary and secondary government schools in a period of one year from 15.8.2014 to 15.8.2015, thus ensuring that every government school has a separate functional toilet for girls and boys. With this, about 13.58 crore children in 11.08 lakh government schools have access to gender segregated toilets. This Department has laid emphasis for States to create awareness about cleanliness and hygiene in the schools. A handbook on Swachh Bharat: Swachh Vidyalaya was brought out and widely disseminated to generate awareness on sanitation and hygiene in schools.

Admission of girls in IIMs

2161. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of girls admitted in IIMs during the last five years, year-wise and IIM-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that admission of girls in IIMs is coming down and it has witnessed a three year low this year and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Ministry would consider creating supernumerary seats as is being done in case of IITs and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) The details of girls admitted in IIMs during the last five years are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Batch				
		2013-15	2014-16	2015-17	2016-18	2017-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(1)	IIM Ahmedabad	93	138	75	105	132
(2)	IIM Bangalore	106	95	110	115	113
(3)	IIM Calcutta	109	115	94	76	143
(4)	IIM Lucknow	189	136	98	123	140
(5)	IIM Indore	155	139	200	199	211
(6)	IIM Kozhikode	196	125	97	102	108

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(7)	RGIIM Shillong	26	18	28	37	22
(8)	IIM Rohtak	73	49	14	09	25
(9)	IIM Raipur	42	20	45	65	52
(10)	IIM Ranchi	30	68	54	69	92
(11)	IIM Tiruchirappalli	17	11	05	33	24
(12)	IIM Udaipur	15	26	19	60	60
(13)	IIM Kashipur	26	18	16	10	12
(14)	IIM Amritsar	Established		08	14	21
(15)	IIM Bodhgaya	in 2015-16		02	03	00
(16)	IIM Nagpur			03	07	02
(17)	IIM Sirmaur			00	01	16
(18)	IIM Vishakhapatnam			04	12	13
(19)	IIM Sambalpur			09	09	09
(20)	IIM Jammu	Established in 2016-17			12	16
TOTAL		1077	958	881	1061	1211

(b) No, Sir. The admission of girls in IIMs during the last three years has shown an increasing trend with the total women admitted going up from 881 in 2015-17 to 1211 in 2017-19.

(c) No proposal for creating supernumerary seats in IIMs is under consideration of the Government.

Gross enrolment ratio in Nagaland

2162. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has conducted an assessment or investigation of reasons for the drop in the Gross Enrolment Ratio from 71.62 per cent in 2015-16 to 61.80 per cent in 2016-17 in Nagaland; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Information on various indicators is published by National University of Education Planning and Administration (NUEPA) based on information received in various rounds of Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) managed by them. The compilation work for the year 2016-17 is still in process and report of the survey is yet to be published. However, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for secondary education in Nagaland for year 2015-16 is 71.62 as compared to 64.53 for the year 2014-15.

Impact assessment study for separate toilets for girl students

2163. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any impact assessment study of its ambitious project of providing separate toilets to girl students in all Government schools and if so, the details of conclusions drawn by the study; and

(b) whether there is conclusive decline in the number of girl students after the provision of separate toilets; and

(c) what are the details of this impact, if assessed, so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Such a study has not been undertaken.

Policy for education of Divyang people

2164. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of special measures taken by Government after May, 2014 to ensure that deprived and marginal sections of the society are brought in the mainstream of school education; and

(b) whether Government has any well laid down policy for the education of Divyang people and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Section 12(1)(c) of the Right

of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for admission of children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups in the neighbourhood private unaided schools in Class I or below to the extent of at least 25 percent of the strength of that class.

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a flagship programme of the Central Government through which State Governments and Union Territories are financially assisted for universalization of elementary education. The SSA Framework has been amended with effect from 1st April, 2014 to assist the States/UTs towards reimbursement of costs incurred with respect to admissions under Section 12(1)(c) of the Act. The reimbursement is based on per child cost norms notified by the State/UT concerned for classes I to VIII. The reimbursement has started from 2015-16 onwards. Under the SSA, amount of ₹ 25065.57 lakhs and ₹ 49269.88 lakh has been approved as reimbursement under Section 12(1)(c) during 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively.

Under the SSA, so far 2.06 lakh primary schools and 1.61 upper primary schools have been sanctioned to States and UTs to achieve the goal of universal access and retention. Besides, 3609 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, which are residential schools for girls at upper primary level, have also been sanctioned to the States for improving access to marginalised girls particularly out of school, either drop out or never enrolled. The number of children enrolled at elementary level has increased to 19.8 crore in 2014-15 from 15.1 crore in 1998-99.

Additionally, other strategies adopted under SSA such as strengthening infrastructure facilities, maintaining pupil-teacher ratios in schools, providing incentives like free textbooks, uniforms for eligible category of children and mid-day meal in schools have proved to be useful in mainstreaming of deprived and marginal sections of the society in elementary schools.

(b) As per RTE Amendment Act, 2012 children with disability/Divyang have also been included in the 25% admission quota given to disadvantaged children in private schools in consonance with Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act. The act is an enabling legislation and does not restrict access to children with disability to neighbourhood schools within 25% reservation alone.

The focus of SSA is on inclusive education wherein all children with special needs (CWSN) are placed in mainstream neighbourhood elementary schools to

promote holistic development of these children. SSA ensures that every CWSN, irrespective of the kind, category and degree of disability, is provided quality inclusive education. This includes special training in the form of school readiness programmes for CWSN, home schooling and community based rehabilitation. SSA provides ₹ 3000/- per child per annum for the interventions related to education of CWSN.

Similarly, the Government is also implementing the component of Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) with an objective to enable all CWSN completing eight years of elementary schooling an opportunity to complete four years of secondary schooling in an inclusive and enabled environment at the secondary level (Class IX-XII) in government schools.

There is a provision for reservation of 3% seats for disabled children in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalays (JNV) and Kendriya Vidyalays. University Grants Commission (UGC) has also issued instructions to all the universities and colleges for providing 3% reservations in admissions for disabled students.

Education through digital medium

2165. SHRIN. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the education is going to be digital soon with Government's programme in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) platform would provide quality education and it could be accessed by anyone anytime; 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) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Human Resource Development has developed various digital initiatives under the National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology in which an IT portal named 'Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds' (SWAYAM) for offering Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) has been created which caters education to anyone, anywhere, anytime-basis. Currently 583

courses are available on SWAYAM, covering from 9th Standard to Post Graduation levels on this portal which can be accessed at <https://swayam.gov.in/>. The SWAYAM will ensure that the every student in our country has access to the best quality education free of cost.

Physical education in syllabus

†2166. SHRI LALSINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is proposing to include physical education in syllabus in the near future;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this regard, till now; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) As per the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005, the Health and Physical Education is already a compulsory subject area from class I to X and optional subject at Senior Secondary stage.

(c) As a follow up, the NCF 2005, National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has developed syllabi from Class I to Class XII. NCERT has also developed "Health and Physical Education-A Teachers Guide for Class VI" and Teachers' Guide for Class VII and Health and Physical Education-Textbook for Class IX. However, education, being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, and the majority of the schools being under the jurisdiction of the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments, it is for the respective State/UT Governments to take necessary steps in this regard.

Provisions for transfer of woman teachers of JNVs and KVs

2167. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any specific provisions for transfer of woman teachers working in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) and Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) across the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of its impact on quality of education and functioning of schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, both Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) and Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) have specific provisions in their transfer guidelines for transfer of women teachers in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) and Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) respectively, the details of which are as under:

- (i) Women teachers in KVs are eligible for additional transfer points as applicable to other employees while considering their requests for transfer on grounds of unification with their spouse. Similar dispensation is available in case of displacement transfers also. In addition, all women employees including teachers in KVs are eligible for additional transfer points provided they have not availed any additional points on grounds of unification with their spouse. Women teachers in KVs are also eligible for additional negative displacement points.
- (ii) Widow and single parent teachers in KVs are awarded additional transfer points to facilitate their transfer to a choice station. Similarly, in case of displacement transfer, additional negative displacement points are given to widow and single parent teachers.
- (iii) Women teachers in KVs are not posted to Hard/Very Hard/NER stations on administrative transfers.
- (iv) Women teachers in JNVs are given priority over others for unification with their spouse irrespective of their tenure and transfer count. In addition, women teachers are also eligible for additional transfer points for consideration of their request for transfer to choice station.

(c) No study has been undertaken to determine the impact of the provisions of the transfer policy on the quality of education and functioning of JNVs/ KVs.

Discrimination against SCs/STs in campus

2168. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that discrimination against Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe students inside the campus has increased during the last three years;

(b) the total number of cases of such discrimination reported by Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe students in colleges and universities every year during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure such incidents of discrimination do not take place in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Universities are autonomous bodies which are governed by their own Acts and the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations. The Acts of the respective Universities stipulate that the University shall not discriminate on grounds of caste, religion, etc. The Universities are competent to take all administrative decisions including to prevent all kinds of harassment and discrimination against any section of students. The information regarding Caste Based Discrimination has been collected first time for the year 2015-16 by University Grants Commission (UGC). Total Number of cases reported by University /Colleges on Caste Based Discrimination during the year 2015-16 for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students are 101 and 42 respectively. Cases are handled and disposed off by the concerned Universities and Colleges, as empowered under their respective Acts.

(c) The Central Government as well as UGC have issued several instructions from time to time to all State Governments and Centrally Funded Educational Institutions to curb discrimination of any kind. Major initiatives undertaken are:

In order to check discrimination and harassment of any section of students and to strengthen the grievance redressal mechanism, the University Grants Commission (Promotion of Equity in Higher Education Institutions) Regulations, 2012 and University Grants Commission (Grievance Redressal) Regulations, 2012 has been formulated. These Regulations intend to give effect in letter and spirit to the provisions of the Constitution and other statutory provisions and policies for prevention of discrimination on the grounds of caste and to safeguards the interests of the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Regulations also seek to provide for advancement of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students through setting up of Equal Opportunity Cells in each Higher Educational Institution. In order to make the universities/colleges more responsive to the needs and constraints of the disadvantaged social groups, the UGC is giving financial assistance to all eligible

Colleges/Universities to establish Equal Opportunity Centres. The aim and objective of this Scheme is to oversee the effective implementation of policies and programmes for disadvantaged groups, to provide guidance and counselling with respect to academic, financial, social and other matters and to enhance the diversity within the campus.

UGC has also approved establishment of 126 SC/ST cells in various Universities with a view to safeguard the interests of SC/ST students. Other initiatives include provision of Anti Discriminatory faculty advisors for SC/ST students who look into their problems and advise accordingly, appointment of Student Counsellors to address personal, academic, psychological and family related problems, providing sports and extra curricular activities, setting up counselling centres, provision of anxiety helpline, and setting up disciplinary action committee to take urgent action in case of any complaints of reported ragging, discrimination based on caste, creed, religion and gender etc.

Recruitment of staff for Asha project

2169. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any data of recruitment of staff for the Asha project during the last one year;
- (b) whether Government is aware that Asha staff are being replaced without any notice in the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS); and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) As far as National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) is concerned, the details of recruitment of staff for ASHA Project for the last one year are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) No Sir, ASHA staff are not being replaced without notice in NIOS. However NIOS engages staff for ASHA Project, if vacancy arises due to resignation or discontinuation of staff abruptly.

Status of ASHA Project

Sl. No.	Name of Region Centre	Name of Candidates	Designation	Present engagement w.e.f.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Gangtok (Sikkim)	Ms. Yashoda Adhikari	State Consultant	27-06-2017
		Ms. Geeta Chettri	Project Assistant cum D.E.O.	27-06-2017
2.	Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	Dr. Omnarayan Tiwari	State Consultant	03-07-2017
		Ms. Ranjana Bunde	Project Assistant cum D.E.O.	03-07-2017
3.	Gandhi Nagar (Gujarat)	Dr. Rujuta D. Bhatpuria	State Consultant	22-05-2017
4.	Agartala (Tripura)	Sh. Manab Karmakar	State Consultant	12-06-2017
		Sh. S. Sekhar Shil	Project Assistant cum D.E.O.	12-06-2017
5.	Dehradun (Uttarakhand)	Ms. Sumedha Attri	State Consultant	10-04-2017
		Sh. Pramod Rawat	Project Assistant cum D.E.O.	03-04-2017
6.	Kolkata (West Bengal)	Sh. Arnab Mandal	State Consultant	12-04-2017
		Sh. Pokhraj Dey	Project Assistant cum D.E.O.	12-04-2017
7.	Delhi	Sh. Anurag Sharma	State Consultant	01-06-2017

1	2	3	4	5
		Sh. Mohit Sharma	Project Assistant cum D.E.O.	03-04-2017
8.	Ranchi (Jharkhand)	Sh. Sant Kumar Pathak	State Consultant	22-05-2017
		Sh. Kunal Kumar Singh	Project Assistant cum D.E.O.	13-04-2017
9.	Chandigarh (Punjab)	Dr. Shivani Sharma	State Consultant	15-05-2017
		Sh. Vikas Kondal	Project Assistant cum D.E.O.	16-06-2017
10.	Guwahati (Assam)	Mr. Apurba Berzuah	State Consultant	01-06-2017
		Ms. Marijina Rahman	Project Assistant cum D.E.O.	29-05-2017

Regional staff in NIOS

2170. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N.VEGAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data about the recruitment of regional staff in the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) in State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the details of rules related to recruitment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the details about the regional staff located across States, in the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) are given in the Statement.

Statement*Details about the regional staff located across States in NIOS***Regional Centre- Delhi**

1.	Smt. Bhawna Dhyani	Joint Director(Admn.)/RD
2.	Dr. Koushalya Barik	Deputy Director(Academic)
3.	Sh. Gurdev Singh	Assistant Director (Admn)
4.	Smt. Madhu Bansal	Assistant Director(Admn.)
5.	Dr. Gowri Diwakar	PRO
6.	Smt. Anita Saxena	Section Officer
7.	Smt. Sunita Rani	Superintendent
8.	Smt. Sunita Meena	Assistant
9.	Sh. Raj Kumar	Assistant
10.	Sh. Banwari Lal	Assistant
11.	Smt. Dayawati	Assistant
12.	Sh. Ashok Kumar	Assistant
13.	Smt. Sweety Bangia	Internal/Junior Auditor
14.	Sh. Anuj Gupta	Junior Assistant

Regional Centre-Bengaluru

1.	Sh. S Chandrasekhar	Deputy Director/RD
2.	Sh. LMDV Prasad	AD (Acad) on Deputation
3.	Sh. Neeraj Kumar	EDP Supervisor
4.	Sh. Sushil Kumar Verma	Junior Assistant

Regional Centre-Bhopal

1.	Dr. Shoaib Raza Khan	Assistant Director(Academic)/Incharge
2.	Dr. Ekta Pandey	Assistant Director(Admn.)
3.	Sh. Deepak Gola	EDP Supervisor
4.	Sh. Sudershan Singh	Assistant
5.	Sh. Pankaj Bhayana	Assistant
6.	Sh. Sundeep	Junior Assistant

.Regional Centre-Bhubaneswar

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | Sh. Aditi Ranjan Rout | Deputy Director (Acad.) |
| 2. | Sh. G R Sahoo | On deputation with AIIMS, Bhubaneswar |
| 3. | Sh. Sunish Singhal | EDP Supervisor |

Regional Centre-Chandigarh

- | | | |
|----|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. | Sh. Hardeep Singh | Assistant Director (Admn)/Incharge |
| 2. | Ms. Tarun | Assistant Director(Academic) |
| 3. | Dr. Pawan Kumar Jain | Section Officer |
| 4. | Ms. Sushma | EDP Supervisor |
| 5. | Sh. Karamjit Singh | Assistant |
| 6. | Sh. Ravi Kumar | Junior Assistant |
| 7. | Sh. Tejpal | Junior Assistant |

Regional Centre-Dehradun

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | Sh. Pradeep Kumar | Deputy Director/RD |
| 2. | Ms. Geetika Singh | AD (Acad) on Deputation |
| 3. | Sh. Pravesh Chandra | Section Officer |
| 4. | Sh. Lokesh Kumar Aluru | EDP Supervisor |
| 5. | Sh. Padam Bahadur Rawat | Junior Assistant |
| 6. | Sh. Krishan Kumar | Junior Assistant |
| 7. | Sh. Laxmi Prasad | Junior Assistant |

Regional Centre-Gandhi Nagar

- | | | |
|----|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | Dr. Rajeev Prasad | Assistant Director(Academic)/Incharge |
| 2. | Sh. Mukesh Kumar | Section Officer |
| 3. | Shri D S Bisht | Superintendent |
| 4. | Shri Manak Chand Sogra | EDP Supervisor |

Regional Centre-Guwahati

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. | Shri Uday Kumar Khanikar | Deputy Director/RD on Deputation |
| 2. | Dr. Piyush Prasad | Assistant Director(Academic) |
-

3.	Shri Pradeep Kumar	Section Officer
4.	Sh. Keshab Kumar Singh	EDP Supervisor
5.	Sh. Suman Moyong	Junior Assistant
6.	Sh. Lenthang David Khongsai	Junior Assistant

Regional Centre-Hyderabad

1.	Sh. Anil Kumar	Deputy Director (Acad.)/RD
2.	Sh. R. Baskar	Section Officer
3.	Sh. P Subrahmanyam	Section Officer
4.	Sh. S. Narsimha Raju	Junior Assistant

Regional Centre-Jaipur

1.	Sh. K.L. Gupta	Deputy Director (Admn.)/RD
2.	Sh. Manish Chugh	Assistant Director(Academic)
3.	Sh. Amar Singh Rathore	Section Officer
4.	Sh. Sushant Behra	EDP Supervisor
5.	Sh. Raj Kumar	Assistant
6.	Sh. Jaipal Singh	Assistant
7.	Sh. Prem Sagar	Stenographer
8.	Sh. Dinesh Kumar	Junior Assistant
9.	Sh. Virendra Kumar Sharma	Junior Assistant

Regional Centre-Kochi

1.	Sh. V.S. Raveendran	Deputy Director (Admn.)
2.	Ms. Shivali Chawla	Assistant Director(Academic)
3.	Sh. Vinayak Ranade	Junior Assistant

Regional Centre-Kolkata

1.	Dr. Rachna Bhatia	Deputy Director(Academic)/RD
2.	Sh. Bipin Chandra Raturi	AD (Acad) on Deputation
3.	Shri Brajesh Kumar	EDP Supervisor
4.	Sh. Suraj Kumar Singh	Junior Assistant
5.	Sh. Santanu Sinha	Junior Assistant

Regional Centre-Patna

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Sh. S.K.Sinha | Joint Director (Acad)/RD |
| 2. | L N Rastogi | Section Officer |
| 3. | Sh. Surendra Kumar | Junior Assistant |
| 4. | Ms. Priya Bharti | Junior Assistant |
| 5. | Shri Alok Kumar Chandra | Junior Assistant |

Regional Centre-Visakhapatnam

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. | Sh. V Santhanam | Deputy Director (Admn.) |
| 2. | Mohammad Izher UL Haque | Section officer on deputation |
| 3. | Sh. Amit Kalyan Tiru | EDP Supervisor |
| 4. | Sh. Randhir Kumar | Junior Assistant |

Regional Centre-Chennai

- | | | |
|----|---------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Sh. P. Ravi | Deputy Director(Acad.) |
| 2. | Sh. S. Baskar | Peon |

Regional Centre-Raipur

- | | | |
|----|----------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Sh. A K Bhatta | Deputy Director(Acad.) |
| 2. | Sh. Amit Kumar | EDP Supervisor |
| 3. | Sh. Arun Kujur | Junior Assistant |

Regional Centre-Ranchi

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | Dr. A.K.Singh | Deputy Director(CBC)/RD |
| 2. | Sh. Deo Prakash Narayan | Section Officer |
| 3. | Sh. Surender Manjhi | Junior Assistant |
| 4. | Sh. Agapit Toppo | Junior Assistant |

Regional Centre-Dharamshala

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1. | Sh. Sanjeev Kumar | Deputy Director |
| 2. | Shri Santosh Kumar Limone | Section Officer |
| 3. | Sh. Joginder Singh | Assistant |
| 4. | Sh. Shankar Singh | Junior Assistant |
-

RC-Pune

- | | | |
|----|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | Shri Ashok Kumar | Assistant Director (Admn.) |
| 2. | Sh. Mahesh Prasad Saha | Section Officer |
| 3. | Sh. Dilip Raj | Section Officer |
| 4. | Ms. Sonika Tyagi | EDP Supervisor |
| 5. | Sh. Satish Kumar | Junior Assistant |

Regional Centre-Allahabad

- | | | |
|----|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | Dr. Alok Kumar Gupta | Assistant Director(Academic)/Incharge |
| 2. | Sh. S K Pandey | Section Officer |
| 3. | Sh. Pankaj Mahawar | EDP Supervisor |
| 4. | Sh. Rajesh Kumar Sinha | Junior Assistant |
| 5. | Sh. Hitesh Kumar Dixit | Junior Assistant |

Sub Regional Centre-Kota

- | | | |
|----|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Sh. Sanjay Kumar | Section Officer |
|----|------------------|-----------------|

NIOS Centre-Gangtok

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. | Dr. Chunnu Prasad | Assistant Director (Academic) |
|----|-------------------|-------------------------------|
-

Discrimination in recruitment and promotion of teachers in AMU

2171. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of gross violation of University Grants Commission (UGC) rules and discrimination in recruitment and promotion of teachers in Aligarh Muslim University (AMU);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) is an autonomous body which is governed by its own Act and Statutes & Ordinances and Regulations framed thereunder and is competent to take

decision on its administrative matters including appointment of teachers. All the appointments to permanent posts of teachers in the University are made by the Executive Council on the recommendation of a Selection Committee in accordance with the provisions of the relevant Statutes of the University.

The President of India, in the capacity as the Visitor of the AMU is empowered to cause an inquiry to be made in respect of any matter connected with the administration of the University. Whenever the complaint is supported with evidence and the reply of the University is not found satisfactory, then depending upon the facts of the case; either a Fact Finding Inquiry Committee is constituted or if it relates to a proceeding which is not in conformity with the Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances, then the proceeding is annulled with the approval of the Visitor.

Certain complaints of alleged irregularities in recruitment/promotion of teachers in AMU have been received. They are at different stages of examination and disposal. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has also decided to conduct the academic, research, financial and infrastructural audit of the AMU which includes quality improvement strategies for faculty recruitment.

Guidelines for minimum competency of children at primary level

2172. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has issued guidelines for minimum competency to be attained by children, to boost education in elementary classes and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the details of mechanism available to test check that the minimum competency is attained by children at primary and middle level; and

(c) whether the proposed new education policy would include these aspects in detail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), in collaboration with National Council of Educational

Research and Training (NCERT), has finalized the learning outcomes for all subjects at elementary level, which will be the expected levels of learning that students should achieve on completion of a particular class. These Learning Outcomes have also been incorporated in the Central Rules to the RTE Act, 2009 by amending Section 23(2) of the Rules. State and UT Governments have also been requested to translate these learning outcomes in their local languages and incorporate them in State RTE Rules.

With a view to check that the minimum competency is attained by children, Government has decided to conduct Survey of Learning Outcomes as National Achievement Survey (NAS) during 2017-18. The items of the NAS are based on the learning outcomes developed by the NCERT. The survey envisages assessing the competencies developed in the students studying in grades III, V and VIII in government and government aided schools. The Survey will be sample based and will cover all the districts in the States and UTs.

- (c) It is premature to comment on the content of the policy at this stage.

KV teachers sharing work of second shift school

2173. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) teachers of second shift are given charge of stock of first shift when they go on long leave;

(b) if so, whether academic work of such teachers like Work Experience Teacher (WET), librarian of second shift get adversely affected by holding charge of stock of first shift;

(c) if so, the details thereof in Delhi region;

(d) whether, inspite of orders regarding deputing sub-staff in library, most KVs are not adhering to the guidelines;

(e) if so, the details thereof in Delhi region; and

(f) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) to (f) Instructions have been issued by Kendriya Vidyalayas Sangathan (KVS) directing all Principals to detail one sub-staff available in the school for assisting the Librarian. In case such arrangement is not feasible, they have been advised to draw the required manpower from the housekeeping services of the school. Out of 45 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in Delhi Region, 25 (KVs), have already deployed sub-staff in their libraries. The remaining KVs have been directed by KVS to adhere to the instructions issued in this regard scrupulously.

Classroom inclusive books by NCERT

2174. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the NCERT has unveiled books to make classroom inclusive, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether trial run of 40 booklets with digital versions is already over, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has taken initiatives focusing on making classroom inclusive through inclusive learning material. NCERT has developed Barkha: A Reading Series for 'AIT, which is an exemplary inclusive learning material in the form of a supplementary reading series consisting of 40 story booklets based on children's experiences. The reading series goes beyond providing only audio material to visually challenged learners and has special features like Braille and text on the same page, high resolution colours, window flash cards of difficult words and tactile and textured illustration rendering it accessible to all children. NCERT has also developed exemplar materials for primary and upper primary level teachers on curricular adaptations, inclusive teaching and how to adopt flexibility in evaluation of children with special needs in inclusive classrooms.

(b) During the process of developing 'Barkha: A Reading Series for All, try out of the books, both in print and digital format, was undertaken in inclusive and special schools in four major Hindi speaking states in the country.

Seats available in undergraduate programmes

2175. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of seats available in the undergraduate programmes is less than the number of students clearing the Class XIIth examinations and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of steps Government has taken to ensure that every student who wishes to study in a regular set-up would be accommodated in the university space without wasting any precious year of their life; and

(c) the details of students since 2014 who applied in regular colleges for graduation and those who got admitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Number of seats for the Undergraduate programmes is decided by the respective Colleges in consultation with the Department of Education of the State Governments concerned. However, with a view to increasing percentage of students to continue studies in institutions of higher education, the Government has taken several initiatives such as opening of new institutions, provision of scholarships and interest subsidy on educational loans for students in their pursuit of higher education. Extensive use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) applications is also being made in furtherance of higher education in the country.

During the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) a new scheme called the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) has been launched with the aim to achieve equity, access and excellence in state higher education system. The scheme supports components such as upgrading autonomous colleges to Universities, clustering Colleges to establish a University, setting up of new professional colleges in un-served and underserved areas as well as providing infrastructure grants to Universities and Colleges to scale up capacity.

As per report of the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) for 2015-16, Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education in the age group 18-23 years has gone up to 24.5% in comparison to 20.8% in 2011-12.

(c) Data on applications made by students for admission into regular Colleges and admitted into such Colleges is not maintained centrally.

Dropout rate after 10th class

2176. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the number of students since 2014 year-wise, till date for the country and for the State of West Bengal who are appearing and passing classes 10th and 12th examination taking admission in colleges/universities, both regular and correspondence and completing graduation;

(b) the stage/level where the Ministry has observed maximum dropout;

(c) the key reasons of the dropouts observed; and

(d) the details of steps Government is taking to reduce the dropout at each level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) As per the information received from different Examination Boards and Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), the number of students appeared/enrolled and passed in Classes 10th, 12th and Graduation (both regular and correspondence) at All India level and in the state of West Bengal is given in the following table.

Number of Appeared/Enrolled and passed-out Students

	Year	Class 10th*		Class 12th*		Graduation#	
		Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed	Enrolment	Out-turn
All India	2014	19421343	15378252	14934781	11868725	27172346	6294907
	2015	19116429	15089278	14323497	11341644	27420450	6331999
West Bengal	2014	1083780	870128	665157	601632	1593445	272976
	2015	1069923	861650	203527	186326	1607850	274039

* figures are provisional

For Higher Education: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) Report.

Pertain to 2014-15 and 2015-16

Source: School Education: Results of Secondary and Higher Secondary Examinations

(b) As per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) maintained by National University of Education Planning and Administration (NUEPA), it has been observed that the annual average drop-out rate at Secondary level of school education is maximum.

(c) As per the National Sample Survey (NSS) 71st Round (January-June, 2014) Report on 'Social Consumption: Education' conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the major reasons for drop-out are: child not interested in education, financial constraints, engagement in domestic/economic activities, unable to cope-up with studies. For Girl students, one of the reasons for drop-out is marriage also.

(d) The Central Government is implementing several schemes in collaboration with State Governments to reduce dropout rate and increase the quality of education. Various measures taken under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme include enhancing access to schools, strengthening school infrastructure like school building, additional classrooms, toilets, drinking water facilities etc., improving the Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) as well as strategies for gender positive textbooks, gender sensitization of teachers and educational administrators. In addition, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas or residential schools for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minorities at upper primary level in educationally backward blocks of the country have been set up. The Mid Day Meal Scheme is also being implemented with a view to enhance enrolment and retention of children in schools. Further, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has been launched for universal access to secondary education.

Regulation of private coaching institutions

2177. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked the States to regulate private coaching institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and the details of response received by Government from the States;

(c) whether Government proposes to set a regulatory body to regulate the functioning of coaching institutions and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken by Government in this regard, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. We have taken up with State Governments to regulate the private coaching institutions in the interest of students & their overall development.

(c) and (d) The Government has initiated the IIT-PAL initiative for promoting scientific thinking and conceptual understanding of the science and mathematics subject of 11th and 12th standards, which can reduce dependence on the coaching institutions. The Government is making determined efforts to enhance the quality of education in Schools as well as in colleges and implementing several schemes in this regard.

Free DTH set-top-boxes in naxal-hit areas

2178. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prasar Bharati has decided to distribute free of cost Direct to Home (DTH) set-top boxes in the naxal-hit areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total number of such DTH set-top boxes proposed to be distributed, State-wise and the total expenditure likely to be incurred for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Prasar Bharati has informed that DTH receiver sets have been distributed by Doordarshan, in the past, in selected areas. Further, 30,000 DTH receiver sets have been approved for distribution in tribal, remote & border areas, in consultation with State Governments. An allocation of ₹ 20 crore has been made for this purpose.

Modernisation of Akashvani and Doordarshan

†2179. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has modernised Akashvani and Doordarshan to make them popular, if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the extent to which their efficacy and quality of broadcast/telecast has gone up such modernisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that Modernisation/ Upgradation plans for Doordarshan(DD)/All India Radio (AIR) cover a broad spectrum, which, inter alia, include digitalization; adoption of new technologies at par with International standards; replacement of old ageing equipment and upgradation etc. Details of the major projects in respect of Doordarshan for modernisation/upgradation are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Three Doordarshan Channels viz. DD National, DD News and DD Kisan are available on internet by live streaming through YouTube and webcast.gov.in. Doordarshan is also active on Twitter, Facebook and YouTube.

As regards All India Radio (AIR), modern state-of-the-art equipment have been introduced in the network as replacement of old/outlived broadcast equipment to keep pace with the advancement in broadcast technology, in a phased manner and implemented as per approved schemes. All new upcoming AIR setups have been approved for installation at par with the latest available technology. Details of modernization/upgradation work are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

In addition to above, 13 popular channels of All India Radio have already been provided on internet platform and can be received by browsing AIR's website <allindiaradio.gov.in> and by downloading "ALL INDIA RADIO LIVE" app on iOS/ Android/ Windows based mobile phones. All India Radio is also active on Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, Blog and Instagram Social Media Platforms.

(b) With the induction of digital equipment, technical quality of programme production & post production has improved in Doordarshan. Replacement of old transmitters, (LPT & HPT) has enhanced system reliability & performance quality. Digital transmission enables viewers to receive multiple TV channels in their fixed/ mobile receive sets with suitable additional hardware.

The modernisation of AIR network has resulted in improvement of the quality of AIR broadcast and its reach to the masses by way of introducing state of the art technology transmitters and studio equipment in line with the technological advancements around the globe.

Digitization of AIR studios, transmitters and associated equipment has led AIR to generate the content in digital form for broadcast purpose as well as to store it in digital form that can remain intact for long time without degradation in quality.

Statement-I

Major projects in respect of Modernisation/upgradation of Doordarshan

Sl. No.	Projects
1.	Digitalization of Studios - 39 No.
2.	Digital High Power Transmitters (HPTs) - 63 No.
3.	High Definition Television (HDTV) terrestrial transmitters - 4 No.
4.	High Definition Television (HDTV) Studios - 4 No.
5.	Multi camera Mobile production facility in HDTV format - 3 No.
6.	Replacement of High Power Transmitters (HPTs) - 15 No.
7.	Modernization of 20 Studio centres by way of replacement of old ageing equipment
8.	Replacement of old 100 W Low Power Transmitters (LPTs) by 500 W Automode LPTs-110No.
9.	Upgradation of 18 existing Earth Stations
10.	New Earth stations at 05 places
11.	Replacement of Digital Satellite News Gathering (DSNG) units at 6 places
12.	New Digital Satellite News Gathering (DSNG) units at 9 places

Statement-II

Details of modernization/upgradation work in respect of All India Radio

Sl. No.	Schemes/Projects under taken	Nos.
A.	Jammu and Kashmir Special Package, Phase III	
1.	Replacement of 1000 kW MW transmitter at Kolkata (DRM)	1
2.	Up-gradation of 1 kW MW by 10 kW MW Transmitter at Kavaratti	1
3.	Setting up of 100 W FM Tx in North East Region	44
4.	Setting up of 10 kW FM transmitters at Gangtok & Kohima	2

Sl. No.	Schemes/Projects under taken	Nos.
(B) Replacement of Medium Wave transmitter		
1.	Replacement of 1000 kW MW transmitter at Rajkot (DRM)	1
2.	Replacement of 300 kW MW Tx (DRM)	6
3.	Replacement of 200 kW MW Tx (DRM)	9
4.	Replacement of 100 kW MW Tx (DRM)	10
5.	Replacement of 20 kW MW Tx (DRM)	5
6.	Upgradation of 10 kW MW Tx by 20 kW MW transmitter (Tawang) (DRM)	1
7.	Upgradation of 100 kW MW Tx by 200 kW FM transmitter (Itanagar) (DRM)	1
8.	Upgradation of 10 kW MW Tx by 100 kW MW transmitter (Pasighat) (DRM)	1
(C) Expansion of FM Network		
1.	Installation of 5 kW FM transmitter	5
2.	Installation of 1 kW FM transmitter	12
3.	Installation of 100 W FM transmitter	98
4.	Installation of 100 Watt FM transmitter under Jammu and Kashmir Schemes	4
5.	Replacement of 10 kW FM Tx	7
6.	Replacement of 6 kW FM Tx	27
7.	Up-gradation of 1 kW MW Tx by 10 kW FM transmitter	6
(D) Replacement of Short Wave transmitter		
1.	Replacement of 500 kW SW Tx	1
(E) Digitalization of Studios & RNUs		
1.	Digitalization of Studios (completed partially)	98
2.	Networking of Studio Centers - Centralized Content/Data Server with a Disaster Recovery System	98
3.	Augmentation of Archival facility at Delhi and Creation of Regional Archival Centers at Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad	5 places

Sl. No.	Schemes/Projects under taken	Nos.
4.	Automation of Regional News Units	44
5.	Creation of Regional News Units at Visakhapatnam & Sambalpur	2
(F) Digitalization of Connectivity		
1.	Provision of C -band RNT	44
2.	Up-gradation of Analogue CES to Digital CES at Aizwal, Imphal, Kohima, and Agartala.	4 places

Norms for film certification

2180. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the aim and objectives of the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) and the established norms for certification;

(b) whether Government has noticed that CBFC has asked the producers of a documentary made on Nobel Laureate Mr. Amartya Sen to strike off the words 'cow', 'Gujarat' 'Hindutwa', etc. from his voice track, if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) The Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) setup under the Cinematograph Act, 1952 performs the statutory function of certifying films for public exhibition. The objectives of film certification will be to ensure that:—

- (i) the medium of film remains responsible and sensitive to the values and standards of society;
- (ii) artistic expression and creative freedom are not unduly curbed;
- (iii) certification is responsive to social change;
- (iv) the medium of film provides clean and healthy entertainments; and
- (v) as far as possible, the film is of aesthetic value and cinematically of a good standard.

Established norms for certification are given as per the Guidelines laid down in the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983 under Section 5B(2).

(b) An Examining Committee constituted by CBFC in accordance with Rule 22 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983 examined the film and asked for certain excisions/modifications as the context in which they were spoken and shown were felt to be in violation of the Guidelines formulated. The certification process has been carried out by CBFC as per the established rules and guidelines in accordance with the Cinematograph Act. The legal regime with regard to the functioning of the CBFC is well laid out and it is the Board alone which decides within its jurisdiction. Central Government cannot interfere in the functioning of CBFC.

Categorisation of TV channels

2181. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any deliberations or is going to take any action for categorization of TV channels, fixing their telecast time and framing code of conduct for contents of various serials and other telecasts;

(b) if so, the details along with the objectives thereof;

(c) whether the proposals to mitigate the exploitation of consumers through advertisements is also included in the above measures; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) As per the extant provisions, the programmes and advertisements telecast on private TV channels are required to be in conformity with the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed in the Rule 6 & 7 of the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994. Rule 7(11) of the said rule provides that "No programme shall carry advertisements exceeding twelve minutes per hour, which may include up to ten minutes per hour of commercial advertisements and up to two minutes per hour of a channel's self-promotional programmes".

Submission of fake caste certificates

†2182. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM:

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked all the Ministries and Departments to collect information about candidates who have secured Government jobs on the basis of fake caste certificates and report the same for initiating their dismissal from service, if so, the details thereof, Ministry/Department-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they have been asked to send a consolidated report to the Department of Personnel and Training in this regard latest by July 15, 2017, if so, the response thereto; and

(c) the action taken by Government against such persons and responsible officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Instructions were issued by Department of Personnel and Training on 01.06.2017 to all Ministries/ Departments to collect information about appointments made on the basis of fake/ false caste certificates and follow up action taken thereon. The Ministries/ Departments have been requested to collect information from all Organisations under their administrative control about the cases where the candidates got/ alleged to have got appointment against vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes on the basis of false/ fake caste certificate and send a consolidated report to the Department of Personnel and Training by 15.07.2017. In the response received so far from eight Ministries/Departments, no such case has been reported.

(c) The extant instructions provide that if it is found that a Government servant had furnished false information or produced a false certificate in order to secure appointment, he should not be retained in service. Thus when an appointing authority comes to know that an employee had submitted a false/ fake caste certificate, it has to initiate action to remove or dismiss such an employee from service as per the provisions of relevant Service Rules.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Further, in order to discourage unscrupulous persons getting benefits through false caste certificates. State Governments/ Union Territories have also been requested to consider issue of appropriate instructions for initiating disciplinary proceeding against the errant officers who default in timely verifications of caste certificate or issue false certificates.

Lateral entry in Civil Services

2183. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to introduce lateral entry in Civil Services, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government would come forward to fill up the existing vacancies in a time bound manner instead of opting for lateral entry in Civil Services, 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 Government is always committed to appoint best available talent subject to provisions of rules. Recruitment to various posts in Government of India is made through various recruitment agencies established for the purpose such as Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission etc. Recruitment agencies conduct examinations based on requirements projected by various Ministries/Departments/offices of Government of India.

NITI Aayog in the Three Year Action Agenda for 2017-2020 has recommended for inducting specialists into the system through lateral entry in policy making areas on fixed term contract. This recommendation along with suggestions received from other quarters is under consideration.

Decline in appointments through direct recruitment

2184. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether total appointments in Central Government jobs through direct recruitment has declined by 89 per cent during 2015 in comparison to 2013;

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

(c) the details of total number of appointments during 2016 and 2017 till date, in Central Government through direct recruitment, year-wise and Ministry/Department-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The data available on the URL *www.rrcps.nic.in* is not amenable to comparison as it does not reflect information in respect of all the Government Ministries/Departments. However, the direct recruitments made by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and Staff Selection Commission (SSC), the two main recruitment agencies for Central Government during the year 2013 and 2015 are as below:—

Year	Number of candidates recommended for appointment by UPSC	Number of candidates recommended for appointment by SSC
2013	8852 (2013-14)	30742
2015	6866 (2015-16)	43877

From the above data, it is seen that Central Government jobs through direct recruitment have not declined 89% during 2015 in comparison to 2013.

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

(c) The details indicating Ministry/Department-wise recommendations made by Union Public Service Commission during the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 as well as Staff Selection Commission in the year 2016 and 2017 (till 28.07.2017) are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

Statement-I

(A) Ministry-wise posts finalised and candidates recommended by UPSC during the year 2015-16

Sl. No.	Ministry	Posts	Recommended
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Administration	14	10
2.	Chandigarh Administration	30	24
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration	2	2
4.	Daman and Diu Administration	1	1

Sl. No.	Ministry	Posts	Recommended
5.	Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi	133	113
6.	Government of Pondicherry	107	99
7.	Ministry of Agriculture	29	25
8.	Ministry of Ayush	1	1
9.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	89	86
10.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	8	8
11.	Ministry of Company Affairs	5	4
12.	Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	10	8
13.	Ministry of Culture	41	36
14.	Ministry of Defence	174	164
15.	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	2	2
16.	Ministry of Environment and Forests	6	5
17.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	157	124
18.	Ministry of Home Affairs	10	8
19.	Ministry of Human Resource Development	15	13
20.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	28	26
21.	Ministry of Law and Justice	30	28
22.	Ministry of Mines	63	57
23.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	107	106
24.	Ministry of Railways	135	104
25.	Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways	38	36
26.	Ministry of Small Scale Industries	81	79
27.	Ministry of Textiles	12	11
28.	Ministry of Urban Development	22	21
29.	Ministry of Water Resources	6	5
30.	Union Public Service Commission	1	1
TOTAL		1357	1207

*(B) Ministry-wise Posts Finalised and Candidates Recommended by
UPSC during the year 2016-17*

Sl. No.	Ministry	Posts	Recommended
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Administration	15	15
2.	Chandigarh Administration	18	14
3.	Daman and Diu Administration	36	35
4.	Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi	24	22
5.	Government of Pondicherry	42	40
6.	Ministry of Agriculture	29	26
7.	Ministry of Ayush	16	15
8.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	34	33
9.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	4	4
10.	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology	8	7
11.	Ministry of Company Affairs	2	2
12.	Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	3	3
13.	Ministry of Culture	24	22
14.	Ministry of Defence	83	78
15.	Ministry of Environment and Forests	4	4
16.	Ministry of Finance	48	48
17.	Ministry of Health And Family Welfare	355	287
18.	Ministry of Home Affairs	9	7
19.	Ministry of Human Resource Development	3	2
20.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	6	6
21.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	177	177
22.	Ministry of Law and Justice	19	12
23.	Ministry of Mines	161	153
24.	Ministry of Railways	1	1

Sl. No.	Ministry	Posts	Recommended
25.	Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways	20	17
26.	Ministry of Small Scale Industries	18	18
27.	Ministry of Textiles	4	4
28.	Ministry of Urban Development	42	41
29.	Ministry of Water Resources	16	11
30.	Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	24	19
31.	Union Public Service Commission	2	0
TOTAL		1247	1123

Sl. No.	Examination	No. of candidates recommended by UPSC during 2015-16
1	2	3

(a) For Civil Services/Posts

1.	CS(M), 2014	1363
2.	IFoS (Main), 2015	110
3.	ESE, 2015	434
4.	CAPF (AC), 2014	120
5.	CAPF(AC), 2015	224
6.	IES/ISS, 2015	64
7.	CISF(AC), 2015	13
8.	GEOL, 2015	230
9.	CMS, 2015	1201
10.	SCRA, 2015	54
11.	SOs/Stenos' (Grade'B/Grade-I) LDCE 2014	234
TOTAL		4047

(B) For Defence Services/Posts

1.	NDA (II), 2014	453
2.	CDS (II), 2014	301
3.	CDS (I), 2015	218

1	2	3
4.	NDA(I), 2015	331
	TOTAL	1303
	(C) Candidates recommended through reserve list.	309
	GRAND TOTAL OF (a), (b) and (c)	5659
Sl. No.	Examination	No. of candidates recommended by UPSC during 2016-17
	(A) For Civil Services/Posts	
1.	CS(M), 2015	1078
2.	IFoS (Main), 2016	110
3.	ESE, 2016	604
4.	CAPF (AC), 2016	189
5.	IES/ISS, 2016	24
6.	GEOL, 2016	178
7.	CMS, 2016	894
	TOTAL	3077
	(B) For Defence Services/Posts	
5.	NDA (II), 2015	423
6.	CDS (11), 2015	290
7.	CDS (I), 2016	209
8.	NDA(I), 2016	446
	TOTAL	1368
	(C) Candidates recommended through reserve list.	167
	GRAND TOTAL OF (a), (b) and (c)	4612

Statement-II

(A) Ministry/Department-wise candidates recommended for selection by Staff Selection Commission during 1.1.2016 to 31.12.2016

Sl. No.	Ministry /Department	Recommended for appointment
1	2	3
1.	Housing and Urban Affairs	140
2.	Culture	65

1	2	3
3.	Finance	8374
4.	Water Resources	32
5.	Environment, Forest and Climate Change	36
6.	Mines	73
7.	Civil Aviation	5
8.	Road Transport and Highway	51
9.	Development of North Eastern Region	2
10.	Information and Broadcasting	38
11.	Communication and Information Technology	309
12.	Defence	630
13.	Agriculture and Farmers Welfare	48
14.	Textiles	65
15.	Consumer Affairs	20
16.	Department of Personnel and Training	982
17.	Election Commission of India	7
18.	Coal	1
19.	Commerce and Industry	51
20.	Health and Family Welfare	24
21.	Home Affairs	3186
22.	Human Resources Development	5
23.	Labour and Employment	10
24.	Power	5
25.	Science and Technology	4
26.	Statistics and Program Implementation	28
27.	Tribal Affairs	1
28.	External Affairs	241
29.	Cabinet Secretariat	51

1	2	3
30.	Corporate Affairs	39
31.	Earth Science	5
32.	Electronics and Information Technology	6
33.	Law and Justice	8
34.	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	1
35.	Parliamentary Affairs	4
36.	Railways	49
37.	Tourism	5
38.	Vice President Secretariat	1
39.	Rural Development	1
TOTAL		14663

B. Ministry/Department-wise candidates recommended for selection by Staff Selection Commission during 1.1.2017 to 28.07.2017

Sl. No.	Ministry /Department	Recommended for appointment
1.	Home Affairs/CAPFs	57591
2.	Information and Broadcasting	03
3.	Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare	66
4.	Commerce and Industry	02
5.	Water Resources	04
6.	Environment, Forests and Climate Change	100
7.	Defence	04
8.	Mines	04
9.	Housing and Urban Affairs	16
10.	Health and Family Welfare	02
11.	Civil Aviation	03
12.	Labour and Employment	40
13.	Corporate Affairs	05
TOTAL		57840

Revamping of direct recruitments

2185. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether Government has taken any decision to revamp procedure of direct recruitment for IAS/IPS/IFS and other allied services in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): The direct recruitment for IAS/IPS/IFS and other allied Central Civil Services, Group 'A' and Group 'B' is carried out by UPSC in accordance with the Civil Services Examination Rules notified every year by the Government. Improvements in procedure wherever considered necessary are carried out from time to time.

Employment of women and girls in Government organisations/agencies

2186. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any specific plan to provide employment to women and girls, in Public Sector Units (PSUs) and Government departments and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is considering to have a centralized pool of employable candidates to facilitate entry of women/girls in various Government organisations/agencies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government has been making concerted efforts to encourage the women to join Government service by providing some special facilities as enumerated below:—

- (i) maternity leave;
- (ii) child care leave;
- (iii) child adoption leave;
- (iv) special allowance to women with disability;
- (v) provision of creche facility;

- (vi) posting of husband and wife at the same station;
- (vii) special priority in allotment of residential accommodation;
- (viii) provision for protection of women from acts of sexual harassment;
- (ix) special Leave connected with inquiry on sexual harassment;
- (x) age relaxation for appointment of widows, divorced woman and woman judicially separated from their husbands and who are not remarried;
- (xi) special dispensation for woman officers of All India Services of North East cadre;
- (xii) exemption from payment of fee for examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission and Staff Selection Commission;
- (xiii) nomination of a women employee in Department Promotion Committee (DPCs). Institutional mechanisms, besides the Committees to prevent sexual harassment, exist in Government service for redressal of grievances of various nature of the women employees; and
- (xiv) Association of a lady member in Selection Committee/ Board for 10 or more vacancies (at all levels).

Induction of outsiders in Ministries

2187. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM:

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is huge shortage of officers at the middle rung of bureaucracy and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether, to address this issue, Government proposes to induct outsiders in the Ministries dealing with economy and infrastructure;
- (c) whether the lateral entry of outsiders in civil services would be based on a matrix of experience and academic eligibility; and
- (d) whether academicians, corporate executives and social workers who would be chosen would have no access to positions in regulating Ministries like Home, Defence and Corporate Affairs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) Filling up the posts under Central Staffing Scheme is a continuous process. Over the recent years only about 15% posts at Deputy Secretary/Director level under the Central Staffing Scheme has remained vacant due to various reasons *viz.* gap between occurrence of vacancy and filling up of posts, non-availability of suitable officers, pre-mature and sudden departure/repatriation of officers etc.

Data on vacant posts at the middle level in various cadres/services is not maintained centrally.

The Government is always committed to appoint best available talent subject to provisions of rules. NITI Aayog in the Three Year Action Agenda for 2017-2020 has recommended for inducting specialists into the system through lateral entry in policy making areas on fixed term contract. In case the recommendation is implemented the effort will be to supplement the existing talent with further competencies in different areas/sectors. This recommendation alongwith suggestions received from other quarters is under consideration.

Reorientation of social sector subsidies

2188. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the NITI Aayog proposes to re-orient social sector subsidies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of social sector subsidies, at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) NITI Aayog has indicated in the draft Three Year Action Plan document to re-orient the food subsidy and fertilizer subsidy. A number of measures for rationalization and better targeting of food and fertilizer subsidies have recently been undertaken by the Government. There is a need to continue these reform measures including the use of Socio-economic Caste Census.

The Three Year Action Plan document draft has been circulated to the States and UTs for comments. It has not yet been finalized.

Targets set under MDGs for SCs and STs

2189. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has achieved various targets set under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs);

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

(c) the performance of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the targets set under MDGs, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government during the last three years and the outcome thereof to ensure achievement of targets set under MDGs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) The details of the targets set under MDGs, and progress achieved there on are given in the Statement (*See below*). There was no specific target pertaining to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under MDGs. 2015 was the terminal year for MDGs.

Statement

The details of the targets set under MDGs and progress achieved thereon

MDGs and Targets- Summary of Progress achieved by India**MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**

TARGET 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.	Achieved.
--	-----------

TARGET 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.	In progress.
--	--------------

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

TARGET 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary education.	In progress.
---	--------------

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

TARGET 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and	Achieved.
---	-----------

secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015.

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

TARGET 5: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the Under- Five Mortality Rate. Nearly achieved.

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

TARGET 6: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the Maternal Mortality Rate. In progress.

MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

TARGET 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS. Achieved.

TARGET 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases. Achieved.

MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

TARGET 9: Integrate the principle of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources. In progress.

TARGET 10: Halve by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. Achieved for the indicator of drinking water. In progress for the indicator of Sanitation.

TARGET 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers. The pattern not statistically discernible.

MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development

TARGET 18: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications. Achieved.

Improving condition of people living in extreme poverty

2190. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) India's Position among countries with regard to the people living in extreme poverty; and

(b) the various steps undertaken to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) In India, the official poverty estimates are based on the recommendations made by the experts in the field from time to time. These poverty estimates are computed at national and state level. There is no international comparison of poverty estimates by the Government.

(b) Government has initiated several targeted schemes that aim to improve the quality of life of the people and reduce population below poverty line in the country through direct intervention by implementing specific poverty reduction and mitigation programmes. These include Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation Mission (AMRUT), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY), National Health Mission (NHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Swachh Bharat Mission, National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)/ National Food Security Act (NFSA), road connectivity through the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana etc. There are many other initiatives which are directly taken by the State Governments keeping in view the State and district-specific requirements. The emphasis of the Government is on "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas" which symbolizes inclusive development.

Digi Dhan Melas

2191. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has so far awarded ₹ 60.9 crore as prize money to

over 3.18 lakh consumer and 21,000 merchants under its two lucky draw schemes; If so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the two schemes were unveiled on December 25, 2016 and remained open till April 14, 2017; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that about twenty four Digi Dhan Melas have been held across the country so far to popularise digital transactions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir. As a part of the Central Government's two Lucky Draw Schemes- Lucky Grahak Yojana for Consumers and DigiDhan Vyapaar Yojana for Merchants, a prize money of ₹ 259.20 crores has been awarded to 15,78,980 consumers and 91,003 merchants respectively. Details are as under:—

Winner Category	Digi dhan 25th Dec. 2016 to 9th April, 2017				
	Total Prizes Count	Product-wise Counts			
		RuPay	AEPS	UP I	NUUP
Total Prize Count:					
Daily Consumer	1,485,000	1,294,078	141,961	47,629	1,332
Weekly Consumer	93,977	81,394	8,916	3,410	257
Weekly Merchant	91,000	90,981	0	19	0
Mega Consumer	3	3	0	0	0
Mega Merchant	3	3	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,669,983	1,466,459	150,877	51,058	1,589
Total Prize Amount:					
Daily Consumer	1,485,000,00	1,294,078,000	141,961,000	47,629,000	1,332,000
Weekly Consumer	495,820,000	427,335,000	47,310,000	18,575,000	2,600,000
Weekly Merchant	585,000,000	584,797,500		202,500	
Mega Consumer	17,5000,000	17,5000,000			
Mega Merchant	8,700,000	8,700,000			
TOTAL	2,592,020,000	2,332,410,500	189,271,000	66,406,500	3,932,000

(b) The scheme was operationalized with the first draw on 25th December, 2016, continuing till 8th April, 2017, post which a Mega draw for merchants and

consumers was held on 9th April, 2017. The Mega Draw winners were awarded on 14th April, 2017.

(c) No, Sir. In fact 100 Digi Dhan Melas were organized in different locations across the country where the lucky draw winners were selected through electronic randomization at each location. At the Mela venue, public banks, private banks and other financial institutions were also invited to set up stalls to facilitate and enable common men to perform digital transactions.

CSS in Maharashtra

2192. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) being implemented in Maharashtra;

(b) the funds provided to those schemes during the last two years and the current year; and

(c) the number of schemes completed during this year and the number of schemes in which work is going on and the time by which these are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) The details of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) being implemented currently in Maharashtra are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The Central fund released for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes during last two years and the current year is as follows:—

(₹ in crore)		
2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 28.07.2017)
11397.01	12137.10	6639.99

Source: PFMS

(c) All these Schemes have been continuing and as of now will continue up to 31.03.2020. Some of the Schemes may continue even beyond 31.03.2020.

Statement*Centrally Sponsored Schemes implemented in Maharashtra*

Sl. No.	Scheme
1.	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)
2.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme
3.	Umbrella Scheme for Development of Scheduled Castes
4.	Umbrella Scheme for Development of Scheduled Tribes
5.	Umbrella Scheme for Development of Minorities
6.	Umbrella Scheme for Development of Backward Classes, Differently Abled and other Vulnerable Groups
7.	Green Revolution (Krishi Unnati Schemes and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana)
8.	White Revolution (Animal Husbandry and Dairying)
9.	Blue Revolution (Integrated Development of Fisheries)
10.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana
	(a) Har Khet ko Pani
	(b) Per Drop More Crop
	(c) Integrated Watershed Development Programme
	(d) Accelerated Irrigation Benefit and Flood Management Programme
11.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
12.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)
	(a) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)- Rural
	(b) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)- Urban
13.	National Rural Drinking Water Mission 60:40
14.	Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)
	(a) Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)- Rural
	(b) Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)- Urban
15.	National Health Mission (NHM)

Sl. No.	Scheme
	(a) National Rural Health Mission
	(b) National Urban Health Mission
	(c) Tertiary Care Programmes
	(d) Human Resources in Health and Medical Education
	(e) National Mission on AYUSH
16.	Rashtriya Swasthya Suraksha Yojana
17.	National Education Mission (NEM)
	(a) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
	(b) Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)
	(c) Teachers Training and Adult Education
	(d) Rashtriya Uchch Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)
18.	Mid-Day Meal Programme (MDM)
19.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
	(a) Anganwadi Services
	(b) National Nutrition Mission
	(c) Maternity Benefits Programme
	(d) Scheme for Adolescent Girls
	(e) Integrated Child Protection Scheme
	(f) National Creche Scheme
20.	Mission for protection and Empowerment for women (beti bachao-beti padao, one stop centre, women helpline, hostels, swadhar grah, gender budgeting etc.)
21.	National Livelihood Mission (NLM)
	(a) National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)
	(b) National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)
22.	Jobs and Skill Development
	(a) Employment Generation programmes

Sl. No.	Scheme
	(b) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna
23.	Environment, Forestry and Wildlife (EFWL)
	(a) National Mission for a Green India
	(b) Integrated Development of wildlife Habitats
	(c) Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems
	(d) National River Conservation Programme
24.	Urban Rejuvenation Mission (AMRUT and Smart Cities Mission)
25.	Modernization of Police Forces (including Security Related Expenditure)
26.	Infrastructure Facilities for judiciary (Including Gram Nyayalayas and e-Courts)

Eradication of poverty

†2193. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the way a number of developing countries including China used economic liberalisation for eradicating poverty, India has not succeeded as per the expectations;

(b) whether, in spite of high average economic growth during 2004 to 2014, the decline in poverty was not as expected; and

(c) whether a new vision and new schemes have been implemented for eradication of poverty after 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) In India, the poverty has declined sharply post economic reforms of 1991. Based on Tendulkar methodology, the poverty ratio during 1993-94, 2004-05 and 2011-12 was estimated as 45.3 percent, 37.2 per cent and 21.9 percent respectively. During the 11-year period 1993-94 to 2004-05, the average decline in the poverty ratio was 0.74 percentage points per year. It accelerated to 2.18 percentage points per year during the 7-year period 2004-05 to 2011-12 when growth was significantly more rapid than during eleven years from 1993-94 to 2004-05.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The new schemes implemented by the Government for eradication of poverty are as under:—

- (i) Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) w.e.f 1st April, 2016, by restructuring Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), with an objective to provide a pucca house with basic amenities to all houseless households and those living in kutcha and dilapidated houses by 2022. Similarly, in urban areas, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban was launched in June, 2015 to provide pucca house to all urban poor by 2022.
- (ii) Government launched Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), a placement linked skill development programme for rural poor youth in September, 2014 by revamping Aajeevika Skills. The skilling programme has now been refocused and re-prioritized to build capacity of rural poor youth. Apart from this, Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) has also been launched as a part of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) to stimulate economic growth and reduce poverty and unemployment in the villages by helping start and support rural enterprises.
- (iii) Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) was launched in February, 2016 by the Government with an objective to stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services and create well planned Rurban Clusters. The development of these clusters under the mission includes economic activities, developing skills and local entrepreneurship, providing infrastructure amenities and generation of direct and indirect jobs across the country. The Mission aims at development of 300 Clusters in all States and UTs.
- (iv) Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) was launched in October, 2014 by the Government of India for the development of model villages/ Adarsh Grams. Primarily, the goal of SAGY is that each Member of Parliament should develop three Adarsh Gram by March, 2019, of which one would be achieved by 2016. Thereafter, five such Adarsh Grams (one per year) will be selected and developed by 2024. This scheme intends to achieve its objectives through convergence and implementation of existing Government Schemes and Programmes without allocating additional funds.

- (v) Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) was launched in August, 2014 to ensure comprehensive financial inclusion of all the households in the country by providing universal access to banking facilities with at least one basic bank account to every household, financial literacy, access to credit, insurance and pension facility.
- (vi) Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) launched in May, 2015, offers a renewable one year accidental death cum disability cover of Rupees Two Lakh (Rupees One Lakh for partial permanent disability) to all savings bank account holders in the age group of 18 to 70 years for a premium of ₹ 12/- per annum per subscriber.
- (vii) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) launched in May, 2015, offers a renewable one year life cover of Rupees Two Lakh to all savings bank account holders in the age group of 18 to 50 years, covering death due to any reason, for a premium of ₹330/- per annum per subscriber.
- (viii) Atal Pension Yojana launched in May, 2015, is available to all the citizens of India in the age group of 18-40 years. Under the scheme, a subscriber would receive a minimum guaranteed pension of ₹ 1000 to ₹ 5000 per month, depending upon his contribution, available from the age of 60 years. The same pension would be paid to the spouse of the subscriber and on the demise of both the subscriber and the spouse, the accumulated pension wealth is returned to the nominee.
- (ix) Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana: The scheme was launched on April 2015, to provide a loan of upto ₹ 50000 is given under sub-scheme 'Shishu'; between ₹ 50,000 to 5.0 Lakhs under sub-scheme 'Kishore'; and between 5.0 Lakhs to 10.0 Lakhs under subscheme 'Tarun'. Loans taken do not require collaterals. These measures are aimed at increasing the confidence of young, educated or skilled workers who would now be able to aspire to become first generation entrepreneurs; existing small businesses, too, will be able to expand their activities.
- (x) Stand Up India Scheme: Government of India launched the Stand Up India scheme on April, 2016, to facilitate bank loans between ₹10 lakh and ₹ 1 crore to at least one Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe borrower and at least one Woman borrower per bank branch for setting up greenfield

enterprises. This enterprise may be in manufacturing, services or the trading sector. The scheme which is being implemented through all Scheduled Commercial Banks is to benefit at least 2.5 lakh borrowers. The scheme is operational and the loan is being extended through Scheduled Commercial Banks across the country.

Assessment of problems of agriculture and poverty

†2194. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether NITI Aayog had been directed by the Prime Minister to assess the seriousness of problems of agriculture and poverty in the country and accordingly prepare a report on their solution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the report has been prepared and handed over to Prime Minister; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. NITI Aayog's Governing Council headed by Prime Minister in its first meeting held on 8th February, 2015 decided to constitute two Task Forces on Agricultural Development and Elimination of Poverty. The two task forces were assigned the task of preparing road map to re-invigorate agriculture and eliminate poverty. To operationalise the decision, two Task Forces were constituted under the chairmanship of Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog on 16th March, 2015. The Task Forces held wide range of consultations with various stakeholders including State Governments, farmers and farmers' representatives, civil society groups, experts in the respective fields and finalised the reports.

(c) and (d) The Task Force on Agricultural Development submitted its report to Prime Minister's Office on 31st May, 2016. Subsequently, on 11th July, 2016 the report of Elimination of Poverty was also submitted to PMO.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Affairs of NSDC

2195. KUMARI SELJA:

SHRI RIPUN BORA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has failed to discharge its responsibilities and deviated from its original roles and functions;
- (b) if so, the review reports of the Sharada Prasad Committee in this regard;
- (c) the details of employment generated in the country through skill development since 2015 and projected job opportunities during the next five years, sector-wise; and
- (d) the details of Government financing and job placement since 2015, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) NSDC is a Public Private Partnership Company set up as part of a National Skill Development Mission to fulfill the growing need in India for skilled manpower across sectors and narrow the existing gap between the demand and supply of skills. NSDC provides funding to build scalable, vocational training initiatives. Its mandate is also to enable support systems such as quality assurance, information systems and train the trainer academies either directly or through partnerships. NSDC acts as a catalyst in skill development by providing funding to enterprises, companies and organisations that provide skill training. In its efforts to scale up skill development efforts, NSDC strives towards the following:—

- (i) Develop low cost, high-quality, innovative business models.
- (ii) Attract significant private investment.
- (iii) Ensure that its funds are largely "re-circulating"; *i.e.* loan or equity rather than grant.
- (iv) Build a strong cospus.

(b) Government has constituted a Committee under Shri Sharda Prasad, former Director General, Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, for rationalisation and optimization of the functioning of Sector Skill Councils on 18.05.2016. The Committee submitted its Report in December 2016. It has made several recommendations pertaining to, *inter alia*, classification, role, governance structure and financing of Sector Skill Councils.

(c) and (d) After successful implementation of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) during 2015-16, Government has modified its guidelines to make scheme more effective, transparent and beneficiary oriented. Under PMKVY 2.0, which started from 2nd October, 2016 onwards with an outlay of ₹12000 crore to impart skilling to one crore people over four years (2016-2020), placement tracking is mandatory. Till now, a total of 36771 candidates have been provided placements offer. The details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Further, as per National Policy on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015, there is an incremental requirement of 109.73 million skilled manpower by the end of 2022. The sector wise requirement of manpower across various sectors are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

States/UTs-wise details of placements under PMKVY 2.0.

State of TC	Count of Placements post training in the said state
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	2879
Assam	661
Bihar	938
Chandigarh	0
Chhattisgarh	27
Delhi	1056
Goa	61
Gujarat	301
Haryana	1777
Himachal Pradesh	0

1	2
Jammu and Kashmir	1670
Jharkhand	188
Karnataka	707
Kerala	127
Madhya Pradesh	1619
Maharashtra	2032
Manipur	9
Meghalaya	0
Nagaland	285
Odisha	637
Puducherry	17
Punjab	794
Rajasthan	3019
Sikkim	0
Tamil Nadu	9511
Telangana	2179
Tripura	73
Uttar Pradesh	3356
Uttarakhand	327
West Bengal	2521
TOTAL	36771

Statement-II*Sector-wise requirement of Human Resource*

Sl. No.	Sector	Employment Base in 2013 (million)	Projected Employment by 2022 (million)	Incremental Human Resource Requirement (2013-2022)
1	2	3	5	6
1.	Auto and Auto Components	10.98	14.88	3.9
2.	Beauty and Wellness	4.21	14.27	10.06

1	2	3	5	6
3.	Food Processing	6.98	11.38	4.4
4.	Media and Entertainment	0.4	1.3	0.9
5.	Handlooms and Handicrafts	11.65	17.79	6.14
6.	Leather and Leather Goods	3.09	6.81	3.72
7.	Domestic Help	6	10.88	4.88
8.	Gems and Jewellery	4.64	8.23	3.59
9.	Telecommunication	2.08	4.16	2.08
10.	Tourism, Hospitality and Travel	6.96	13.44	6.48
11.	Furniture and Furnishing	4.11	11.29	7.18
12.	Building, Construction and Real Estate	45.42	76.55	31.13
13.	IT and ITES	2.96	5.12	2.16
14.	Construction Material and Building Hardware	8.3	11	2.7
15.	Textile and Clothing	15.23	21.54	6.31
16.	Healthcare	3.59	7.39	3.8
17.	Security	7	11.83	4.83
18.	Agriculture	240.4	215.6	(24.8)
19.	Education/ skill development	13.02	17.31	4.29
20.	Transportation and Logistics	16.74	28.4	11.66
21.	Electronic and IT Hardware	4.33	8.94	4.61
22.	Pharma and Life Sciences	1.86	3.58	1.72
23.	BFSI	2.55	4.25	1.7
24.	Retail	38.6	55.95	17.35
TOTAL		461.1	581.89	120.79

Progress of India-Germany Skill Development venture

2196. SHRI ANIL DESAI:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India-Germany Skill Development venture signed in August, 2016 is on track to achieve its targets; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) 'Implementation Agreement' concerning the project "Indo - German Programme for Vocational Education and Training" was signed on 22nd August, 2016. The project is on track to achieve its targets. In all the three clusters (Automotive Component Cluster in Aurangabad, Electronics cluster in Bengaluru and Energy Efficient Construction Cluster in Bhiwadi), cooperation has been facilitated between the Directorate General of Training (DGT), State Government Departments of Training and Entrepreneurship, the Industry Associations, the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and the training providers to promote cooperative vocational education and training.

The Industries Associations with outreach to large number of SMEs in the three clusters have been approached for participating in the skill training initiatives. Some of the SMEs have shown interest in participating in the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Dual Training Schemes; as well as support training through offering industry exposure to both trainers and trainees.

Skill development of tribal/forest dwellers

2197. SHRI A. V. SWAMY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to provide education for upliftment of a large section of uneducated persons particularly tribals/forest dwellers under the skill development scheme;

(b) if so, the details of work carried out, syllabus-wise, programme-wise and State wise;

(c) the details of people who have been benefited under this scheme during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) the details of expenditure incurred under this programme, State-wise and year wise; and

(e) whether any study has been conducted for assessing the impact of these skills on their indigenous skills that are consistent with their socio-cultural milieu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) There are about 20 Central Ministries/Departments including Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) involved in the implementation of more than 40 schemes for various skill development programmes including skill development of tribals/forest dwellers.

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on pan-India basis. PMKVY enables large number of prospective youth, which also includes tribals/forest dwellers, for taking short term fresh training and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training partner/training centers. The schemes runs across 221 job roles related to 35 Sector Skill Councils, which is a diverse and exhaustive representation of the industry. Under PMKVY, as on 31st July, 2017, total 31,22,905 candidates, including tribals, are trained / undergoing training across country. Under PMKVY, RE 1250 crore and BE 1300 crore have been allocated in FY 2016-17 and FY 2017-18, respectively.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs administers a Scheme of Vocational Training Centre (VTC) whereby free vocational training facilities are extended to tribal youth. 100% grants under the scheme are provided to States, Union Territories and other implementing agencies. The Scheme of Vocational Training Centre in Tribal Areas is demand driven. Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides grants based upon proposals received in the Ministry from State Governments as per scheme guidelines. Further, assistance is also provided to the State Governments under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP) and grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution for skill development programmes and income generating projects.

(e) Ministry has not instituted any study in this regard.

GST and yoga teaching modules

2198. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has trained and imparted skill development to 28 lakh youth across the country;

(b) whether a programme module has been added to create a cadre of GST practitioners and yoga trainers across the country;

(c) what has been the response from the youth to addition of GST and yoga teaching modules;

(d) whether additional modules would be created to cater to specific skills for tribals in remote areas; and

(e) the details of proposals to help tribals in acquiring new skills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Ministry through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is implementing flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) which enables large number of prospective youth for taking short term fresh training and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training partner/training centers. Under PMKVY, as on 31st July, 2017, total 31,22,905 candidates are trained / undergoing training across country.

(b) and (c) Banking Financial Services and Insurance Sector Skill Council (BFSISSC) under Ministry has developed a job role/Qualification Pack called GST Accounts Assistant. The course of this job role was formally launched on 15th July, 2017 under PMKVY. As of now, 91 training centres across 18 States and 85 districts have launched the GST Accounts Assistant Course. Also, Beauty and Wellness Sector Skill Council (B&WSSC) has developed a level 4 job role of Yoga Instructor. The course of this job role was formally launched on 15th July, 2017 under PMKVY.

(d) and (e) Ministry is implementing PMKVY covering youth of all sections of the Society including tribals in remote areas.⁴⁵⁶

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras in Andhra Pradesh

2199. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up a number of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs) in the country;

(b) if so, what are the objectives and functions of these Kendras;

(c) the number and places where Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs) set up so far in the country including Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;

(d) whether it is a fact that Government is opening PMKKs in 514 districts across the country; and

(e) the steps taken for speeding setting up of such kendras in the remaining places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (e) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship through National Skill Development Corporation is implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) for establishment of model aspirational skill centres in every district for imparting skill training through Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY). As of 27th July, 2017, 556 PMKKs have been allocated across 514 districts, out of which 218 PMKKs have been established. 19 PMKKs are allocated across the 13 districts of State of Andhra Pradesh.

Skill examination for ITI pass out candidates

2200. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry plans to conduct its own skill examinations equivalent to 10th and 12th standards for those who pass Industrial Training Institute (ITI) courses;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objectives behind the move;

(c) whether the Ministry has been given permission by the Ministry of Human Resource Development to conduct such examinations and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by when a decision in the matter would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has proposed to Ministry of Human Resource and Development (MHRD) to authorize National Council for Vocational Training

(NCVT) to conduct its own examination and award Secondary and Senior Secondary School Certificates to trainees of ITIs. The aim and objective of this initiative is to open pathways for candidates from ITI system who want to attain higher academic qualifications along with vocational qualifications and further vertical mobility.

At present, academic equivalence of 10th and 12th classes are being provided to trainees of ITI through credit transfer model by National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) under MHRD. Ministry is also working with Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) to establish a mechanism to award academic certificates of secondary and senior secondary level to the trainees of ITIs.

- (d) Permission is yet to be granted by MHRD to conduct such examination.

Payment to franchisee under PMKVY

2201. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of allocations made under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 1 and 2 and also the details regarding payments made to franchisees during PMKVY 1 and 2, franchisee-wise;

(b) the details of franchisee centres closed during this period and the reasons therefor;

(c) the details regarding the students who have been given certificates after completion of their courses under Skill India Programme of PMKVY 1 and 2, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the details regarding MoUs rejected, approved and signed under the Skill India Programme with foreign companies during PMKVY 1 and 2, till date?

©

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) 2015-16, the accreditation and affiliation of these Training Providers (TPs) / Training Centres (TCs) were done by respective Sector Skill Councils (SSCs). About 13,000 Training Centres were involved under PMKVY 2015-16 for imparting skill training. Out of them, 7,134 were franchisee centers. Further, under modified PMKVY (2016-20), all the TPs/TCs have to

mandatorily go through online SMART portal for their accreditation and affiliation. Under PMKVY (2016-20), as on 17th July, 2017, targets have been allocated to 3365 Training Centers. Out of which 1697 are franchisee centres. Under PMKVY 2016-20, payment to TP are made as per common norms. The details of the suspended franchisee centers along with States are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) State-wise details of youth trained/undergoing training under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (as on 6th July, 2017) are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). Under Skill India programmes, Country level MoU have been signed between India and other countries for collaborating skill development and scale up training, ensuring benchmark standards and create centre of excellence for skill training across the country. No MoU has been signed between Ministry and foreign companies as such in the field of skill development.

Statement

Details of the suspended franchisee centers along with States under PMKVY

State	Training Centres
Assam	Chabua Kaushal Bikash Kendra
Gujarat	IL&FS-IIS Jadar
	IL&FS-IIS Vadali
Haryana	JINDA RAM MEMORIAL PVT. ITI
Jharkhand	Step Up Skill Foundation
Kerala	Edu Kshetra
	SynchroServe-Kerala-Kozhikode- Puthiyambalam
	Vidhya Bharathi Group of Institutions
Madhya Pradesh	Nidan Heads Up Training Institute
Odisha	IL&FS Skill School @ Shankarpur
Rajasthan	Agni Sansthan - Bharatpur
	Agni Sansthan Deeg
	Bhagwati Devi Sansthan
	Dr. Aanand Skill Development Centre
	GT Ayurveda Institute and Research Center

State	Training Centres
Uttar Pradesh	Indian Art and Technology
	Kaushik Skill Training Centre
	Metro Skill Training Center
	S J Prime Entertainment LLP
	Sambhav Classes
	Shree Shyam Institute
	Chankya Foundation
	ICFE Skills Solutions Private Limited, Kanpur (M.B.M. Sewa Sansthan)
	Khachermal Saraswat Pvt ITI
	SAM INDIA - Chaumukha
	SAM INDIA-Gorakhpur
	Star Shine Center of Technical Trade Training Center

Statement-II

State-wise details of Youth trained/undergoing training under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (as on 6th July, 2017)

Sl. No.	State	Total Trained/undergoing training
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	194
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,69,353
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,017
4.	Assam	52,963
5.	Bihar	1,43,611
6.	Chandigarh	5,287
7.	Chhattisgarh	46,170
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	340
9.	Daman and Diu	230

1	2	3
10.	Delhi	1,46,167
11.	Goa	1,159
12.	Gujarat	61,915
13.	Haryana	1,66,051
14.	Himachal Pradesh	27,991
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	38,597
16.	Jharkhand	47,056
17.	Karnataka	1,10,862
18.	Kerala	41,164
19.	Madhya Pradesh	2,44,237
20.	Maharashtra	1,49,147
21.	Manipur	13,896
22.	Meghalaya	2,929
23.	Mizoram	1,030
24.	Nagaland	2,654
25.	Odisha	89,510
26.	Puducherry	9,633
27.	Punjab	1,32,045
28.	Rajasthan	2,45,283
29.	Sikkim	1,389
30.	Tamil Nadu	2,68,582
31.	Telangana	1,48,054
32.	Tripura	20,816
33.	Uttar Pradesh	4,75,589
34.	Uttarakhand	23,496
35.	West Bengal	1,78,663
TOTAL		30,67,080

Fudging of trainee enrolment data by trainee partners

2202. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of applications received for ownership of the franchisee of skill development centres during Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 1 and 2 and the total numbers of centres awarded;

(b) whether it is a fact that the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has suspended seat allocation to training partners for training candidates in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana where large scale fudging of trainee enrolment data was reported and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of action taken on the allegations of corruption by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 2015-16, the accreditation and affiliation of these TPs / TCs were done by respective Sector Skill Councils (SSCs). About 13,000 Training Centres were involved under PMKVY 2015-16 for imparting skill training. Out of them, 7,134 are franchisee centers. Further, under modified PMKVY (2016-20), all the TPs/TCs have to mandatorily go through online SMART portal for their accreditation and affiliation. Under PMKVY (2016-20), as on 17th July, 2017, targets have been allocated to 3365 Training Centers. Out of which 1697 are franchisee centres.

As per PMKVY (2016-20) guidelines only first level franchising is allowed and franchisee centers will be given lower priority and it is planned to gradually phase out franchisee agreements. However, in the course of implementation of the scheme it was found out that franchisee centers comprised of around 50% of the centers under the scheme. During monitoring visits, it was observed the compliance to scheme guidelines was significantly lower in case of franchisee centers as compared to Training Provider Owned centers. In view of this Ministry has decided to provide a pathway for all franchisees to become Training Providers, thus converting franchisee centers under PMKVY into Training Provider Owned centers. Further, no new franchising center will be allowed under the scheme.

Skill India initiatives and entrepreneurship programmes

†2203. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of meetings of Skill Development Mission held, so far;
- (b) the number of persons trained *vis-a-vis* the target set for this purpose during the last two years;
- (c) whether Government has taken steps to ensure a better co-ordination between the Skill India and promotion of entrepreneurship programmes like Start Up India and Stand up India; and
- (d) the number of model skill centres set up in various districts as against the target set therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) So far, one meeting of the Governing Council, one meeting of the Steering Committee and two meetings of the Executive Committee have been held under the National Skill Development Mission (NSDM).

(b) Under NSDM, 20 Central Ministries/Departments are implementing skill development programmes/schemes. As against the skilling target of 125.69 lakh in 2015-16 and 117.50 lakh in 2016-17, the achievement in terms of number of persons trained was 104.16 lakh and 60.32 lakh in 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively.

(c) Keeping in view the mandate of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship for youth entrepreneurship education and capacity building to become entrepreneurs, 40 hours are compulsorily devoted to Entrepreneurship and Soft Skill Module in all the Job Roles under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY). Along with entrepreneurship, the module includes training in, *inter alia*, digital literacy, personality development, spoken English, problem solving skills, identifying new business opportunities etc. Entrepreneurship education is also an integral part of Pradhan Mantri YUVA Yojana.

(d) The Government has taken the initiative to establish Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs), which are model aspirational skill centres in every district of the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

country. As on 16th July, 2017, 556 PMKKs have been allocated in 514 districts across the country. Out of them, 212 PMKKs have already been set up across India.

Skill training to unorganised sector

2204. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken adequate measures to impart skill training to unorganised sector and semi-skilled persons to make them company ready for further job opportunities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount allocated, disbursed and spent during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise and Sector-wise;

(c) whether Government is implementing any Centrally Sponsored Schemes both fully and partially funded in States/UTs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated during the last three years particularly in Tamil Nadu with the association of Tamil Nadu Skill Development Corporation (TNSDC) and training partners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on pan -India basis to enables large number of prospective youths for taking Short Term Training and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training partner/training centers. Under RPL, individuals with prior learning experience or skills are assessed and certified. RPL mainly focuses on the individuals engaged in unregulated sectors.

Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), as on 6th July, 2017, total 30,67,080 candidates are trained / undergoing training across country. Out of total, around 5.23 lakh candidates trained under RPL component of the scheme.

(c) and (d) The PMKVY scheme has two components namely Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM). Under CSCM component, 75% of the PMKVY funds and corresponding physical targets for skilling are implemented through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC).

Under CSSM component known as State engagement component of PMKVY, 25% of the PMKVY funds and corresponding physical targets for skilling are allocated to States/UTs and implemented through State Skill Development Missions. Also, there is a provision for flexibilities to States government to identify additional job roles as per the local needs. Under this component, total target of 1,40,880 candidates for State of Tamil Nadu over four years (2016-20) have been approved in-principle by Ministry. Further, an amount of ₹ 34,43,10,720 has been already sanctioned to Tamil Nadu Skill Development Corporation, State of Tamil Nadu under this component.

Job placement of trained persons under PMKVY

2205. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people skilled under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) during 2015-16;
- (b) the plans to scale up this figure to reach the target of 10 million people by 2020 and budget allocated therefor;
- (c) whether it is a fact that only 12.4 per cent of the people trained under PMKVY during that year were placed at jobs; and
- (d) if so, the plans to increase the number of placements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) A total of 19,85,909 candidates (18,04,111 under Short Term Training and 1,81,798 under Recognition of Prior Learning) have been trained under PMKVY 2015-16.

(b) to (d) After successful implementation of scheme during 2015-16, Government has modified its guidelines for 4 years (2016-20) to make it more effective, transparent and beneficiary oriented. PMKVY (2016-20) has been launched on 2nd October, 2016 with an aim to provide skill training and certification to one crore candidates for over 4 years with an outlay of 12,000 crore. Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), as on 31st July, 2017, total 31,22,905 candidates are trained / undergoing training across country. Under PMKVY 2015-16, it was not mandatory for NSDC's training partners to report employment data. However, under

PMKVY 2016-20, placement tracking is mandatory. Under PMKVY 2016-20, focus on employment has been significantly enhanced. Scheme incentivizes Training Centers (TCs)/- Training Partners (TPs) for facilitating placement of the trained candidates. TCs are mandated to organize placement/rozgar melas every six month with the support of Sector Skill Council. Further, the reimbursement of last 20% of training cost to TCs would be made only after wage employment or self employment to at least 70% of the trained candidates. Till now, a total of 2.9 lakh candidates have been provided placements offer.

Upgradation of ITIs through PPP mode

2206. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Industrial Training Institutes/Centres (ITIs/ITCs) functioning at present in the country both in Government and private sector, separately, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government proposes to upgrade these ITIs/ITCs with the public private partnership (PPP) in the country including Odisha;
- (c) if so, the details and the present status thereof along with the funds earmarked for the purpose, State-wise;
- (d) whether there is a proposal to upgrade these ITIs/ITCs as Centres of Excellence comparable to world standards; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) At present there are 13353 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) functioning in the country out of which 2152 are Government ITIs while 11201 are Private ITIs. The State-wise detail are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Directorate General of Training under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a scheme on 'Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through Public Private Partnership (PPP)'. A total of 1227 Government ITIs have been covered in 31 States/UTs including 14 Government ITIs from Odisha

State. An Institute Management Committee (IMC) is constituted in each ITI and is headed by the Industry Partner. Interest free loan @ Rs 2.50 crore / ITI was released directly to the Institute Management Committee (IMC) Society of ITIs.. The release of loan ended in March 2012. State/UT-wise status on release of funds is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). No private ITIs (erstwhile ITCs) are covered under the scheme.

(d) and (e) The upgradation of Government ITIs mostly includes modernization of equipment of existing courses and/or introduction of new courses under conventional pattern of Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS). The project ITIs from Odisha State have taken upgradation of courses under CTS pattern. The Center of Excellence (CoE) course is a modular multi-skill course. Few project ITIs are upgraded by introduction of multi-skill courses in the country.

Statement-I

State-wise details of Government and Private ITIs

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. of ITI(s)	Govt. ITIs	Private ITIs
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	2	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	479	72	407
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	5	1
4.	Assam	30	24	6
5.	Bihar	1030	24	1006
6.	Chandigarh	2	2	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	186	83	103
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	0
9.	Daman and Diu	2	2	0
10.	Delhi	57	15	42
11.	Goa	14	10	4
12.	Gujarat	397	163	234
13.	Haryana	317	98	219

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Himachal Pradesh	231	86	145
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	38	37	1
16.	Jharkhand	246	14	232
17.	Karnataka	1421	145	1276
18.	Kerala	594	80	514
19.	Lakshadweep	1	1	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	919	122	797
21.	Maharashtra	883	417	466
22.	Manipur	1	1	0
23.	Meghalaya	7	5	2
24.	Mizoram	3	3	0
25.	Nagaland	2	2	0
26.	Odisha	631	49	582
27.	Puducherry	15	8	7
28.	Punjab	379	111	268
29.	Rajasthan	1820	127	1693
30.	Sikkim	3	3	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	625	63	562
32.	Telangana	286	55	231
33.	Tripura	15	13	2
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2337	119	2218
35.	Uttarakhand	145	67	78
36.	West Bengal	227	123	104
TOTAL		13353	2152	11201

Note: State of NCVT MIS Portal 30 June, 2017.

Statement-II

State-wise financial progress under the scheme of 'Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through PPP'

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of ITIs covered	Fund released (₹ in crore)	Expenditure including seed money* (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	77.50	68.31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	10.00	10.89
3.	Assam	17	42.50	27.94
4.	Bihar	13	32.50	25.31
5.	Chandigarh	1	2.50	3.09
6.	Chhattisgarh	42	105.00	81.41
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	2.50	4.15
8.	Delhi	9	22.50	14.57
9.	Goa	1	2.50	1.20
10.	Gujarat	91	227.50	211.23
11.	Haryana	52	130.00	166.89
12.	Himachal Pradesh	33	82.50	128.80
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	34	85.00	115.91
14.	Jharkhand	8	20.00	10.45
15.	Karnataka	76	190.00	115.16
16.	Kerala	26	65.00	75.47
17.	Madhya Pradesh	74	185.00	63.99
18.	Maharashtra	250	625.00	314.76
19.	Meghalaya	1	2.50	2.99
20.	Mizoram	2	5.00	7.26
21.	Nagaland	7	17.50	17.71

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Odisha	14	35.00	24.51
23.	Puducherry	4	10.00	5.36
24.	Punjab	76	190.00	192.26
25.	Rajasthan	105	262.50	182.65
26.	Tamil Nadu	32	80.00	70.10
27.	Telangana	30	75.00	53.43
28.	Tripura	7	17.50	16.81
29.	Uttar Pradesh	115	287.50	322.76
30.	Uttarakhand	43	107.50	58.68
31.	West Bengal	28	70.00	48.33
TOTAL		1227	3067.50	2442.38 (79.62%)

* Fixed deposit kept in Bank.

Skill development of textile workers

2207. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has any plan to start any short-term skilling programmes for the textile workers;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Ministry through National Skill Development Corporation is implementing its flagship schemes known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on pan-India basis to cover the prospective youths. PMKVY enables large number of prospective youths for taking short term fresh training and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training partner/training centers. The scheme runs across 221 job roles under 35 Sector Skill Councils (SSC) including Textile and Handloom

SSC. Out of 221 job roles, 7 job roles under Textiles and Handlooms SSC are Ring Frame Doffer, Warper, Autoconer Tenter, Ring Frame Tenter, Stenter Machine Operator, Hank Dyer and Two Shaft Handloom Weaver. As on 31st July, 2017, total 31,22,905 candidates are trained / undergoing training under PMKVY. Out of which, 87,142 candidates are trained/undergoing training from Textile and Handloom SSC.

PMKVY in Madhya Pradesh

†2208. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of works done in various districts of Madhya Pradesh under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY);
- (b) the details of people benefited therefrom, district-wise; and
- (c) the works proposed for these districts under PMKVY and by when these are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing two flagship skilling schemes known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) on pan -India basis. Under PMKVY, as on 6th July, 2017, total 30,67,080 candidates are trained / undergoing training across country. Out of which 2.44 lakh candidates are from the State of Madhya Pradesh.

The PMKVY scheme has two components namely Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM). Under CSSM component known as state engagement component of PMKVY, 25% of the PMKVY funds and corresponding physical targets for skilling are allocated to States/UTs and implemented through State Skill Development Missions. Also, there is a provision for flexibilities to States government to identify additional job roles as per the local needs. Under this component, total" target of 84,058 candidates for the State of Madhya Pradesh over four years (2016-20) have been approved in-principle by Ministry. Further, an amount of ₹ 21,46,66,296 has been already sanctioned to Madhya Pradesh Council for Vocational Education and Training (MPCVET), State of Madhya Pradesh under this component.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Under PMKK, Ministry through NSDC is establishing model aspirational skill centres in every district for imparting skill training through PMKVY. As on 16th July, 2017, 556 PMKKs have been allocated to 514 districts throughout the country. Out of which, 46 PMKKs are in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

Financial assistance to EBC children

2209. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state whether Government has any plan to provide financial assistance to the children of Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) in the form of stipends for school and higher education, including hostel facilities and overseas scholarships, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): For empowerment of Economically Backward Classes (EBCs), following two Schemes are being implemented from 2014-15 by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment:—

(i) Dr. Ambedkar Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) Students.

(ii) Dr. Ambedkar Central Sector Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for the Students belonging to Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Economically Backward Classes (EBCs).

The details of the above mentioned Schemes are given in the Statement.

Statement

Brief of the Schemes for Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) students

(i) Dr. Ambedkar Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) students

This is a centrally sponsored scheme being implemented through the State Government and Union Territories. The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the EBC students studying at post-matriculation or post-secondary stage. The income ceiling of parents/guardians for eligibility is ₹1.00 lakh per annum (including self-income, if employed).

The rates under different Post-Matric Courses range between ₹ 750 per month and ₹ 260 per month for hostellers. For the day scholars the range is ₹ 350 to ₹ 160. Scholarship also include study tour charges @ ₹ 900 per annum (subject to actual expenditure), Thesis typing and printing charges @ ₹ 1000 (maximum), Book allowance for correspondence course @ ₹ 900 per annum and Reader charges for blind students in the range between ₹ 90 p.m. to ₹ 175 p.m.

(ii) Dr.AmbedkarCentral Sector Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for the Students belonging to the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Economically Backward Classes (EBCs)

The objective of the scheme is to award interest subsidy to meritorious OBC and EBC students so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education abroad and enhance their employability.

To be eligible under the scheme, a student should come under the income ceiling of ₹ 3.00 lakh per annum for OBCs and ₹ 1.00 lakh for EBCs. 50 % of the outlay every year is earmarked for Girl students.

The students should have secured admission in the approved courses at Masters, M.Phil, or Ph.D. levels abroad. He/she should have availed loan from a scheduled bank under the Education Loan Scheme of the Indian Banks Association (IBA) for the purpose.

Under the scheme, interest payable by the students availing the education loans of the IBA for the period of moratorium (*i.e.* course period, plus one year or six months after getting job, whichever is earlier) as prescribed under the Education Loan Scheme of the IBA, shall be borne by the Government of India. After the period of moratorium is over, the interest on the outstanding loan amount shall be paid by the student, in accordance with the existing Educational Loan Scheme as may be amended from time to time. The candidate will bear the Principal instalments and interest beyond moratorium period.

Inclusion of castes in Scheduled Caste list

2210. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several States are promising certain caste-groups to include them in the list of Scheduled Castes;

(b) whether any such requests have been received from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the procedure to include a caste in the existing Scheduled Caste list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) Scheduled Castes are specified under the provisions of Article 341 of the Constitution of India. Government has laid down Modalities for deciding claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the list of Scheduled Castes. As per the extant modalities only such proposals of the State Governments/ Union territory Administrations, which have been agreed to both by the Registrar General of India and the National Commission for Scheduled Castes, are processed further for amending legislation as stipulated in clause (2) of Article 341 of the Constitution of India. The criteria for inclusion of a caste in the list of Scheduled Castes is extreme social, educational and economic backwardness arising out of traditional practice of untouchability. During the last three years and current year proposal of Are Katika, Katika caste has been received from the State of Telengana. No proposal has been received from the State of Andhra Pradesh in the aforesaid period.

Opening of residential/non-residential schools for children

2211. SHRIAMAR SHANKAR SABLE:

SHRI A.V. SWAMY:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received for opening of residential and non-residential schools for physically and mentally challenged including deaf and dumb children from various States including Odisha and Maharashtra, along with the funds allocated, released and utilised for the said purpose during the last three years and the current year, agency/organisation-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of such schools opened during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has conducted any review of the said schools and funds; and

(d) if so, the details of findings thereof along with the action taken to remove deficiencies, if any observed therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, it would be appropriate to inform that the Department is implementing a scheme namely

Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) under which grant-in-aid is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for running special schools after functioning for a minimum period of 2 years. It does not provide funds for opening of special schools or any other project under DDRS.

The details of the amounts provisionally allocated for the States and amount of funds released under the DDRS Scheme for the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The details of the number of special schools assisted under the DDRS scheme for the last three years and the current year, agency/organization and State-wise are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities through its National Institutes run model schools for specific disabilities and the amount of funds utilized by them during the last 3 years and the current year are as under:—

		Amount spent (₹ in lakhs)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (31.07.2017)
1.	Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya National Institute for Persons with Physical Disabilities (Divyangjan), Delhi	33.92	30.87	27.66	6.29
2.	National Institute for the Empowerment of Persons with Visual Disabilities (Divyangjan), Dehradun	138.41	101.88	148.52	51.00
3.	National Institute for the Empowerment of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities (NIEPID), Secunderabad	267.41	317.23	350.38	115.23
4.	National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities (NIEPMD), Chennai	39.70	44.47	47.71	55.00

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise Provisional Allocation and funds released under DDRS during the last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (upto 31.07.2017)	
		Provisional Allocation	Amount Released	Provisional Allocation	Amount Released	Provisional Allocation	Amount Released	Provisional Allocation	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	900.00	937.24	764.10	826.83	527.00	763.14	676.75	252.61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.00	0.00	2.60	6.74	4.00	9.64	9.35	0.00
3.	Assam	300.00	156.81	155.10	88.92	87.00	94.01	117.15	5.02
4.	Bihar	500.00	55.20	269.00	62.03	194.00	25.16	232.80	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	20.00	32.88	112.30	47.49	59.00	17.51	72.21	5.30
6.	Delhi	300.00	77.62	116.40	197.81	106.00	82.16	88.79	47.67
7.	Goa	20.00	10.09	11.90	8.87	9.00	4.89	7.48	0.00
8.	Gujarat	200.00	63.45	170.50	47.24	109.00	32.20	134.04	12.32
9.	Haryana	300.00	121.77	143.20	117.94	106.00	116.24	146.82	34.62
10.	Himachal Pradesh	80.00	8.79	28.40	20.53	24.00	24.16	33.91	2.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.00	19.46	48.10	9.58	32.00	3.25	35.13	0.00
12.	Jharkhand	30.00	7.30	80.80	2.45	52.00	0.94	69.93	0.00
13.	Karnataka	500.00	102.82	268.20	77.52	145.00	96.73	181.79	24.75
14.	Kerala	800.00	567.05	520.00	362.25	276.00	446.16	426.26	136.03
15.	Madhya Pradesh	400.00	135.14	267.80	132.69	190.00	99.75	218.70	32.32
16.	Maharashtra	500.00	250.45	486.20	141.47	288.00	221.47	443.23	91.27
17.	Manipur	500.00	225.11	178.20	284.38	151.00	270.91	220.96	43.79
18.	Meghalaya	100.00	36.61	31.40	45.86	24.00	65.16	55.46	14.67
19.	Mizoram	50.00	23.93	18.30	11.25	9.00	7.38	6.77	0.00
20.	Nagaland	50.00	0.00	2.90	0.41	2.00	0.00	3.85	0.00
21.	Odisha	700.00	363.29	418.20	445.10	302.00	329.31	383.00	101.40
22.	Puducherry	10.00	7.18	10.80	14.83	10.00	7.16	20.03	7.16
23.	Punjab	150.00	119.00	143.80	46.23	68.00	68.95	114.04	8.80
24.	Rajasthan	250.00	101.66	278.70	139.18	205.00	136.12	246.17	20.64
25.	Sikkim	10.00	0.00	1.80	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.62	0.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	500.00	68.89	185.90	234.29	201.00	98.77	182.47	9.02

27.	Tripura	10.00	8.44	14.70	1.00	8.00	12.09	15.04	1.41
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1000.00	463.42	674.30	550.16	507.00	376.19	680.86	154.07
29.	Uttarakhand	50.00	50.88	57.60	41.47	42.00	28.01	41.12	0.00
30.	West Bengal	1000.00	143.43	358.00	304.34	281.00	361.66	464.49	36.60
31.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.00
32.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	2.70	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.32	0.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00
36.	Telangana	900.00	850.13	776.70	750.13	477.00	700.88	667.08	253.53
TOTAL		10200.00	5008.04	6599.37	5018.99	4497.00	4500.00	5999.83	1295.00

Statement-II

Number of special schools assisted under the DDRS scheme for the last three years and the current year agency/organization and State-wise

Sl. No.	Name of the NGOs	Funds Released			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh					
1.	Swarna Swayam Krushi Society	269812	1110312	998181	0
2.	The Rural Education and Development Trust	829231	590074	104155	0
3.	Nehru Yuvajan Seva Sangham	0	2038359	0	0
4.	People's Action for Social Service	0	124274	1199295	0
5.	Rastriya Seva Samithi	2644694	5187894	4138771	0
6.	Rural India Medical & Relief Society	771393	956355	1007205	0
7.	Satya Integrated Rural Education and Economic Development Society	0	1473246	623448	657306
8.	Velugu	0	4051999	1601949	2363890
9.	Victory India Charitable Tent of Rescue Yacht	1019830	701425	503139	0
10.	Helen Keller's School for the Deaf	0	2925404	799623	0
11.	Indian Red Cross Society(Kakinada)	0	1480159	691095	345548
12.	Maharishi Sambamurty Institute of Social Development Studies	0	1414683	338921	405383
13.	Santhivardhana Ministries	42671	647094	611595	611595
14.	Sree Vivekananda Educational Society	47937	47937	1330182	0
15.	Uma Educational and Technical Society Uma Manovikasa Kendram), (Kakinda)	5196049	1080583	2974463	863811
16.	Zion Educational Society	128776	1006810	446327	636363
17.	Sarojini Devi Memorial Society	0	0	0	575505
18.	Kala Social Welfare Society	262637	0	625933	400000
19.	Sri Dakshinya Bhava Samithi	1255072	2589235	1027969	305036

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Kranti Education Society	0	109839	127281	421695
21.	St. Ann's Manovikas Kendra run by St. Ann's Social Service Society	4375582	7254888	2525226	890685
22.	Surya Kiran Parents Association for the Welfare of M.H.	3875640	5659601	1596570	2683297
23.	Centre for Disabled Children	168502	0	995647	0
24.	Annamma School for the Hearing & Physically Handicapped & Baby Care Centre	2308934	606977	1731611	0
25.	Darshini Handicapped Welfare Society	707618	0	342577	0
26.	Immaculate Heart of Mary Society	1573923	1194202	900236	825267
27.	Sirisha Rehabilitation Centre	291356	334722	462078	548478
28.	Smt. Merla Ramamma Memorial Trust	988308	546881	577729	
29.	Social Association for Integrated Development	193963	0	0	0
30.	Vani Educational Academy	867413	1006110	559481	186494
31.	Backward Area Rural Development Society	1402570	0	0	0
32.	Care Land	2773755	526623	0	0
33.	Voluntary Organisation of Rural Development Society	0	3099369	3314773	1481418
34.	Adi Andhra Educational Society	0	1786231	1046401	0
35.	Pragathi Charities	7963241	2177705	3131128	0
36.	Spurthy Welfare Society	62401	80012	1186974	0
37.	Chaitanya Mahila Mandali	418474	1582275	2376594	0
38.	Mother Theresa School for the Blind	841645	885300	761565	0
39.	UMA Educational & Technical Society (Uma Manovikasa Kendram)	3074499	606900	734070	0
40.	S.K.R. Pupils Welfare Society	274771	2791964	1221609	0
41.	Sunlight Educational Society	0	84154	495455	0
42.	Manasika Vikasa Kendram	4296213	582960	1698491	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
43.	Hellen Keller Memorial Association for the Blind	0	0	822823	560000
44.	Lebenshilfe	3339089	0	2064877	1828529
45.	Society of Hidden Sprouts Special School for Mentally Handicapped	0	83595	660195	0
46.	Sunflower Educational Charitable Society	0	63912	0	53207
47.	Omkar Lions Education Society for the Deaf	706125	1197049	725685	0
48.	Pavani Institute for Multiple Handicapped & Spastics	691020	1813335	1141485	0
49.	420 Service Organisation	9112844	3366055	3812788	0
50.	Santosh Educational Society	196204	422708	0	0
51.	Chaitanya Institute for the Learning Disabled	1769359	2715169	832266	0
52.	Society for Education of the Deaf & Blind	1822095	1198720	2004239	0
53.	Women and Child Welfare Centre	1069998	4319297	1211571	1117640
54.	Educational Society of the Assissi Sisters of Mary Immaculate	0	0	0	0
55.	Adithya Educational Society	0	165882	444776	374722
56.	Anjali-Institute of Research and Rehabilitation for the Mentally Handicapped and other Disabled	237408	118704	2415780	0
57.	J & J Karunodaya Institute for MR	353544	1267078	962745	385718
58.	Kalyani Rural Rehabilitation and Educational Society	1357171	1246616	0	494100
59.	Parivarthan	403117	1359261	1798992	796486
TOTAL		69984884	77679937	63705969	30558694
Assam					
1.	Dhula Regional Physically Handicapped Development Association	2116805	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Sri Sri Sewa Ashram	962509	0	0	0
3.	Asha Rehabilitation Centre (Army Welfare Society)	463081	232097	0	502744
4.	North East Voluntary Association of Rural Development (NEVARD)	1396111	826780	242114	0
5.	Prerona Pratibandhi Shishu Bikash Kendra (Spastic Society of Jorhat)	46350	1296642	567218	0
6.	Kachajuli Physically Handicapped School and Training Centre	644606	2418734	1613531	0
TOTAL		5629462	4774253	2422863	502744

Bihar

1.	Asha Society for Handicapped Children Danapur (under Army Welfare Society, New Delhi)	0	383289	88703	0
2.	Asha Society for Handicapped Children(Army Welfare Society)	0	120092	0	0
3.	Gaya Netraheen Vidyalaya	0	133340	488622	0
4.	Indian Institute of Rural Reconstruction and Social Change	0	0	0	0
5.	Baba Baidyanath Balika Mook Badhir Vidyalaya	1346850	0	978925	0
6.	Bihar Viklang Kalyan Parishad	739245	140811	130786	0
7.	SHUBHAM	0	1913007	0	0
8.	Baba Garib Nath Viklang Sahjan Sewa Sansthan	1540285	798608	631472	0
9.	Koshi Kshetriya Vikalang, Vidhwa, Vridh Kalyan Samiti	0	0	112793	0
TOTAL		3626380	3489147	2431301	0

Chhattisgarh

1.	Lions Charitable Trust	39492	0	571987	0
2.	Nishakt Jan Kalyan Seva Samiti	191376	621000	376323	230338

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	ANKUR	269183	570468	194894	0
4.	Netraheen Va Viklang Shikshan Prashikshan Evam Dharmarth Samithi	0	653362	92334	0
5.	Aakanksha Lions School for Mentally Handicapped	135893	452592	340370	300370
6.	Shravan Mook Viklang Abhibhavak Sangh	0	409215	234592	0
7.	Gyanodaya Association	1766571	1018035	468945	0
TOTAL		2402515	3724672	2279445	530708

Delhi

1.	Action for Ability Development and Inclusion	0	0	0	0
2.	Akshay Pratisthan	0	2171641	945144	947089
3.	Amar Jyoti Charitable Trust	882991	4993290	1823858	1412396
4.	Anchal Charitable Trust	0	0	0	0
5.	Army Wives Welfare Association (Army Welfare Society)	0	1201690	0	0
6.	Association for Advancement & Rehabilitation of Handicapped (AAROH)	42451	52766	0	0
7.	Chandrabhushan Singh Memorial Mahila, Bal Evam Shravan Viklang Shiksha Evam Punarvas Sansthan	1007601	1067601	559000	1149244
8.	Institution for the Blind	424320	2934587	0	0
9.	Sanjeevani Social Welfare Society, Varanasi, UP.	0	0	0	625645
10.	Janata Adarsh Andh Vidyalaya	0	2752800	744525	0
11.	National Association for the Blind (Delhi)	981356	1054426	258093	0
12.	The Delhi Society for the Welfare of Special Children	837333	791430	478777	0
13.	Sanjeevani Social Welfare Society	80637	69478	362979	0
TOTAL		4256689	17089709	5172376	04204374

1	2	3	4	5	6
Goa					
1.	Lokvishwas Pratisthan's School for Handicapped Kids	1009440	0	489853	0
2.	CARITAS-GOA	0	887665	0	0
TOTAL		1009440	887665	489853	0
Gujarat					
1.	Bharat Lok Hit Seva Samiti	0	225612	115690	101376
2.	Blind People's Association	0	147997	167975	0
3.	Human Development and Research Foundation	125489	0	0	0
4.	Saddbhavna Rural Development Trust	84896	0	0	0
5.	Shree Vivekanand Samuthhan Manva Seva & Kelavani Trust	97632	54828	0	0
6.	Utkarsh Trust for Welfare of Mentally Retarded Persons	82612	0	0	0
7.	Viklang Sarvangi Vikas Trust	40352	0	0	0
8.	Khodiyar Education Trust	13613	0	11677	141422
9.	Shri Brahma Samaj Seva Trust	13627	3437	0	0
10.	Disabled Welfare Trust of India	1692150	846075	880575	0
11.	Shri Navjivan Viklang Sevasray	35100	0	0	
12.	Akshar Trust	1034878	178388	0	652713
13.	ARPAN Charitable Trust	253077	1020088	36056	0
14.	Medical Care Centre Trust	633150	0	420642	
15.	Manovikas Charitabel Trust	482740	552874	0	0
TOTAL		4589316	3029299	1632615	895511
Haryana					
1.	Asha School Ambala (under Army Welfare Society New Delhi)	544830	0	849106	380000
2.	Rotary Welfare Society for the Deaf	674951	0	0	233186
3.	Educational cum Vocational Association for the Disabled	148583	615970	204484	396928

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Association for the Welfare of Handicapped	578485	329715	789314	411923
5.	National Association for the Integration and Rehabilitation of the Handicapped	618950	706045	423394	425781
6.	All India Confederation of the Blind (Gurgaon)	1278557	621565	2334825	0
7.	Khushboo Welfare Society	635438	296550	244530	0
8.	Vishwas-Vision for Health, Welfare and Needs	158310	0	0	0
9.	Dot Asha Centre (Army Welfare Society)	502639	637710	637710	318855
10.	Indian Red Cross Society (Hissar)	943553	0	337626	140000
11.	Shri Sacha Adhyatam Shakti Peeth	0	67743	0	0
12.	Amar Jyoti Foundation	151779	126735	182893	0
13.	Lok Kalyan Foundation	0	1003270	397971	1297863
14.	Suryodya Education Society	526000	397647	417085	0
15.	Indian Red Cross Society(Rothak)	889881	183301	245201	172907
16.	District Council for Child Welfare	485659	0	282087	0
17.	Modern Education Society	0	315009	900639	374904
TOTAL		8137615	5301260	8246865	4152347

Himachal Pradesh

1.	National Association for the Blind (Kullu)	489285	54275	93888	0
2.	H.P. State Council for Child Welfare	0	0	0	0
3.	Aastha Welfare Society	0	521157	287543	200000
TOTAL		489285	575432	381431	200000

Jharkhand

1.	Sriyak-Samuh	77044	41105	94213	0
TOTAL		77044	41105	94213	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka					
1.	Shri Yalagureshwar Vidya Vardhak Sangha	0	0	0	0
2.	Karnataka Handicapped Welfare Association	0	0	0	0
3.	Krishna Trust	0	0	0	0
4.	Sarvodaya Service Society	0	0	0	0
5.	Shree Ramana Maharishi Academy for the Blind	0	1810968	1583225	0
6.	Shri Vadiraja Trust	0	0	0	0
7.	Sri Shathashruna Vidya Samsthe	0	0	0	0
8.	Yedeyuru Sri Siddalingeswara Vidyapeetha	0	330420	896984	0
9.	Shri Manik Prabhu Shikshan Samithi	0	0	0	0
10.	Shree Jagajyoti Basaveshwara Vidya Samasthe	0	1466455	1123200	0
11.	The Association of the Deaf & Dumb	0	0	0	0
12.	Angaviklara Ashakiran Trust	0	0	0	0
13.	Sri Sharna Haralaiah Vidya Samaste	0	0	0	0
14.	Sri Vinayaka Education Society	0	0	0	0
15.	Honnamma Education Society's Residential School for Deaf Children	0	0	0	0
16.	Hope Disability Centre	20765	0	0	0
17.	Asha School AWS Fund	968315	0	325374	0
18.	Shri Renuka (Yallama) Vidya Vardhak Sangh	609073	0	0	0
19.	Sri Aroodha Educational Society for Disabled	251902	0	0	0
20.	Vidyaranaya Education & Development Society	0	0	0	0
21.	Manju Education Society	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Sri B.D. Tatti (Annnavaru) Memorial Charitable Trust	0	0	0	0
23.	Dakshin Bharat Dalit Education Society	0	0	0	0
24.	Rotary Trust	0	0	0	0
25.	Divya Jyoti Education Society	0	0	0	0
26.	Seva Trust for the Blind	0	0	0	0
27.	Shri Channa Baseveshwara Grameen Vidya Samasthe	0	0	0	0
28.	Sri Kalmeshwara Grameen Vidya Samasthe	0	1345489	0	0
29.	Manovikas Institute of Training & Rehabilitation for MR	0	0	0	0
30.	Jnyana Prajnya Shikshana Samsthe	0	0	0	0
31.	Ashakiran Educational and Rehabilitation Society	0	0	0	0
32.	Jai Bharat Deaf Children's Residential School & Rural Development Trust	0	0	0	0
33.	The Nandadeepa Education & Rehabilitation Society for Disabled	0	0	0	0
34.	Viswadharm Mahila Mattu Makkala Shikshan Sevashram Samiti	4644531	1248118	3211241	1200000
35.	Association for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled	310558	0	0	0
36.	Jnana Vikasa Education Trust	0	0	0	0
37.	Montford Educational and Charitable Trust of the Brother of Saint Gabriel	0	0	0	0
38.	Daughter of our lady of Mercy Deaf and Dumb School	0	0	0	0
39.	Rangarao Memorial School for the Disabled	372400	0	0	0
40.	Sai Ranga Vidya Samasthe	0	0	0	0
41.	Smt. Puttaveeramma Special School for Deaf Girls	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
42.	Akhila Karnataka Veerashiva Mahasabha	193973	404478	388888	0
43.	M.G.Education Society	0	0	0	0
44.	Asha Nilaya	0	0	0	0
45.	Bapuji Grameena Vikas Samithi	0	0	0	0
46.	Uttar Kannada District Disabled Welfare Association	198861	0	0	0
TOTAL		7570378	6605928	7528912	1200000

Kerala

1.	K.Velayudhan Memorial Trust	0	1260406	645980	500000
2.	St.Joseph's Social Centre	246434	1919238	877486	139966
3.	Alphons Social Center	647676	411759	905508	
4.	Charitable Society for Welfare of Disabled	1021997	0	1110995	428408
5.	Chavara Special School for the Mentally Retarded	2724822	2534567	830943	0
6.	Ernakulam Women's Association	283633	126433	438600	234675
7.	Faith India	1796995	1574779	2142419	0
8.	Janey Centre	733187	0	403994	0
9.	Santimargam Social Welfare Service Society	777020	191718	796122	324551
10.	Sneha Sadan	1336442	0	852524	0
11.	Snehanilayam Special School (Managed by Handmaids of the Sacred Heart of Jesus society)	0	0	236335	0
12.	Vimala Mahila Samajam	2765956	658544	1399356	0
13.	Carmel Jyothi Charitable Society	1017935	1426622	664467	0
14.	Pratheeksha Bhawan School for Mentally Retarded Children	1083087	1595347	817215	887115
15.	Jaycee Society for Rehabilitation of the Handicapped	421095	0	549576	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Society for Rehabilitation of Mentally Deficient Children	1774428	0	625540	139125
17.	Society of Daughters of St. Camillus	622038	1293121	0	505695
18.	Vikas Social Service Society	2985631	0	644242	770481
19.	Karuna Charitable Society	825251	1148175	114822	500000
20.	Manovikash	391635	729471	0	501534
21.	Vimala Hridaya Spl School	664448	144280	0	0
22.	Ashanilayam	1607366	1292763	0	0
23.	Ashanilayam Social Service Centre	0	328694	215820	0
24.	Deepthi Center	2380303	0	936071	636215
25.	Sanjose Welfare Centre	1768903	0	2592286	
26.	Santhinilayam for Handicapped Children	1425119	1161066	0	1756732
27.	Seva Niketan	514211	0	929214	417985
28.	Women's Welfare Centre	877406	365476	577991	0
29.	Ashakiran Association for Mentally Retarded Persons	444743	1857124	0	649635
30.	Association for Welfare of the Handicapped	227997	0	194042	0
31.	Rehab Foundation	600914	150624	1164871	0
32.	Marian Service Society	321789	1984525	0	651524
33.	MGM Bethany Santhi Bhavan	2211089	0	1996834	0
34.	Rotary Institute for Children in Need of Special Care	1303952	1104048	2214593	1198080
35.	Sanathana Adwaitha Ashram	0	261540	198990	0
36.	Shri P.R.S.Pillay Memorial Bal Vikas Trust	579455	0	580330	0
37.	MADONNA Charitable Society	0	1129667	1368278	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
38.	Prateeksha Charitable Society	265980	1190565	1255650	446878
39.	Reach-Society for Remedial Education Assessment Counselling Handicapped	1254067	1055005	0	
40.	Sneharam Charitable Society	1360025	1855846	1641521	0
41.	Social Welfare Centre	7756535	4332990	1813899	0
42.	Emmaus Villa	1284269	1334635	1483846	0
43.	Mercy Home Charitable Society	359371	0	359370	0
TOTAL		48663204	34419028	33579730	10688599

Madhya Pradesh

1.	Mook Badhir Sansthan (Deaf Dumb Association)	1456388	0	731767	0
2.	Asha School Samitee	0	16899	0	0
3.	EHSAAS	0	52407	0	0
4.	Shri Shri Utkarsh Samiti	176460	1212750	1020384	358998
5.	Nav Jyoti Special School	0	25071	25070	0
6.	Asha Awwa Kendra (Army Welfare Society)	225625	0	0	0
7.	Justice Tankha Memorial Rotary Institute for Spastic and Handicapped Children	1105695	720000	1459896	1050000
8.	Vandan Punarvas Evam Anusandhan Sansthan	126108	1015720	1016847	0
9.	Viklang Seva Bharti	151958	1252710	480645	369945
10.	Seema Social Welfare society	502433	589337	381827	79303
11.	Shree Tulsi Pragyachakshu Avam Badhir H.S.Vidyalaya	1900500	50000	0	0
12.	Ankur Pragatisheel Mahila Kendra	120437	0	584035	199864
13.	Ashadeep Viklang Vikas Evam kalyan Sangathan	0	392684	0	0
14.	St. Francis Seva Samaj	0	5321	0	0
15.	M.P.Viklang Sahayata Samiti	0	660574	458687	250103

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Gopad Viklang Shiksha Samiti	2044903	0	281250	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh Viklang Sahayata Samiti	2077763	100000	221991	0
18.	Nagda Zenith Social Welfare Society	1099646	549823	1360351	0
19.	Prem Sagar Special School run by Daughters of the St. Thomas Society	0	909000	151500	0
20.	Rajul Viklang Palak Abhibhavak Utthan Samiti	0	37545	0	38955
TOTAL		10987916	7589841	8174250	2645602

Maharashtra

1.	Mahashakti Shikshan Arogya Va Krida Prasarak Bahuudeshya Sanstha	1062761	112725	537698	0
2.	Shri Datta Gramin Va Sahari Vidya Prasarak Mandal	168983	0	0	0
3.	Yuva Bahuudeshiya Sanstha	769185	366822	832716	0
4.	Apang Jeevan Vikas Sanstha	1181184	269884	734262	267792
5.	Apang Jivan Vikas Sanstha	1577163	0	0	0
6.	Asha School, Devalalai	0	221460	0	0
7.	Jan Vikas Sanstha	287910	0	1008274	520448
8.	Manav Vikas Sanstha	306303	652033	1516518	785599
9.	Master Education & Welfare Society	221413	0	337500	0
10.	Vidharbha Shikshan Bahuudeshiye Va Apang Kalyan Sanstha	259436	0	343986	333086
11.	Ankur Gram Vikas Sanstha	2081131	379230	0	0
12.	Shri Dhandai Mata Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha	202926	0	77030	0
13.	Shri H.B.P. Shankarbuva Chaudhury Shaikshanik Sanstha	344478	1178191	0	462870
14.	Swami Vivekanand Dhyan Prasarak Mandal	0	0	0	0
15.	Bhagyashali Bahuddeshiya Kalyankari Sanstha (Bori)	763323	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Late Annaso Narayan Patil Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha	418635	0	0	0
17.	Shri Sant Dnyaneshwar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	92352	46316	185211	0
18.	Ahilyadevi Holkar Shikashan Prasark Mandal	2447073	371334	1549271	863811
19.	Girija Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	0	549261	0	0
20.	Harisundar Mahila Bahuddeshiya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	1051038	1148899	292739	594837
21.	Srihari Seva Foundation	0	0	0	0
22.	Manudevi Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	328296	684560	190782	474966
23.	Shri Jagdamba Vidya Prasarak Mandal	449191	0	168162	0
24.	Asha School Pune(Army Welfare Society)	452567	0	64267	0
25.	SAVALI	104177	912580	293422	0
26.	Mauli Mahila Mandal	180288	0	0	0
27.	Aadhar Magasvargiya Mahila Sanstha Solapur	148100	582017	0	0
28.	Late R.J. Nayak Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha	157605	0	20792	0
29.	Mauli Swayamsevi Sanstha Morgavhan	566435	294467	473434	0
30.	Navadurga Bahuuddeshiya Mandal	659914	856815	0	0
31.	Shri Hari Seva Foundation	1461340	0	827657	400000
32.	Vidarbha Apang Vikas Santha	639238	454762	253047	0
TOTAL		18382445	9081356	9706768	4654525

Manipur

1.	Bishnupur District Rural Social Welfare Society	163418	0	671520	0
2.	Society for Empowerment of the Disabled	137489	0	134248	0
3.	Centre for Community Initiative	0	1000	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	People Advance in Social Services (PASS)	525751	1120179	1469245	623348
5.	Social Human Action for Rural Empowerment	57184	0	596959	0
6.	Ail Manipur Mentally Handicapped Persons Welfare Organisation	431253	1935135	1451116	0
7.	Imphal Guardian Society	1688881	1645668	2000521	
8.	Institute of Social Development for Weaker Sections	313038	0	975252	524470
9.	Kangchup Area Tribal Women Society	554619	2185461	1927116	481779
10.	Re-Creation, A Voluntary Agency (Spastics society of Manipur)	221355	1017236	214838	0
11.	Social and Health Development Organisation	2102920	1613540	416480	0
12.	Centre for Mental Hygiene	231080	910144	231248	0
13.	Achievement of Rising Maiden	165405	0	0	
14.	Council for Development of Poor and Labourers (CDPL)	876386	1155415	350502	838447
15.	Manipur Guidance Centre (MAGC)	183418	890757	258489	0
16.	The Rural Area Development Association (RADA)	177372	0	0	0
17.	Better Living Conditions & Research organisation	309368	653686	326165	0
18.	Educational And Rural Development Organisation, thoubal, Manipur	0	0	1000	0
19.	Kha-Manipur Parents Association for the Disabled	185269	1080928	876622	0
20.	Regional Institute of Handicapped Persons	65152	65152	1448933	0
21.	Type Writing Institution and Rural Development Service	3462330	3069022	0	0
TOTAL		11851688	17343323	13350254	2468044

1	2	3	4	5	6
Meghalaya					
1.	Asha Rehabilitation Centre (Army Welfare Society, New Delhi)	467662	362053	301711	0
2.	Dwar Jingkrymen School for Children in Need of Special Education	802635	751866	349586	0
3.	The Society for the Welfare of the Disabled	1114195	577926	1047759	387948
4.	Montfort Center for Education		1133000	2947671	1079889
	TOTAL	2384492	2824845	4646727	1467837
Mizoram					
1.	Spastic Society of Mizoram	2325674	729756	130634	0
2.	Samaritan Association for the Blind	67767	396000	607541	0
	TOTAL	2393441	1125756	738175	0
Odisha					
1.	Centre for Rehabilitation Services & Research(CRSR)	1313379	1077656	739377	0
2.	Mahavir Trg & Research Centre for Rural Development	0	0	0	0
3.	Mahabir Training & Research Centre for Rural Development	0	1132146	1075507	0
4.	Vijaya	838491	520405	651176	643026
5.	The Institute for Helping Disabled	762476	703160	430480	0
6.	Open Learning Systems	895623	352785	888660	0
7.	Sisu Sakha Sangha	1478813	3493889	1797192	0
8.	Association for Social Help in Rural Area (ASHRA)	1004538	1349592	0	
9.	Association for Social Work and Social Research in Odisha	0	492163	0	101719
10.	Association for Social Reconstructive Activities	3117615	452295	1870354	0
11.	Bharat Jyoti	2273188	1578270	1025250	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Indian Red Cross Society	1538995	981038	205852	
13.	Jibanjyoti Welfare Association for the Mentally and Physically Handicapped	556554	3327399	1033911	0
14.	Maharaja Krushan chander Gajapati School for the Blind and Deaf	0	0	0	516949
15.	Maharaja Krushna chandra Gajapati School for the Blind and Deaf	0	983341	954784	0
16.	All India Women's Conference	236115	1133228	720240	0
17.	Kabi Narasingh Math Blind & Deaf School	2055168	375530	0	1135914
18.	Kabi Narasingha Matha Blind & Deaf School, Bakilikana	0	1690218	0	0
19.	District Disabled School	410227	913024	1698816	0
20.	Utkal Kalyan Seva Sangh	2005056	2610697	902084	0
21.	Voluntary Organisation for Rural Improvement	915852	348566	541856	446600
22.	Bhairabi Club	546185	1004956	623138	623139
23.	Nehru Seva Sangh	0	235254	1562276	0
24.	Saheed Yuba Sangha	314935	1227852	1124167	0
25.	Union for Learning, Training and Reformative Activities	1224575	1393203	1282723	
26.	Yuba Jyoti	0	0	0	0
27.	Bhima Bhoi Gramya Unnayan Sansad	0	391365	782730	0
28.	Society for Environmental Development and Voluntary Action (SEVA)	866637	2830104	1036161	0
29.	Biju Patnaik Spl School for mentally Challenged (BPSSMC) run by District Red Cross Society	163758	1887156	708606	0
30.	Association for Voluntary Action (AVA)	64686	483285	210960	0
31.	Nilachal Seva Prathisthan	1158671	3074911	3260102	0
32.	Patitapaban Seva Sangha	1002675	486187	443423	0
33.	Saraswati Charitable Foundation	1726371	1673145	381817	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
34.	National Institute of Tribal Welfare and Social Action	743135	0	0	0
35.	Regional Rehabilitation and Research Centre	1174685	1530061	876804	0
TOTAL		28388403	39732881	26828446	8094746

Punjab

1.	Institute for the Blind	342665	804192	267907	0
2.	Chetak Asha School for Handicapped Children, Bhatinda	921600	0	838744	0
3.	Western Command Army Wives Welfare Association (Army Welfare Society)	809814	0	814296	300000
4.	Indian Red Cross Society(Faridkot)	1362190	0	1040665	0
5.	Asha Deep Welfare Society	2109035	730007	391365	0
6.	Red Cross School for the Deaf	555429	0	0	0
7.	Redcross School for the Deaf	1039170	0	1192243	0
8.	Vocational Rehabilitation Training Centre	2469668	537536	1155920	0
9.	Navjivini School of Special Education	2120712	0	829463	0
10.	Swami Piara Singh Maharaj International Humanity welfare Society	24916	0	0	0
11.	Ambuja Cement Foundation	144806	1639494	474622	580311
TOTAL		11900005	3711229	7005225	880311

Puducherry

1.	Shri Patcheappane Society for Education, Research & Rehabilitation of the Hearing Impaired	718097	1483965	716820	716820
TOTAL		718097	1483965	716820	716820

Rajasthan

1.	Navdeep Vikas Samiti	354078	248822	0	0
2.	Pt.Chhitarmal Lata Welfare Society	82466	168764	166889	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Mahila Bal Vikas Gramodhyog Shiksha Samiti	0	513276	0	0
4.	Badhir Bal Kalyan Vikas Samiti	0	531002	1689840	850000
5.	Rajesh Pilot Smriti Gramodaya Shiksha Samiti	114694	221323	0	0
6.	Seth Ninua Ram Charitable Public Welfare Society	506174	194408	0	0
7.	Saur Chetna Evam Urja Vigyan Shodh Sansthan	189769	682703	599711	0
8.	Disha-A Resource Centre for Disabled	331619	0	1332114	510000
9.	Nav Chetna Mansik Evam Mook Badhir Vidyalaya Samiti	183060	1281303	519489	
10.	Prayas, Centre for Special Education & Vocational Training	1279161	813442	868466	0
11.	Sambhav School for Autism Evam Multiple Disability	0	72225	701802	300000
12.	Society for Welfare of Mentally Handicapped	724530	0	38685	0
13.	Umang	744737	385490	358545	0
14.	Awwa Asha School	65535	470037	596989	0
15.	Marudhara Bal Shikshan Sansthan	44418	330000	668036	279471
16.	Shikhar Society for the Welfare of Mentally Handicapped	593179	991792	424661	0
17.	Mercy Rehabilitation Society	180827	984114	339565	0
18.	Prayas Sanstha	0	1347030	1298214	0
19.	L K C Sri Jagdamba Andh Vidyalaya Samiti	2372265	1024920	929370	0
TOTAL		7766512	10260651	10532376	1939471
Tamil Nadu					
1.	Ajay Memorial Foundation	0	69065	0	0
2.	Carmel Centre for Mentally Retarded	255647	504480	504480	452413

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Dr.Dathu Rao Memorial Charitable Trust	0	2124000	0	0
4.	Madhuram Narayan Centre for Exceptional Children	0	1754160	486292	0
5.	Murthuzaviya Educational and Cultural Foundation of South India	127137	0	102391	0
6.	Pathway run by Dr. Dattu Rao Memorial Charitable Trust	365044	0	0	0
7.	The School for Young Deaf Children (Bala Vidyalaya)	233535	370305	1104863	0
8.	Vijay Human Services	0	0	209955	0
9.	E. K. R. Kalvi Sangam	328419	0	0	0
10.	Liliance School for Mentally Retarded	0	523125	0	0
11.	Action for Water and Rural Development	0	0	0	0
12.	Kongu Arivalayam School for Mentally Retarded	1453590	1511691	843183	0
13.	Palliagaram Udayam Society (Udayam Rehabilitation Centre)	581400	306600	0	0
14.	Indian Association for the Blind	438066	2332260	0	0
15.	Manasa School for the Spl Children	0	753699	133308	0
16.	Development Education Centre	0	636185	473127	0
17.	Arivalayam	0	2184749	652340	0
18.	Florence Swainson Higher Secondary School for the Deaf	0	606840	0	0
19.	Life Aid Centre for the Disabled	0	1108337	826804	0
20.	Rashtriya Seva Samiti	226209	548964	403945	134649
21.	Vela Institution for Social Action and Development	0	443160	0	0
22.	Sapthagiri Rehabilitation Trust, Virudhnagar, Tamil Nadu	0	17135	440754	0
TOTAL		4009047	15794755	6181442	587062

1	2	3	4	5	6
Telangana					
1.	Aathmeeya Manasika Vikasa Kendram	2113976	837163	950842	0
2.	PAWMENCAP	1908177	1043058	2045493	2043126
3.	Sadhana Society for Mentally Handicapped	4146668	2533031	1161217	1069650
4.	Sai Seva Sangh	236537	1421307	1256652	0
5.	Shanthiniketan	2722140	1252091	928849	1175633
6.	Thakur Hari Prasad Institute of Research and Rehab. for MH	3872343	4789046	2241662	0
7.	Ashray Akriti	0	3571220	0	0
8.	PAMENCAP(Godavarikhani)	0	1162027	1543729	0
9.	PAMENCAP(Karimnagar)	0	1005505	2290889	0
10.	Sri Vidya Centre for Special Children	189567	0	1823607	
11.	The Karimnagar District Freedom Fighters"Trust	1313111	2072587	530412	850853
12.	A Handicapped Service Foundation	3436196	1436154	0	0
13.	BRESH Bhadrachalam Agency For Rural Development Rehabilitation & Educational Society for Handicapped	1013186	2146009	2407590	0
14.	Geetanjali Academy of Education	191785	383569	0	0
15.	Seva Sadanam	0	726138	259641	0
16.	Theressa Mentally Challenged Rehabilitation Centre	685890	1848042	629235	0
17.	Eco Club Brahma Institute for the Mentally Handicapped	1118170	801975	798343	0
18.	Residential School for the Blind	483975	2010750	2063775	0
19.	Zilla Sarvodaya Educational Society	678862	165636	298435	0
20.	Swayam Seva Ass.for Parents of Rural Children with M.H.	816649	0	0	0
21.	Asha Jyothi Welfare Association for the Disabled	232695	695666	953303	257231

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Development and Welfare Association of the Blind	4239072	637488	2173271	0
23.	Andhra Pradesh State Forum for Economically Weaker Section	924312	1302978	278007	0
24.	Gracy Organisation for Development Services	279391	1188828	541265	0
25.	Sneha Society for Rural Reconstruction	4539887	2979614	873176	0
26.	Sabitha Educational Society	659768	0	564732	0
27.	Arun Special Centre	2290126	1206586	648018	0
28.	Child Guidance Centre	7116466	810194	3176190	0
29.	Devnar Foundation for the Blind	3618974	4945129	5303692	0
30.	Durgabai Deshmukh Vocational Training & Rehab. Centre (Andhra Mahila Sabha), Hyderabad	2555603	1900148	2183745	1153748
31.	Helen Kellers' School for Deaf & Mentally Retarded Children	1726620	949185	1795148	0
32.	KIRANAM	1567484	1587901	667269	0
33.	Lakshya Sadhana Society for the Mentally Handicapped	1094328	219168	1060350	0
34.	Radha Institute for Mentally Retarded	485143	849436	505195	284963
35.	Nirman Association for the Mentally Handicapped	0	127744	60075	0
36.	Parents Association for Autistic Children (PAAC)	18267	27269	697860	650000
37.	Shekinah Foundation	2249838	929145	939495	669075
38.	Sri Sai Educational Society	936020	484746	1111086	0
39.	St. Marthoma Educational Society	1209509	1535032	0	0
40.	Swayamkrushi	0	2260851	0	0
41.	Vegesna Foundation	345217	1013832	1961325	1045647
42.	PAMENCAP	0	617686	1246544	0
43.	New Don Bosco Educational Society	1279586	2303194	2083800	501416

1	2	3	4	5	6
44.	Sweekar Academy of Rehabilitation Sciences	0	0	0	0
45.	PAWMENCAP, Parents Association for the Mentally Handicapped Persons	0	0	32588	0
46.	Sweekaar Academy of Rehabilitation Sciences	15349127	7161406	5857535	0
47.	Manochetana	1770870	2129090	668145	0
TOTAL		79415535	67067624	56612185	7301438

Tripura

1.	Abhoy Mission	123133	0	38674	0
2.	North Tripura Deaf and Dumb School	720936	0	302309	141879
3.	Tripura Council for Child Welfare	0	100629	138486	0
TOTAL		844069	100629	479469	141879

Uttar Pradesh

1.	Handicapped Development Council	2639636	1642579	866233	1699543
2.	Prag Narain Mook Badhir Vidyalaya Samiti	137720	1064835	747240	0
3.	Gramoday Jan Sewa Sansthan	55348	2299212	344538	727326
4.	Israji Devi Shikshan Sansthan	0	0	0	0
5.	Uttar Pradesh Mook Badhir Vidyalaya	1127950	3325440	3491910	488429
6.	Bhartiya Gramin Vikas Sansthan,	493970	0	380873	0
7.	Navada Gramudhyog Vikas Samiti	0	51716	0	0
8.	Badhit Bal Vikas Samiti	1485847	676582	918956	0
9.	Bhartiya Chauhan Samiti	1247832	1212744	1625884	653680
10.	Sumitra Smarak Sikshan Seva Samiti	1190093	0	332640	0
11.	Sanchit Vikas Sansthan	0	11511	444316	240000
12.	Asha School Babina (under Army Welfare Society, New Delhi)	0	240937	0	0
13.	Disha Samiti, Bareilly	846318	672177	584589	520000
14.	Arya sugandh Santhan (Formerly as apangh Ashaya jan Vikas Santhan)	330307	0	2356447	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Samman	1037610	927720	0	0
16.	Akhil Bharatiya Viklang Kalyan Samiti	2356605	174660	847905	1019423
17.	Shri Krishan Adarsh Vidya Mandir	752688	73461	478884	350000
18.	Bhagirath Sewa Sansthan	319976	1221872	730701	521434
19.	Pawahari Smriti Parishad	2169532	1861352	1857227	0
20.	Samarpan Sansthan	755881	1021029	1591234	770000
21.	Rawat Shiksha Samiti	1142563	623537	623536	
22.	Rachana (Branch of Integrated Institute for Disabled)	0	1536825	615728	717728
23.	Asha Vidyalaya Samiti (Including Extension Branch Babina under Army Welfare Society)	0	112638	207113	229673
24.	Adarsh Mook Badhir Vidyalaya	99008	1033668	886711	0
25.	Asha School, Lucknow run by Asha Vidyalaya Samiti, Lucknow (under Army Welfare Society New Delhi)	462999	240900	0	0
26.	CHETNA	527663	2395743	290382	0
27.	Drishti Samajik Sansthan	0	0	0	0
28.	Manish Sewa Sansthan	684976	0	781704	300000
29.	N.C Chaturvedi School for Deaf	0	0	0	0
30.	NIRVAN	384613	0	69859	0
31.	Shaheed Memorial Society	0	0	0	0
32.	St. Francis School for Hearing Impaired	0	616375	386939	439487
33.	Seema Sewa Sansthan	675342	704276	201222	567473
34.	UP Parents Assn for Welfare of Mentally Handicapped Citizens	0	240015	498774	312939
35.	Kalyanam Karothi	834492	1169047	296962	0
36.	Shri Vrindaban Andh Mahavidyalaya	1075167	1711678	259460	0
37.	Asha School, Meerut run by Asha Centre, Meerut (Army Welfare Society)	0	0	38179	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
38.	Deaf and Dumb School	1583198	3184437	910128	0
39.	Friends of Handicapped-India	1927561	1884946	1906138	0
40.	Meerut Children Welfare Trust	1308080	1138190	995916	142274
41.	Sarvhara Utthan Samiti	175333	353358	200957	354265
42.	KSJ High School	4132687	618638	1213335	0
43.	Saraswati Educational Society	1398448	1050269	450996	0
44.	Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan	901585	0	0	0
45.	Jonson Academic Institute	323910	633645	632258	0
46.	B C G School for the Deaf	507526	895839	276604	0
47.	Kiran Society, Varanasi, U.P.	0	1093700	388308	0
48.	Queen of Apostle Education Society (Jeevan Jyoti School)	0	0	0	0
49.	Integrated Institute for the Disabled	1313432	2898831	2064941	0
50.	Sri Hanuman Prasad Poddar Andh Vidyalaya	2461920	3525865	1129745	
51.	The Society of Khrist Jyoti	3695040	2726865	4457079	0
TOTAL		42562856	48436112	37382551	14367229

Uttarakhand

1.	Mangal Deep Vidya Mandir	0	226292	105291	0
2.	Asha School, Dehradun	404903	471259	0	0
3.	Bajaj Institute of Learning	1129612	165324	0	0
4.	Shri Bharat Mandir School Society	0	808589	0	0
5.	Indira Rashtriya Chetna Evam Samajothan Sansthan	807575	909798	0	0
6.	Nanhi Duniya Badhir Vidyalaya	408641	650589	0	0
7.	Viklang Mandbudhi Kalyan Samiti	143959	457129	541203	0
TOTAL		2894690	3688980	646494	0

West Bengal

1.	Barjora Ashar Alo	0	90253	757091	0
2.	Chittaranjan Smriti Pratibandhi Seva Kendra	173279	360158	166814	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	North 24 Parganas Disabled Persons Association	1907	6323	0	0
4.	Dr. Sailendra Nath Mukherjee Muka Badhir Vidyalaya	45904	1980655	1700169	0
5.	North Bengal Handicapped Rehabilitation Society	0	1475854	2209262	446832
6.	HOPE	0	2007084	933252	
7.	SHELTER	0	0	1295641	413430
8.	Society for Mental Health Care	12080	90551	604778	59490
9.	Ananda Bhawan	944085	954793	226791	0
10.	Yuba Unnayan Seba Samity	0	1152120	613752	0
11.	Jalpaiguri Welfare Organisation	0	1662672	1051359	0
12.	Karimpur Social Welfare Society	0	0	171530	0
13.	Alakendu Bodh Niketan Residential	0	3778412	2065972	0
14.	Bharat Scouts & Guides	128252	0	0	0
15.	Eastern Command of Army wives Welfare Association	0	835336	173705	0
16.	Institute for the Handicapped and Backward People	0	693300	2249700	0
17.	Karunamayee Parents Organisation for the Mentally Handicapped	0	160912	0	0
18.	Korak Pratibandhi Kalyan Kendra	0	354972	494837	1778
19.	Indian Institute of Cerebral Palsy	39954	0	0	0
20.	Manovikas Kendra Rehabilitation and Research Institute for the Handicapped	3626820	4376058	4976750	563352
21.	North Calcutta Pratibandhi Seva Kendra	0	0	0	0
22.	Parents Own Clinic for Deaf Children	0	687409	268086	0
23.	Voice of World	0	406699	52348	0
24.	Dum Dum Deep Deaf & Dumb & Dumb School Creche	0	29703	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Mentaid	634205	0	0	0
26.	Dum Dum Deep Deaf & Dumb School Creche	0	0	434604	213329
27.	Kotwali Saleha Memorial School for Hearing & Mentally Handicapped	187520	80446	219580	0
28.	Moyona Ramakrishnayan Association	404459	324907	283548	0
29.	Midnapore Rehabilitation Center for Children	0	0	0	0
30.	Sevayatan Kalyan Kendra	1382805	437780	2101676	0
31.	Blind Persons' Association, Kolkata	1068988	482003	1267732	0
32.	Rampurhat Spastics and Handicapped society	0	291552	219458	0
TOTAL		8650258	22719952	24538435	1698211
GRAND TOTAL		3895,85,666	4085,79,334	3355,05,190	99896152

Rehabilitation of drug addicts

2212. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of drug addicts in the country has gone up requiring more stringent action from Government;

(b) whether Government is considering to open more rehabilitation centres for the drug addicts; and

(c) whether Government is considering to aid the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) There is no authentic data available in the Ministry in this regard. However, the Ministry has, in the month of August, 2016, assigned the work of conducting the National Survey on Extent and Pattern of Substance Use in India to National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC), AIIMS, New Delhi. The survey will provide national and State-level estimates of proportion and absolute number of people who use various substances and people who are suffering from substance use disorders.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment implements a "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substances (Drug) Abuse and for Social Defence Services" under which financial assistance is provided to Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), Panchyati Raj Institutions (PRI), Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) etc. for, *inter-alia*, running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres of Addicts (IRCAs).

The number of de-addiction centres likely to be established in a State/UT depends on the number of proposals received from the State Government/UT Administration. As per the existing guidelines of the Scheme, the proposal for new projects recommended through online portal of this Ministry by the State Governments/UT Administrations are placed before the Screening Committee constituted in the Ministry for consideration. The Committee considers the proposal of those de-addiction centres which are in existence for the last three years *vis-a-vis* their expenditure on de-addiction activities, their memorandum of association/article of association etc. Other parameters, *inter-alia*, include ensuring equal geographical spread and the centres mainly concentrating on de-addiction activities etc. Cases complete in all respects as per norms of the Scheme are recommended for consideration of Grant-in-aid.

Funds for Post-Matric Scholarships to Rajasthan

2213. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has received any proposal from Government of Rajasthan to release the balance amount of Post-Matric Scholarships (PMS) for SCs and STs for 2015-16;

(b) whether Government proposes to release the pending amount;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. State Government of Rajasthan in its proposal under Post -Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste students for 2016-17, sought Central Assistance of ₹ 325.29 crore towards past arrear claims. Central Assistance of ₹200.56 crore and ₹ 79.42 crore have been released during 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively to Rajasthan Government under this scheme.

Under Post-matric Scholarship scheme for Scheduled Tribe students, entire arrear grant up to the year 2015-16 has been released to State Government of Rajasthan.

(d) Does not arise.

Construction of hostels in Rajasthan

2214. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had received any proposal from Government of Rajasthan during 2014-15 for construction of eight hostel buildings costing ₹ 6.33 crore for SC and OBC categories and ₹6.14 crore for ST category;

(b) whether Government proposes to sanction the proposals under Central assistance for SCs, STs and OBCs;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Yes. Government had received proposals from Government of Rajasthan for construction of 16 Scheduled Castes, 6 Other Backward Classes and 5 Scheduled Tribes boys and girls hostels under the respective Schemes during 2014-15.

(b) to (d) Of the total 16 SC hostels, 11 girls hostels have been sanctioned under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna (BJRCY) and eligible central assistance released. Proposal for 5 boys hostels were incomplete and hence not sanctioned.

Proposals for construction of 6 hostels for OBC students received under the Scheme, construction of hostels for OBC boys and girls were not complete and hence were not sanctioned.

Similarly, the proposal received by Ministry of Tribal Affairs for construction of 5 ST boys hostels was incomplete and could not be sanctioned as the same was not accompanied by Utilization Certificates (UCs) and physical progress reports in respect of hostels sanctioned by the said Ministry earlier.

Eligibility criteria for senior citizens

2215. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to adopt uniform age criteria of sixty years to define senior citizens for addressing the anomalies in extending benefits to the elderly people; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Adoption of Uniform age criteria of sixty years for benefits of senior citizens being extended by different organisations (such as Airlines, Insurance companies, State Governments, etc.) is under consideration in this Ministry, pursuant to the recommendation of the Group of Secretaries on Education and Social Development, Constituted by the Government. It is proposed to bring suitable amendment to the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act in this regard.

Inclusion of new castes in OBC category

†2216. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the dates when new castes were included in OBC category during last three years under the policy of providing 27 per cent reservation in services to the OBCs as per Mandal Commission and whether they are being provided reservation within the pre-determined quota itself;

(b) if not, whether the Ministry would consider raising number of castes in it; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the increase in number of OBCs consequent upon inclusion of more castes under the pre-determined 27 per cent reservation for the OBCs and whether steps are being taken for raising this quota according to the said increase in number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) During the last three years *viz.* 2014-15, '2015-16' and 2016-17, 120 castes/communities have been included in the Central List of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) *vide* Notifications issued on 15.7.2015, 11.08.2016 and 07.12.2016. The eligible members of OBCs included in the Central List of OBCs will get benefit of reservation for Other Backward Classes.

(b) The inclusion in the Central List of OBCs is a continuous process.

(c) The total number of entries of castes/communities in the Central List of Other Backward Classes is 2492 as on date. An entry for this purpose includes caste, its synonyms and sub-castes. 27% reservation for Other Backward Classes in Civil Posts and services under the Government of India has been fixed *vide* DoPT's Office Memorandum No.36012/22/93-Est(SCT) dated 08.09.1993. The Supreme Court has directed in the Indra Sawhney case (writ petition No. 930 of 1990) that total reservation of all classes including SC/ST/OBC shall not exceed ceiling of 50%.

Hostels for SC/ST/OBC students

2217. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from the Government of Rajasthan during the last three years regarding construction of hostels for SC, ST and OBC students;

(b) if so, the details along with the status thereof; and

(c) whether Government has constructed hostels for SC, ST and OBC students in other States or issued financial sanctions to those States for this purpose during the last three years and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Yes. The details of proposals received from Government of Rajasthan during last the three years for construction

of hostels for SC, ST and OBC students and status thereof, are given in the Statement-I, II and III respectively (*See* below).

(c) Yes. The details of Central assistance released for construction/expansion of hostels for SC, ST and OBC students during last three years are given in the Statement-IV, V and VI respectively.

Statement-I

Details of proposals received for construction of hostels for SC students from Government of Rajasthan, and status thereof, during the last three years

Sl. No.	Year	Girls/Boys	No. of Hostels	Location / District	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	2014-15	Girls	9	Jaipur Jaipur Jodhpur Ajmer Bhilwara Alwar Bharatpur Udaipur Kota	₹ 13,50,00,000/-central assistance released.
2.	2014-15	Girls	1	Mewar University Campus, Gangror, Chittaurgarh	₹ 1,62,92,825/-central assistance released
3.	2014-15	Boys	1	Mewar University Campus, Gangror, Chittaurgarh	₹ 90,00,000/- central assistance released.
4.	2014-15	Boys	5	Jaipur Jhunjhnu Jhunjhnu Udaipur Jaipur	Incomplete proposal.
5.	2016-17	Girls	1	Bharatpur	Incomplete proposal.
TOTAL			17		

Statement-II

Details of proposal for construction of ST boys and girls hostels for the State of Rajasthan under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP), Grants under Article 275(1) and scheme of Hostels for ST Boys and Girls and status of their sanction are given below:

Year	No. of hostels	Status
2014-15	23	18 hostels were sanctioned. Proposal for 5 hostel buildings for ST boys amounting to ₹6.14 crore received could not be considered, as Utilization Certificates (UC) and Physical Progress Reports (PPR) in respect of hostels sanctioned earlier by the Ministry to the State Government of Rajasthan are still pending.
2015-16	7	7 hostels sanctioned.
2016-17	Nil	Nil

Statement-III

Detail of Proposals received for construction of hostels for OBC students from Government of Rajasthan, and status thereof, during last three years

Sl. No.	Year	Girls/Boys	No. of Hostels	Location	Status
1.		Boys		Jaisalmer	
2.		Boys		Pratapgarh	
3.		Boys		Sawai Madhopur	
4.	2014-15	Boys	6	Gangrar, Chittorgarh	incomplete proposals
5.		Girls		Gangrar, Chittorgarh	
6.		Girs		Mundwa, Nagaur,	
7.	2016-17	Girls	1	Chittorgarh	
TOTAL			7		

Statement-IV

*State-wise details of Central Assistance released, under Babu Jagjivan Ram
Chhatrawas Yojna (BJRCY) for construction/expansion of hostels for
SC students during the last three years*

(₹ in lakhs)							
Sl. No.	Year	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		No. of Hostels	Central Assistance released	No. of Hostels	Central Assistance released	No. of Hostels	Central Assis- tance released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1	50.00	0	0
2.	Assam	0	0	*	84.80	0	0
3.	Bihar	*	81.00	0	0	0	0
4.	Haryana	1	170.4	3	232.29	*	244.17
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	2	379.14	*	60.00
6.	Jharkhand	0	0	*	18.26	0	0
7.	Kerala	1	90.00	0	0	0	0
8.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	20	442.34
9.	Maharashtra	3	476.74	1	248.02	*	155.79
10.	Manipur	5	444.97	3	144.31	*	271.56
11.	Odisha	0	0	1	80.00	3	703.73
12.	Punjab	3	227.43	2	112.97	3	643.49
13.	Rajasthan	2	226.46	9	1350.00	*	5.00
14.	Sikkim	0	0	2	700.00	0	0
15.	Tripura	0	0	1	100.00	2	157.50
16.	West Bengal	3	597	2	1398.07	2	666.42
TOTAL		18	2314	27	4897.86	30	3500

*Balance amount released

Statement-V

*(A) Financial Grants to State Governments (including Rajasthan)/UTs/
Universities under the scheme of hostels for ST Boys and Girls for
the last three years are as under:*

		(₹ in Lakh)		
Sl. No	Name of the State/ UT/University	2014-15 Funds Released	2015-16 Funds Released	2016-17 Funds Released
1.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	1221.74	0.00
2.	Himachal Pradesh	380.47	0.00	0.00
3.	Kerala	1949.63	0.00	0.00
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1305.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	1283.65
6.	Maharashtra	1031.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Nagaland	0.00	1798.45	0.00
8.	Rajasthan	0.00	3393.97	595.35
9.	Sikkim	460.29	0.00	0.00
10.	Tripura	1797.62	0.00	0.00
11.	Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi	304.99	0.00	0.00
12.	Mizoram University	195.01	59.73	0.00
13.	National Law School of India University, Bangalore	0.00	61.94	0.00
14.	JLN Krishi Vishva Vidyala, Jabalpur	0.00	0.00	43.32
15.	Rajiv Gandhi University, Doimukh, Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	77.68
TOTAL		7424.01	6935.83	2000.00

Note: Funds released for hostels includes the committed liability of previous years, extension/up-gradation of existing hostels and for new hostels.

(B) Financial Grants to State Governments (including Rajasthan) under the scheme of SCA to TSP and Article 275(1) Grants for construction/ expansion of hostel during the last three years are as under

		(₹ in Lakh)		
Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	800.00	250.00	2452.41
2.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	805.17
3.	Chhattisgarh	2645.67	5144.00	8530.48
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	1700.00	1664.42
5.	Jharkhand	2000.00	6142.00	803.55
6.	Kerala	250.00	500.00	531.35
7.	Madhya Pradesh	4000.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Maharashtra	1600.00	246.00	2000.00
9.	Meghalaya	190.00	350.00	1000.00
10.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Mizoram	574.70	0.00	572.74
12.	Nagaland	300.00	250.00	2298.16
13.	Rajasthan	3132.00	900.00	2305.00
14.	Sikkim	261.25	0.00	700.00
15.	Telangana	126.00	0.00	33.66
16.	Uttar Pradesh	222.94	0.00	0.00
17.	Uttarakhand	75.00	200.00	0.00
18.	West Bengal	1607.50	1000.00	750.00
19.	Assam	0.00	0.00	750.00
20.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	220.00
21.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	776.12
22.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	1150.00
TOTAL		17785.06	16682.00	27343.06

Note: Funds released for hostels includes the committed liability of previous years, extension/up-gradation of existing hostels and for new hostels.

Statement-VI

*No. of OBC hostels sanctioned and funds released under the Scheme of
"Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls" during the last three Years*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (as on 31/03/2017)	
		No. of Hostels	Funds Released (₹ in lakh)	No. of Hostels	Funds Released (₹ in lakh)	No. of Hostels	Funds Released (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	405.00
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00	1	93.39	2	502.72
3.	Madhya Pradesh	5	235.50	1 2nd installment for 3 hostels of 2014-15	675.00 113.40	3 2nd installment for 1 hostel of 2014-15	359.89 37.80
						1	100.00
4.	Odisha	Remaining amount of 2012-13	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
5.	Tamil Nadu	6	304.46	5 2nd installment	228.22 211.57	0	0.00
6.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0.00	5	350.77	3	140.22
7.	West Bengal	0	0.00	4	408.61	1 Remaining amount of 2015-16 2nd installment of 2015-16	90.00 13.00 310.40
8.	Manipur	0	0.00	1 Remaining amount of 2012-13	111.53 126.00	4 Remaining amount of 2015-16	630.00 45.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Tripura	0	0.00	1	157.50	0	0.00
10.	Sikkim	2	274.00	2	315.00	2	315.00
Central Universities/Institutes							
11.	Banaras Hindu University, Uttar Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	2nd installment of 2013-14	126.00
12.	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, UP	2	270.00	0	0.00	2nd installment of 2014-15	243.00
13.	Tejpur University, Assam	2	301.50	0	0.00		
14.	IIIT Allahabad, UP	2	270.00	2nd installment	243.00	Part payment of 3rd installment	17.55
15.	Central University Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir	2	135.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
16.	IGNTU Amarkantak	2	270.00	2nd installment	243.00	3rd installment of 2014-15	32.00
17.	IIT (Banaras Hindu University)	2	270.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
18.	Nagaland Uni.	4	215.29	0	0.00	0	0.00
19.	IIT Indore, Madhya Pradesh	1	121.05	0	0.00	2nd installment of 2014-15	108.95
20.	NIT Pudduchery	1	135.00	0	0.00	2nd installment of 2014-15	121.50
21.	Rajiv Gandhi University, Arunachal Pradesh	2	64.66	0	0.00	0	0.00
22.	CIPET, Amritsar	1	135.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Central University of Karnataka	0	0.00	2	270.00	0	0.00
24.	IIT Bhubaneswar	0	0.00	1	135.00	0	0.00
25.	CIPET Bhubaneswar	0	0.00	1	67.50	0	0.00
26.	NIT Manipur	0	0.00	2	270.00	0	0.00
27.	CIPET, Jaipur	0	0.00	Remaining amount of 2012-13	10.00	For furniture (2012-13)	5.00
28.	Central University of Kerala	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	270.00
29.	Pondicherry University	0	0.00	0	0.00	2nd installment of 2012-13	126.00
TOTAL		34	3021.46	26	4029.49	21	4000.00

Welfare of transgenders

2218. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of Inter-Ministerial Committee for welfare of transgenders;
- (b) whether any survey/study has been conducted to ascertain the actual number of transgenders and if so, the details and findings thereof;
- (c) whether any action plan has been prepared for their welfare;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Ministry is aware that Kerala Metro has employed transgenders in various metro works; and
- (f) if so, the efforts made by the Ministry to replicate the same in other areas and States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The Ministry has constituted an

Inter-Ministerial Committee to pursue implementation of the Expert Committee's recommendations. So far, four Inter Ministerial Committee meetings have been held.

(b) The Registrar General of India (RGI), during Enumeration of Census 2011, for the first time provided three codes *i.e.* Male-1, Female -2 and others -3 for enumeration. This was at the discretion of the respondent. In case the respondent wished to record neither '1' nor '2', then enumerator was instructed to record sex as 'other' and give code '3'. Still, it is important to note that the Census on India does not collect any data specifically on 'transgender'. Thus, the category of 'other' would not only include 'transgender' but also any person who desires to record sex under the category of 'other'. It is also possible that some transgenders would have returned themselves either male or female depending upon their choice. The population of 'other' as per Census 2011 is 4,87,803.

(c) to (f) The Bill titled "The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2016" was introduced by the Ministry in the Lok Sabha on 2.8.2016. The Bill was referred to the Lok Sabha Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment for examination and report. The Committee has submitted its report on 21.07.2017.

The Kochi Metro Rail Ltd. (KMRL) has informed that they are providing employment opportunities to 23 transgenders who work alongside the Kudumbashree women in customer service operations.

Funds earmarked for Post-Matric Scholarships

2219. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has earmarked funds during 2015-16 for Post-Matric Scholarships for SC students and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the amount released before March, 2016;

(c) the number of students qualified for scholarships during that year and those who received it and whether the part of this amount was released during 2016-17 and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) how many students received it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Ministry was allocated funds

of ₹ 1599.00 crores in Budget Estimate (BE) during 2015-16 under Post-Matric Scholarships for SC students and Central Assistance of ₹ 2213.88 crores was released upto March 2016 through re-appropriation of saving from other schemes.

(c) and (d) 56.8 lakh beneficiaries were eligible for receipt of Post-matric Scholarship in 2015-16. The Government has released Central Assistance to cover 65% of the demand from States/UTs for the year 2015-16 as on date.

Changes in MWTSC Act

2220. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring amendment to the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (MWPSA) Act to remove the monthly ceiling of ₹ 10,000/- on the maintenance paid by children to parents;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government also proposes to provide doorstep free legal services to senior citizens in cases relating to maintenance and welfare of parents and senior citizens and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Amendment to the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (MWPSA) Act to remove the monthly ceiling of ₹ 10,000/- on the maintenance paid by children to parents is under consideration in this Ministry, pursuant to the recommendation of the Group of Secretaries on Education and Social Development constituted by the Government.

(c) As per information furnished by National Legal Services Authority, a NALSA (Legal Services to Senior Citizens) Scheme 2016 has been framed to ensure that Senior Citizens (*ie.*, persons above the age of 60 years) live a life of dignity and enjoy all the benefits and facilities which are due to them.

Objectives of the Scheme are as follows:

- (i) To outline the basic right and benefits that should be accorded to senior citizens;
- (ii) To strengthen legal aid and representation at the national, state, district and taluka levels for senior citizens who are entitled under Section 12 of

the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, in availing the benefits of the various legal provisions which exist;

- (iii) To ensure access to various Government Schemes and programmes to the senior citizens;
- (iv) To ensure that the authorities and institutions such as the Tribunals and the Appellate Tribunals under the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, Old Age Home for senior citizens have been established;
- (v) To create and spread awareness about the rights and entitlements of the senior citizens under the various laws and Government Schemes and programmes through the District Legal Services Authorities, Taluka Legal Services Committee, panel lawyers, para-legal volunteers, students and legal services clinics;
- (vi) To enhance capacities at all levels of panel lawyers, para-legal volunteers, volunteers in legal services clinics, Government officers tasked with the implementation of the various schemes, service providers, police personnel, non-governmental organisations by organising training, orientation and sensitization programmes; and
- (vii) To undertake research and documentation to study the various schemes, laws etc. to find out the gaps, the needs and to make suggestions to the appropriate authorities.

Making cities beggar free

2221. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to make cities and towns beggar free;
- (b) whether Government has taken up any initiative in this regard with the help of State Governments;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether there is a huge demand for making shelters for beggars across the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (e) The States are responsible for taking necessary preventive and rehabilitative steps. As per available information, 20 States and 2 Union Territories have either enacted their own Anti-Beggary Legislation or adopted legislations enacted by other States/UTs. Presently, there is no Scheme being implemented by this Ministry for beggars.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs have also informed that they do not have any Scheme for Beggars. However, they are implementing a Scheme namely, Scheme of Shelters for Urban Homeless (SUH) as a component of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Urban Livelihood Mission which provides all weather permanent shelters for urban homeless people including beggars who are homeless.

Status of Chandrayaan programme

2222. SHRI PRASANNAACHARYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

- (a) what is the present position of Chandrayaan programme launched earlier;
- (b) what is the motto of this programme and what is the total expenditure incurred/ to be incurred on this programme; and
- (c) what is the outcome of this programme, so far and whether it has achieved the purpose for which it was launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) India's first lunar mission. Chandrayaan-I was launched on October 22, 2008 and inserted successfully in to the lunar orbit on November 08, 2008. The on-board scientific instruments studied the Moon from different perspectives and generated good data for research. The Spacecraft completed 312 days in orbit and made more than 3400 orbits around the Moon. The mission ended on August 29, 2009, as the communication with the spacecraft was lost. Though Chandrayaan-I is still orbiting the Moon, it can no longer be used as there is no communication with the spacecraft.

- (b) The objectives of Chandrayaan-I mission include: (i) development and execution of Chandrayaan-I mission: (ii) precise mission planning and lunar orbit

insertion; (iii) evolution and validation of several new technologies; (iv) dropping of Moon Impact Probe (MIP) on the Moon; (v) high resolution imaging, chemical and mineralogical mapping of Moon; (vi) systematic topographic mapping of both near and far side of the moon. The total expenditure incurred on this mission is ₹386.00 crore.

(c) One of the scientific payloads has discovered the presence of hydroxyl and water molecules on the lunar surface. The MIP impacted on the Moon on November 14, 2008. The science data obtained from Chandrayaan-I has led to more than 160 publications, of which 154 are in Peer reviewed journals. The Chandrayaan-I strengthened international cooperation through accommodation of 6 payloads from different countries. It has renewed interest of younger generation in space science and enhanced India's prestige amongst the world scientific community.

Joint project between NASA and ISRO

2223. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a joint project between the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) named NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar (NISAR) is on track to be launched by the year 2021;

(b) if so, the details of partnership along with its total cost and future plan of action;

(c) to what extent this partnership is expected to benefit ISRO; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to renew this partnership after 2021 for future joint missions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. ISRO and NASA are working towards realisation of NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar (NISAR) mission by 2021.

(b) In NISAR mission, NASA is responsible for development of L-band SAR and ISRO is responsible for development of S-band SAR. The L & S band SAR will be integrated with ISRO's spacecraft and launched on-board India's GSLV. The total

cost of the project includes ISRO's work share cost of about ₹ 788.00 cr. and the cost of JPL's work share of about USD 808 million. After the launch in 2021, the plan of action includes (i) calibration of instruments and validation of data products; (ii) development of science acquisition plan; (iii) development of data processing procedures and applications; and (iv) conduct of outreach activities in research institutes and academia.

(c) NISAR employs a futuristic SweepSAR technique, which enables very wide swath of more than 200 km and very high resolution of the order of 5-10m. The L & S band microwave data obtained from this satellite will be useful for variety of application, which include estimating agricultural biomass over full duration of crop cycle; assessing soil moisture; monitoring of floods and oil slicks; coastal erosion, coastline changes; assessment of mangroves; surface deformation studies, ice sheet dynamics etc.

(d) ISRO and NASA have a framework agreement for cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes signed in 2008. Under this framework agreement, ISRO and NASA have executed an implementing arrangement for cooperation in NISAR mission, which is valid until 2034 and provides scope for joint activities on science & applications of NISAR data after the launch.

Utilisation of MPLAD funds

2224. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the previous and the current fiscal years have seen Member of Parliament utilising their Member of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) funds to the maximum and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a large amount of MPLAD funds remained unutilised during the same period and if so, details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) The position of funds released and utilized during 2016-17 and 2017-18 (up to 30.06.2017) under the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) is as under:

₹ in crore

Year	Released	Utilized	Unspent Balance
2016-17	3499.50	3903.13	5029.28 (as on 31.03.2017)
2017-18 (up to 30.06.2017)	716.00	691.55	5097.15 (as on 30.06.2017)

Note:

- (i) The figures are based on the latest monthly progress reports received from the Nodal District Authorities.
- (ii) There is no incongruity in the figures since the funds are non-lapsable and unspent balances as well as interest are utilized in the subsequent year(s).
- (iii) Unspent balance figures are net cumulative amount available with the Nodal Districts as on 31.03.2017 and as on 30.06.2017.

The funds under MPLADS are non-lapsable, both at the end of the Union Government and at the end of the District Authority *i.e.* the unspent balances of a particular year are utilized in the subsequent year (s). In view of the nature and dynamics of the scheme, the unutilized balances, which also include interest accrued, are bound to exist at any given point of time and utilization of MPLADS funds in the same financial year is not feasible.

(c) Implementation of the MPLADS in the field is undertaken by the District Authorities as per the State Government's technical, administrative and financial rules.

The monitoring mechanisms, wherein the roles of the Central Government, State Governments, District Authorities and Implementing Agencies are laid down, have been duly prescribed in the Guidelines on MPLADS. The Guidelines are available in the public domain, including on the official website of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (www.mospi.nic.in).

For timely execution of works, time-lines for (i) sanction of eligible works, (ii) rejection of ineligible works and (iii) completion of sanctioned works are prescribed in the Guidelines on MPLADS.

Government through the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation continuously monitors and emphasizes on expeditious utilisation of MPLADS funds and where references regarding delay, etc. in the implementation of the works come to notice, the concerned State Government/District Authority are requested to take the appropriate action.

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation regularly reviews the implementation of the MPLADS through national-level review meetings with State Government/District officers and visits to States/Districts.

The Ministry continuously emphasizes on the qualitative, rule-bound and speedy implementation of the works under the Scheme.

MPLAD works in Manipur

2225. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects or works along with the locations thereof and the amounts involved therein under the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) in Manipur during the last three years, district-wise, till date;

(b) whether proper auditing and outcome reports are furnished for each of the projects/works and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of works being recommended and those in progress under the scheme in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) to (c) Under the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS), Honourable Members of Parliament (MPs) send recommendations of works to their Nodal District Authority. Implementation of works in the field is undertaken by the District Authorities, in accordance with the State Government's technical, administrative and financial rules and in accordance with the Guidelines on MPLADS.

The details of works implemented under MPLADS work are not maintained centrally by the Ministry.

Para 5.3 of the Guidelines on MPLADS stipulates that on completion of a work, the Implementing Agency shall quickly finalize the accounts for that work and shall furnish a work completion report and utilization certificate and return the un-utilized balance (savings) and interest amount within 30 days to the District Authority concerned.

Para 6.4 of the Guidelines on MPLADS defines the role of District Authority which *inter alia* stipulates that the District Authority shall review, every month and

in any case at least once in every quarter, MPLADS works implementation with the Implementing Agencies.

Assessment of pre-nursery/toddler schools

2226. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that pre-nursery/toddler schools that affects the behaviour of children are mushrooming in the country;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made on behavioural changes in children admitted in such schools; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to ban admissions in such schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) No assessment on the issue has been made. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are the appropriate Governments for schools located within their territory.

(c) There is no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Popularisation of BBBP scheme

†2227. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts selected/covered under "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao" (BBBP) scheme in Chhattisgarh;

(b) the funds allocated and spent under this scheme in the State during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether Government proposes to extend this scheme to all the districts of the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to popularise this scheme and to deal with the problems of imbalance in gender ratio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(BBBP) scheme addresses the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and related issues of women empowerment over a life-cycle continuum and intended to improve Child Sex Ratio across the country with and focused intervention and Multi-Sectoral Action in 161 selected districts covering all States/UTs at least one district in each State/UT. The District of Raigarh has been selected from State of Chhattisgarh under BBBP.

(b) Funds amounting to ₹ 44.79 lakh were released during the last three years to State of Chhattisgarh under BBBP.

(c) and (d) The Multi-sectoral interventions and Media campaign and advocacy of BBBP has been envisaged for greater coverage/reach in the country. BBBP is already capturing collective consciousness in the country. To sensitize the masses and for changing their mindset a Nation-wide campaign was launched which includes radio spots/jingles in Hindi and regional languages, video spots, SMS campaigns, community engagement through mobile exhibition vans, and field publicity Mailers, Hand-outs, Brochures and other IEC material in English, Hindi and regional languages has been adopted which includes social media platforms.

Awareness about gender issues

2228. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes introduced to popularise gender sensitivity issues, particularly amongst the younger generation;

(b) the efforts has made to enhance awareness about gender issues amongst the students of schools and colleges of the country; and

(c) the details of manners in which Government proposes to deal with the gender issues in rural and remote areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme was launched in January, 2015 to addresses the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and related issues of women empowerment over a life-cycle continuum. It is a tri-ministerial effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health & Family Welfare and Human Resource Development. There is a strong emphasis on mindset change through training, sensitization, awareness raising and community mobilization on ground.

In order to move towards a gender just society that treats women equally, the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), in collaboration with the Ministry of Human Resource Development, have envisaged Gender Champions as responsible leaders who will facilitate an enabling environment within their schools/ colleges/academic institutions where girls are treated with dignity and respect. Gender Champions aim to make young boys and girls gender sensitive and create positive social norms which value the rights of women and girls. UGC has already notified the guidelines prepared by the Ministry of Women and Child Development and has issued notifications to colleges and universities to appoint Champions. As per report of the UGC, 150 Universities and 230 colleges have initiated implementation of the Scheme.

The Gender Budgeting Scheme was also launched by the Ministry in the year 2008 for conducting trainings/workshops, capacity building measures, research surveys, etc. Under the Scheme *inter alia*, the Ministry undertakes many programmes as well as provides financial support to Central/ State Government agencies in order to strengthen the process of gender budgeting. The training programmes are focused on increasing awareness about the need and importance of Gender Responsive Budgeting. Gender Budgeting undertakes Training programmes on GB with the collaboration of WCD Department of State Governments, National Level Training Institutions, Administrative Training Institutes and State Institute of Rural Developments.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is also extensively tackling gender issue with innovative media campaigns and programmes through print, electronic and social media. Under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao initiative, the Ministry has undertaken numerous media campaigns (print, electronic and radio) to increase the awareness regarding girl child. It endeavours to change mindsets towards girls through impactful films and TVCs on various issues like gender awareness, sex selection, equal opportunities etc. In synchronisation with International Women's Day, the Ministry undertook a dedicated campaign (#WeAreEqual) with the objective to raise the consciousness of society towards women so that she can be valued, respected and recognised as equal.

Diversion of funds under BBBP scheme

2229. SHRI MAHENDRASINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) in its recent audits has found diversion of funds released under Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme by State Governments;

(b) if so, the details of diverted funds identified by CAG in its audits, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has taken any action to recover funds diverted by the State Governments; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (d) No such information is available in the Ministry.

Audit of reports on child sex ratio

2230. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any audit of reports submitted by State Governments on sex ratio at birth under the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme in other States in general and particularly in Haryana;

(b) if so, whether Haryana has inflated data to show positive improvement in child sex ratio;

(c) the details of quarterly and annual reports submitted by Haryana, district-wise and the actual status of child sex ratio at birth assessed by the auditing team; and

(d) the response of the State to such reporting and the action proposed or being planned in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (d) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme addresses the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and related issues of disempowerment of women over a life-cycle continuum. It is a tri-Ministerial initiative of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare and Human Resource Development. The Scheme is at a nascent stage of implementation and it's too early to assess its impact at this stage. The CSR is measured on decadal basis. Government of India has not taken up any audit of reports on sex ratio at birth in the States/UTs.

Improving condition of destitute widows

†2231. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court had asked the Central Government to set guidelines for improving the condition of destitute widows in the country after having a discussion on the suggestions made by the National Commission for Women regarding their condition;

(b) if so, the dates on which the meetings had been convened for its implementation and suggestions received in those meetings; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the condition of destitute widows, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) National Commission for Women, on the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP(C) No. 659 of 2007 has prepared a report on the Status of Widows in Swadhar Homes of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Odisha and submitted the same before the Hon'ble Court. The matter is *sub judice* in the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Any action can only be initiated after the case is finally decided in the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Vision document, 2032

2232. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry would share the details of consultations or public hearings held to take into account the issues of children and mothers while developing India's Vision Document, 2032;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) NITI Aayog is the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

concerned organization for preparation of "India 2031 -32: Vision, Strategy and Action Agenda Documents" with the aim of transforming India into a prosperous, highly educated, healthy, secure, corruption-free, energy abundant, environmentally clean and global influential nation. In this regard, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has given its inputs to NITI Aayog on the implementation of various schemes related to welfare and development of women and children. The consultations/ public hearings in this regard were held by the NITI Aayog.

(c) Question does not arise.

Utilisation of funds under ICDS

2233. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of utilisation of funds under ICDS, with reference to budgetary allocations made during the last three years;

(b) whether SCs and STs are not getting their due benefits under this scheme; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to set this discrimination right?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The Budgetary allocation and funds released/utilized under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme during the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) ICDS is a demand driven scheme with 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres approved across the country to cover all habitations including SC/ST and Minority population. At present, the Scheme is being implemented through 13.55 lakh AWCs providing services to the beneficiaries including those from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes across the country. ICDS is a self-selecting scheme and the benefits are available to all eligible children, pregnant women and lactating mothers, who enroll at the Anganwadi Centres, irrespective of caste creed or religion.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Status of Budget allocated and funds released/utilised for implementation of ICDS Scheme during last three years and current year (up to 31.7.2017)

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Year	Budget Allocation (BE)	Budget Allocation (RE)	Total released	Expenditure reported by States/UTs including State Share
1.	2014-15	18,195.00	16561.60	16581.82	23542.05
2.	2015-16	8335.77	15483.77	15438.94	21118.65
3.	2016-17	14,000.00	14560.60	14430.32	15062.45
4.	2017-18	15245.19	-	7430.74	Not reported

~~Problems of child marriage and under-age pregnancy~~

†2234. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the problems of child marriage and under-age pregnancy are quite serious in Rajasthan and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of such complaints received during the last two years and the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the action plans being executed by the Central Government to deal with such problems in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) As per census, 2011, the percentage of child marriage in 2011 is 31.6% which was in 52 % 2001 which shows an decreasing trend. As per National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-4 (2015-16), the percentage of Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant is 6.3% which was 16% in National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-3

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(2005-06). A number of 699 cases in 2015-16 and 679 cases in 2016-17 cases were registered relating to child marriages. The details of cases registered and the action taken on these cases by the Government of Rajasthan relating to child marriages are as under:

Items	2015-16	2016-17
Total cases of child marriages were reported	699	679
Child marriages prevented through legal intervention/FIR registered	61	59
Child Marriages prevented through mediation	512	508
False cases of child marriages found	126	112

(c) The Government of India has enacted the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 in order to prohibit child marriages rather than only restraining them. The States/UTs from time to time are being regularly pursued for effective implementation of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006. The practice of child marriages is a social evil promoted by social customs, tradition, illiteracy, poverty, low status of women in society and lack of awareness. These issues cannot be tackled by legislative interventions alone. This is a continuous process and Government undertakes media campaigns and outreach programmes to address this.

Living conditions of children in conflict with law

2235. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has failed to address the living conditions of children in conflict with law;

(b) if so, the reasons why there are no guidelines to deal with a pregnant child or a child of special needs even a transgender child;

(c) the details regarding the number of child juveniles under trial in the age groups 0-5, 5-10 and 10-15 years, State-wise; and

(d) the action taken by Government for providing proper juvenile facilities and basic living conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) The Central Government is executing Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) to implement the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, (JJ Act, 2015), in which State Governments/UT Administrations have major role to play. The Government of India has enacted the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children)

Act, 2015, (JJ Act, 2015) which has come into effect from 15th January, 2016 repealing the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. The Ministry has been requesting the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to identify and register all CCIs under relevant provisions of JJ Act and set up functional inspection and other Committees to ensure that children in all the CCIs receive the best of care, and are not subject to any kind of abuse and neglect. As per sub Section 12 Section of the JJ Act, 2015, a "child" means a person who has not completed 18 years of age, which *inter alia* includes all vulnerable children.

(c) The specific information regarding the number of children in conflict with law under trial in the age groups 0-5, 5-10 and 10-15 years is not maintained centrally. However, the State-wise details of total number of Government and NGO run Observation Homes, Special Homes as well as places of safety along with the number of children therein, being funded under ICPS is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Under the JJ Act, 2015 several provisions have been included to improve the condition of Child Care Institutions (CCIs) including those housing children in conflict with law by providing for inspections of these CCIs by Juvenile Justice Board; prescribing various rehabilitation and reintegration services including skill development, recreational facilities, mental health interventions, etc. Under Section 41 of the new Act, registration of institutions including Homes for children in conflict with law has been made mandatory with penalty in case of non-compliance. Under Section 54, the State Governments are required to appoint inspection Committees for the State and district for mandatory inspection of all facilities housing children, at least once in three months.

The Ministry is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), since, 2009 for execution of the JJ Act, under which financial assistance is provided to the State Governments/UT Administrations for setting up and maintenance of various types of homes including homes for children in conflict with law, either by themselves or through voluntary organizations. Additional financial support is provided to the institutions having children with special needs, including those who are mentally or physically challenged. A separate home for such children is set up in a situation where there are large number of children with special needs in a district or group of districts.

The financial norms under ICPS were revised with effect from 1st April, 2014. Some of the key features of the revised Scheme are increased maintenance grant for children in homes, from existing ₹ 750 to ₹ 2000 per child per month; enhanced cost of construction from existing provision of ₹ 600 per sq. feet to ₹ 1000 per sq. feet and flexibility in the staffing pattern in - service delivery structures, depending on the size and need of the State/UT.

Statement

The State-wise details of total number of Government and NGO run Observation Homes, Special Homes as well as Places of Safety along with the number of children therein, being funded under ICPS

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Govt. & NGO Observation Home		Govt. & NGO Special Home		Govt. & NGO Observation cum Special Home		Govt. & NGO Place of Safety		Govt. & NGO Juvenile Home as on 31/03/2016	
		Number of Homes	Number of Children	Number of Homes	Number of Children	Number of Homes	Number of Children	Number of Homes	Number of Children	Number of Homes	Number of Benefi- ciaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	103	2	37	2	136	0	0	10	276
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	1	10
3.	Assam	5	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	71
4.	Bihar	12	572	1	4	0	0	0	0	13	576
5.	Chhattisgarh	13	310	7	0	0	0	5	0	25	310
6.	Goa	2	67	2	67	0	0	0	0	4	134
7.	Gujarat	3	140	0	0	3	78	0	0	6	218
8.	Haryana	4	144	1	29	0	0	0	0	5	173

9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	115
11.	Jharkhand	10	361	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	375
12.	Karnataka	16	60	1	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	84
13.	Kerala	14	33	2	3	0	0	0	1	9	17	45	45
14.	Madhya Pradesh	18	350	3	60	0	0	0	0	0	21	410	410
15.	Maharashtra	53	2973	0	0	2	79	0	0	0	55	3052	3052
16.	Manipur	4	18	0	0	1	33	0	0	0	5	51	51
17.	Meghalaya	3	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	73	73
18.	Mizoram	8	135	2	38	0	0	0	0	0	10	173	173
19.	Nagaland	10	110	2	38	0	0	0	0	0	12	148	148
20.	Odisha	1	0	0	0	5	315	0	0	0	6	315	315
21.	Punjab	4	196	2	56	0	0	0	0	0	6	252	252
22.	Rajasthan	36	617	1	22	0	0	0	0	0	37	639	639
23.	Sikkim	2	15	1	70	0	0	0	0	0	3	85	85
24.	Tamil Nadu	8	193	2	37	0	0	0	0	0	10	230	230
25.	Tripura	1	12	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	15	15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26.	Uttar Pradesh	30	1272	2	15	0	0	0	0	32	1287
27.	Uttarakhand	7	60	2	20	0	0	0	0	9	80
28.	West Bengal	10	810	0	0	4	381	0	0	14	1191
29.	Telangana	3	70	2	192	0	0	0	0	5	262
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	1	18	0	0	1	18
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	NCT of Delhi	4	185	1	22	0	0	1	9	6	216
36.	Puducherry	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
		292	9077	38	751	19	1050	7	18	356	10896

Maternity entitlements under NFSA

2236. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Food Security Act (NFSA) provides for maternity entitlements;

(b) if so, the details of maternity entitlements disbursed so far, since 2013, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether such entitlements are universally applicable to all pregnant women;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) in what manner the Government proposes to extend maternity benefits to 96 per cent women working in informal and unorganized sector; and

(f) whether ₹ 2,700 crore allocated to the Maternity Benefit Programme during the current budget is adequate to provide benefits to more than 2.7 crore women who become pregnant each year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State-wise and year-wise details of funds released under the Maternity Benefit Programme (erstwhile Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana) since 2013-14 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) provides that subject to such schemes as may be framed by the Central Government, every Pregnant Woman and Lactating Mother, except those who are in regular employment with the Central Government or State Government or Public Sector Undertaking or those who are in receipt of similar benefits under any law for the time being in force, shall be entitled to maternity benefit of not less than rupees six thousand, in such instalments as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

(e) and (f) The Government of India has approved Pan-India implementation of Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) to cover all the districts of the country with effect from 01.01.2017. PMMVY envisages payment of maternity benefits of ₹5,000/-in beneficiary's bank/post office account in three instalments at

the stage of early registration of pregnancy, after six months of pregnancy with at least one ante-natal check-up and registration of child birth and first cycle of immunisation of the child. The eligible beneficiary is to receive the remaining cash incentive as per approved norms towards Maternity Benefit under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) after institutional delivery so that on an average, a woman gets ₹ 6000/- . The maternity benefits under PMMVY are available to the eligible beneficiaries for first living child of family.

The Government of India has made adequate budgetary provision of ₹ 2,700 crore for implementation of PMMVY during the financial year of 2017-18.

Statement

State/UT-wise and year-wise details of funds released under the Maternity Benefit Programme (erstwhile Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana) during the years 2013-14 to 2016-17

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2013-14 (Rupees in Lakh)	2014-15 (Rupees in Lakh)	2015-16 (Rupees in Lakh)	2016-17 (Rupees in Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1814.47	3004.65	1502.32	Not Released*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Not Released*	41.49	20.74	17.44
3.	Assam	149.78	1744.74	872.38	Not Released*
4.	Bihar	1758.10	4862.81	2431.40	Not Released*
5.	Chhattisgarh	1456.53	859.86	429.94	Not Released*
6.	Goa	300.95	164.30	82.16	75.37
7.	Gujarat	1007.80	1504.88	1090.90	1056.20
8.	Haryana	343.65	Not Released*	171.82	19.96
9.	Himachal Pradesh	124.30	295.19	537.11	Not Released*
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	665.24	522.38	261.20	28.59
11.	Jharkhand	34.64	Not Released*	17.32	50.00
12.	Karnataka	1452.81	Not Released*	894.95	1306.96
13.	Kerala	1390.69	934.59	515.60	Not Released*

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2128.07	3627.44	2358.21	Not Released*
15.	Maharashtra	3160.24	2838.51	1419.26	2090.99
16.	Manipur	Not Released*	Not Released*	Not Released*	Not Released*
17.	Meghalaya	53.93	Not Released*	26.96	Not Released*
18.	Mizoram	Not Released*	19.39	9.70	Not Released*
19.	Nagaland	60.64	56.90	28.46	Not Released*
20.	Odisha	2038.85	1796.57	1606.61	1120.64
21.	Punjab	66.20	Not Released*	33.10	Not Released*
22.	Rajasthan	935.01	3640.40	1820.20	Not Released*
23.	Sikkim	7.87	24.12	12.06	11.64
24.	Tamil Nadu	3032.19	2241.40	1837.75	1393.09
25.	Telangana	State not formed	1877.78	938.90	169.66
26.	Tripura	161.76	209.70	479.83	Not Released*
27.	Uttar Pradesh	95.29	Not Released*	47.64	Not Released*
28.	Uttarakhand	322.64	570.58	1182.74	Not Released*
29.	West Bengal	394.82	3016.90	1508.46	40.86
30.	Delhi	58.65	371.42	929.70	Not Released*
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	122.32	44.35	72.67	119.43
32.	Puducherry	32.75	24.58	29.50	Not Released*
33.	Chandigarh	20.23	Not Released*	162.37	Not Released*
34.	Daman and Diu	4.13	18.70	9.34	Not Released*
35.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11.29	Not Released*	5.62	42.12
36.	Lakshadweep	Not Released*	Not Released*	Not Released*	148.45
TOTAL			34313.63	23346.92	7691.40

* No funds released due to availability of unspent balance of previous years for implementation of the scheme.

Rules under Child Marriage Act

2237. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the State Governments are supposed to formulate rules under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA);
- (b) if so, the names of States which have formulated and those which are yet to formulate the same and the steps that would be taken to expedite this process in all the States;
- (c) whether no Central rules have been framed under PCMA;
- (d) if so, what is the mechanism in the absence of Central rules, which different States are following; and
- (e) the status of implementation of PCMA in different States, the number of complaints registered and resolved, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (d) The Government of India is concerned about the prevalence of child marriages in the country and has enacted the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA) 2006. The Act authorises the States Governments to frame Rules for carrying out the provisions of the Act. All States/UTs have reportedly framed Rules as envisaged under the Act except Uttar Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland. The State of Meghalaya and Nagaland have not framed the Rules as Child Marriage is not in prevalence; However, they have adopted the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA) 2006.

- (e) As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, a total number of 280 cases in 2014 and 293 cases in 2015 were registered under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA) 2006. The State-wise Cases Registered (CR) and Person Convicted under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 during 2014-2015 are given in the Statement.

Statement

No. of Cases Registered (CR) and Person Convicted (PCV) under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 during 2014 and 2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014		2015	
		CR	PCV	CR	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16	0	15	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	4	0	14	0
4.	Bihar	10	2	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	0	6	0
6.	Goa	0	9	0	0
7.	Gujarat	16	6	9	16
8.	Haryana	15	0	14	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	0	1	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	1	3	1	0
12.	Karnataka	44	0	35	0
13.	Kerala	19	4	13	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15	0	9	17
15.	Maharashtra	14	0	24	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	1	0
21.	Punjab	2	12	5	0
22.	Rajasthan	5	5	6	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	47	0	77	11
25.	Telangana	13	7	15	0
26.	Tripura	1	0	2	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10	1	4	6
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	1	0
29.	West Bengal	37	0	40	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	1	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	2	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	3	0	0	0
TOTAL		280	49	293	53

Framework governing adoption of children

2238. SHRINARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of present framework governing adoption of children; and
- (b) the number of adoption applications presently pending from adoptive parents, both based in India and abroad, State-wise particularly from Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The present adoption procedure is governed by the Adoption Regulations, 2017, which has been framed by the Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) and notified by the Government of India on 4th January 2017. These Regulations have been framed under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and are in force in the country w.e.f. 16th January 2017.

- (b) The CARA has reported that as on 28th July, 2017, there are 14829 Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPs) for In-country Adoption and 697 PAPs for Inter-country Adoption are waiting in the Child Adoption Resource Information and

Guidance System (CARINGS), an online portal of CARA. Detail of the number of PAPs waiting for adoption, State-wise including Rajasthan are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise Number of Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPs) waiting for Adoption (as on 28.07.2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	In-Country Adoption	Inter-Country Adoption
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	577	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0
3.	Assam	275	0
4.	Bihar	352	3
5.	Chandigarh	86	1
6.	Chhattisgarh	239	1
7.	Daman and Diu	2	0
8.	Delhi	672	25
9.	From Anywhere	783	446
10.	Goa	131	2
11.	Gujarat	624	10
12.	Haryana	266	7
13.	Himachal Pradesh	130	3
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0
15.	Jharkhand	214	1
16.	Karnataka	1236	22
17.	Kerala	753	28
18.	Lakshadweep	1	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	481	1
20.	Maharashtra	2265	84
21.	Manipur	20	0
22.	Meghalaya	18	0
23.	Mizoram	14	0

1	2	3	4
24.	Nagaland	14	0
25.	Odisha	416	4
26.	Puducherry	69	0
27.	Punjab	352	11
28.	Rajasthan	505	4
29.	Sikkim	8	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	1071	20
31.	Telangana	788	3
32.	Tripura	100	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	756	9
34.	Uttarakhand	139	0
35.	West Bengal	1468	11
TOTAL		14829	697

Source: CARA

Status of re-structured ICDS

2239. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of re-structured Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS);
- (b) the details of total coverage under the re-structured ICDS; and
- (c) whether there is any plan to change and cover all the ICDS centres under restructured ICDS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is one of the flag ship programmes. The Scheme provides a package of six services viz. supplementary nutrition, immunization, referral services, health check-up, pre-school non-formal education and health and nutrition education. In order to address various programmatic, management and institutional gaps and to meet administrative and operational challenges, Government approved the Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme in September 2012 with an over-all budget allocation of ₹ 1,23,580 crore during Twelfth Five Year Plan. The restructured ICDS has been implemented across the country in a phased manner.

The key features of Strengthened and Restructured ICDS *inter-alia* include addressing the gaps and challenges with (a) special focus on children under 3 years and Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (b) strengthening and repackaging of services including, care and nutrition counseling services and care of severely underweight children (c) a provision for an additional Anganwadi Worker cum Nutrition Counselor for focus on children under 3 years of age and to improve the family contact, care and nutrition counseling for P&L Mothers in the selected 200 high-burden districts across the country, besides having provision of link worker, 5% Creche-cum-Anganwadi centre (d) focus on Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) (e) forging strong institutional and programmatic convergence particularly, at the district, block and village levels (f) models providing flexibility at local levels for community participation (g) introduction of APIP (h) improving Supplementary Nutrition Programme including cost revision, (i) provision for construction and improvement of buildings of Anganwadi centres (j) allocating adequate financial resources for other components including Monitoring and Management and Information System(MIS), Training and use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), (k) to put ICDS in a mission mode etc. and (l) revision of financial norms etc.

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme started in 1975 was universalized in 2008-09 preceded by rapid expansion in the years 2005-06 to 2008-09 so as to cover all habitations, including Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and minority population, across the country with the approval of 7076 ICDS Projects and 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres. Against 7076 sanctioned Projects and 14 lakh sanctioned Anganwadi Centres, 7075 Projects and 13.55 lakh Anganwadi Centres are operational as on 31.03.2017. All the Anganwadi Centres are covered under restructured ICDS Scheme. The services are currently being provided to 983.42 lakh beneficiaries of which 800.73 lakh are children under age of six years and 182.69 lakh are pregnant women and lactating mothers. Pre-school education is provided to 340.52 lakh children of 3-6 years (171.11 lakh are boys and 169.41 lakh are girls).

Assistance to States under ICDS

†2240. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain States are implementing the programme of providing supplementary nutrition under ICDS by providing special breakfast and hot meals to children aged between 3 and 6 years and if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of additional financial assistance provided to those States/UTs for this purpose; and

(c) whether there has been any improvement in health and nutritional condition of children due to breakfast being provided under ICDS and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) is one of the six services provided through Anganwadis under ICDS Scheme. Under Supplementary Nutrition Programme children in the age group of 3-6 years are provided morning snacks in the form of milk/ banana/ seasonal fruits/ micro-nutrient fortified food followed by a hot cooked meal at noon in the Anganwadi Centers. Besides, for severely malnourished children in the age group of 6 months to 6 years, additional food items in the form of Take Home Ration have been prescribed. The feeding and nutritional norms are uniform but the type of food provided varies according to local food habits. The prescribed nutritional norms for different categories of child beneficiaries is as under:

Sl. No.	Category	Nutritional norms (per beneficiary per day for 25 days a month)	
		Calories (K Cal)	Protein (g)
1.	Children (6-72 months)	500	12-15
2.	Severely malnourished children (6-72 months)	800	20-25

(b) The cost norms for supplementary nutrition is uniform for all States/UTs. There is no provision of additional assistance to any State.

(c) As per the recent report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) - 4 conducted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in 2015-16, 35.7% children under 5 years of age are underweight and 38.4% are stunted indicating a reduction from the previous NFHS - 3 conducted in 2005-06, which reported 42.5% children under 5 years of age as underweight and 48% stunted. However the said achievement cannot be solely attributed to the breakfast being provided under ICDS.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Messages from the Lok Sabha, Secretary-General.

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

(I) The Central Goods and Services Tax (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Bill, 2017.

(II) The Integrated Goods and Services Tax (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Bill, 2017.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: 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 (Extension to Jammu & Kashmir) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd August, 2017.

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 (Extension to Jammu & Kashmir) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd August, 2017.

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Short Duration Discussion on India's Foreign Policy and Engagement with Strategic Partners. Shri Anand Sharma to initiate the discussion.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION**India's foreign policy and engagement with strategic partners**

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am going to raise the discussion on a very important matter, that is, India's Foreign Policy and India's strategic engagement with its key partner countries in different regions of the world.

This is the first time, after the NDA Government assumed office, that the Government has agreed to discuss this. And, I would like to thank the hon. External Affairs Minister, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj and, once again, express our collective happiness over her recovery and a good health, which is what we all wish.

Sir, we are going to discuss this subject when the world is going through a major transformation in international relations. The global scenario is complex. There is turbulence in major countries and conflict in different regions of the world. And, we do realize that we live in a world, which is inter-connected, which is inter-dependent. And, technology has, in fact, blurred the national boundaries where the information capital, diseases and threats travel very fast from one continent to another. When we live in such a world, any incident or development in one region or one country, big or small, affects all continents, all regions. What we are witnessing is a reshaping of the world order and that is a challenge before India's Foreign Policy. After Independence, we have pursued a policy to promote India's supreme national interest. This is what was given to us by the Architect of Modern India, a Architect of India's Foreign Policy, India's first Prime Minister, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, whose contribution is very much written in the pages of history — how he stood tall and was respected in the world as a global statesman and as a world leader.

Sir, when we are witnessing these changes in the world, we do recognize that it is for the Government of the day to respond and to take major Foreign Policy initiatives. I would like to say here that our Foreign Policy has always been marked by a strong national consensus and continuity. We have tried to ensure — irrespective of which Government is in office, as change of Governments have taken place — maintaining that consensus in pursuit of India's national interests. And, when we talk of national interests,

integral to them are India's economic interests. There cannot be a Foreign Policy where we do not protect and we do not promote India's economic interest, trade, security, and defence. Therefore, we do hope that that national consensus remains and the Government takes steps and intervenes as and when required to address certain challenges which are a matter of our collective concern. India is intensely engaged with major countries of the world but our engagement with our neighbourhood is tense. There is also disengagement within our neighbourhood. What is important for any foreign policy is the neighbourhood policy. Management of the periphery comes first. That is what is of critical importance; the rest comes later. Sir, India is a large country and a big economy. We have rightful aspirations to play a global role and a leadership role in the Comity of Nations. But, unless we manage our neighbourhood correctly, I am afraid to say that it will be difficult, rather impossible, to play any meaningful role, regionally or globally. I come to our western neighbour, Pakistan. I would like to ask from our Minister what the road map is. We know that terrorism is a threat and the entire nation is one and resolute when it comes to fighting terrorism. There has been an increase in cross-border attacks, attacks on our Army establishments, strategic Defence establishments, and killing of soldiers. There is not even a day which passes when we have not lost one jawan in one part of Jammu and Kashmir or in any other part. It is not a question of statistics to show as to how many of such attacks have taken place and how many of our soldiers have died. We have to remember that they stand up and give their sacrifice to protect us, our borders and our people. But it is each family which loses a son, whether it is a mother, a wife, a sister or children who lose a father. Nobody, therefore, wishes that this threat should continue and we do hope that a day will come in our life time when there will be a better realisation, across the border that peace is in the larger interest of Pakistan and of the region as such, so that there is a shared prosperity and progress. This region of the world is also home to a very large number of poor people. With the countries in India's neighbourhood, we have similar problems. But I have one concern. Through our successful diplomacy and foreign policy, India had succeeded in dehyphenating India-Pakistan. There was this hyphenation. We were referred together by the world but we dehyphenated it. The real concern is that the hyphenation is back. Pakistan, like India, is a nuclear power State. The focus of the world is again shifted and there are many countries which had not commented on India-Pakistan and, particularly, on Jammu and Kashmir, which have recently made public statements and comments about their intent to intervene and mediate. We have made it

[Shri Anand Sharma]

clear throughout that when it comes to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, it is an integral part of India, it is irreversible and it is non-negotiable. We are very clear on that. But China has made this statement. China also possesses a part of the territory of the State of Jammu and Kashmir which was illegally ceded by Pakistan to them in the sixties. Turkey has made a statement. This is a matter of concern to us. India and Pakistan are neighbours. We cannot change history or geography. We have to remain meaningfully engaged and that is important.

Sir, I was surprised, and many others too, when we have made claims at the highest level, at the level of the Prime Minister and the Ministers that 'We have isolated Pakistan.' Why are these claims being made? A mature large country does not make such claims or statements when it wishes to lead the region and be a leader in the world. I would urge the Government to reflect and refrain from making such statements. Why I am saying so? 'Isolation of Pakistan' — it is irresponsible and factually incorrect. There is a strong military axis, economic axis between Pakistan and China. Is that a fact or not? There is a strong axis between Pakistan and Turkey. India and Pakistan became members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, SCO, in Astana on the same day now. Pakistan has entered into or Russia has entered into a Defence MoU with Pakistan for the first time in our history. Should it be a matter of concern to us or not? There are joint military exercises of Pakistani Army with China, with Russia, with Turkey. They have joint Naval exercises too. So, we should avoid making this boastful claim which does not resonate with any country in the world and our major partners that 'we have isolated.' I have given the details, and nor should India ever have this intention to isolate. India, as a big country, must declare its intent to engage and resolve issues in a correct manner.

Sir, I would like to ask कि आपका roadmap क्या है? क्या आपने इस समस्या का और एक बहुत बड़ी चुनौती का सामना करने की दिशा सोची है? आपकी policy में कोई स्थिरता नहीं है। वह बदलती रहती है, पलटती रहती है और देश गफलत में पड़ जाता है कि आपकी सोच क्या है। पहले आप कहते हैं कि बातचीत करेंगे, फिर पाकिस्तान का एक हाई कमिश्नर हुर्रियत वालों को चाय पर दावत देता है, तो आप बातचीत बिल्कुल खत्म कर देते हैं। तनाव बढ़ जाता है, उसके बाद यकायक क्या बाता होती है? हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को मालूम होना चाहिए कि भारत के NSA, श्री दोभाल और पाकिस्तान के NSA, जनरल जांजुआ 2015 के दिसम्बर महीने में बैंकाक में मिले, तो क्या आश्वासन दिया गया, जिससे आश्वस्त होकर, प्रभावित होकर अफगानिस्तान दौरे पर गए भारत के प्रधान मंत्री,

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी एक बड़े नाटकीय अंदाज में लाहौर उतर गए और रावलपिंडी चले गए। आप सोचेंगे कि हमें क्या आपत्ति है? आपत्ति है, क्योंकि भारत और अफगानिस्तान के रिश्ते बड़े संवेदनशील हैं। पाकिस्तान और अफगानिस्तान के रिश्तों में भी वे चिंताएँ हैं। आप अफगानिस्तान जा रहे हैं और वहाँ से रास्ते में लाहौर उतरते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री ने देश को आज तक नहीं बताया कि बात क्या हुई थी? हमको दुःख उस दिन लगा, हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री, जिनके जहाज़ पर तिरंगा होता है, जो तिरंगा लेकर चलते हैं, एक व्यक्ति के रूप में नहीं, भारत के प्रधान मंत्री के रूप में जब वे वहाँ उतरे, तो उनको वहाँ पर सलामी नहीं मिली, गार्ड आफ ऑनर नहीं मिला। उनकी वहाँ से वापसी के बाद हमको क्या मिला? हमें 31 दिसम्बर और नये साल के दिन क्या तोहफा मिला? हमारे प्रधान मंत्री अच्छे तोहफे लेकर गए थे और वहाँ से हमारे लिए क्या तोहफा आया - पठानकोट पर हमला। हमारा strategic airbase है, वहाँ हमारे लोग मारे गए। क्या समाधान निकला? इसीलिए हम कहते हैं कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री बहुत मेहनत करते हैं, उनमें बड़ी ऊर्जा है, एनर्जी है, अभी तक 65 देशों में जा चुके हैं। पांच बार अमरीका जा चुके हैं। पहली बार ऐसा हुआ है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने एक बार भी संसद को नहीं बताया, न इस सदन में और न दूसरे सदन में। 65 बार की विदेश यात्राओं में से एक बार तो बताते कि कहां पर क्या बात करके आए हैं? हमें कुछ तो पता लगे।

मैं बड़े सम्मान से कहूंगा, आपको पूरी जानकारी रहती है, जो हमारी विदेशी सेवा है, विदेश सचिव हैं, अधिकारी हैं, वे योग्य लोग हैं। मैं उनकी प्रशंसा करूंगा कि वे भारत के हित को आगे बढ़ाते हैं, उनको मालूम होता है, पर कई बार आपको नहीं मालूम होता, आप कितना कैबिनेट को बताते हैं, कितना नहीं बताते हैं। उनका शौक यह है कि अकेले जाना है और अगर मजबूरी हो तो वे किसी मंत्री को ले जाएं। दूसरी जो आदत है, मैं इसमें कहूंगा, इसको अन्यथा मत लें कि प्रोटोकॉल्स होते हैं। जब भारत या किसी देश का प्रधान मंत्री किसी दूसरे देश में जाता है या दूसरे देश का प्रधान मंत्री हमारे देश में आता है, तो जहाज़ का दरवाज़ा खुलता है, हमारा Ambassador, हमारा राजदूत ऊपर जाता है, उस देश का Chief of protocol ऊपर जाता है और उनको लेकर आता है। अब यहां पर बरखास्त पहले ही हो जाते हैं, दौड़ कर नीचे आ जाते हैं, फिर अकेले आते हैं, क्योंकि हिदायत है। हमको यह मालूम है कि फ्रेम में कोई दूसरा आदमी नहीं होना चाहिए। मुबारक हो, फ्रेम में कोई और न हो, लेकिन यह जरूरी बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान तो दुनिया के फ्रेम में रहे और कायदे से रहे।

मुझे आपसे यह भी कहना है कि पठानकोट के बाद निरंतर हमले हुए और हमले रुके नहीं हैं, चल रहे हैं। मैंने अभी जिक्र किया, हमारे यहां उधमपुर, उरी, नगरोटा, पालनपुर, पंपोर, इन सब स्थानों पर हमले हुए। सुष्मा जी, यहां से कभी कोई कटाक्ष या अपमान की कोई ऐसी बात नहीं की गई, जैसी यूपीए सरकार ने, प्रधान मंत्री, डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने बार-बार झेली है।

[Shri Anand Sharma]

मैं आपको सम्मान के साथ याद दिलाना चाहूंगा, तीन साल पहले माननीय प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के मई, 2014 के शब्द। उन्होंने कहा था, "हमारे जवानों के जब सिर काट दिए गए थे, उसके बाद जयपुर जा करके पाकिस्तान के मेहमानों को बिरयानी खिला रहे थे और कहते क्या हैं - 'यह प्रोटोकॉल है। मैं देश के नौजवानों से यह पूछता हूँ, जो मेरे देश के जवानों का सिर काट लें, क्या उनके साथ प्रोटोकॉल होता है? क्या यह हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को उसकी पीड़ा पर, उसके घाव पर नमक छिड़कने का काम नहीं है?' ये शब्द हैं, आज के प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के। उसके बाद क्या कहा गया? मैं आपका बहुत सम्मान करता हूँ, आपने यह भी कहा था कि अगर एक सिर कटेगा, तो उसकी जगह पर दस कटेंगे।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे आज आपके माध्यम से यह कहना है कि हमारे ऊपर जो हमले हुए, खास तौर पर उरी हमले के बाद सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक हुई। सारे देश ने एक आवाज़ में सेना की बहादुरी को सलाम किया। जब आपने कहा कि हमने सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक कर दी, तो हमने सोचा, चलो समस्या खत्म हुई। उस समय पूरा हिन्दुस्तान आपके साथ खड़ा हुआ। हमको नाज़ है, फख्र है अपने बहादुर सेनानियों पर और पूरा देश उनकी कुरबानियों के लिए कृतज्ञ है। महोदय, उसके बाद क्या हुआ, हमले जारी रहे और दुख की बात है कि उसके बाद कितनी ही बार सिर कटे हैं। प्रधान मंत्री मन की बात तो करते हैं, पहले खूब बोलते थे, लेकिन अब जब ये घटनाएं होती हैं, तो मौन व्रत धारण कर लेते हैं। अब क्यों नहीं बोलते? हम आपसे नहीं कहेंगे कि इतने सिर काट कर लाओ। हमें मालूम है कि ये गम्भीर बातें हैं। कूटनीति और रणनीति को हल्केपन से नहीं लिया जाता, जैसे पहले लिया जाता था। यहां जिम्मेदार विपक्ष बैठा है, जो राष्ट्र के प्रति अपनी जिम्मेदारी को समझता है। इसलिए हम वह बात कभी नहीं कहेंगे, जो बार-बार कही गई। यहां बार-बार डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी और हमारी सरकार के बारे में कहा गया। पिछले सवा तीन साल में हमने आज तक कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कही, जो स्तर के नीचे हो या जिसमें शालीनता न हो और हम आज भी उसे कायम रखेंगे।

महोदय, अभी प्रधान मंत्री जब अमरीका गए, he made a boastful statement which he should not have made. With all these happenings, he said in Washington on 26th of June that after the surgical strike against Pakistan the world has recognised India's prowess. हिन्दुस्तान की शक्ति के सामने दुनिया ने माथा झुका दिया, ये प्रधान मंत्री के शब्द हैं, जिन्हें मैं सदन को बता रहा हूँ। हैरत की बात है, दुनिया झुक गई, दुनिया ने ताकत मान ली, लेकिन पड़ोसी नहीं मान रहे हैं, पाकिस्तान नहीं मान रहा है। यह बात समझ में नहीं आई? उसके बाद I would also like to say one thing, surgical strike थी। हिन्दुस्तान की फौज़ की बड़ी जीत वह थी, जब 1971 में हमारी फौज़ बंगलादेश के लोगों की मदद के लिए गई और तब बंगलादेश को आज़ादी मिली। द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद, सबसे बड़ी भारत की सेना की जीत तब हुई, जब पाकिस्तान की फौज़ ने आत्मसमर्पण किया, surrender किया और यहां 92 हजार युद्धबंदी हम लेकर गए, लेकिन तब भी इंदिरा गांधी ने ऐसा कोई बयान नहीं दिया। उन इंदिरा गांधी जी का नाम आप नहीं लेते। आज हम लोग उनकी शताब्दी मना रहे

हैं। वे देश के लिए शहीद हुईं, वे देश के लिए कुरबान हुईं। आप सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक की बात करते हैं, and you don't even remember with respect Smt. Indira Gandhi, her sacrifice and her martyrdom. It is very sad. Governments change and you may have ideological differences; you may have had strong differences with Indiraji or with Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, but, I am afraid, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, no Government in the world, no leader, not even dictators, have been able to change or re-write history, and these are my words for the Prime Minister. You cannot. History will reassert itself; history shall triumph; history has always triumphed. It is not a question who is sitting in the Government today. Those who did something for the country cannot be insulted. They must be remembered and respected. Sir, as I said, when you win something, even a military victory, it must not be boastful and that is what Indira Gandhi showed by her dignified conduct and behaviour after Bangladesh liberation. Sir, we have concerns because China's profile in Pakistan is increasing. They have a military partnership and economic partnership. And Pakistan is getting emboldened because of the support it gets also from China. That is our concern. Now, when we move beyond that, equally is our concern on sovereignty issue, on China-Pakistan economic corridor. But I have to say one thing that our relationship with China is complex and uneasy. It has been. There are historical reasons. And there are concerns which we have. The External Affairs Minister is fully aware of the growing confrontation with China started with the Chinese road construction in Doklam. There are India's security interests, India's national interests, and I want to make one thing absolutely clear that when it comes to India's national interests, we stand together as one. There are no two views, no divisions in this country. That is the position of the Indian National Congress. That is the position of the entire Opposition and we want to make it clear. And, perhaps, we know that the issue is of the Tri-junction — the location of the Tri-junction between India, Bhutan and China. But China is being unusually aggressive. Yesterday, the latest Chinese statement is a matter of concern. It is unusual. In two days, the Chinese President, Xi Jinping, has spoken twice. They are closing the door of diplomacy. We would like to know, when the External Affairs Minister replies, about India's assessment and our response to the latest Chinese statement.

Sir, I would like to say here that much has been debated and discussed on India-China relations, but I may just read a few lines from what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had

[Shri Anand Sharma]

said when it came to India's border with China and concerning Sikkim and Bhutan. He had said in Lok Sabha on 12th September, 1959, and I would like to quote. In the context of a letter from the then Chinese Prime Minister, Zhou Enlai, Nehru had said, "I beg to differ from Premier Zhou Enlai. It does very much fall within the scope of our present or future discussion. If he thinks that he can deal with it as something apart from India, we are not agreeable to that. We have publicly and rightly undertaken certain responsibilities for the defence of Sikkim and Bhutan." Sikkim is now a part of India. You may remember 1974 and Indira Gandhi. But, with Bhutan, we have a special relationship. He concluded by saying, "If something happens on their borders, then it is the same thing as an interference with the border of India." We have maintained that position, and that is why I said that it is for the Government of the day to respond. But when it comes to our country, whether it is that side or this side, there will be one voice, one view because we all are Indians first and it is India first for us; nobody else. Still I would say to Sushmaji that diplomacy must be given a chance. India should make it clear to the world that we believe in making all possible diplomatic efforts, the various channels of communication that we have, to de-escalate and to de-conflict. That does not mean retreat. That means a negotiated resolution, safeguarding and securing India's interests.

Sir, the developments on our border with China definitely have had an adverse and negative impact on the special relationship that has been cultivated by successive Governments, by our Government and by your Government too, when it comes to building a special partnership with the People's Republic of China. That is why there are concerns. The National Security Advisor had been to China. Our Prime Minister met the Chinese President, Xi Jinping in Astana and in Hamburg. We had asked Sushmaji, but now since this is being discussed in the Parliament, we said that the Prime Minister of India and the Chinese President had meaningful discussions on a range of issues. Why did China deny it? They have rejected it. They said that there was no meaningful discussion, there was no discussion. I am not distrusting. I will trust my Government. When it comes to meeting, why should my Government make a wrong statement? I will not trivialize this matter. It is a serious matter. But why have they done so, and what is the intent behind it?

Let me come to other issue. The NSAs have met. I do not expect you to share with us whatever is sensitive, which cannot be shared or brought into the public domain. But,

at least, give us an idea. Is there a window opened that this standoff can be resolved? At least, you can share that much with us, if nothing else. It would have been better. I am reminded of the time when the situation became tense and the conflict came up in 1962. Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji as a Member of Parliament had just written a letter to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and requested him to summon the Parliament and debate the matter. Jawaharlal Nehru convened the Indian Parliament, Atal ji spoke there, and, Jawaharlal Nehru replied. Here, all this has happened and the Prime Minister has not uttered a word, not even once, as to what he talked with Xi Jinping. What is the assurance? Is it our right to know or not? It is our right and it is his duty to tell us. He cannot avoid that, and, we must make it absolutely clear. With due respect to what you are saying, the Prime Minister, when he engages, cannot remain silent on matters of strategic national interest. Now, before I conclude on China, I want to ask you a question. You have taken a position on one belt, one road initiative.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Before you conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I will take some more time.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा एक निवेदन है और वह यह है कि इसमें टाइम लिमिट न रखें। यह देश से जुड़ा मामला है, पूरे विश्व से जुड़ा हुआ मामला है, चीन, पाकिस्तान, श्रीलंका, नेपाल, सब खतरा बनते जा रहे हैं। इसमें कोई टाइम लिमिट न रखें। आप इस पर सदन की राय ले लें। इसमें कोई टाइम लिमिट नहीं होनी चाहिए। सुषमा जी भी बैठने के लिए तैयार हैं। मैं संसदीय कार्य मंत्री से कहूंगा कि आज कोई बिल हो, तो उसको आप कल, परसों पास करा लीजिएगा, लेकिन आज इस पर बहस होने दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Give me one minute please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

विदेश मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज): उपसभापति जी, जो भावना भाई नरेश अग्रवाल ने प्रकट की है, शायद मैं उन्हें बता दूं, मैंने स्वयं सभापति जी को पत्र लिखा और यह कहा कि इस पर बहुत विषय अलग-अलग आए हुए हैं, विदेश नीति पर भी आए हुए हैं, इसलिए आप उचित समझें, तो चर्चा की अवधि बढ़ा दें। मैं चाहूंगी कि सारे सांसद जो-जो बात बोलना चाहते हैं, वे इस पर बोलें।

मैं आनन्द भाई से कहना चाहूंगी कि यह पहली बार नहीं है जब चर्चा हुई है। चर्चा एक बार पहली भी हुई है, उसमें आप भी बोले थे, पवन वर्मा जी भी बोले थे और हाउस की बाकी लोग भी बोले थे, तब भी मैंने जवाब दिया था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: नहीं, नहीं वह clarifications थे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सिर्फ clarifications नहीं थे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आप चेक करवा लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: लेकिन आज जो विदेश नीति पर चर्चा हो रही है, इसमें किसी सांसद को रोकने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। वह जितना बोलना चाहें, बोलें। मैं हर चीज़ का उत्तर देने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is clear.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: जितने भी प्रश्न यहां आएंगे, मैं उनका उत्तर देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। आप जितनी चाहें अवधि बढ़ा दें। नरेश जी, मैंने इसके बारे में आज सुबह सभापति जी को लिखित में भेजा है।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: दीदी, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Give me one minute, please. I told you, give me one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is a good exercise for me. When I stand up, you ask me to sit down again. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with the hon. Minister. She is having a reputation of always giving reply to everybody. But in that case, since a proposal has come, let me tell you that the Congress Party has 35 minutes' time, Mr. Anand Sharma has already taken 30 minutes, and, there are two more speakers from the Congress Party. That is why, I stopped you and that is my duty. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, when the suggestion has come. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. Mr. Naqvi, the hon. Minister has suggested that there should be a discussion as much as Members want and that she will reply to it. Therefore, the House has to take a decision that we will go, maybe, up to 6 p.m. and we may not take up the Bill today.

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, one Bill, that is, IIIT Bill.

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

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, the

objection should be from the hon. Minister of External Affairs. She has no objection. She is ready to discuss the issue as long as the hon. Members of Parliament want to discuss. So, let us carry on. It does not matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I want to take the sense of the House also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: इस पर केवल संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री जी को एतराज है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बाकी पूरा सदन चाहता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The sense of the House does not mean sense of only one side. ...*(Interruptions)*... It includes the Government also. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: मेरा कहना है कि discussion आप आज पूरा करिए, लेकिन बिल भी लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): हमारा मानना है कि डिस्कशन पर लिमिट नहीं होनी चाहिए, लेकिन यह भी देखिए कि Government का view क्या है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not the point. ...*(Interruptions)*... One Minister cannot say that ...*(Interruptions)*... It is the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, who is asking me and insisting on me. In the morning also, he said that one Bill also should be taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to say that, that Bill cannot be taken up today. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... There should be an agreement.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: मैं बीच का रास्ता निकालती हूँ, क्योंकि पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर की अपनी ड्यूटी है बिल को पास कराना, आज 6 बजे तक आप चर्चा चला लें। उसके बाद IIT बिल ले लें और डिबेट का जवाब मैं कल दे दूंगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नहीं, IIT बिल आज पास नहीं हो सकता। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसे आज ही ले लेंगे और ऐसे ही पास करा देंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: वह तो 15 मिनट में हो जाएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, this was with regard to the timings. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have another question to ask. ...*(Interruptions)*... At what time is the hon. Prime Minister going to intervene? We must know that also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: जहां तक प्रश्न है, अल्पकालिक चर्चा का जवाब मैं दूंगी। प्राइम मिनिस्टर intervene नहीं करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्राइम मिनिस्टर intervene नहीं करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ghulam Nabiji, there is something called time management. I was proceeding ahead under the impression that the time allocated is two-and-a-half hours. Now, you want to extend. But, we have to decide up to what time we will go on. Then only I can manage the time. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, up to 8 o'clock. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: उपसभापति जी, आज अगर 8 बजे तक चाहते हैं, तो 8 बजे तक चला लें, लेकिन बीच में IIIA बिल पहले पारित करा लें। मैं जवाब कल दे दूंगी।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: महोदय, इनका सुझाव ठीक है। अगर IIIA बिल without discussion पास होता है, तो ठीक है। हमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: उपसभापति जी, आनन्द शर्मा जी के बोलने के बाद IIIA बिल बिना discussion पारित करा दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not possible. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The reply must be today only. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: अगर reply आज होना चाहिए, तो 6 बजे चर्चा समाप्त करा दीजिए, ताकि आज ही reply हो जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, passing any bill without discussion is not a healthy practice. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I want to know up to what time, you want to discuss this issue so that I can manage the time. ...**(Interruptions)**... you will be given enough time. ...**(Interruptions)**... that is what I am trying to do. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am only trying to help you. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is very * on the speaker. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you doing that? ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry that this kind of comment is made. ...*(Interruptions)*... please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I was only trying to help you and you are saying that it is * ...*(Interruptions)*... what is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... no, no; I don't want such comments. ...*(Interruptions)*... you should understand my difficulty. ...*(Interruptions)*... no, no; I have to explain it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Making such comments against the Chair... *(Interruptions)*....

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I did not say anything against the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You said that it is * ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I said that it is * on the speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... Who is doing that? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is against me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I said that I initiated the debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... When I am being repeatedly interrupted, it is not fair on me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Is it unparliamentary? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You initiated the debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your Party's total time is 35 minutes. You completed 30 minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... You listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, * ...*(Interruptions)*... * ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sitting down. I am not saying anything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But, you have to listen to me when I am speaking to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have to listen when I speak to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, let us resume the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry because the total time of the Congress Party was 35 minutes. He completed thirty minutes, they have two more speakers and I wanted to give him full time. That is why I asked the House how long we can sit. In order to extend the time, in order to help him only I did that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, you are not. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Since we have extended the time, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am asking you. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nobody is saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Since we have extended the time, accordingly the time of our Party will also go up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; it is not. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. LoP, each party should get the time. Therefore, if you say is it upto 6 p.m. or upto 7p.m., accordingly, I have to divide. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We said upto 8 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you accept 8 p.m.? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: According to the time extension to 8 p.m., the time will be re-arranged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: चेयर हँसती रहे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हँसता हुआ चेहरा होना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, अभी ऑनरेबल सुषमा स्वराज जी ने स्पष्ट कहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you saying, '8 p.m.'? ...*(Interruptions)*... Upto what time? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: If it is upto 8 o' clock, we have six hours. ...*(Interruptions)*... Accordingly, we will get one-and-a-half hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Hon. LoP, one minute. सुषमा स्वराज जी ने

बहुत स्पष्ट कहा है कि जो भी ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स इस इम्पोर्टेंट इश्यू पर हो रही चर्चा में पार्टिसिपेट करना चाहते हैं, वे पार्टिसिपेट करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Simply say, how long this discussion would go, upto what time? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: हमारी रिक्वेस्ट यह है कि इसे आप 6 बजे तक कीजिए, 7 बजे तक कीजिए, चाहे जब तक कीजिए, लेकिन यह जो एक IIIA का बिल है, यह दो मिनट का बिल है और यह एक अमेंडमेंट के लिए है। जैसा कि नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने कहा है, अगर सदन चाहे तो इस पर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता (असम): ऐसा नहीं होता। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: जब एक डिस्कशन खत्म नहीं हुआ है, तो आप बीच में बिल कैसे ले रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† [جناب غلام نبی آزاد : جب ایک ڈسکشن ختم نہیں ہوا ہے، تو آپ بیچ میں ہل کیسے لے رہے ہیں؟ --- (مداخلت) ---]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...**(Interruptions)**... I think, let us. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: तो फिर इसको 5 बजे तक खत्म कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन तो पहले का है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: यह तो सुषमा जी का बड़प्पन है कि ये कह रही हैं जितना डिस्कशन करना है, कीजिए। यह दो घंटे के लिए है। इसको आप दो घंटे में खत्म कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am taking it like this. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: पार्टीज़ को टाइम मिला हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसको आप दो घंटे में खत्म कीजिए, उसके बाद इसका रिप्लाय लीजिए।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: ऐसा कैसे कर सकते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† [جناب غلام نبی آزاد : ایسا کیسے کر سکتے ہیں --- (مداخلت) ---]

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you may sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am taking a decision. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You may sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: आप कॉलिंग अटेंशन चाहते हैं, लेकिन लेजिस्लेटिव बिज़नेस नहीं करने देंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: आप सब कुछ चाहेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप देश की हर लो, विदेश की कर लो, लेकिन देश का जो गरीब है, उसके लिए कोई कानून बनना है, वह नहीं बनने दे रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you create a problem? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do not create a problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Do not take this House so lightly. ...*(Interruptions)*... दो मिनट में कोई बिल पास नहीं होता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Do not take this House lightly. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... You see, I asked how long this discussion should go on. Nobody gave any proper suggestion except what Mr. Naresh said, '8 p.m.' 8 p.m. is too long. I am suggesting upto 6 p.m., this discussion will continue. At 6 p.m., the Minister will reply. Agreed? ...*(Interruptions)*... Accordingly, I will allot the time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... They have to pass that Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, यह एक ही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After the reply, we will take up the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, IIT का ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The Bill cannot be inserted in between unless the reply is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: जो IITs शुरू हुई हैं, which have already started functioning, we have to enlist them in the schedule. That is the only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will pass it today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Let us discuss about the Bill once we are done with. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will pass it today. ...*(Interruptions)*... The discussion will be up to 6 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister's reply will be at 6 p.m. After that, it will be the Bill. We will go accordingly. Okay, you may resume please. That is the decision. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: At 6 p.m., you will have to take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, before I was asked to sit down, I was completing my observations and concerns on China. I referred to the 'One Belt, One Road' initiative. We are one — both the Government and the Opposition — when it comes to the sovereignty issues, particularly on the China-Pakistan economic corridor. But, at the same time, we have to be mindful how the rest of the world has looked at it. China was able to get our entire neighbourhood for the conference. Our strategic partners — Japan, Korea, Russia and America — all went there because they look at it purely as 'economic' and 'connectivity'. So, you should look at it given the situation in our neighbourhood, how India can assertively, protecting its interests, remain engaged because we were talking of isolating others; we should not isolate ourselves also. So we have to reflect. Nobody can force India — no country, big or small — to support a project which is against it, which is against India's sovereignty. So, that is where, of course, we do not want to divide the House on this issue... But we would like to be educated as to whether you have reflected very deeply and talked to all our strategic partners because it was a matter of concern. An impression was given that Japan, Korea, Russia and America, they understand India's concerns but all of them went there. That is why, our concerns are there and I have raised it. Sir, our relationship

[Shri Anand Sharma]

with Nepal is equally critical, equally sensitive. प्रधान मंत्री पहले नेपाल गए, उनका भव्य स्वागत हुआ। उन्होंने नेपाल की संसद को सम्बोधित किया, पशुपतिनाथ जी के मंदिर में पूजा की, चन्दन की लकड़ी चढ़ाई - सब काम करके आए। पर दूसरे दौरे पर भूकम्प आ गया, क्यों आया? वहां की संवेदनशीलता को समझना आवश्यक है। देश छोटा हो - पड़ोसी बड़ा हो या छोटा हो, पड़ोसी पड़ोसी है। नेपाल के साथ रिश्ता विशेष महत्व का है, जैसा महत्व हमारा श्रीलंका और बंगलादेश के साथ है। तो हमारा बड़े भाई का एक रवैया नहीं होना चाहिए था। क्या कारण था कि यहां से घोषणा कर दी गई, जो पहली बार हुआ कि भारत के प्रधान मंत्री अब जाएंगे और वहां पर तीन जनसभाओं को सम्बोधित करेंगे। इसमें एक जनकपुर में थी। इतिहास को समझें कि उसमें कितनी नाजुकता है जनकपुर नाम पर, नेपाल में हड़ताल हो गई, जनकपुर में एक हफ्ते तक बंद हो गया। आप जो पहले दौरे की सारी उपलब्धि करके आए थे, दूसरे दौरे में जाने से पहले आपने उसको साफ कर दिया और जो भारत के खिलाफ वहां पर फोर्स हैं, उनको थोड़ा बढ़ावा मिला। So, we must not do something which fuels anti-India sentiments in that country. We know that China has a strong presence and strong interest and there are elements who are opposed to this very special privileged partnership between people of India and people of Nepal. Shared history, culture; we have so much in common with Nepal, and we must ensure that nothing is done which actually hurts the sensitivities of an important neighbouring country.

Sir, I referred to Sri Lanka. In Sri Lanka after years of conflict, the Civil War has settled down. We have undertaken a number of projects there, particularly, in the Jaffna Peninsula which this Government is taking forward for the rehabilitation of the Tamil people and to re-build the infrastructure. But we have to handle this relationship again with care and tact to also secure India's interest. Now, what is my concern or India's concern? China which has taken the Gwadar Port, which has developed that port in Pakistan, which has security implications for us, economic implications for us, has taken Colombo Port and recently Hambantota Port. So, from Gwadar to Hambantota and Maldives is gone. Maldives was a country, which was totally under India's influence, but today, we don't have any influence or any say. So, these are national security concerns because India's interests get threatened. So, how are we addressing this issue? Why Hambantota's hundred year lease was given to the Chinese entity by the Sri Lankan Government? I am sure that the Government is equally concerned. We will take measures, which will, at least, ensure that India's interests are neither compromised nor threatened, which there are with these developments.

Equally important is Bangladesh. The land boundary agreement, which was stalled for years but signed because we supported the Constitutional amendment. But I am afraid to note that various commitments that were made to Bangladesh, or, various projects and assistance, those projects have to be taken forward in right earnest. The assurances given by the Prime Minister, the Government of India and by the previous Governments must be honoured and fulfilled because it is a question of India's credibility with Bangladesh. And for that matter, we must ensure that all the projects, the projects with Nepal, the projects with Sri Lanka, the projects with Bangladesh, particularly, the connectivity projects—and Bhutan, of course, is also there, which is very important but luckily that is where the threat is coming and the real push is where we have a strategic course, strategic interest—must be taken to completion. I will go beyond that, to other commitments that we have made. We have made commitments to Africa. You had the India-Africa forum summit. It is equally important. Have the status report and see where we are. We have announced ten billion dollars. So there should be an evaluation. There should be country-wise evaluation so that our partner countries, our neighbours in particular, are fully assured that India means what it commits itself to. That is why, Sir, I have said that we will play a meaningful regional and global role only if we manage our neighbourhood correctly. Sir, Russia is a time-tested friend—not neighbourood but extended neighbourhood. Russia has stood with India in challenging times, when India was threatened. Russia stood by us when there were sanctions against India, when nuclear sanctions were there. They supported our nuclear programme. The defence cooperation with Russia has always been important. Of late, Sir, this special strategic partnership is being weakened. We would like the Minister to tell us and to assure this because the tendency, which we see to undervalue India-Russia relationship, is not a healthy development and I earlier referred to, alluded to, the disturbing development of Russia-Pakistan defence agreement. These are our serious concerns because that will be to India's detriment. I will straightaway now come to an important strategic partner, a major power of the world, that is, the United States of America.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKENDU SEKHAR ROY) *in the Chair*)

Sir, strengthening of the Indo-US strategic partnership has been a conscious policy that was pursued by the UPA Government despite strong opposition because we saw that this partnership between the two biggest democracies of the world is important. We have

[Shri Anand Sharma]

to ensure balance when we engage with the world. We cannot engage with the truncated globe, we cannot ignore major powers of the world. And we were able to take this forward, despite all challenges, including the challenge to the very survival of the UPA Government in July, 2008 by the Indo-US Nuclear Agreement. The then Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, who is here, had the wisdom to steer it and accepted that challenge because we saw India's long-term national interest, we wanted an end to India's exclusion from the global mainstream, to join the nuclear mainstream. Not only that the agreement was signed, but we also got an unconditional open-ended NSG waiver. Let me remind this House today that the question is of India applying and not getting a membership of the NSG. I will say with full sense of responsibility that this Government has mishandled the NSG issue and India's membership. We could get the waiver; you should have been sure of, after talking to China, not assuming that there will not be a veto by China when India applies for the membership. We support India's application. But I have said that it could have been handled better; unfortunately, it was not.

Our Prime Minister has made five visits. We have concerns. Of course, there are domestic developments of which we don't talk about but there is also some kind of instability and turmoil there after the change from Barack Obama to President Donald Trump. The Prime Minister has not told us except the joint statements which come कि उनके और प्रेसिडेंट ट्रम्प के बीच में क्या बातचीत हुई? हमने Joint statement देखा है। I would ask a straightforward question: What have we achieved? We have critical interest, economic interest, security interest and defence interest. But what comes across this joint statement is transactional relationship that India would buy weapons; India would change its trade policy to facilitate entry of American goods and agricultural commodities into the Indian market. That is why what did we get? Our one issue was H-1B visas because Indian IT industry has made a notable contribution to the U.S.A. We just don't want a paragraph saying that the Indian IT industry is good, they are very qualified and they make good contribution. What about visas for our sons and daughters? Why did the Prime Minister not get an assurance? That is why I said, it can't be purely transactional, it can't only be with the U.S. wish list reflected.

We were talking about critical areas of technology, collaboration, including drones, radars and jet propulsions. These were there in the earlier statements. Why is this

departure? Why is this dilution? We do not understand. After the Prime Minister's return there has been no statement except that you were kind enough to tell us, assure us and we believe you; and I wish you more strength so that you go there and get it for us, but Shri Narendra Modi couldn't get it for us. I really pray for you. Rightly the credit will go to the Prime Minister, good luck, but we want India's interest first. We want our IT industry to be protected. We want India's long-term strategic interests to be fully secured. That is why I have mentioned this.

Sir, it is not only that, after the return, there was a missive, there was a note— you please confirm it; we have read about it in the newspaper— that from the Prime Minister's Office to the Revenue Department to reduce the duty for import of Harley Davidson motorcycles, आपको चिंता है कि Harley Davidson motorcycles हिन्दुस्तान में सस्ती आ जाएं, H1B visa मिले, वह चिंता नहीं है। मुझे आपकी प्राथमिकता समझ नहीं आयी? आप बताएं, यह हुआ है तो क्यों हुआ है? अगर नहीं हुआ है तो उन बड़े-बड़े राष्ट्रीय अखबार वालों को पकड़ो, जिन्होंने यह छापा है। मैं तो उन्हीं का हवाला दे रहा हूँ क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो पत्र लिखा, हमें तो कॉपी नहीं भेजी और न भेजनी चाहिए, लेकिन मैं यह बात बता रहा हूँ।

Sir, the context of Indo-U.S. relationship is very important and I underscored it. It is also the Paris Climate Accord. India did make a lot of compromises because we wanted to tell the world that we are sincere, we are concerned about the global warming and climate change. We have made many concessions because both India and China were persuaded by the U.S. Now, the U.S. has walked out of the Paris Accord. Now we are there and we made concessions and compromises. The biggest polluters are out and India is there. May I know from the Minister whether the Prime Minister persuaded them on this issue because the Prime Minister is very effusive? He meets his counterparts very warmly. He gets down and hugs everyone from Donald Trump to Emmanuel Macron ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर ऐसी diplomacy का कोई नतीजा निकले, तब तो ठीक है। किसी को झप्पी अच्छी लगती है और कोई बेचारा परेशान हो जाता है। जब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने दबाया तो फ्रांस के राष्ट्रपति तो बिदक गए। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री की सेहत भी अच्छी है। मैं वह बात नहीं कहता। वह उनका नजरिया है, वह कैसे हाथ मिलाएं या झप्पी डालें, हमें तो ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रधान मंत्री जी की सेहत अच्छी है, इस में भी आपको परेशानी हो रही है। उनकी सेहत खराब होनी चाहिए? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए, हमें कोई कष्ट नहीं है। आपको गलतफहमी है, हमें कोई कष्ट नहीं है। हम तो कहते हैं, भगवान उन्हें सेहत दे। सर, मुझे एक चीज कहनी थी and this is about Israel, Middle East and the Gulf.

3.00 P.M.

Sir, India has economic and strategic interests in the Gulf and the Middle-East. Let us not forget that. There are six million Indians in Gulf countries. If you look at the remittances, they have fallen marginally, but they are very, very important. The Prime Minister visited these countries; he went to Saudi Arabia too. Prime Minister went to Abu Dhabi. Prime Minister came with many assurances of investments. Please tell us, those billions of dollars which were committed in Abu Dhabi, 100 billion, how many of those 100 billion have come. Have any projects come? How many jobs have been created? That, at least, is fair for us to ask, and it is the duty of the Government to inform the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please conclude. You have just one minute left.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please allow me to continue. We can change our speakers.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): There is just one minute of your Party's time left. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know; I have been instructed that the time has been extended by one hour.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is eventually the House which decides; you know that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Just a second. I have been instructed that the time has been extended by one hour, but only one minute of your Party time is left.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That's fine. I think the House can decide. The hon. Vice-Chairman knows it better. Sense of the House is sense of the House! ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Not every half-an-hour!

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Now, one thing which I must say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

I will respect that, but please. Let me just conclude without any interruption now.
...(Interruptions)...

Sir, we must not lose sight of our interests in the region, and this is a serious matter that we are discussing. We have a special relationship with Israel. Our Government also took it forward. We have no objection, but there should be a balance. If engagement with Israel is important, equally important is our commitment and solidarity with the people of Palestine. There has to be a balance. No impression must ever be given that there has been a departure. That would be actually going against the interests of the Indian diaspora in the Gulf, against India's economic interests and India's security interests. Sir, I may say one thing. In today's context, what is important as we pursue our political and economic interests through our global engagements, I am reminded of the Non-Aligned Movement. It was not aligned, but aligned with India's supreme national interest. And, again the foundation was laid in Bandung. Sushmaji, you and your colleagues had gone to Bandung for the 60th Anniversary of Bandung Conference. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Jawaharlal Nehru was the leader and one of the architects of 1955 Bandung Conference. What happened then? Why leaders of other countries, including that of the host country of Indonesia, remembered and recalled Jawaharlal Nehru's contribution and your statement and India's statement did not even refer to Nehru at Bandung? This is sad. This should not have happened. And the same thing happened at the Africa Summit! The Co-Chair along with our Prime Minister and the Heads of States of other states of Africa got up and reminded that they were free countries today because of India, because of Nehru and because of India and the Congress party.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Mr. Sharma, please conclude now. Your Party time is over.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am concluding. Enough time was taken by interruptions.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): No. Please listen. Initially, it was decided...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I have been a victim of repeated interruptions.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): No, no. My hands are tied. Sorry.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am concluding.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please conclude.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Well, normally, with due respect, when Indian Parliament has discussed such an important matter, time has never been rationed. But I respect whatever is the decision. But I will say, as we engage with our partner countries, please ensure that there is a balance. We engage with one country, but that should not be at the expense of India's partnership with another country, though those two big powers of the world may have their own differences, we should ensure that we engage with each, whether it is Russia or America, Germany or France, South Africa or Brazil, we must ensure that strategic balance.

My last words are that, I am sure, that those who are taking forward our engagements, are capable. We recognize that they are not the ones who get recognition. We have, since our Independence, given some of the finest diplomats, some of the finest minds. I am sure that they will be conscious of these facts as we engage, and we will not dilute or deviate from a Foreign Policy which has been time-tested and on which there is a broad national consensus, and the Government will genuinely address our concerns and keep the country informed. That is the requirement of a Parliamentary democracy and that is what I am urging the Government to ensure, to restore the balance and to protect and uphold India's supreme national interest.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Now, Message from Lok Sabha, Secretary-General.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA — (Contd.)

The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2017

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

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Banking Regulation

(Amendment) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd August, 2017."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION – (Contd.)

India's foreign policy and engagement with strategic partners

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Before I call the next speaker, this is for the information of all hon. Members that initially it was decided that the duration for this discussion would be two hours and thirty minutes. After the hon. Members requested, the Chair decided to extend the duration from two-and-a-half hours to four hours, including the reply by the hon. Minister. So, kindly stick to the time allotted. I am requesting each and every hon. Member who is participating in this debate.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Not including the reply; 6 बजे तक चर्चा, 6 बजे के बाद मैं बोलूंगी।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): It is all right. That is very nice of you. Now, Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe.

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE (Maharashtra): Respected Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am new to this House and I can well describe myself as a junior student of the subject of International Politics.

Perhaps I may not be delivering a lengthy speech, like the previous speaker, because I believe in the beauty of brevity, but, at the same time, I would like to be a little more serious. I was hoping that the speakers, especially from the Opposition benches, would be extremely serious while sharing their ideas, their assessment, their thoughts, about India's external affairs. I was hoping that the discourse would be taken beyond rhetoric. I was hoping that allegations will not be made in the name of observations. I was hoping that there won't be a trivialisation. When you seek a Short Duration Discussion, I was hoping that it would literally be a short duration discussion. I did not know that somebody would change the agenda or the time schedule, but then, it is the sweet will of the House and also the Chair has accepted. We certainly don't mind. We are very democratic in that

[Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabudhe]

matter. But then, I was not expecting that when immediately after taking over, a few months thereafter, the Prime Minister declared that we will give a facilitation, that is, of self-attestation, to the people of India; you can attest your own certificates. That was very remarkable. It is a very important reform and in our day-to-day lives, things become much easier with this kind of a reform. But I did not know that self-attestation would be taken as self-certification when our hon. Member said that we are a very responsible Opposition, I was expecting that perhaps the certificate should come from this side and not from that side itself. But, then, if we really take a look, and a serious look, if I may say so, to the three years of handling of foreign affairs by the current NDA Government, I cannot but recall the time when the Prime Minister took over the reins in 2014. More than three years before, Sir, when the Prime Minister, Mr. Narendra Modi, took over, the reaction of the world was full of curiosity, and a reasonable amount of surprise, as well. But, the level of astonishment of the Foreign Policy watchers world-over reached a new high, when the Prime Minister decided to invite all the heads of the neighbouring countries, as special guests, to his swearing-in-ceremony, which was a very important gesture, and which was welcomed by one and all.

Looking back, I believe, the Narendra Modi Government has restored a robust sense of purpose; a sense of authenticity, a sense of ownership, and above all, a very deep sense of mutuality to our Foreign Policy, and I explain how this has happened, one-by-one. When I talk about the robust sense of purpose, right from his invite to the South East Asian Country Heads, to his latest visit to Israel, there is some game plan. It was asked, what is your road map? I mean, the road map is very evident, and it has been described by many experts in Foreign Policy that Foreign Policy has to be a little silent, as well. But, I believe, there are many things which have come to the fore, and people who are genuinely wanting to understand our Foreign Policy, they are not only able to understand our Foreign Policy, but, they are, in fact, welcoming the changes that we are introducing. And, therefore, right from the first involvement or the invitation to the South East Asian countries heads to the visit to Israel, every step was taken with a particular objective. A master planner, and an artful implementor, what I would describe Prime Minister Modi, he has taken India's diplomatic ties far ahead of exchange of pleasantries, and, sharing of goodwill. He has, in every visit undertaken by him, either further fortified the foundation

of bilateral ties, or, built a strong edifice of mutuality. A few years back, and I recall, when he had been to Japan, apart from other functions of diplomatic importance, remember, the Prime Minister made it a point to meet with Japanese scientists, who have done great research in prevention of every devastating element, which we know, as sickle cell anemia. And, therefore, there is a sense of purpose behind every move, behind every tour that he has undertaken. It is very sad that some people from the other parties described his foreign travels in different ways, and they, in fact, decided to ridicule him, for no reasons, whatsoever. I mean, this is trivialization. There was a reference that we are not going to trivialize. Then, what were you doing when you were ridiculing, when you were calling names to the Prime Minister? Somebody said that, oh, the Prime Minister is now on visit to India! Is that the way we treat our head of the Government? This was utterly irresponsible, but, we tolerated it, and, therefore, I would like the entire Opposition also, and all people in our country, to look at the changes, look at the kind of reforms that we have introduced in our Foreign Policy regime in a more serious manner. Many politicians, as I said, irresponsibly criticized the Prime Minister on his foreign tours. But, they must understand that the very relationship, even international relationship, is a matter of cultivation. You cannot just expect that within a day or two, it can happen. It has to have a deep involvement, a deep engagement, and, therefore, as I said, it is a matter of cultivation. Such criticism, as I said, is churlish. Prime Minister, Modi's engagements abroad, are, in fact, anchored in the astute recognition that India's domestic success, and I must underscore this, India's domestic success, is inextricably linked to how it can shape its external environment to national advantage. Sir, it was for no reason that India was always ridiculed world-over. People said, it is a Hindu rate of growth, and things like that. Even today, people say, oh, it is a country of snake charmers and cattle on the streets. There has to be a resolve to come out of this perception, and what Prime Minister Modi has very resolutely attempted at, and successfully achieved, is the change in perception about India. The world does not look at India the way it was looking at India a couple of years before. We must appreciate this by rising above partisan politics. If I have to just enlist what all contributions have been made by Prime Minister Modi, he has redoubled investment in protecting Indian interests in the larger Indian Ocean region. I was hoping that there will be some reference to that. But unfortunately, there was nothing. His remarkable outreach to the United States despite past personal irritants and we know his intensification of the emerging partnership with Japan, an important player in the international politics, his success in preserving

[Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabudhe]

balanced ties with both China and Russia and his nurturing of important partners in Western Europe, Central and South East Asia and in the Persian Gulf where he demonstrated a geo-political adroitness unusual in Indian Foreign Policy, all this has been complemented by an unanticipated investment, in building personal ties with President Trump, Prime Minister Netanyahu or Prime Minister Shinzo Abe or closer home, Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina. Sir, I had the privilege of visiting Bangladesh some seven or eight months before as part of a party delegation and we had a very wonderful dialogue with Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina. She was crediting the Prime Minister of India for having done away with several issues which were a kind of obstacles in harmonious relationship with Bangladesh. So, that kind of a very open endorsement of Modi's policy, I think, many of us should be learning from the kind of appreciation that we received for his policies in Bangladesh. At the same time, Sir, I must also point it out here that from Canada to Fiji wherever Prime Minister Modi has gone, as recently as in Israel, he engaged with the Indian diaspora in a very systematic, in a very powerful manner and harnessing the strength of Indian diaspora, I believe, is something, which is very innovative, very new to the Indian Foreign Policy, which we must recognize. Now, I will come to the element of authenticity. Sir, the sense of authenticity with which the Prime Minister and under his leadership, the Government of which our esteemed External Affairs Minister, Sushma Swarajji is one of the key members, is an honest effort on the part of the Government to evolve ties with Bangladesh, as I mentioned, with Nepal and even with Pakistan. There were references about all kinds of things but let me tell you that if at all there is a very significant teaching of the Indian Foreign Policy of the present regime, it is that we want harmonious ties with everybody, with all neighbours, but on our terms. This is something which is uncompromisingly stated by many of our leaders. We want harmonious relationship but on our terms not with some kind of a compromise with Indian interest. Therefore, this has restored a sense of authenticity. We have linked very successfully India's Foreign Policy to our domestic transformation. Again, let me also tell you that when the desire is very powerful, when the design is very clear in everybody's mind and when there are no doubts about our own intentions in our own minds, I believe, we can get strength to come out of or rather to overcome the historic hesitations that Indian Foreign Policy was crippled with. Take the example of Israel. It was not required that India need to have a regime change to have a very powerful harmonious functional

relationship with Israel. Gone are the days of hibernation, there was a reference to that. We believe in our relationship and strength of our ties with Palestine beyond doubt. Why should we pit one country against the other? They themselves are also trying to harmonize their relationship and we are still in the olden era, 'Oh! Come on how the Palestine will respond if we develop harmonious relationship with Israel.' Let us come out of that and India has done rightly the same thing. The third thing, and I would like to bring this to the notice of the House is about the ownership. The Prime Minister and all those in the Foreign Affairs Department, they have laid an independent foundation for our relationship, as I said, especially with the NRI community to invest. As I was told, the External Affairs Ministry has come out with an independent set-up to allow the NRIs who are, maybe, in US or in UK or wherever, they can invest in that Foundation... and it's a Trust and that money could be utilized for the well-being, for the development projects in their own villages or towns which they originally belong to. This is such a brilliant idea and I am told that huge amounts have already come over there and they are going to be utilized. Our NRI community requires that sense of ownership. They want a sense of participation also. Through participation, you get a sense of ownership. Coming to the engagement with assertion, if that is the principle with which the Government is moving ahead, it is a small thing perhaps, but remarkably the Prime Minister has insisted upon the use of Indian languages, Hindi particularly, while dealing with foreign diplomats. It may be sounding as a very small thing, but I think it has a very important meaning as well, and, therefore, if the Japanese Prime Minister converses with other dignitaries in Japanese, if the Chinese leaders converse in Chinese, Mandarin, what had prevented us from using our own language? Therefore, this also, I believe is very remarkable although it may sound as a very small thing. Coming to the sense of ownership amongst the Indian diplomatic cadre, again, I will give you the examples of the transformations that are being introduced. This is just one example in our Consulate in New York. There was a very brilliant Counsel-General there who is now back in India, but he was under the instructions of our hon. External Affairs Minister. He sought a permission to re-organise his own Consulate Office and he found out that there was a huge amount of treasure of important documents and things like that which is now put on display. These are again, as I said, very small things, but when you develop a sense of ownership towards the jobs that our diplomats are doing, things will definitely happen in a different way. Again, coming to ownership of our cultural heritage, Sir, when we talk about cultural heritage, I hope the Opposition also will

[Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe]

be large hearted enough to give complete credit to the Prime Minister for having established the International Yoga Day on the 21st of June. Hundreds of days are observed internationally which are approved by the United Nations, but, in the recent past, I believe this is the only day the proponent, which is India, mooted.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Can you yield for a minute? I am requesting him with respect, Sir, ...(Interruptions)... देखिए, यह झगड़े की बात नहीं है। ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I just want to inform the House that since the hon. Member has said that this was the only one. On 15th June 2007, India's Resolution supported by three-fourths of the Membership of the United Nations forced the convening of the Special Session of the UN General Assembly in which India's Resolution to declare 2nd October, Mahatma Gandhi's birth anniversary, as the International Day of Non-violence, was passed unanimously. So, please don't say that it is the first time.

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: You should not be having this kind of one-upmanship. Nobody can deny the contribution of our previous Prime Ministers. Let us understand that on 15th August, while speaking from the. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... We have appreciated all our former Prime Ministers. Our own Prime Minister Modi, from the ramparts of the Red Fort on 15th August, 2014, has very large-heartedly said, and very rightly so, that the contribution of all our previous Prime Ministers is duly recognized. We are not in quarrel with anybody, but let us also not forget that it took more than 50 years for India to have a particular date established as International Day which you are talking about, the 2nd October. It is a fact. It happened in 2007, not before that, and again within just three years of our coming to power; I am not saying this with one-upmanship, we are all together here. I hope you will be taking a legitimate sense of pride also when International Yoga Day is established. So, please have that sense. With folded hands I am requesting you. Coming to the sense of ownership, there was a reference to the Surgical Strikes and other things. But, let me tell you, nobody can deny the importance and the way in which India retaliated. This was necessary. This was essential. History will, certainly, give a place of importance to these kinds of measures taken by India. Secondly, it has, certainly, made Pakistan learn, beyond doubt, a few lessons.

The way we have handled our issues at several international fora, including discussions about the Paris Agreement, etc., is remarkable. A reference was made here earlier, and one would be enlightened to listen how our hon. Minister of HRD, who was then Minister of Environment, Mr. Prakash Javadekar, handled the situation to our advantage and ensured that the agreement is reached. India had played an important role. You may deny it simply because of a partisan approach. But, yes; Indian leadership played an important role in making Paris Accord happen. Therefore, I must say that India, instead of becoming a 'Yule-taker' has become a 'rule-maker' and this has been universally accepted. Let us understand this.

The way we have invested our strengths and the way we made efforts for establishment, for example, of the New Development Bank — formerly known as BRICS Development Bank — or, more importantly, the International Solar Alliance, is outstanding. Sir, tell me, when, in the recent past, was there a kind of international alliance on a subject which is as important as energy? We are talking about energy security and things like that. But, it was India which took the lead in establishing the International Solar Alliance successfully and now we have the Secretariat here in Gurgaon. Sir, this is a very, very remarkable success. So, let us rise above partisan considerations and applaud the success under the leadership of hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi.

Sir, the last point which I wanted to make is about mutuality. After all, international relations can never be lopsided. We will not allow, we should not allow and, I believe, no other country will allow that the advantages are to a particular country and not for both countries which are engaging in some kind of a mutual relationship or mutual understanding. Therefore, I believe, and I must point it out here, the bilateral discussions that had happened are very important in cultivation of foreign policy and external relations. Take Nepal for example. Heads of Government of India and the Government of Nepal met after seventeen years! So far as Fiji is concerned, it has happened after 33 years! In so far as Seychelles is concerned, it has happened after 34 years! In so far as Canada is concerned, it has happened after 42 years! And, in so far as UAE is concerned, it has happened after 34 years! I really wondered what exactly we were doing all these years. Why were these relationships not looked after? Were we hesitant? Or, I don't know, whether there was any inertia in cultivating these relationships. But, unfortunately, it so happened that it was left to hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, to strengthen these

[Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabudhe]

relationships and take relationships ahead which are very important. Sir, same is the case with Vietnam and Africa. All these countries are looking forward. Even today, in the changed situation, they are looking forward to India for providing relationship and India is doing the same.

Sir, before we took over in 2014, the BJP Manifesto has clearly mentioned that there will be five pillars in India's Foreign Policy. What were those pillars? Those pillars are: Samman — Mutuality of respect. The second one is Suraksha — Mutuality of security. The third one is Samvaad — A very vibrant dialogue. The fourth one is Samrudhi — Prosperity for both the countries, or, for all the countries for that matter. And, last but not the least is Civilization. Sir, our civilizational ties are extremely important. They are, in fact, the important corner stones of our foreign policy regime. It has to be that way.

Before I conclude, let me mention here a point. During the last three years, the efforts we have put in are visible and important. We have taken the Indian Foreign Policy way ahead of the olden days of Non-Alignment; we are, now, aligned with everybody for that matter, because we are in true spirit of *Sab ka Saath Sabka Vikas*. Even in foreign affairs, we are befriending with every other block internationally recognized, every other country and taking everybody along with us. The Indian Foreign Policy has become far more serious than the mere talk of universal peace and co-existence. These words are important, but the words need to be given some meaning. And, through our actions, we have certainly given some meaning to the idea of 'universal peace and co-existence'.

Secondly, India is not just a destination, as I mentioned earlier, not just a land of snake charmers where cattle are in the streets or there are IT engineers, but India has become one of the best attractive destinations for investors world over. And, this is a fact, which we certainly cannot undermine.

Sir, insofar as India's Foreign Policy is concerned, it is a civilizational journey. We have been taking it from the past, through the present, to the future, towards really achieving a universal world with coexistence and harmony.

With these words, I conclude my speech, Sir.

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं अपने आपको इनसे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): What is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no, I fail to understand what your point of order is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): It is a claim and counter-claim, not a point of order. It should not go on record because it is not a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, it is not a point of order. I have given a ruling on the point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a counter-claim. It is not a point of order. Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ, हमारी मंशा यह है कि यह एक ऐसा बिन्दु है, चर्चा का विषय है, जिस पर, जब वक्त पड़ा, तो सारा देश एक साथ रहा। इसलिए बहुत ज्यादा आरोप-प्रत्यारोप की आवश्यकता नहीं है। क्या सुझाव दिये जा सकते हैं, कहाँ गलती है, उसको सुधारा जा सकता है, क्योंकि विदेश नीति का अर्थ यह होता है कि हमारे दूसरे देशों से किस तरह के सम्बन्ध हों, हम मित्र देशों की संख्या बढ़ाएँ और जो हमारे विरोधी देश हैं, उनकी संख्या कम हो। विदेश नीति को तभी सफल कहा जा सकता है, जब दुनिया में हमारे मित्र देशों की संख्या बढ़े और हमारे जो विरोधी देश हैं, उनकी संख्या कम हो। यह विदेश नीति की सफलता का पैमाना है।

मैं इस चर्चा पर, अपनी बात को शुरू करते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी विदेश नीति का जो पुराना इतिहास है, उसको हम नेग्लेक्ट नहीं कर सकते। आज़ादी से पहले ही, 1947 से पहले ही, पंडित नेहरू जी ने यह कहा था कि हम एक ऐसी नीति अपनायेंगे, जिसमें हम किसी गुट में शामिल नहीं होंगे। लेकिन चूंकि दुनिया का जो bi-polar system था, वह सोवियत यूनियन के disintegration के बाद खत्म हो गया, इसलिए अब वह बात बहुत महत्वपूर्ण नहीं रही। लेकिन एक चीज़ का हमें ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा कि वह वक्त था, जब तीसरी दुनिया का नेता हिन्दुस्तान का प्रधान मंत्री हुआ करता था। Nehru, Nasser and Tito, यह एक ऐसा ग्रुप था, इतना बड़ा ग्रुप था कि दुनिया की दोनों बड़ी ताकतों पर दबाव डाल सकता था, चाहे यूएन के अंदर, चाहे यूएन के बाहर, ऐसे कई अवसर आए। सोवियत यूनियन के विघटन से पहले भी - मैं सभी लोगों को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ, सब लोग जानते भी हैं, जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति में ज़रा भी रुचि रखते हैं - एक ऐसी स्थिति आई, जिसमें देश के सामने गंभीर संकट था। उस वक्त non-aligned केंद्री होने के बावजूद एक देश हमारा इतना मजबूत मित्र था कि वह संकट के समय हमारे साथ खड़ा हुआ, लेकिन वह स्थिति आज नहीं है। देखिए, ये जो बाहर की यात्राएं करते हैं, यह कोई खराब बात नहीं है। जब तक आप किसी से मिलेंगे नहीं, तब तक रिश्तों में सुधार नहीं हो सकता है। कम से कम जो हमारे खिलाफ हैं, मान लीजिए वह नहीं सुधरते हैं, लेकिन जो

*Not recorded.

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

हमारे खिलाफ नहीं हैं या जो बॉर्डर लाइन पर हैं, वे हमारे साथ न सही, तो हमारे खिलाफ तो नहीं जाएंगे। आपको याद होगा कि 1971 के युद्ध से पहले इंदिरा जी ने कितने देशों की यात्रा की और जनमत बनाया, विश्व जनमत बनाया कि हमारे साथ स्थिति यह है कि इतने बड़े पैमाने पर हत्याएं हो रही हैं, तत्कालीन पूरे पाकिस्तान में आर्मी के द्वारा हत्याएं की जा रही हैं, करोड़ों आदमी हिन्दुस्तान में आ रहे हैं। हमारी स्थिति खराब हो रही है, आर्थिक स्थिति खराब हो रही है। दुनिया की हमदर्दी हिन्दुस्तान के साथ हुई। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि उसके बाद जब युद्ध हुआ, तब दुनिया के जो और देश थे, उनमें से कोई हमारे खिलाफ नहीं थे। पाकिस्तान के पक्ष में संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और यूनाइटेड किंगडम था। विदेश मंत्री जी यहां बैठी हैं, वे सब जानती हैं। उस वक्त Nixon and Kissinger के बीच जो वार्ता हुई, Brezhnev और उसके नेवल कमांडर के बीच जो वार्ता हुई, वह सब अब पब्लिक में हैं कि किस तरह से योजना बनाई। बंगाल की खाड़ी की तरफ अमेरिका का सेवेन्थ फ्लीट, जिसके साथ एंटरप्राइज एटॉमिक वेपन से लैस एयरक्राफ्ट कैरियर था, वह मूव किया। सोवियत यूनियन ने अपने जनरल्स को कहा, अपने एडमिरल्स को कहा कि अपनी नेवल फोर्स को इस तरह से लगाओ, जिससे अमेरिका को मालूम पड़े कि सोवियत यूनियन की नेवी भी बीच में है। उनकी जो एटॉमिक सबमरीन्स थीं, वे सरफेस पर आ गईं। अमेरिकन जनरल्स ने वाशिंगटन को सूचना दी कि रास्ते में सोवियत यूनियन की एटॉमिक सबमरीन्स हैं और कई क्रूजर्स हैं। इसके बाद सेवेन्थ फ्लीट ने मेडागास्कर की तरफ रास्ता बदल दिया, जब कि वे हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ आ रहे थे। दुनिया में हमारा एक ऐसा दोस्त था, जो उस वक्त काम आया और उसकी वजह से जो युद्ध चल रहा था, वह कुछ ही दिनों के अंदर खत्म हुआ। यह आप जानते हैं कि हिस्ट्री में कभी भी इतना बड़ा सरेंडर नहीं हुआ, जो पाकिस्तान की सेना ने वहां किया था। यहां आनन्द शर्मा जी ने कहा कि हम न history लिख सकते हैं और न geography बदल सकते हैं, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान ने 1971 में geography को भी बदला और history को भी नए सिरे से लिखा। स्थितियां समय के साथ-साथ बदलती हैं। कभी परिस्थितियां ऐसी बन जाती हैं, जिसमें जरूरी नहीं कि जो देश पहले हमारे मित्र रहे हों, वे अब भी मित्र रहेंगे या जो पहले हमारे शत्रु रहे, वे अब हमारे मित्र नहीं हो सकते। इसलिए हम किसी एक जगह static होकर नहीं रह सकते। अगर जरा-सी भी चूक हो जाती है, तो बहुत नुकसान हो सकता है। मैं व्यापारिक और अन्य संबंधों की बात नहीं करूंगा, क्योंकि देश अगर सुरक्षित है, तो सब कुछ सुरक्षित है। अगर देश सुरक्षित नहीं है, तो हम व्यापार का क्या करेंगे? दूसरे देशों के साथ हम जितना export या import करते हैं, वह सब देश के लिए करते हैं। अगर देश की सुरक्षा खतरे में है, तो इनका कोई मतलब नहीं रहता, सारी चीजें बेमानी हो जाती हैं। आज स्थिति क्या है- हिन्दुस्तान को चारों तरफ से घेरने की कोशिश हो रही है। हमारे पड़ोसी देशों के साथ, आप कुछ भी कहें, लेकिन reality यह है कि उनके साथ जिस तरह से रिश्ते होने चाहिए, वैसे नहीं हैं। आजकल science ने दुनिया को इतनी छोटी बना दिया है कि किसी भी हिस्से में अगर कोई उथल-पुथल होती है, तो उसका असर हर जगह पड़ता है। आप देख रहे हैं कि

पाकिस्तान हमारी जमीन चीन को देता जा रहा है। यहां चीन और पाकिस्तान के बीच एक nexus बन गया है। कुछ दिनों से हमें ऐसा लग रहा है कि जिस रूस का झुकाव या लगाव हिन्दुस्तान से था, उसमें लगातार कमी आ रही है। एक तरफ हम इस duo के बीच में हैं और दूसरी तरफ सोवियत यूनियन और उधर उत्तर कोरिया का ऐसा चतुर्कोण बन रहा है, चतुर्भुज बन रहा है, अगर वह बन गया, तो हमें अपनी policy पर फिर से विचार करना पड़ेगा कि ऐसी परिस्थितियों में हमारा सबसे reliable मित्र कौन देश हो सकता है, जो संकट के समय हमारे साथ खड़ा रहे? यह सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात है।

अभी यहां इजराइल की बात हुई। यह सही है कि हम लोग हमेशा से फिलिस्तीन के मामले को लेकर बहुत लंबे अर्से तक इजराइल के खिलाफ रहे, उसे मान्यता नहीं दी, काफी समय बाद इजराइल को मान्यता दी, लेकिन हमें history से बहुत कुछ सीखने को मिलता है। हालांकि एक बार डा. राधाकृष्णन ने, जब वे तत्कालीन सोवियत यूनियन में, स्टालिन के जमाने में, भारत के राजदूत थे - वैसे तो स्टालिन के सामने कोई बोल नहीं सकता था, लेकिन वे Philosopher थे, उन्होंने किसी मामले में इंगित करते हुए स्टालिन के सामने ही कहा कि - "The only thing we learn from history is that we learn nothing from it." आपने देखा कि जब सारी दुनिया एक तरफ हो गई, दुनिया में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो गई कि United Nations में जब इजराइल के खिलाफ प्रस्ताव आया, तो सारी दुनिया एक तरफ और केवल अमेरिका ने एक वोट इजराइल के पक्ष में दिया। इजराइल का एक इतना dependable दोस्त था, जिसकी वजह से, अपने आस-पास की एक बहुत बड़ी आबादी के खिलाफ होने के बावजूद, वह उनका मुकाबला कर सका। मैं इजराइल की कोई तारीफ नहीं कर रहा हूँ और न मैं इजराइल का समर्थक हूँ, लेकिन इजराइल की जो कूटनीति है, उसमें हमें भी कुछ सीखना पड़ेगा। इस एरिया में हमारी स्थिति भी वैसी ही होती जा रही है, जैसी वहाँ इजराइल की है। उसके आस-पास कोई भी देश उसका समर्थक नहीं है। हमारे आस-पास कोई भी देश हमारा समर्थक नहीं रह गया है, इसलिए हमें अपने को मजबूत बनाना पड़ेगा और सैन्य दृष्टि से मजबूत बनाना पड़ेगा। हिन्दुस्तान जब तक सैन्य दृष्टि से मजबूत नहीं होगा, तब तक आपके पड़ोसी देश भी आपसे दूर खिसकते जाएंगे। जिस दिन भूटान को यह लगेगा कि हिन्दुस्तान हमें चीन से बचा लेगा, उस दिन से वह पूरे मन से हिन्दुस्तान के साथ खुलेआम रहेगा। जिस दिन श्रीलंका को यह लगेगा कि अगर किसी तरह की बात होगी तो हिन्दुस्तान हमारी रक्षा करने में समर्थ होगा, तो क्या उसके बाद वह आपके खिलाफ जा सकता है? लेकिन, असली प्रश्न यह है कि लोगों को यह लगे कि हिन्दुस्तान इतना ताकतवर है। जो छोटे-छोटे देश आपके पड़ोसी हैं, वे पहले आपके मित्र हुआ करते थे, लेकिन तब कोई खतरा नहीं था। यह कौन जानता था कि जिस चाउ एन लाई को सारे हिन्दुस्तान में घुमाया गया, "हिन्दी-चीनी भाई-भाई" का नारा दिया, पंचशील का सिद्धांत गढ़ा, वह कुछ दिनों बाद हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला कर देगा! Nobody increase. हमारे सभी पड़ोसी देशों से रिश्ते बहुत अच्छे थे, लेकिन जब उन्होंने देखा कि हिन्दुस्तान कुछ कमजोर हो गया, तो वे हमारे खिलाफ होने शुरू हो गए।

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

मैं एक-दो बातें जरूर कहूँगा कि आप रक्षा को शीर्ष प्राथमिकता दीजिए। डिफेंस में जो तरीका है -- श्रीलंका ने अपना एक पोर्ट दे दिया है। वह हिन्दुस्तान को मिल सकता था, लेकिन हमारे यहाँ फाइलें इतनी धीरे चलती हैं कि उस पर जब एक अधिकारी लिख देगा, तो दूसरा उस पर फिर कमेंट करेगा और फिर वह तीसरे की तरफ चली जाएगी। उसमें इतना टाइम लगा कि वहाँ चीन पहुँच गया। डिफेंस को मजबूत बनाने की जरूरत है। इसमें दो राय नहीं कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों से हमारा रुख -- मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि इस गवर्नमेंट के आने से, इससे पहले ही हमारा रुख थोड़ा - सा pro-US होने लगा था। जब हमने न्यूक्लियर डील की थी, तभी से रूस के मन में कुछ शंका होने लगी थी। हमें रूस को confidence में लेना चाहिए था, वह हमारा विश्वसनीय मित्र था।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): प्रोफेसर साहब, आपकी पार्टी का टाइम खत्म हो गया है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: पता नहीं क्या बात हुई होगी, लेकिन जब संदेह का बीज मन में पड़ जाता है, तो उसके परिणाम धीरे-धीरे गायब होने लगते हैं। जब राम का राजतिलक होने वाला था, उस समय मंथरा ने कैकेयी से एक लाइन कही - "भरत-से सुत पर भी संदेह, बुलाया तक न उन्हें जो गेह!" उस समय भरत को बुलाया नहीं गया था। मंथरा ने कैकेयी के दिमाग में यह डाल दिया और उसके बाद राम का वनवास हो गया। तो यह संदेह रूस के मन में चला गया। उससे तो अच्छा है कि अमेरिका से ऐसी दोस्ती कीजिए कि खुलेआम हमारे साथ रहे, चाहे युद्ध हो या शांति हो।

यहाँ मैं एक और चीज़ कहना चाहूँगा, मैं बधाई देना चाहूँगा जनरल वी. के. सिंह को, सुषमा जी को कि यमन में और अन्य कई जगह जब भारत के लोग फंसे हुए थे तो उनको आपने जिस तरीके से निकाला, उसकी सारी दुनिया में तारीफ हुई। खास तौर से यमन में हमारे विदेश राज्य मंत्री जनरल साहब गए, बहुत तरीफ-ए-काबिल बात थी। प्रधान मंत्री लोगों से अच्छा रिश्ता बनाने के लिए बाहर गए, अच्छी बात है, लेकिन यह एक परम्परा रही है कि जब देश का प्रधान मंत्री कहीं जाता है और संसद का सत्र चल रहा हो तो उसमें अपनी यात्रा के बारे में बयान देना चाहिए, बताना चाहिए। वह चीज़ जरूर होनी चाहिए।

सुषमा जी, आपका जो मानवीय व्यवहार है, उसने लोगों का सारी दुनिया में दिल जीता है। मैं कल पढ़ रहा था कि पाकिस्तान के किसी बीमार व्यक्ति ने आपको ट्वीट किया और आपने तत्काल वीज़ा दिलवाया। ये चीज़ें हैं जो लोगों के मन में, जनता के मन में, उस देश की जनता के मन में आपके प्रति और देश के प्रति एक सद्भाव पैदा करती हैं। फिर भी मैं अपनी बात खत्म करने से पहले एक बात कहना चाहूँगा। अमेरिका के पहले प्रेजिडेंट जॉर्ज वाशिंगटन ने कहा था, मैं उनको क्वोट करता हूँ, "To be prepared for war is one of the most effective means of preserving peace." युद्ध के लिए तैयार रहना, शांति को सुरक्षित रखने का सबसे कारगर तरीका है और यह अगर हमारे देश के नेताओं के मन और मस्तिष्क में रहेगा और हमारी सेना इतनी मजबूत होगी, हमारी ताकत इतनी मजबूत होगी तो हमें कोई खतरा नहीं होगा और तब हमारी विदेश नीति पर कोई अंगुली भी नहीं उठा सकता। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): I am calling Sharad Yadavji.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): I have no objection.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): श्रीमान्, यहां वक्ताओं ने जो बोला है उसमें विस्तार से सारी चीजों को यहां रखा है। मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आज की जो परिस्थिति है, आज जो दुनिया unipolar हो गयी है, लेकिन हालात जो हैं वह ऐसे नहीं हैं, आज चीन बड़ी ताकत बनकर खड़ा हो गया है। मैं देश की विदेश नीति के मामले में इतना ही निवेदन करूंगा, आज की परिस्थिति - इन्दिरा जी के जमाने में जो परिस्थिति थी वह भिन्न थी, जैसा राम गोपाल यादव जी ने बताया - बिल्कुल अलग है। बड़ी बात यह है कि हमारे आसपास के जितने मुल्क हैं, उनके साथ हमारा रिश्ता अच्छा नहीं है। अब वह अच्छा नहीं है, इसलिए मैं सरकार से कहूंगा कि सब तरफ जाते हैं यह ठीक बात है, दुनिया भर से हमारा सम्पर्क होना चाहिए वह भी ठीक बात है, लेकिन हमारी जो पर-राष्ट्र नीति है, विदेश नीति है वह इस दौर में - हिन्दुस्तान, आसपास के जो मुल्क हैं, उनके साथ रिश्ते पर ज्यादा निर्भर कर रहा है। राम गोपाल जी यह कह रहे थे कि कोई मित्र नहीं है। मैं पक्की बात कहना चाहता हूं कि कोई, अमेरिका समझ लीजिए, कोई और समझ लीजिए कि कोई मित्र नहीं है। अगर कोई मित्र आपका था तो वह था रूस, जो आपके साथ था। उसका विखंडन हो गया, मैं उस विवाद में नहीं जाता। लेकिन एक बात जान लीजिए कि आसपास के मुल्कों के साथ, हमने तो आजादी के साथ अपना मुल्क ही बांट लिया। दुनिया में कभी नहीं हुआ कि 15-20 लाख लोग कत्ल हो गए और यह पार्लियामेंट जेलखाना बन गई। यह मुल्क बंटा है, इसलिए यह जेलखाना हुई है। आज चीन की तरफ से जिस तरह के बयान आते हैं, उनसे बहुत तकलीफ होती है। एक बात पक्की जान लीजिए कि आस-पास के मुल्कों के साथ - अभी राम गोपाल जी फौज के बारे में कह रहे थे, जब हिन्दुस्तान की जनता मजबूत होगी, तभी फौज मजबूत होगी। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता, हिन्दुस्तान की सौ फीसदी जनता की जिस तरह की आर्थिक हालत है, अगर इस तरह की विषमता में देश रहेगा, तो फौज कभी भी ताकतवर नहीं हो सकती। हमारे देश में हमने 70 वर्ष में अपनी देश की जनता को मजबूत नहीं किया। याद रखना - हमारे यहां कहावत है कि जैसा राजा, वैसी प्रजा। इसको हमारी देशी भाषा में "जस राजा, तस प्रजा" कहते हैं। लोकतंत्र में जस राजा, वैसी ही फौज होगी, वैसी ही सरकार होगी। जैसा मुल्क हमने और आपने बनाकर रखा है - यह बात मैं कोई आपसे अकेले में नहीं कह रहा हूं, जो भी भाषण यहां पर हो रहे हैं, वे भाषण जनता की जो हालत है, उसके अनुरूप नहीं हैं। जनता हमने इतनी कमजोर करके रखी है - हमारे बाजू में चीन है, उसके यहां 95 परसेंट एक जात है, एक कौम है, लेकिन यहां एक-चौथाई आदमी - उसके बारे में क्या बार-बार बार करना, जो किसान है, उसके ऊपर क्या वार करना, जो खेती छोड़ रहा है, आत्महत्या कर रहा है। यह जो बड़ी आबादी अक्लियत की है, वह भयभीत है, उनकी lynching हो रही है।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, मैं उस पर बहस नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि

[श्री शरद यादव]

4.00 P.M .

हमने देश को कैसे बनाकर रखा है। दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा गरीबी यहां पर है, सबसे ज्यादा निरक्षर लोग यहां पर हैं, सबसे ज्यादा मेहनत करने वाला आदमी, सबसे ज्यादा आर्थिक तौर पर विपन्न यहां है। उस समय तो रूस था, इंदिरा जी थीं - मैं तो उनके समय में चार साल, साढ़े चार साल जेल में रहा हूं। मैं बहुत वर्ष से यहां हूं, लेकिन मैं यह दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में - चूंकि अमेरिका और रूस बराबर की ताकत थे, मुझे याद है, उस समय मैं कॉलेज में था, जब 1971 की war चल रही थी। राष्ट्रपति ब्रेजनेव दो दिन इंदिरा जी से नहीं मिले, जब दूसरे दिन पक्का करके आए, तब कहा कि 1971 का war हुआ है। हमारी फौज भी अकेले लड़ी है, लेकिन इंदिरा जी की चतुराई भी इसके साथ थी। मुझे याद है कि मैं साढ़े चार साल उनके समय में ही जेल में बंद रहा हूं, लेकिन उनकी चतुराई का हाल यह है कि सिक्किम ले लिया और पता भी नहीं चला। उनके साथ यह बात थी कि रूस साथ में डटा हुआ था। अगर अमेरिका भी था, तो रूस भी था। आज कहां ऐसी हालत है? रामगोपाल जी सही बात कह रहे हैं। अभी आनन्द शर्मा जी बड़ी लम्बी-चौड़ी बात कर रहे थे, आज तो वह बहुत बढ़िया कह रहे थे। इस सदन में बात कहने वाले लोग बड़े से बड़े होते हैं। उनका ज्ञान भी बहुत बढ़ा-बड़ा होता है, लेकिन हमारे जैसे आदमी की समझ में एक ही बात आती है कि जब जनता ही मजबूत नहीं है, तो आर्थिक हालत कैसे मजबूत हो जाएगी? आप कह रहे हैं कि फौज मजबूत होनी चाहिए, जब पैसा ही नहीं है, मनौती नहीं है और खरीद-फरोख्त में भी हेराफेरी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपकी हालत क्या है, आपके दूध को रोक रहे हैं, आपकी गाय को रोक रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह जो जानवर है, यह गरीब आदमी का ATM है, थोड़ा बहुत भोजन के लिए, उसके लिए भी आप कह रहे हो कि नहीं। उसके लिए भी आप मना कर रहे हो। आप इस समस्या का भी इलाज नहीं कर रहे हो। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आप से मेरा बहुत पुराना वास्ता है। मैं और आप बरसों साथ रहे हैं। आज जब मैं चीन के बयान सुनता हूं, तो मुझे उस पर गुस्सा नहीं आता, लेकिन मुझे अपने पर गुस्सा आता है, इस सदन पर आता है। हमने 70 वर्षों में जो आजादी बितायी है, उस पर अफसोस होता है। यदि हम अंदर से मजबूत और ताकतवर होते, तो कहां श्रीलंका चला जाता? हां, नेपाल के साथ राजनीति में हमारी कुछ गड़बड़ है। उसके साथ जो हमारा शाश्वत रिश्ता था, वह बिगड़ गया। उसके लिए मैं डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी से मिला, हां इस सरकार में मैं किसी से नहीं मिला, लेकिन मैं सुषमा जी के साथ गया था। मैं मानता हूं कि हमको एक काबिल विदेश मंत्री मिली हैं, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि ठीक से इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा है। मैं किसी के पक्ष और विपक्ष की बात नहीं कह रहा हूं, लेकिन एक आदमी, जो धरती से उठकर आता है और इस देश को जानता है, वह दुनिया को भी जानता है। मैं एक बार इलाहाबाद गया था। वहां एक वकील से मुलाकात हुई, उनका नाम बताना ठीक नहीं है। हम लोग एक कॉफी हाउस में बैठे थे और विदेश नीति पर लंबी बहस हो रही थी। वह बहुत देर तक सुनते रहे, फिर सब को बोले, चुप रहो। तुम्हारी विदेश नीति एक गांव के जमींदार की है। वह जब मजदूर इलाके में जाता है क्योंकि उसे खेत में मजदूर की

जरूरत होती है, तो एक "रमुआ" होता है और उसका चाचा होता है। तो अमेरिका के साथ हमारी विदेश नीति ऐसी है कि जैसे जमींदार होता है और उसे जब "हरवाए" की जरूरत, तो पहले वह उसे "हरिया" कहता है और जब खेत में जरूरत होती है, तो गांव में उसके मोहल्ले में जाकर कहता है कि हरिया का चाचा भइया कहां है, कक्का कहां है? हमारे यहां कक्का कहते हैं। आपके लिए अमेरिका यही है। आप हैं "रमुआ" और वह है "हरिया का काका।" इसलिए अपने को मजबूत बनाओ।

मैं कह रहा हूं कि पिछला समय बीत गया, अगर मुल्क की जनता मजबूत नहीं होगी, जब तक लोगों की आर्थिक, सामाजिक विषमता दूर नहीं होगी, देश मजबूत नहीं होगा। आपके बाजू में जिस तरह से चीन ललकार रहा है, वह सोचनीय है। यह बात दो दिन की नहीं है। हम कमजोर हुए क्योंकि यह मुल्क बंटा है और अब आर्थिक, सामाजिक और कई तरह की आपसी कलह से बंटा है। आप इसे बंद करें और भीतर से ताकत को मजबूत करें। इस देश की जनता की आर्थिक हालत ठीक होती है तो मुल्क की आर्थिक हालत ठीक होती है। चीन में एक भी दस्तकार बेरोजगार नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए अंत में मैं आपसे इतना ही कहूंगा और सुषमा जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि आप तो बहुत बरसों से हैं। आप जानती हैं कि ये भाषण कितनी बार हो चुके हैं। आप निकालकर देख लीजिए, सब के भाषण ज्यों-के-त्यों हैं। जब इनका राज था, तब भी ऐसे ही भाषण होते थे और आज आपके जमाने में भी वहीं लंबी-चौड़ी बात चल रही है, लेकिन अंदर से खोखला है। हम अंदर से मजबूत हैं, यह ठीक है, लेकिन मैं मुल्क की बात कर रहा हूं।...(व्यवधान)... तो आप भी मान लीजिए और मैं भी मानता हूं कि पूरा देश आपके साथ है। मैं तो हाथ-पैर से भी उनसे लड़ने को तैयार हो जाऊंगा। इस मुल्क की जनता भी लड़ने के लिए खड़ी होगी, लेकिन मैं फिर कह रहा हूं कि जब हाथ-पैर से लड़े हैं, तो हम हजारों वर्ष हार गए हैं, इससे कुछ सबक तो ले लो और जैसा राम गोपाल जी ने कहा कि फौज और फौज का जो साइंस है, हम उससे भी कई बार हारे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज की बहस में हिस्सा लेने का मेरा सिर्फ इतना ही मकसद है कि यहां अन्य बातों के अलावा ज्ञान की बातें तो बहुत होंगी, लेकिन ये वेस्टर्न एशिया हमारा रोजगार का धन्धा है। इससे हमारा रोजगार जुड़ा हुआ है और इससे हमारा पेट भी जुड़ा हुआ है। आप दुनिया में घूमिए, इससे मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है, लेकिन ये वेस्टर्न एशिया की यारी, हमारे पेट और रोटी-रोजी से जुड़ी है। आप इस पर धक्का मत मारिए।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि देश की जनता के 70 वर्ष बीत गए हैं, अब तो खड़े हो जाओ और मुल्क को मजबूत करो। बोल जरूर रहे हैं, लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि देश मजबूत नहीं हो रहा है। इस समाज में किसान को साथ लेकर, मजदूर को साथ लेकर तथा कलह छोड़कर देश में एक समरसता बनाओ और देश को मजबूत करो। इससे आसपास का क्षेत्र भी ठीक हो जाएगा और दुनिया भी ठीक हो जाएगी, इतना ही कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. This is a very important discussion which is going on. I would like to draw the kind attention of this august House to two or three issues only. Already, it is very well spoken by Anand Sharmaji, Sharad Yadavji, Ram Gopal Yadavji and other leaders. I would like to draw the kind attention of the House that the entire world has become a global village because of technology and commerce. So, we have become global citizens and the protection we are seeking from invasion by other countries is in all aspects, like geographical, commercial and other aspects. Now America has taken a very strong stand and they are sending out all the foreigners. Take, for example, H1B visas. That issue is a very big issue. Each and every youngster of India is affected because of their policy or the stand taken by America. Also, there is a trade deficit. China has geographically invaded or attempted to invade, but in Rameswaram, where recently our hon. Prime Minister visited and inaugurated many welfare programmes, if 100 goods are available, 98 goods are 'Made in China'. Only two goods are 'Made in India'. So, I would like to draw the kind attention of this House to the trade deficit. Import from China is more; export from India to China is less. Also, I must thank our Commerce Minister, Sitharamanji. She had a candid talk with her counterpart in China recently. It has been reported. Now our women folk are able to purchase very good silk sarees at a cost of ₹ 500, which are 'Made in China' but if you want to purchase a saree of the same quality from Kancheepuram in Tamil Nadu, it would cost around ₹ 6,000 or ₹ 7,000. So, the Central Government must take note of it. We, poor Indians, are fond of purchasing goods which are very cheap. We are never bothered whether it is 'Made in India' or 'Made in China'. So, the trade deficit must be taken care of by the Central Government. Also, with regard to Sri Lanka, of course, our senior leader Anandji touched upon this issue but not to the level I expected because the Katchatheevu must be retrieved. I beg the Central Government to take appropriate steps to retrieve the Katchatheevu.

Secondly, the international maritime boundary line between Sri Lanka and India must be refixed. The traditional rights of our fishermen are being taken away in the name of international maritime boundary line. While our fishermen cross the so-called maritime boundary line, they all are arrested and taken to Sri Lanka prisons. Of course, I personally thank hon. Prime Minister and hon. Foreign Minister because they saved the Tamil fishermen from being hanged. I thank hon. Prime Minister for appropriate

action and timely help. But the traditional rights of the Tamil fishermen, going to the Sea, for centuries together must be preserved and protected. I very humbly beg the Central Government to refix the international maritime boundary line and also retrieve the Katchatheevu as early as possible.

Then, regarding the ports of Sri Lanka, China virtually invaded all the ports of Sri Lanka only to threaten India. That is our concept, subject to correction. Our Indian Government is taking a very soft stand towards Sri Lanka because if any hard stand is taken, Sri Lanka may join with China and that is not for betterment of India. But I very humbly urge that even the labour unions of Sri Lanka opposed China. They did not allow the Government to entrust the security arrangements to China. The trade unions of Sri Lanka opposed the Chinese invasion. Now, the protection or the security arrangements of ports are given to the local police and not to the Chinese. While the Sri Lankan labour unions can oppose China, why not our Central Government? Please do not take a soft stand towards Sri Lanka because Sri Lanka is opposing India. Whatever is the soft stand, which we continue to take, is of no use.

I also thank our hon. Prime Minister for the very nice speech he delivered in Sri Lanka during his recent visit. He knows the problems of tea plantation workers. He has analyzed their problems and exhibited his real concern towards the welfare of the Tamil tea plantation workers. I, once again, thank our hon. Prime Minister because after hearing his speech, I came to know about the real difficulties of the Tamil tea plantation workers. Our hon. Prime Minister is able, brilliant and has real concern for the Indian people.

Now, I urge that the international maritime boundary line must be fixed and the traditional rights of the fishermen must be restored because they getting into the prison of Sri Lanka is not good. It affects our self-respect. Our self-respect movement in Tamil Nadu is well-known but our Tamil fishermen are languishing in jails without committing any offence. According to me, they did not violate any international law or the local law. It is their traditional right to fish in that area but because of our artificial boundary lines, their livelihood is affected. So, our Union Government must take appropriate steps and see that the traditional rights of the Tamil fishermen are restored as early as possible. And, also, I want to thank our hon. Prime Minister because as soon as the Doklam issue erupted, he

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]

invited all the political party leaders and a Power Point Presentation was made. And as far as I am concerned, it was a good education for me in the foreign relations. So, it is a good opportunity for me to thank our hon. Prime Minister and also, our hon. External Affairs Minister is very, very popular because of the human approach she is taking towards all the Indians. Whenever any Indian is in trouble, in any foreign country, she is waging all-out war to see that their interest is protected. Even in one of the interviews or as per the reported news, a Pakistani woman says, 'We need a Prime Minister in Pakistan like Madam Sushma Swaraj.' So, we are having a very nice, efficient and wonderful External Affairs Minister. We are having an able and efficient Prime Minister. Please protect our Tamil fishermen and, that, day-in and day-out, we are getting the news that nine fishermen are arrested; ten boats are seized. So, we must put an end to that kind of happening. I urge the Central Government that you must protect the interest of Tamil Nadu, Tamil fishermen and do the needful. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI MANISH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, much has been said about today's topic by several speakers and in the process; some very important issues have been flagged and highlighted. Sir, the Chinese Government claimed yesterday that the Indian troops' presence in the Doklam area in Bhutan is down from 400 to 40. One wonders, what is the truth? In a democracy like ours, there should be free flow of information. Issues of vital importance, which concern our neighbours, like transgressions of the border line, movement of militants, separatists and various other problems that arise in these areas have to be looked into. The Foreign Policy perspective of our country is the total or the sum total of events; experiences of the past and the geo-political realities of today. While our neighbourhood remains an important target, *viz.* this has been stated by the Ministry of External Affairs, in their neighbourhood Policy but, yet, India's priority should also ensure regional security, stability and peace, to strengthen economic structure through a robust outreach in the region and tune in with regional organizations to interlink the region and keep India's strategic importance relevant so that we can catapult a strong India into the centre-stage of global affairs. As far as Foreign Policy goes, we have observed and, in fact, even our party—All India Trinamool Congress—has always supported the Government of India's Foreign Policy initiatives starting from 1998 to the present day. This has been a positive approach as one of the speakers had also mentioned earlier that

we stand behind the foreign policy initiative taken by the Government of India. But due to the sensitivity of certain border areas, especially in the eastern sector, today, the way things are being handled, we are compelled to express our dissatisfaction. The integrity of our borders has to be ensured because they are porous and volatile and Militant groups and separatists always seek to de-stabilize not only the border areas but our country as well.

Sir, West Bengal is a border sensitive State and any disruption in the State's borders could have serious security concerns. Here, I am talking about the Chicken's Neck or the Siliguri Corridor, which is a gateway to Sikkim, Assam and Bihar. It also includes important road corridors like National Highway 31, 31A, and the railway system. After the 1962 war with China, since the early 60s, Military Intelligence has repeatedly reflected to the Government of India that due importance has not been given to the security and safety of the "Chicken's Neck." Even recently, our Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee has pointed out this forgotten issue. This is very vital for the eastern sector and for the development and protection of the people in the border areas. Since the late 60s till date, I do not think that we have any information as to whether the BSF or the CRPF have increased their vigil in these areas. Till recently, because of the separatist activities in Darjeeling Hills, we have observed and we have evidence that these separatists are being funded, encouraged and supported by such organizations which are inimical to the safety and security of India. We have seen the world over that whenever there is any militant activity, or if you look at the history of various countries, you would have observed that there is always an external support to these activities. The Government of West Bengal under the leadership of Mamata Banerjee, in the recent past, has repeatedly urged upon the Central Government to take proper interest and to provide men and material that is required to obviate free movement across the border. Even the BSF has serious responsibility as far as the international border is concerned. The Government of West Bengal had asked for extra CRPF personnel to be posted to Darjeeling but, unfortunately, for some unknown reasons, this police force was not provided. Accordingly, it is a matter of great concern that this area, which is an integral part of not only West Bengal but of the entire country, has not yet been flagged as an area of concern by the Government of India. This kind of dichotomy in the Foreign Policy could in the long run be counter-productive to the country as a whole. The Government of India's policy of "Neighbours First" has not borne

[Shri Manish Gupta]

any fruition. If we look back or turn back the pages of history, we can observe that we are not into outright non-alignment at this point. We are now shifting more towards a kind of a policy in which we are building strategic partnerships throughout the world. Today one matter of great concern to Nepal and Bhutan is the huge currency stock of ₹ 3,000 crores that they are holding in the old Indian Rupee notes. Whenever there is a cross border activity, we have noticed that people who move along the border officially or unofficially, always a talk of exchange rate. What is the Indian rupee worth? We have found over the years that the Indian rupee commands respect; and even many transactions in these countries depend on the Indian rupee, goods and services are bought in Indian rupees. It is an extension of the Indian economy. Now, after demonetization, the Government of India have not clearly stated their position, and this is causing a lot of heart burning in these two countries. There is a deep resentment and relations are being soured. If "Neighbours First" is the primary focus, then, neighbours must come first. We need not only to buttress the borders, to check this insidious movement of bad elements, but also the dependency of these countries on the economic activity in India is something to be proud of. We should build bridges which will ensure that these neighbours do not take an inimical view towards us.

China's military aggression in the mountains is very well known. We are quite surprised to notice that in 1962 certain areas of India in Tawang in the North East were transgressed by China. Those were the dark days of India's politics and India's civilization. Yet, we have not learnt our lessons. Even to this day, we are not strong enough in that particular area where previously we had to fight an unequal war.

The Chinese are very active in Sri Lanka. They have taken over the development of a port. In fact, they could take over the development of another port, and we have found that these deals by the Chinese were made possible because of the fact that the Sri Lankan Government owes a large amount of money to the Chinese. That is with they were able to swing this deal. We, on our part, have not been active enough in the economic scene. We need to make our presence felt in the neighbouring countries, especially in Sri Lanka and we should see that our development, our arms and ammunition which in the Indian Army, we have recently observed, is short. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... India is not prepared for contingencies. India needs to simultaneously work towards strengthening its frontier regions, embark on military modernization and regional economic integration, to face future challenges.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, thank you very much. This is a very important issue that is being discussed and is very vital to our country's future.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

श्री सीताराम येचुरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल): महोदय, मैं अपनी बात कहने से पहले, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी विदेश मंत्री जी की बहुत प्रशंसा हो रही है, जिसके साथ मैं भी जुड़ना चाहता हूँ। वे इस प्रशंसा के क़ाबिल हैं, लेकिन मेरी इस सरकार से एक शिकायत है और वह यह है कि विदेश नीति भी ये ही तय करें, प्रधान मंत्री का ऑफिस क्यों तय करता है? यदि देश की विदेश नीति भी हमारी वर्तमान विदेश मंत्री महोदया तय करेंगी, तो देश की और बेहतर व्यवस्था होगी। अपने देश के लोगों को वापस लाने में हमारी विदेश मंत्री महोदया जिस प्रकार से केस को हैंडल करती हैं, उससे उनकी पहचान विनम्रता और इंसानियत के रूप में बन गई है। इसी के साथ-साथ यदि देश की विदेश नीति भी तय होती तो देश की और ज्यादा भलाई होती।

विदेश मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य श्री सीताराम येचुरी जी ने जब यह बात कही है, तो मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि वे मेरा जवाब सुनने के लिए भी सदन में उपस्थित रहें।

Sir, basically, we are discussing India's foreign policy at a very critical time. Foreign policy, as all of us know, is essentially an extension of your domestic policy. Now, what is in India's interest should dominate what should be our foreign policy at any point of time. Over a period, historically, we have evolved our position that India's foreign policy, essentially, has to be an independent foreign policy that will protect our interest. That should be the topmost priority.

Hence, there was a time when we led the developing world, as a leader of the Non-Aligned Movement. There was a time when our voice, as an independent voice in the comity of nations, was heard with great deal of respect and there were times when we influenced global policy positions on various issues, including our then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's proposal on nuclear disarmament, which is still pending before the United Nations General Assembly. On total abolition of all nuclear weapons, India was taking the lead.

Today, unfortunately, what has happened is, I think, a very serious rupture of this entire policy orientation. Yes, the world has changed since then. The Cold War has ended. Then, you had a different correlation of power and forces in the international arena; so,

[श्री सीताराम येचुरी]

Governments of India had taken certain shifts in those times. In these shifts, the basic question is: where does our interest lie? Does it lie in the pursuit of an independent foreign policy, or does it lie in the pursuit of being aligned with some power or the other? In the whole world situation that was emerging, and which is still continuing today, in the battle between unipolarity under the leadership of the United States of America and multipolarity — which is what the natural tendency in the world is and should have been after the end of the Cold War — the choice is: where do we align ourselves with, with the unipolarity led by the USA, or the multipolarity that has various poles in which we can define our interests?

Unfortunately, my charge against this Government is that we have lock, stock and barrel moved towards this whole position of unipolarity. And that, in my opinion, is not in India's interests. Therefore, Sir, by saying this, I also want to make the point that India's security, India's international borders' security, India's sovereignty, are paramount and the defence of these is non-negotiable. Whoever be the one who tries to violate our security and sovereignty, India must be in a position to defend and, as I said, on that, there can be no compromise. I mean, all of us go along with that.

But having said this, is joining the unipolarity camp led by the USA in terms of foreign policy in India's interest, when this whole battle between unipolarity and multipolarity is happening? Yes, we have seen earlier Governments also, in India, take up positions with which we thoroughly disagreed. You moved into a strategic partnership with the USA under the UPA Government; then, you went on to make the Indo-US Nuclear Deal, which led to a rupture, and our support had to be withdrawn because that was not a part of the Common Minimum Programme that we had all agreed upon.

But, today, Sir, looking back, after that Indo-US Nuclear Deal, what has India achieved? How are you putting your trust in the United States leadership for us to achieve anything? Has there been one extra megawatt of nuclear power added in our country, subsequent to that deal? Was there any transfer of technology that has occurred here from the United States, or the so-called elite Nuclear Club? Have you been permitted to enter the Nuclear Suppliers' Group?

If, today, our scientists are able to fire these rockets and satellites and send them to outer space, that is only because of the pride that we all have in our own indigenous talent and in our own scientists who have actually made that happen, and not because of any foreign collaboration? So, instead of that, at the same time, in this battle between uni-polarity and multi-polarity, we have lauded many instances that the UPA Government took. We were responsible, and we played a vital role for what was called the IBSA, India, Brazil and South Africa. We played a very important role, extending that to the BRICS, that is, India, Brazil, South Africa, including, China and Russia. Now, this multi-polarity is the natural tendency the world should move into. But, now, in these three years, what has India been reduced to? I am sorry to say that India has been reduced to, from what I can see, as a junior strategic ally of US Foreign Policy in the world. And the reason I am saying is, the string of Agreements that we have signed with the United States of America. Five times the Prime Minister went there; and, fifth time, what happened? I will come to that later; but, after the fourth time, in the joint statement, you find that one of the things that has been signed, which is actually very worrisome, is what is called the Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement, the LEHOA; and about this Memorandum, we know nothing. We know nothing about what are the conditions of this Memorandum. It is not being placed before the Indian Parliament; it is not being discussed here. But, in the USA, this has to go for the approval of the US Senate as part of the 2017 National Defence Authorization Act. It has gone there. What is contained in the Agreement, we know from their website. We know from what the United States Government has put out. And according to what they have put out, what do they say? They say, the major defence partner designation — the statement says — is a status unique to India, and then, India to a level at par with that of the United States' closest ally and partner. What does that mean? I am reading out from that report which they have put on their website. Paragraph E of section 12 (9)(2) of that says, "Mechanisms to verify the security of defence articles, defence services-related technology, such as, appropriate cyber security, and end-user monitoring agreements, and that India will align its export control and procurement regimes, with those of the United States." What more surrender of sovereignty can there be, Sir? And what does this Agreement go on to say? What we were talking about India's strategic sovereignty, security, and said that this is non-negotiable? But, what does this document say? I quote:

[श्री सीताराम येचुरी]

"Defence and security cooperation in India in order to 'advance,' please underline the word 'advance' United States interests' in South Asia, and greater Indo-Asia Pacific Region." So, we are now the junior ally, and the subordinate partner of the USA in our neighbourhood. This is the last nail in the coffin of our independent Foreign Policy, and I say this with a heavy heart that we see this happening in various initiatives that this Government has taken. We see this happening, Sir. You say, now, this alignment with the United States of America has had its implications in all the fields. I don't know. There is a difference in count. Mr. Anand Sharma said, the Prime Minister went 65 times on world tour. I took it as 56 because he has 56 inches chest. But, not once, have we had any statements here in the House? That is why, when I praise the hon. Foreign Minister, I said, she calls the Consultative Committees on time to tell us what happened in this visit or that visit, but not in the House.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I do it regularly.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is why, I presume, Madam, on this Policy also, to come from your office. After all this, all these things have opened up all our domestic avenues, this junior partnership status has led to a shift in your Economic Policy to the extent that we have virtually made all foreign investments on an automatic route of 100 per cent, in almost, all sectors. You are privatizing now your Railways; you are privatizing Air India, your defence procurement, the biggest privatization that is happening, and the defence procurement and privatization, following these treaties that I was quoting; and what is the end result of that? I am just quoting what is the actual effect? In these three years, after this Government assumed office, just ₹ 1.1 crore of defence FDI has come in! After the fifth visit now to the USA, there has been no foreign investment that has come in till May. The country stood at 1,000 dollars of foreign investment, 2016-17; in 2014-15, it was 78,000 dollars. Despite all this, what have you done now with this Agreement? Forty-nine per cent of all defence production in our country, will, through the automatic route, be available for foreign investment. Is that in our interest? Is that in our interest not only to allow USA, but, any other country, to inspect our defence facilities? Our DRDO that produces all these things today, is in close collaboration with Israel—I will come to it—as a partner of defence industry of Israel. Is that in our interest? And this is the question that I am asking. If you are talking of India's security, what have we got

out of this in the last visit the Prime Minister went, the fifth visit? Many colleagues have said that we have got no assurance on H1V visas. Only we were assured when the EAM said that we can also retaliate. There are also so many thousands of US workers here. We can also do that. Whatever that has happened, there has been no assurance you are giving on visas; there has been no assurance on anything that is connected with easing this sort of development with India, and there are more than 5 lakhs of our youths in the IT industry. Sir, Silicon Valley, you must be happy also, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, that if you go to the Silicon Valley today, officially, the USA says, the second language in the Silicon Valley is an Indian language, and in the year when I went, when Stanford invited me, I was very happy because that was my mother tongue, Telugu, they said. Sometimes, Malayalam comes, sometimes Kannada comes. But, we rule the roost. Our youths are today at the forefront of information and technology; much of the profits go to the multinationals; that is a different point. But, even there, five lakhs of them, today, their continuation there and doing the job there is in jeopardy, and then, you have trusted the US President! May I read out to you a report that has appeared in Los Angeles Times when President Trump completed seventy days? It is an editorial, what they call, The Leader. I am quoting from the Los Angeles Times. I quote: "Nothing prepared us for the magnitude of this train wreck." That is how they described the Donald Trump Presidency. I am continuing with the quotation. "Like millions of other Americans, we clung to a slim hope that the new President would turn out to be all noise and bluster, or, that people around him in the White House would act as a check on his worst instincts, or, that he would be sobered and transformed by the awesome responsibilities of office. Instead, seventy days in, with about fourteen hundred days to go before his term is completed, it is increasingly clear that those hopes were misplaced." These are Americans. It is their assessment, and we come back here, satisfied with an assessment that the US President is going to meet our demands. Are we being realistic? And in this background, what I am really worried about is this shift, not just in our being junior partner of the US in world affairs, but, this is actually most confirmed with his recent visit to Israel. Now, in the recent visit to Israel, you have signed seven Agreements. I would like to know what they are. We see your report in Consultative Committee, but these seven agreements without making the traditional joint visit to Palestinian territories and visiting Ramallah and with all the statements that have come out in the media of some leakage, of some comments that the Prime Minister has made which are very disparaging to the Palestinian^? this is

[Shri Sitaram Yechury]

the final nail again in the coffin of our entire independent Foreign Policy and our solidarity with the Palestinian struggle. This solidarity goes back to our Independence struggle to what Mahatma Gandhi said during our Freedom Struggle, "If English can have England, French can have France, then Palestinians will have Palestine." Not one word on the illegal occupation of Palestinian lands! You have further cemented our relation as a defence partner, we already were, the largest purchaser of arms and defence material from Israel, and that sale to India was what was financing the illegal occupation in Palestinian land. Today you have virtually given up that entire approach of India's standing in world affairs. And to what end and what is the benefit? I told you what was the benefit of it, the economic policies that you opened up, your demonetization, and the way you brought your GST, all designed to give mega profits to your multinational corporations. What is this entire digital drive that you have done through your demonetization? Who are the digital companies in the world who get this profit, Sir? After the GST, you pay 18 per cent on every digital transaction as your transaction cost, if a hundred rupee note travels one lakh times, if it is in cash its value remains hundred rupees, but if it is done through digital transaction one lakh times with 18 per cent as commission, then eighteen lakh rupees profit is generated for the digital companies when the value continues to remain hundred. What are we doing? You are burdening our own people in order to appease this foreign capital and yet nothing comes into the country and I have quoted the figures to you. By your GST your economic policy is opening up and today in the world of this capitalist crisis that is continuing for its ninth year now having started in 2008, what is the West looking for, what is it that America is looking for? It is looking for markets, it is looking for cheap resources and you are opening up India for their benefits so that they can get out of their crisis while our people pay the price. So, where is this Foreign Policy leading us to? One important element of this Foreign Policy is as to what are your relations with your neighbours. It is universally accepted tenet of India's Foreign Policy is good neighbourly relations. Now that good neighbourly relations, Sir, we have heard, my other colleagues mentioned about what is happening with the neighbouring countries. But look at Nepal, that is the country with whom and where we have all gone and said, "Indians and Nepalis, there is no big brother, small brother, we are twins, we understand each other's pain, we celebrate each other's happiness. Today in that country what is happening? For twenty-two months the Constitution of Nepal was adopted by the Nepali Parliament. They will

adopt their Constitution. We may have disagreements. We will take it up diplomatically with them. But that general opinion in Nepal that India is interfering, why does it arise? Why does it arise that India wants Monarchy back in Nepal because that was the only Hindu Rashtra in the whole world. With this anti-Indian feeling going on there, is it in our country's interest? What is happening with Bangladesh? Their Prime Minister comes. Their general elections are there shortly. Some agreements that had to be done or what you assured them earlier, why you assured them that the Government will build this. But that is not done. Any dissatisfaction there or growth of anti-India feelings in the run-up to their elections, that is not in India's interest. Pakistan, of course, all of us know, yesterday, I am surprised, Madam Minister, and I hope you will answer, that the High Commissioner said that both the NSAs of India and Pakistan are holding talks. If that is true, what was this bluster we were talking about and saying nothing doing till they stop terrorist activities from their soil. Are the talks on or not on? You allowed the ISI in Pathankot. What did we get back? You did the surgical strikes. The incidents of our soldiers dying, according to reports, have doubled after those surgical strikes. So, what is the policy you are adopting? Then you have the stand-off with China today. Yes, I hundred per cent agree with the Government and I said that the best way that they have said that is, they will resolve this issue through diplomatic means and talks. It is absolutely correct. But not only China, I want you to seriously consider. You had this year's Malabar exercises. You know, Sir, where Malabar is. It is in the Arabian Sea. What is the meaning of doing Malabar exercises in the Bay of Bengal? Is it geographically correct? In Bay of Bengal you do Malabar exercises. With whom? With the USA and Japan, a joint military exercise with the United States of America, Japan and India. What does it signify to all these countries in South East Asia and South Asia? Joint military exercises are often done when two countries perceive a common enemy. Who is the common enemy between USA, Japan and India in the countries that are on the Bay of Bengal? You don't think that these countries understand these signals! 'One Belt, One Road' and Dr. Sahasrabuddhe was there with me. He spoke today on the Foreign Policy when the first meeting took place in Beijing on this issue. I proposed there. The policy was followed. Then we were persuading the UPA Government to follow that if you had the Silk Road, which is sought to be revived now, you had the mirror image. If you hold the map of the world the mirror image is the maritime route and that what we have called the Spice Route. If you revive the Silk Road, then you revive the Spice Route and both.

श्री गोपाल नारायण सिंह (बिहार): सर, ये मालाबार प्रैक्टिस के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि हम पूरी दुनिया को न दिखाएँ कि हमारे पास इतने allies और दोस्त हैं? हम चीन को छोड़ दें कि वह हमारे ऊपर न्यूक्लियर अटैक करता रहे! आपके कहने का मतलब यही है, न?
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him speak.

श्री गोपाल नारायण सिंह: सवाल है कि चीन हम पर अटैक करता रहे, अपनी ताकत दिखाता रहे और हम अपने दोस्तों के साथ मिलकर अपनी ताकत, aggressiveness न दिखाएँ?
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. You are not allowed.

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, मैं माफी चाहता हूँ। आप कहते हैं कि दुनिया में हमारे बहुत दोस्त हैं। सर, बताइए कौन हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... सुनिए, हमारे देश की आज़ादी के बाद पहली बार रूस ने पाकिस्तान के साथ डिफेंस ऐग्रीमेंट कर लिया, क्या वह दोस्त है? वह आपका दोस्त है?
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गोपाल नारायण सिंह: आप ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: आप सुनिए। आप जिस तरह से बिगाड़ रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him speak.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: This is fundamentalism.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: इनको पहले बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: रूस जैसा देश, जो हमारा साथी और दोस्त रहा है, जिसके बारे में आपने सुना, बंगलादेश की लिबरेशन हो ही नहीं सकती थी, वह संभव ही नहीं था, अगर रूस की दोस्ती हमारे साथ नहीं रहती। जब USA की Seventh Fleet Bay of Bengal में पहुँची, उस समय उसने nuclear submarine उठा कर दिखा दिया, उससे वह हो पाया। ...(समय की घंटी)... Sir, don't ring the bell. I will conclude. जिन्हें आप दोस्त कह रहे हो, सिर्फ उनके यहाँ जाने से दोस्ती नहीं होती, विदेश यात्राएँ करके दोस्ती नहीं होती। न गले मिलकर और न टेलीविज़न में दिखाकर। सर, दोस्ती जुमलों से नहीं होती, दोस्ती इस बात से होती है कि आपकी वास्तविकता क्या है, आपकी ताकत क्या है, आपकी अंदरूनी ताकत क्या है और आप दुनिया के अंदर किस तरह से behave कर रहे हो। अभी कोई बता रहा था। मैं माफी चाहूँगा, आप बुरा न मानें, यह एक जोक के रूप में है। आजकल व्हाट्सएप पर यह मैसेज चल रहा है कि अपनी आखिरी यात्रा में प्रधान मंत्री महोदय जहाज़ की खिड़की से देखते हुए पूछते हैं कि यह कौन-सी जगह है? यह बड़ी सुंदर है, यहाँ पर आना चाहिए, तो पायलट ने कहा, सर, यह तो हमारा ही देश इंडिया है। इससे दोस्ती नहीं बढ़ती।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: इतनी सीरियस डिस्कश में इस तरह की बातें! ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: क्योंकि उन्होंने बीच में टोका। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: मैं बता दूँ कि यह आखिरी यात्रा नहीं है।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: नहीं है, यह मैं भी मानता हूँ।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: यह आखिरी यात्रा नहीं थी।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: मैडम, एक बात सुन लीजिए। आप मुझे बहुत दिनों से जानती हैं। अगर ये बीच में नहीं टोकते, तो यह सब नहीं निकलता। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to conclude now.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: मैंने उन्हें रोक दिया उसके बाद कहने की क्या जरूरत है। मैंने उन्हें स्वयं रोका है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: तब तक उन्होंने कह दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechury ji, you are making serious points; don't make it light.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, that lightness' was introduced only because of that intervention.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know that. But, don't be distracted by that.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Otherwise, it would not have come.

So, my point is, you please look at relations in our neighbourhood. Good neighbourly relations should be the bedrock of our Foreign Policy. The Look East Policy was announced many years ago that this Government is also following. Just make a review of what is happening with all our neighbours and what is happening with our global standing. For heaven's sake, our appeal to the Government is, do not cement any US-Israel-India axis in world affairs. That is not in our country's interest. That is not in the interest of support that we give and allies that we have.

With this, I would only wish the Government would accept this. With this sincere appeal, I conclude my submissions. Thank you.

5.00 P.M.

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा): थैंक यू महोदय। आज हम बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। सबसे पहले मैं भी सुषमा स्वराज जी और वी.के. सिंह जी को मुबारकबाद देना चाहूंगा कि बाहर देशों में फंसे लोगों को सही समय पर वापस अपने देश लाया गया था। और भी अच्छे काम आप लोगों ने किए हैं। आज के समय में दुनिया एक ग्लोबल विलेज बन गया है और ऐसी हालत में किसी कन्ट्री की प्रोग्रेस बहुत हद तक उनकी फॉरेन पॉलिसी और दूसरे देशों के साथ कैसा सम्बन्ध है, उस पर डिपेंड करती है। 2014 में जब एन.डी.ए. सरकार बनी, तब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक अच्छी पहल शुरू की कि सार्क देशों के प्रधान मंत्रियों को ओथ सेरेमनी में बुलाया था। उसी तरह चीन के प्रेजिडेंट की विज़िट भी भारत में बहुत सफल रही। इससे एक होप जगी कि फॉरेन पॉलिसी की जो बुनियाद है, दूसरे देशों के साथ अच्छा संबंध बनाना, उसको एन.डी.ए. सरकार और आगे बढ़ाएगी। लेकिन पिछले कुछ दिनों से पड़ोसी देशों के साथ कुछ टेंशन चल रही है। जहां तक चीन के साथ हमारे रिलेशनशिप की बात करें, ग्लोबल लेवल पर हम कुछ जगह सहयोगी हैं, कहीं कम्पटीटिव हैं। क्लाइमेट चेंज और ब्रिक्स में चीन हमारा साथी है, लेकिन एन.एस.जी. और सिक्थोरिटी काउंसिल में वह हमें अपोज कर रहा है। मंत्री महोदय से मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि पहले तो चीन के साथ हमारे संबंध बहुत अच्छे थे, हम "हिन्दी-चीनी भाई-भाई" भी कहते थे, लेकिन अब ऐसी क्या कमी हो गई कि चाइना आज हमारे खिलाफ इस तरह से बयानबाजी कर रहा है, हमें प्रोवोक कर रहा है। इसलिए हमारी फॉरेन पॉलिसी ऐसी होनी चाहिए कि देश के हित को सर्वोपरि रखते हुए सब चीजों के बीच बैलेंस बनाया जाए।

यहां एक और अच्छी बात हुई है कि सरकार ने 54 अफ्रीकन देशों के साथ रिलेशनशिप बढ़ाया है। हमारा यह कहना है कि आई.टी. और साइंस टेक्नोलॉजी के लिए अफ्रीका कॉन्टिनेंट में सबसे ज्यादा संभावनाएं हैं, इसको एक्सप्लोर करने की जरूरत है। रूस हमारा सबसे बड़ा सामरिक पार्टनर रहा है। इसलिए अमेरिका से संबंध बनाना अच्छी बात है, लेकिन यह रूस की कीमत पर नहीं होना चाहिए।

अब हम इजरायल को भी openly सामरिक partner बना चुके हैं, लेकिन अरब देशों के साथ हमारे historical relationship रहे हैं और वे हमेशा भारत को दोस्त मानते आ रहे हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि सरकार इस fact को भी ध्यान में रखेगी।

अंत में, मैं पाकिस्तान के बारे में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अभी वहां political अस्थिरता का माहौल बना हुआ है। पाकिस्तान हमेशा भारत के प्रति hostile रहा है, लेकिन अगर भारत की बात करें, तो भारत उसके साथ हमेशा friendly रहा है। पाकिस्तान से चाहे कोई आर्टिस्ट आए, प्लेयर आए या पेशेंट आए, हम हमेशा उसका स्वागत करते हैं और अच्छे ट्रीटमेंट के साथ उसको वापस भेजते हैं।

पाकिस्तान का हमेशा एक ही एजेंडा रहा है - आतंकवाद को बढ़ावा देना, बम बनाना और हमेशा उसकी कोशिश यही रहती है - भारत के लोगों को, बेगुनाह लोगों को मरवाना। हमारे बहुत से लोग क्रॉस फायरिंग में मारे गए हैं। मैं इतना ही अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि जो हमारी सेना है, जो हमारी फौज है, उसको मजबूत किया जाए। हमें सीमा पर बहुत सतर्क रहने की जरूरत है और हमें सीमा पर पड़ोसी देशों की activities को closely watch करने की जरूरत है, क्योंकि पाकिस्तान के टेरेरिस्ट्स भारत में हर समय घुसपैठ करने की कोशिश करते हैं, धन्यवाद।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: उपसभापति महोदय, आज सभी सदस्यों ने विदेश नीति पर, विदेश पॉलिसी पर अपनी-अपनी बात रखी है कि भारत किस तरह से चल रहा है तथा किस तरह से उसको चलना चाहिए। जो बातें पहले कही जा चुकी हैं, उनको न दोहराते हुए, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि सबसे पहले जो हमारा देश है, अगर हम अपने पड़ोसियों के बीच में सुरक्षित नहीं रहेंगे, मजबूत नहीं रहेंगे, तो हम दूसरे जो देश हैं - चाहे वह यू.एस.ए. हो, चाहे वह रूस हो, हम लोगों को उनकी तरफ देखना पड़ता है और पावरफुल कंट्रीज की तरफ मदद के लिए देखना पड़ता है। आज चीन जिस तरीके से भारत के साथ व्यवहार कर रहा है, वह किसी से छिपा नहीं है। जिस तरीके से सीमा पर भारत और चीन के बीच मतभेद बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, वे सबके सामने हैं। मैं माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने सभी पार्टिज के लीडर्स को बुलाकर, सभी पार्टिज के लोगों को बुलाकर, जो सीमा पर मतभेद इस समय चल रहा है, जिसकी वजह से गहमा-गहमी चल रही थी, उसको विस्तार से बताने का काम किया है। जिस तरह से डोका ला क्षेत्र में भारत-चीन-भूटान के तिराहे पर एक गहमा-गहमी बढ़ी है, वह बहुत ही संवेदनशील है। खासतौर से यह देखते हुए कि तनातनी इतनी बढ़ गई कि दोनों देशों के सैनिकों के बीच आपस में हाथापाई भी हुई और उसके बाद वाक्युद्ध शुरू हो गया। इधर से और उधर से दोनों तरफ से वाक्युद्ध शुरू होने से स्थिति और तनावपूर्ण होती चली गई है और आज भी तनाव बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। इस बात को सभी जानते हैं कि वाक्युद्ध से कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है और इससे कोई चीज सुलझ नहीं सकती है। इसके लिए आपने जो डिप्लोमैटिक चैनल्स इस्तेमाल किए हैं, मैं फिर से कहूंगा कि विदेश मंत्री जी ने जो बयान दिया था कि सीमा मतभेद को हम सीमा विवाद में नहीं बदलने देंगे। वह एक बहुत ही सराहनीय वक्तव्य था, लेकिन हमें यह भी देखना है कि चाईना किस तरह से अपने हाथ-पैर फैला रहा है और भारत को चारों तरफ से घेरने की कोशिश कर रहा है। आज वह नेपाल में घुस गया है और नेपाल की तरफ से हम पर दबाव डाल रहा है, वह पाकिस्तान से दबाव बना रहा है, वह श्रीलंका में पहुंच गया है और बांग्लादेश में भी पहुंच रहा है। उपसभापति महोदय, इस तरह से अगर हम उलझे रहेंगे, तो मैं समझता हूं कि हम भले ही किसी विदेशी ताकत के पास चले जाएं, हमें सहायता के लिए उनके पास जाकर झुकना पड़े, यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। हमें अपनी क्षमता बढ़ानी चाहिए, हमें अपनी ताकत बढ़ानी चाहिए। आप diplomatic channel से जो बातचीत कर रहे हैं, उसमें आपको और चीजें भी लानी चाहिए। महोदय, आज चाईना के साथ

[श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की]

हमारे देश का छोटा-मोटा बिजनेस नहीं चल रहा है। महोदय, गवर्नमेंट के लाखों करोड़ के contracts चाइना के पास हैं, हमारे यहां दूसरे बिजनेस चाइना कर रहा है, यहां एक्सपोर्ट कर रहा है, वह भी लाखों करोड़ का बिजनेस है। अगर उसे हमारे ऊपर इतना financially dependent होना पड़ रहा है क्योंकि उसके साथ हमारे contracts हैं और उसे अपना सामान यहां बेचना है, तो हम इन चीजों को भी इस्तेमाल में लें। आप जो diplomatic बातचीत कर रहे हैं, उसमें बातचीत बढ़ाने व कोई जरिया निकालने के लिए इस aspect को भी हमें बहुत गहराई व मजबूती से उसके सामने रखना चाहिए कि अगर मामला ऐसे आगे बढ़ता है, तो हमारे पास और options नहीं रहेंगे और हमें इस पर रोक लगानी पड़ेगी। इस तरह जब finances की बात आएगी, तो चाइना को भी आपकी बात कुछ-न-कुछ सुननी पड़ेगी।

महोदय, आज हम अपनी सेनाओं को मजबूत नहीं बना पा रहे हैं। पिछली बार हुई चर्चा में सामने आया था कि इतने दिन का ammunition हमारे पास है। हमारे Defence Minister साहब ने अच्छा ही किया और उस समय स्टेटमेंट दिया कि ऐसा नहीं है। हम कमजोर नहीं हैं, हमारे पास पूरी क्षमता है, हम लड़ाई लड़ सकते हैं। अगर कोई हम पर लड़ाई थोपेगा तो हम दबेंगे नहीं। महोदय, हमें अपनी क्षमता और बढ़ाने की जरूरत है और उसके लिए हमारी जो कमजोरियां हैं, उन्हें दूर करने की जरूरत है। हमें बताया गया कि हमारे पास finances की कमी है। महोदय, हम अपना बजट क्यों नहीं बढ़ा सकते? हम बुलेट ट्रेन पर 1 लाख करोड़ रुपए लगा सकते हैं, मुंबई से अहमदाबाद बुलेट ट्रेन ले जाने के लिए 1 लाख करोड़ रुपए लगा सकते हैं, तो बुलेट्स खरीदने के लिए पैसा क्यों नहीं दे सकते? हम अगर बुलेट ट्रेन छोड़कर 1 लाख करोड़ बुलेट्स लेने में और सेनाओं को मजबूत करने में लगाएं तो हमारी क्षमता बढ़ेगी और जब हमारी क्षमता बढ़ेगी तो फिर चाहे चाइना हो, पाकिस्तान हो, हमें दबा नहीं पाएंगे। आज पाकिस्तान, जोकि आतंकवाद का अड्डा बन गया है और हमारे यहां आतंकवादियों को भेज रहा है, उसे भी सोचना पड़ेगा कि हमारी क्षमता बढ़ी है। आज सेना के जवान रोज वहां शहीद हो रहे हैं। यह ठीक नहीं है कि हम यह बताएं कि हमारे इतने जवान शहीद हो गए और हम यहां खड़े रहकर उनके लिए दो मिनट का मौन करें और उसके बाद उन्हें भूल जाएं। महोदय, हम यह तो याद करें कि उनके लिए क्या कर रहे हैं, उनको कौनसी facilities दे रहे हैं, उनको मजबूत बनाने के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं? यह बहुत ही अफसोस की बात है, यह अखबारों में पढ़ने को मिला कि कई ट्रेंड ऑफिसर्स ने वहां पोस्टिंग लेने से मना कर दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि हम उन क्षेत्रों में नहीं जाएंगे, हम पोस्टिंग लेने से मना करते हैं। यह क्यों हो रहा है? आज हम उन्हें लड़ाई के लिए बॉर्डर पर भेजते हैं, अंदर जो insurgency है, उसे भी उनके through defend करते हैं, लेकिन वे शहीद हो गए और शहीद के नाम से उनके लिए दो बातें कह दीं, उसके बाद उन्हें भूल जाते हैं। उन जवानों को हम ठीक से खाना नहीं खिला पाते और जब उनकी शिकायत आती है, तो कार्यवाही उसके खिलाफ होती है, जो

शिकायत करता है। अगर शिकायतकर्ता की शिकायत सही है, तो उसे दूर करने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए, उनको ताकत देने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए। अगर आप उन्हें मजबूत करेंगे, तो देश मजबूत होगा। अगर हमारे सुरक्षाकर्मी मजबूत नहीं होंगे, तो हम देश को कैसे मजबूत करेंगे?

महोदय, आज हम जम्मू-कश्मीर में देख रहे हैं कि पाकिस्तान कैसे अपने पंख फैला रहा है, जबकि उसके पास कुछ नहीं है। वह खुद एक आतंकी देश बन गया है। आज उसके यहां ऐसा कोई दिन नहीं होता, जब देश के अंदर कोई धमाका न होता हो और लोग न मरते हों। वह देश अपने पड़ोस में भी यही काम करने की कोशिश करता रहता है और खास तौर से डिस्टर्ब करता रहता है। आज यदि हम फॉरेन पॉलिसी की बात कर रहे हैं, तो हमें यह भी देखना चाहिए कि देश में जो जम्मू और कश्मीर की चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं और जो वहां की गवर्नमेंट है, वह तो आपके साझे से चल रही है। जब आपने कहा कि हम बॉर्डर्स रोक देंगे और वहां से बिजनेस नहीं होने देंगे तथा लोगों का आना-जाना भी रोक देंगे, तब उन्होंने पब्लिक मीटिंग में यह बयान दिया कि हम ऐसा नहीं होने देंगे। ऐसा बयान देकर उन्होंने आपको खुली चेतावनी दे दी। इसके साथ ही उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि हमें वहां से यहां आने के लिए अपने दरवाजे खोल देने चाहिए। जब आप वहां स्वयं सरकार में हैं, आप इस जिम्मेदारी से नहीं हट सकते हैं। वहां की मुख्य मंत्री इस तरह के बयान देती हैं, तो आपने इस पर क्या एक्शन लिया? आपको पूरा देश देख रहा था और आप से यह उम्मीद कर रहा था कि आप कोई न कोई स्टेप लेंगे और इसका मैसेज पूरे देश में जाएगा, लेकिन आपने ऐसा कोई स्टेप नहीं लिया, चूंकि आपको वहां अपनी सरकार चलानी है, अपनी सरकार बचानी है। आपको पहले देश बचाना चाहिए, आपके लिए पहले देश सर्वोपरि होना चाहिए, हमारे लिए देश सबसे ऊपर होना चाहिए। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि किसी एक प्रदेश से हमारी सरकार चली जाएगी, तो गिनती में हमारा एक प्रदेश कम हो जाएगा। आपको यह चीज लेकर नहीं चलनी चाहिए।

आज पाकिस्तान की तरफ से जो कुछ हो रहा है, वह किसी से छिपा नहीं है। मेरा तथा मेरी पार्टी का यह मानना है कि आपको अपने वार्तालाप बंद नहीं करने चाहिए, नहीं तो आप युद्ध में होंगे। जब आप युद्ध में नहीं हैं, तो आपको वार्तालाप के दरवाजे भी खुले रखने चाहिए। आपको अपनी क्षमता के साथ-साथ उनको यह समझाने की कोशिश भी करनी चाहिए कि इससे उनका भी कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। हमारी और आपकी जो भी कूटनीति है, उसका एक मकसद होना चाहिए। आपका सबसे बड़ा व पहला मकसद यह होना चाहिए कि इस देश के नागरिकों, इस देश के सैनिकों और सुरक्षा बलों के जवानों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित होनी चाहिए। हमें इसी कूटनीति को ध्यान में रखकर आगे बढ़ना चाहिए, हमारी कूटनीति शहीदों की संख्या बढ़ाने वाली नहीं होनी चाहिए। हमें इसको करने के लिए जो भी करना पड़े, उसके लिए आगे बढ़ना चाहिए। कूटनीति करने का यह मतलब नहीं है कि आप वोट बैंक की राजनीति करें। आज अगर युद्ध में कोई शहीद होता है और बॉर्डर पर जो insurgency होती है,

[श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की]

आप वहां भी राजनीति शुरू कर देते हैं। आप उसमें भी यह देखते हैं कि अगर हमारे चार जवान शहीद हो गए, तो हम अपनी सरकार में इसका कैसे राजनीतिक लाभ पाएं, तो इस प्रकार की सोच अच्छी नहीं है। ऐसे समय में जब आपके साथ पूरा देश खड़ा है, हमें इस तरह से नहीं करना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं अंत में यह कहना चाहूंगा, मैं चूंकि समय के अंदर ही अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता था, दो मिनट ज्यादा हो गए हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: दो मिनट नहीं, आपके सात मिनट ज्यादा हो गए हैं।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, इसके लिए सॉरी। मैंने सोचा कि 7 मिनट मिले थे, 11 मिनट हो गए हैं।

मैं अंत में यही कहना चाहूंगा कि पड़ोसी देश के मामले में बीजेपी के लोगों का खून नहीं खौलता है और वे एक प्रकार से चुप होकर बैठ जाते हैं, लेकिन जब हमारे जवान आतंकवादियों को मारते हैं, तब राजनीति कर लेते हैं। अगर हमारे जवाब शहीद हो जाते हैं, तो उस पर भी राजनीति करते हैं, आपको इस तरह की चीजें नहीं करनी चाहिए, इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, our country's Foreign Policy is based on a very long and rich tradition and merits all support in furtherance of national interest.

Sir, our contribution on the global platform has been significant on the international fora. Our stand on vital issues has made us stand tall, feel strong, self-reliant and a major economic power in the world. While we say this, we also have to realize that since Independence we have also faced several challenges. Even today, our neighbouring countries pose as spoilers. Pakistan poses as a major irritant in the peace and prosperity of our country. Further, cross-border dispute with China, even after the bitter War of 1962, still continues. Our hon. Prime Minister started on a very positive note by inviting all the leaders of our immediate neighborhood. This gave us a lot of hope that we will be able to chart a new course in our Foreign Policy. However, unfortunately, in the last three years, our relation with the neighbours has probably reached the lowest point *vis-a-vis* Pakistan, Nepal and Maldives. Nepal, which is culturally, religiously and linguistically very close to India, has drifted away significantly towards China. So is the case with Maldives.

(The Vice-Chairman (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN) *in the Chair*)

In the last 15-20 years, the China-Pakistan nexus has also become very strong, which is a matter of concern. Right from Arunachal Pradesh to Kashmir, from Kashmir to Rajasthan and Gujarat, the thousand kilometre long borders have to be continuously protected with a high deployment of forces costing a large amount of our Exchequer. Besides the latest skirmishes with China and Pakistan, the infiltrations, death of thousands of soldiers at the border and attack at the Pathankot airport, we are now seeing the latest stand-off at Doklam, at the junction of India, Bhutan and China.

Sir, these are trying times for us. Important strategic decisions need to be taken. Besides diplomacy, which is extremely important, we also need to keep in mind that China has a huge economic interest with India and enjoys an annual trade of more than 40 billion dollars with India, which should be leveraged to build and maintain relations with our country. However, message should also not go that our markets are open and so are our borders. We have to be very careful. We appreciate the efforts of the past and present Governments with the US. We have huge strategic, economic and defence interests with the US. We also have to balance our relations *vis-a-vis* Russia which has been our traditional partner in good and bad days. Care needs to be taken that eagerness to procure defence equipment from other sources does not overlook the fact that even today Russian hardware is the backbone of our defence preparedness.

Sir, last, but not the least, the aspect of global economic slowdown needs to be addressed with great concern. The fall of oil prices and resultant impact on the Gulf economies is hugely affecting employment opportunities of our citizens. Almost 70 billion dollars of remittance by our NRIs will have a huge impact, and for that, we should take adequate measures and plan for all contingencies. After the defiance of the US President from supporting the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, India needs to play a pivotal role. India has always played a pivotal role on the global fora. We need to continue to do so. Here, Sir, in the Parliament, in the House, as different political parties with different ideologies, we may differ on issues, thus contributing to make us a very strong democracy, but I hope, once on the global platform, it should be the voice of India. It has been in the past and I hope, in future, too it should be so. Unfortunately, Sir, on foreign trips, we tend to deride what happened during the UPA regime, as if our country is moving forward only now. This does not augur well either on the global platform or amongst the minds of the Indians.

[Shrimati Vandana Chavan]

Sir, I wish to congratulate Sushmaji for the kind of concern that she has always shown to all the issues which have arisen during her tenure. This is a very affectionate and motherly kind of message that she takes across.

Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated): Thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak. Sir, I think, we, in India, sometimes create many myths, and one of the most interesting self-serving myths which we have created for ourselves is the belief that there is something called a bipartisan foreign policy. I think anybody who has seen and witnessed the proceedings of today's debate would have recognised that there is very little bipartisan, but there are a lot of fears and disagreements which mark our approaches to foreign policy. Sir, many years ago, I remember, in 1988 in Colombo, a very distinguished High Commissioner of India, Shri J.N. Dixit, who later had the privilege of serving as National Security Advisor, before his unfortunate death, pointed me a huge map of Asia and said, "Do you know what is Indian foreign policy?" And, he said, "From Singapore to Eden, from Kashgar to Colombo, that is the natural reach of India." What he did add was that it wasn't being terribly original. But it was Lord Curzon who actually said that. But, Sir, that is one aspect of an approach to foreign policy, which we see that the primacy of the neighbourhood is what determines India. That is what gives India its power; that is what gave India always its power. Sir, there is another vision of foreign policy, and I don't think that can be categorised along party lines. But we have pursued different foreign policies depending on various Prime Ministers and different administrations. Sir, the other approach to foreign policy is when we talk loftily, when we propound various noble sentiments, when we forget that we have a neighbourhood to protect, when we have a self-interest to protect, and when we think we are the leaders of ideas based on nothing in particular. I think, at times, we had erred on this side. There was a time, Sir, when the Indian currency was there in Eden, when the Indian Rupee was the prevailing currency of the Gulf, when we had Missions in Kashgar and when we had Missions in Lhasa. Now, in search of a very noble ideal, we gave up the Kashgar Mission, we gave up the Lhasa Mission, we allowed Indians to be repatriated from Kenya and we allowed Indians to be repatriated from Sri Lanka from Burma. That too was a part of our foreign policy. The question, therefore, Sir, is which one we are to adopt. There have been various people

today who have said that we have become a poodle of America and we have become subservient to some other forces. I think it is very important to realise certain things. Then again, here, we had two approaches. In 1962 when we were confronted by the Sino-Indian war, we had our Prime Minister, in the face of military defeat rushing to the United States belatedly and saying, 'Help us out'. And we had another approach, which was in 1971, when we faced an imminent war and when we forgot for a moment that non-alignment means whatever it meant and actually had a very pragmatic and expedient understanding with the then Soviet Union. Sir, it is not a question of which alliance is where. It is a question of what suits us at which point. My friend Sitaram Yechury has been extremely critical about the particular defence agreement with the United States. Today, Sir, if we were in a world in which we faced no threats, where there were no competition, I would have said, "Well, frankly, this is a bit exaggerated." But what this Government has done in Mr. Modi's trips to the United States is basically a continuation of what the earlier Government had done. And I compliment the earlier Government for recognising that there is a time when you cannot cling on to an old shibboleth. There is a time when you cannot cling on to an idea whose time has long gone. I think that sense of pragmatism, that sense of flexibility, which has marked this Government, is very, very important.

The issue of Israel has again been raised. Again, I don't think that this Government can claim a degree of originality on this count because the relationship with Israel was, to begin with, negotiated around the time of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. Then, it was taken to another level by Mr. Narasimha Rao, incidentally, perhaps one of the most pragmatic Prime Ministers we have had, at least, in the realm of Foreign Policy. And, Sir, the larger question is: do we keep a relationship under pardal Do we always insist that, Israel is very important! Israel can supply us ammunition during the Kargil war. Israel can be our biggest friend, but we can say, "Oh, no! We don't know you. Your Prime Minister can't come to our country. Our Prime Minister can't go to your country." Sir, against this hypocrisy, and that is why, to celebrate the 25 years of diplomatic relations with Israel, I think, the Prime Minister did a very good thing because it is not merely Israel; Israel is a window to a larger opportunity, which I need not elaborate but which everybody knows about. And, it was done for the sake of our national interest, which is paramount and which

[Shri Swapan Dasgupta]

everybody in the House agrees. I think, Sir, sometimes we miss the wood for the trees. We sometimes think that old ideas must always be there. Now this Government, to a large extent, has redefined Foreign Policy, but has not redefined it in terms of what happened 10 years ago. There has been a large element of continuity. But where there has been a redefinition, it has been in terms of taking out these abstract slogans, these abstractions. Ruthless pursuit of national self-interest has really been what is most important.

Sir, I would say that the real re-orientation of our Foreign Policy has happened in different ways. Firstly, the emphasis has been, as various people in this debate today have pointed out, on developing capacity. If you don't have capacity and you preach to the world, you will be left with what in the past we used to call a 'ship-to-mouth existence' during the time of the PL480 when we used to denounce the United States and go begging for their wheat. At least, we have recognised that we must develop capacity. If we can get Apple Corporation to manufacture in India, it is not merely that we are opening our market, but we are sending a signal that we are in the forefront, we are at the cutting edge of technology. It is very important that Foreign Policy must also be used to develop capacity. But, Sir, we have a legacy problem which, I think, manifested itself in Colombo Port, which has manifested itself in our dealings with Iran, etc. It is the slow pace of decision making in India. We have never been quick to take the appropriate decisions for various reasons. These may be historical reasons, these may be our inherent systems of cumbersome bureaucracy, etc., with the result that often, including in Africa, we have been beaten to the post by a big neighbouring country which seems to want to emulate 19th century imperialism. And, that is a systemic change which we have to inculcate — the quickness of decision-making.

Sir, finally, there is another point. Everybody has spoken about the relative importance of the Diaspora. I think it is very important to stress this aspect more and more. The biggest ambassadors of India have often been overseas Indians, and till you can give them the pride, till you can make them stand tall, till you can give them a certain stake in our country, you won't be able to do it. Then, you will be confronted by dismal editorials in certain papers which say, you know, India is going to dogs. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... It is those people, who are really today at the heart of this new approach, and, I compliment the External Affairs Minister for the human touch which she has brought

in. She has made every Indian, who travelled with an Indian passport feel a part of our Foreign Policy — normally Foreign Policy is seemed to be something very elitist and not really concerned with masses — and, she has, at least, given that touch. More importantly, the Prime Minister has given a certain pride, has given a certain flexibility, has given a certain outreach despite the mocking. It is not for us, Sir, to actually say whether Donald Trump is a good choice for the Americans or not. There are different views on it. The point is that he is their choice. What do we say? Do we quote a passage from the New York Times, which Mr. Yechury has done, or, do we deal with him in our interest? We are not voters in their country. Do we read certain things in some papers and say to British that you made a terribly wrong choice on Brexit or do we recognize that they have chosen and deal with it. When you put India first, you have one approach. But then, Sir, it is ironic that people who opposed the Pokhran blast today berate us for not entering the NSG. The people whose sympathies were not with India in 1962 also berate us for that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: And, it is that contradiction, it is that hypocrisy, I think, we should today put an end to. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Thank you. Now, Shri Vijayasai Reddy. You have four minutes.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this discussion. Sir, I would like to bring to your notice the general perception of the people of rural Andhra Pradesh, particularly, rural Andhra Pradesh, I am not referring to the urban Andhra, on the Foreign Policy of the Government of India as of today. Sir, I know it because I hail from a small remote village. Sir, I was born in an agricultural family. Even today, I know the pulse of rural India because before commencement of this session, I have extensively toured the rural Andhra Pradesh. Sir, let me bring to the notice of the hon. Minister, through you, the general perception of people of rural Andhra Pradesh. Sir, regarding the Foreign Policy of the Government of India, be it Indo-Pak border dispute, be it Indo-China border dispute, be it some other issue relating to Foreign Policy, the people of rural India feel that they are secure in so far as these issues are concerned. When people feel that they are secure, it does not mean that the Government can afford to be very happy because seventy per cent

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

of the people of India are residing in the villages and the confidence that is reposed by the people of rural India — if not rural India, at least, rural Andhra Pradesh, as I may not be able to represent rural India but I can confidently say about the rural Andhra Pradesh — in so far as Foreign Policy is concerned, has to be sustained by the Government of India.

Sir, I will confine myself only to five issues, namely, i) Neighbourhood First Policy, ii) USA pulling out of Paris Climate Accord, iii) H1B Visas, iv) Undocumented immigrants, and, v) India-China relationship. Sir, I will not take more than three minutes.

Sir, the Government of India has always reiterated that its Foreign Policy is a Neighbourhood First Policy. That is the policy of the Government of India. Coming straight to the point, in 2017-18 Budget, there is a significant decline in the financial aid to the neighbouring countries, particularly, to Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan and Myanmar. Sir, this reflects very badly on India. As we have not been able to fulfil our commitments made to other countries, it leads to the question of India's credibility. I request the hon. Minister to kindly look into it. The second issue which I would like to bring to your notice is about Indo-US partnership under President Donald Trump. Sir, the Prime Minister has paid several visits and many politicians of the US raised concerns regarding India's interests, particularly pulling out of the Paris Agreement. President Donald Trump pulled the US out of the historic Paris Climate Accord saying that it is unfairly advantageous to India. Sir, India's per capita greenhouse gas emissions are equal to 1.3 tonnes of CO₂-equivalent in contrast to the US's 22 tonnes of CO₂-equivalent. To say in other words, the US is polluting the planet more than any other country. Even then, they have pulled out of it and without USA, probably, it will not be possible for the historic Paris Agreement to have any meaningful impact.

Sir, the third issue which I would like to bring to your notice is H1B visas. The US President Donald Trump signed an executive order in April, 2017 to promote 'Buy American and Hire American' policy. This has adversely affected those who want to migrate to America on immigration visas. Sir, the order dictated four Government Departments to ensure that H1B visas are awarded to the most skilled or the highest paid applicants. So, this issue has to be addressed by the Government of India.

Sir, the next issue which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is about Donald Trump policy against immigrants. Sir, the Trump Administration has

released an aggressive plan to stop illegal migration, warning that all the estimated eleven million undocumented immigrants currently living in the United States are subject to deportation at any point of time. *(Time-bell rings)* Give me just one more minute. Sir, according to Pew Research Center, more than 4,50,000 unauthorised Indian immigrants live in the US, constituting four per cent of the total illegal immigrants in that country. So, this issue has to be addressed by the Government.

Sir, the last issue is about Indo-China relationship. As I have pointed out in the beginning itself, in so far as Indo-China border dispute is concerned, people across rural India feel secure. But, there is one concern. India has a huge trade deficit with China. In 2016-17, it grew to 51 billion dollars. China's Foreign Direct Investment grew from Rs.767 crore in 2013-14 to Rs.3,066 crore. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, I am concluding. In fact, these two years alone have accounted for over 70 per cent of the Chinese FDI ever into India. However, China has put so many barriers on the entry of Indian companies. In fact, it is not a reciprocal arrangement. While they put barriers on Indian companies to get into China, the Foreign Direct Investment from China to India is flowing uninterrupted.

With this, I conclude. I request the hon. Minister to kindly address all the issues. Thank you.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, first, I would like to thank the Minister of External Affairs. Every time we come out with a problem faced by an Indian anywhere in this world, she is very considerate. She really cares and she finds out what has happened to them and she gets back to us. I really like to thank her for that. It makes every Indian who travels out of India feel safe. Thank you, Madam.

Sir, we want to be a global leader, not a mute spectator any more. But, with the changing equations all around the world, are we really engaging with other countries? Do we understand the changes? Are we trying to become a leader in this world or we are just going along in a very safe way and sticking on to whatever we thought is safe, in a neutral position always? If the Indian foreign policy is measured by the number of trips our Prime Minister has gone on, it is a grand success. Honestly, we have to accept that he has made India many new friends, broken a new path and he has tried to woo them to invest in India. The good part of the story ends here. It is easy for the Government to throw numbers and say that the follow up has been great. But, in reality, what has India

[Shrimati Kanimozhi]

achieved? Let us look at our neighbours Pakistan, China, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. Pakistan is becoming more aggressive than ever before. We have to find out what the reason is. Is it a problem with us or is somebody behind Pakistan, encouraging them to get more aggressive with us? Look at Nepal. We are being blamed for the blockade in Nepal. People over there have turned their anger. Culturally India and Nepal share a joint heritage. We always felt together. But today people in Nepal blame us for the blockade. Petrol became five to ten times costlier during the blockade and every single product became a luxury. A friend of mine, who recently visited Kathmandu, tells me that there is a seething anger under the surface. The era when Nepalese, who loved the Indian cricket team, in fact, who considered every member of our team to be their hero, is over. Now, they support any team that plays against India. This might be a very innocuous example but this shows their depth of anger against us. In Bangladesh, all our eggs are put into one basket. What happens if the opposition actually participates in the national elections this time?

Sir, coming to Maldives, which side are we on? The Prime Minister has not visited Maldives. But we have to ask ourselves as to which side are we on? About Palestine, we are not saying that India should not visit Israel but why are we suddenly ignoring Palestine? We have to be on the just side. I would like to quote an example with a name which they would love to hear — 'Ram'. Why is Ram celebrated in Ramayanam? It is because he stood on the side of justice at whatever cost. Are we standing on the side of justice?

Sir, when it comes to Sri Lanka, have we ever had a strategy? Today, China is everywhere in Sri Lanka. That is definitely not just dangerous for Tamil Nadu, it is dangerous for India too. We turned a blind eye to the way the innocent Tamils in Sri Lanka were attacked and a blind eye to the human right abuses; till today we are continuing to turn a blind eye. When it comes to Indo-US relationship, it has always been a one way street. It continues till date. Despite all accusations of Mr. Donald Trump, the US President, Wal-Mart, subsidy to farmers, curbing on H1B visas, insistence that we keep our markets open while they keep theirs shut, it is typical US strategy and that has played out very well for them over the decades.

Another important issue which was brought up at WHO negotiations was the peace

clause. We are in 2017. Four years have passed now. Time has come for us to find a permanent solution. What solution are we going to find? Are we going to give up our rights to give subsidies to our farmers? Are we going to be controlled about the MSPs? What are we going to do? Are we going to listen to what the world markets want us to do? This is a very important time and we have to answer these questions, Sir, after the hostilities in Sri Lanka which is supposed to have ended in 2009, after the Sri Lankan forces comprehensively overran the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, there has been a clamour on both the countries to rehabilitate the Sri Lankan Tamils. But, actually, how much rehabilitation has happened? How much help has been extended to them? How many schools have been put up? It is nothing much. We don't get to know how much has happened. We don't get to see what is happening there. There are still people over there who haven't been rehabilitated. They don't have homes; they don't have proper schools, medical facilities and no business, nothing. What about the Sri Lankan refugees in camps in Tamil Nadu? Many of them have been here for two generations or three generations. They don't know anything but India. And, DMK has always been asking for, and we have been battling for their Indian citizenship. Let the people who want to go back, 'Go Back'. But there are many of these refugees who do not want to go back. They don't know anything but India. India is their homeland. We have to consider giving them citizenship. Sir, this morning also, there was a question about the fishermen's issues...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Thank you, thank you.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Just one minute more, Sir. And, even questions about the Katchatheevu were raised. At least, can't we negotiate for the fishing rights near Katchatheevu? Why should our fishermen be arrested again and again? We should negotiate for the fishing rights near Katchatheevu, at least. That is the minimum they can do. And, there was a Committee which was to be set up with members of the fishermen community from Sri Lanka and from Tamil Nadu. What happened to that Committee? Have they met, have they resolved issues? What is the outcome of it?

Sir, one more thing, I would like to bring in, is that a country is strong only based on how peaceful the country is; how inclusive the growth is; how inclusive the development is; how comfortable and peaceful people feel and how much they feel that they belong to the nation. Excluding people; making them feel less; making languages feel less; taking away rights from the States will not make a country stronger. We should understand this.

[Shrimati Kanimozhi]

And, food security is very important. Without food security, there is no security for any nation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Thank you, thank you.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: And, what is happening in the Thanjavur, in the delta area? They are trying to look for methane thereby ruining agriculture over there. People are fighting there in Kadiramangalam in Thanjavur District in Pudukottai. I mean, you can't bring in projects which people don't want. It is a fertile belt. If you are going to ruin food security then there can be no security in this country. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Now, Shri Harshvardhan Singh.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, it is my turn. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): No, after him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: First was Congress and second was BJP. He will speak after Shri Rajeev Shukla. What difference does it make?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Mr. Harshvardhan, I will call you as he has to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Sir, he is senior. ...*(Interruptions)*... I think he should give me a chance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Excuse me, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Rajeev Shukla.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सेकंड राउण्ड में बोलने का सबसे बड़ा फायदा यह है कि सदन की भावना क्या है, उसका पता चल जाता है कि ज्यादातर लोग क्या कह रहे हैं। अगर हम एक-दो वक्ताओं को छोड़ दें, जैसे हमारे सम्माननीय सहस्रबुद्धे जी और एक-दो लोग हैं, अगर उनको छोड़ दें, तो पूरे सदन में दो बातें निकल कर आई हैं। सबसे अजीबोगरीब बात यह है कि विदेश नीति पर ज्यादातर लोग सरकार की आलोचना कर रहे हैं, लेकिन विदेश मंत्री की सब तारीफ कर रहे हैं। सब

कह रहे हैं कि विदेश मंत्री तो अच्छी हैं, लेकिन सरकार ने सब गड़बड़ किया। यह भी अच्छा नहीं है, वह भी अच्छा नहीं है, उन्हें पूरा मौका नहीं मिल रहा है, उन्हें काम नहीं करने दिया जा रहा है, उन्हें केवल Twitter का विदेश मंत्री बना दिया, लोगों की मदद करने का विदेश मंत्री बना दिया। उनका असली 'say' जो होना चाहिए, वह नहीं है। सिर्फ Twitter, लोगों की मदद करना, इन सब चीजों के लिए उनकी गुडविल की तारीफ हो रही है, लेकिन सरकार की विदेश नीति की इतनी कड़ी आलोचना शायद पहले कभी इस सदन में नहीं हुई। कुछ लोगों ने तो इस तरह की बातें कहीं कि आज हमारे साथ कोई नहीं खड़ा है, न पड़ोसी देश है, न कोई महाशक्ति है, न कोई दूसरे देश हैं। सबसे एक - जैसे एक जनरल रिश्ता होता है, सामान्य रिश्ता किसी भी देश का हो सकता है, उसी तरह का रिश्ता है। पहले हमारी विदेश नीति ऐसी थी कि लोग पुख्ता होकर, मजबूती से हमारे साथ खड़े होते थे। पहली बात जो यहां निकलकर आई, वह है कि आज सभी पड़ोसी देशों के साथ हमारे रिश्ते बिगड़ चुके हैं। हमारे सामने पहली बार दो borders पर conflict की situation है। ऐसा पहले कभी नहीं हुआ। एक तरफ आप threat महसूस कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ हमेशा से threat बनी रहती है। चीन के साथ border dispute पर लगभग सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने चर्चा की है। हमें रोज धमकियां मिल रही हैं। उनके यहां से सीधे प्रवक्ता बोल रहे हैं, उनका राष्ट्रपति बोल रहा है, लेकिन यहां सूत्रों के मुताबिक हमें खबर दी जाती है। यहां तो सीधे-सीधे प्रवक्ताओं को बोलने की भी हिम्मत नहीं है, ऐसी स्थिति आ गई है। अगर आपको ऐसा लगता था कि चीन से conflict होने की संभावना है या टकराव की स्थिति आ सकती है, तो आप खुलकर उस ढंग से लेते। आप कहते हैं कि ठीक है, diplomatic तरीके से समाधान हो जाएगा, सब ठीक हो जाएगा, लेकिन चीन के साथ आज जिस तरह का वातावरण बना है, वह बहुत खतरनाक है। China का जो Belt and Road Initiative था, उसे boycott करने की जरूरत ही नहीं थी। उनके साथ मिलकर विकास करते, क्योंकि श्रीलंका उनके साथ गया, भूटान उनके साथ गया, बंगलादेश उनके साथ गया और नेपाल भी उनके साथ गया, फिर आप क्यों उसका विरोध कर रहे थे? हम कोई stand ले लेते हैं, लेकिन उसके repercussions के बारे में सोचने की कोशिश नहीं करते। चीन के साथ हमारे रिश्ते बिगड़ने की यही वजह है।

नेपाल से हमारे संबंधों के बारे में, अभी कानीमोझी जी तथा अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने बताया कि स्थिति कहां तक जा पहुंची है। आज नेपाल में बच्चा-बच्चा भारत के खिलाफ है, जबकि वह हिन्दू राष्ट्र माना जाता है। पहले दोनों देशों में इतनी मित्रता थी कि लोगों के आने-जाने के लिए कोई वीजा तक नहीं है। फिर क्या हो गया? क्या नेपाल के लोग हमारे खिलाफ हैं? सुषमा जी ने बड़ी कोशिश की, Consultative Committee की मीटिंग की और blockade खुलवाने की कोशिश की, लेकिन माहौल बिगड़ता गया। जब तक हमने होश संभाला, तब तक वहां का वातावरण खराब हो गया, लोगों के मन

[श्री राजीव शुक्ल]

खराब हो गए। इसे हम कैसे सुधारेंगे? अगर किसी देश के लोग ही हमारे खिलाफ हो जाएं, सरकार खिलाफ हो जाए तो उससे फर्क नहीं पड़ता, लेकिन आम जनता अगर खिलाफ हो जाए, तो उसे सुधाना बड़ा मुश्किल है। नेपाल के साथ आज हमने ऐसे हालात पैदा कर लिए हैं।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

बंगलादेश के साथ जो हमारा river dispute चल रहा था, उसे हम अभी तक सुलझा नहीं पाए। उनके साथ जो border dispute था, तीन बार हमारी सरकार उस बिल को लाई, उस समय आप लोगों ने उसका विरोध किया और करवाया, यहां तक स्थिति पहुंच गई कि मंत्री के हाथ से कागज भी छीना गया। मैंने उस समय Parliamentary Affairs Minister होने के नाते उसे बचाने का प्रयत्न भी किया था। लेकिन जब आप सत्ता में आए, तो आपको लगा कि वह बिल अच्छा था। आपने तुरंत उसे पास करने की कोशिश की और उसमें हम सबने मदद की, क्योंकि वह देशहित में था, लेकिन वह दो साल लटक गया। इस कारण भी हमें बहुत नुकसान हुआ।

सब लोग कह रहे हैं कि श्रीलंका भी धीरे-धीरे चीन के प्रभाव में आता चला जा रहा है। वहां के लोग कौन हैं - यहां तमिलनाडु के हैं या फिर ओडिशा और बंगाल के सिंहलीज हैं। King Ashoka की daughter ने वहां जाकर श्रीलंका बसाया था। वे सब हमारे DNA के लोग हैं। लेकिन हम उन्हें भी संभालकर नहीं रख पा रहे हैं।

मुझे याद है कि जब मालदीव में coup हुआ था, उस समय राजीव गांधी जी ने यहां से सेनाएं भेजी थीं। उस समय वहां से जो पत्रकारों की टोली गई थी, उसमें मैं भी शामिल था। पहले मालदीव से हमारे ऐसे रिश्ते रहे, लेकिन आज वह भी हमारे हाथ से फिसल रहा है। एक-एक करके, जितने पड़ोसी देश पहले हमारे साथ थे, सब निकलते जा रहे हैं। भूटान का हमारे लिए बड़ा strategic महत्व है, लेकिन आज क्या हो रहा है? कहीं वह भी हमारे हाथ से खिसक कर चीन की तरफ न चला जाए। आज जो situation बनी है, जो देश ऐतिहासिक तौर पर हमारे साथ थे, वे सब हमारे हाथ से फिसल रहे हैं।

पाकिस्तान के साथ हमेशा हमारा dispute रहा है। हमने नहीं कहा था, आपने सब देशों को छोड़कर, पहले पाकिस्तान के लिए, शपथ लेने के पहले, red carpet राष्ट्रपति भवन के सामने बिछवाएं। आपने नवाज़ शरीफ को यहां बुलाया। वे आए और उसके बाद उनसे खूब गुफ्तगू हुई। उसके बाद एक दूसरे के यहां आम की पेटियां भेजी गईं, साड़ियां आ रही हैं, काफी कुछ हुआ, मुझे उसमें एतराज नहीं, अच्छी बात है, अच्छा gesture था, परन्तु उसे बढ़ाना चाहिए था। फिर उसका असर क्या हुआ? पाकिस्तान के बारे में हमें एक चीज़ समझने की जरूरत है। यहां जनरल वी.के. सिंह साहब भी

बैठे हैं। वहां हमेशा से दो सरकारें चलती आई हैं - एक democratically elected सरकार और दूसरे उनके यहां जो systems हैं, उसमें आर्मी का बहुत बड़ा रोल होता है। इसलिए वहां की सरकार से, उनके दोनों systems को सामने रखते हुए, जब तक आप ताल्लुक नहीं रखेंगे, तब तक कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। जब भी वहां की democratically elected Government India के साथ कोई initiative लेती है, वे sabotage कर देते हैं। वह क्रम आगे बढ़ नहीं पाता। इसलिए उनके बीच में hiatus रहता है, communication gap रहता है। वाजपेयी जी के साथ क्या हुआ? वाजपेयी जी बस लेकर पाकिस्तान गए, वहां जाकर मिले, नवाज शरीफ के साथ खूब meetings हुईं, हम भी उसमें थे, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ कारगिल की तैयारी हो रही थी, कारगिल में लड़ाई हो गई, क्यों उनके जनरल इसके खिलाफ थे। वह हाथ मिलाने भी वहां नहीं आए। इसलिए वहां की जो विडंबना है, पाकिस्तान की जो special situation है, उसे आपको समझना पड़ेगा। आपको उस हिसाब से पाकिस्तान के साथ रिश्ते build up करने पड़ेंगे। अब आज क्या हो गया? उस समय चूंकि आप विपक्ष में थे -- इसको मार दो, उसको यह कर दो, एक सिर के बदले में 11 सिर जैसी तमाम बातें यहाँ पर कही गईं। यह भी कहा गया कि हम होते तो यह कर देते, हम होते तो वह कर देते। अब आप आ गए, अब आप कुछ नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। अब वे रोज दो जवान, तीन जवान, चार जवान, पाँच जवान मार रहे हैं, लेकिन हम कुछ नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। उन्होंने मेजर तक को मार दिया। आज यह स्थिति है कि कश्मीर का बिल्कुल बुरा हाल है। आप कश्मीर पर पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारी नीति देख लीजिए, हमारा बेहद बुरा हाल है। हम समझते हैं कि सरकार की क्या मजबूरियाँ होती हैं, लेकिन हम कुछ कर नहीं पा रहे हैं। आपका आलोचना क्यों हो रही है? जब डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार थी, तब अगर आपने बड़ी-बड़ी बातें न बोली होतीं, तो आज आपको आलोचना सुनने को न मिलती। तब यह लगा कि ये आएँगे, तो पता नहीं क्या कर देंगे! जब ये आए, तो कुछ नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। उस सिचुएशन के लिए आपको आलोचना का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

आपने ज़रा-सी एक सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक की, जो पहले भी होती थी, तो ऐसा लगा कि पता नहीं क्या हो गया। आपके तत्कालीन रक्षा मंत्री अब यहाँ नहीं हैं, वे गोवा चले गए, तब वे गदा लेकर आगरा में खड़े थे। वे अपने हाथ में पूरी एक गदा लेकर खड़े थे, जैसे पता नहीं उन्होंने क्या कर दिया हो। इंदिरा गांधी जी ने पाकिस्तान के साथ पूरा एक युद्ध लड़ा, उसको जीता और 90,000 पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों ने आत्मसमर्पण किया। वे कभी गदा लेकर नहीं गईं! उस समय जगजीवन राम जी रक्षा मंत्री थे, हमने कभी भी उनको गदा लेकर खड़े नहीं देखा, जबकि उन्होंने युद्ध जीत लिया था! लेकिन, आपने तो एक सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक पर ही गदा ले ली। धन्य हो जनरल बिक्रम सिंह का, जिन्होंने बोल दिया कि ये तो पहले भी होती रही हैं और यूपीए सरकार के दौरान भी तीन-चार बार हुई थीं। तब जाकर मामला ठंडा हुआ। आप लोग यह जो मीडिया के चक्कर में पड़ते हैं कि जितनी पब्लिसिटी है, वह जल्दी से जल्दी मीडिया में कराओ, चैनल्स को दो, वहाँ वाहवाही हो जाए, अंदर चाहे कुछ काम हो या न हो। यह मीडिया का जो मोह है, यह मार देगा, यह नुकसान कर देगा। इस मीडिया के मोह को सरकार में रहते

[श्री राजीव शुक्ल]

हुए आपको थोड़ा त्यागना पड़ेगा। जब आप विपक्ष में रहते हैं, तब इसकी बड़ी जरूरत होती है, क्योंकि आपको अपनी बात कहलवानी है, छपवानी है और उसे चैनलों पर दिखवाना होता है। जब आप सरकार में आते हैं, तो सिर्फ मीडिया में हर चीज़ में प्वाइंट स्कोर कर लेना कभी मदद नहीं करता। वह एक extent तक मदद करता है, लेकिन हर चीज़ में वाहवाही, वाहवाही! जैसाकि अभी चल रहा है कि अभी तक कोई विदेश नीति नहीं थी, अभी तक भारत का विदेशों में सम्मान ही नहीं था, पहली बार भारत का सम्मान बढ़ा। आप अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति की बात करते हैं कि उन्होंने यह किया, उनसे टेलीफोन पर बात हुई, उनके साथ चाय पर बैठे। आप कैथेरीन फ्रैंक की किताब पढ़िए। अमेरिकन प्रेज़िडेंट अपने फार्म हाउस में छुट्टी बिताने जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी को जहाज़ में ले जाते थे। अमेरिकन प्रेज़िडेंट भारतीय दूतावास में इंदिरा गांधी जी से मिलने आते थे। जब उनके प्रेज़िडेंट आए थे, तो लंच पर उनकी एप्वाइंटमेंट थी। इसके बाद, वे बैठे रहे, बात करते रहे और डिनर का टाइम हो गया। तब वहाँ वाइस प्रेज़िडेंट को आना था, लेकिन फिर उस डिनर के पूरे प्रोटोकॉल को चेंज किया गया। उसको प्रेज़िडेंट के ऑनर में किया गया, and joined by Vice President. उस समय इस तरह का सम्मान होता था। वर्ल्ड में जब कहीं भी कोई डेवलपमेंट होती थी, तो उसमें चाहे भारत की कोई भूमिका हो या न हो, लेकिन फिर भी उस संबंध में जवाहरलाल नेहरू और इंदिरा गांधी से सम्पर्क किया जाता था। मैं इन्हीं की बात करता हूँ। डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी के लिए जॉर्ज बुश की खुद की स्टेटमेंट है कि he considers him as a guru. क्योंकि इनको इतनी नॉलेज़ है। ये सारी चीज़ें होती रही हैं, यह कोई नई बात नहीं है, बल्कि यह केवल ऐसा लग रहा है। जो लोग हमारे साथ के हैं, वे बेचारे क्या करें? उनको जब ऐसा बताया जाता है, तो वे भी यह समझते हैं कि पहली बार भारत में सूरज उदय हुआ है, इसके पहले सूरज था ही नहीं, अंधकार था, कहीं कुछ था ही नहीं। यह होता है, इसमें कोई नई बात नहीं है कि पहली बार यह सब हो रहा है। यह होता है, भारत के प्रधान मंत्री की भूमिका रही है। यहाँ के बड़े-बड़े राष्ट्रनेताओं की आज जगह-जगह तस्वीरें लगी हैं। आज जगह-जगह गाँधी जी की तस्वीरें लगी हैं। आप किसी भी गाँव में चले जाइए, वहाँ इन्दिरा गाँधी के बारे में बातें होती हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, देखिए, आप रुक जाइए। हमारा नोटिस है। * इसलिए सर, इस चीज़ को आप देखिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you talking? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, हमारा तो नोटिस है। हमारा जो ऑरिजिनल नोटिस है, हम उन लोगों में से हैं। * तो, पाकिस्तान को हमें समझाने की जरूरत है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is an indirect insituation. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is an allegation.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

6.00 P.M.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: नहीं, नहीं, सर। सॉरी, सर। पाकिस्तान को भी समझाने की जरूरत है कि दुश्मनी एक कदम, दो कदम - तुम भी थक जाओगे, हम भी थक जाएंगे। यही चीन से भी कहने की जरूरत है। अगर आप इस तरह से चलें, तो वातावरण निश्चित रूप से सुधर सकता है। आज हमारे साथ कौन है, यह बात राम गोपाल जी और आनन्द शर्मा जी ने अपने भाषण में शुरू से उठाई। डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, उन्होंने सन् 1971 के war का जिक्र किया। जब 1971 के वार का उन्होंने जिक्र किया, उसमें इंदिरा जी ने सबसे बात की। पूरा मुस्लिम वर्ल्ड इंडिया के साथ खड़ा था, एक मुस्लिम देश भी पाकिस्तान को नहीं मिला, जो पाकिस्तान के साथ खड़ा हो।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rajeevji, one second, please.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, व्यवस्था का मुद्दा है। Sir, the issue was 'अल्पकालीन चर्चा for two and a half hours'. But, then, it was extended and the hon. Minister was gracious enough to state, "Let hon. Members speak." So, it was decided and you announced that the debate would be till 6 o'clock. There was confusion whether it would include hon. Minister reply too. But the Minister herself suggested that the Members should be allowed to speak up to 6.00 p.m. and, at 6.00 p.m., she would start her reply. I think it is time the hon. Minister started her reply.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: जावडेकर जी, आपका बिल पास होगा, आप जाइएगा नहीं। तो जब 1971 का वार था, तब एक भी मुस्लिम देश पाकिस्तान के साथ नहीं खड़ा था, भारत के साथ खड़ा था।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Let him complete.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: इजरायल के साथ रिश्ते रखना बहुत अच्छा है। उनकी जो एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर में टेक्नोलॉजी है, उसका भी फायदा लो, लेकिन संतुलन बनाकर रखिए सुषमा जी। कहीं संतुलन डांबाडोल न हो जाए, क्योंकि हमारे साथ तो पूरी दुनिया रहती है, उस दुनिया को हमें अपने साथ रखना है, तेल भी हमें उनसे मिलता है। तो इन सारी चीजों का हमें ध्यान रखकर बढ़ना पड़ेगा। रशिया के साथ जैसे उन्होंने पहले ही प्वाइंट आउट किया कि रिश्ते क्या होते थे। पूछिये मत आज वह कहाँ है, कि पाकिस्तान आर्मी के साथ उनकी मिलट्री एक्सरसाइज हो रही है। कभी सोच सकते थे सपने में! कम से कम पिछली पीढ़ी और यह पीढ़ी तो सोच ही नहीं सकती थी कि रशियन आर्मी पाकिस्तान आर्मी

[श्री राजीव शुक्ल]

के साथ एक्सरसाइज करेगी, लेकिन हमने यह नौबत ला दी। अब हम किसको उसके लिए दोष दें? लेकिन यह नौबत आई हुई है। अमेरिका का जहां तक सवाल है, अच्छी बात है। राजीव जी ने इनीशिएटिव लिया था, सबसे अच्छा तो अटल जी ने बढ़ाया था। क्लिंटन के साथ जो अटल जी के रिश्ते थे कि उनके लिए उन्होंने इतना बड़ा भोज आयोजित किया था, जो शायद वे चीन के राष्ट्रपति या ब्रिटिश प्राइम मिनिस्टर के लिए करते थे। मैं भी वहां शामिल व्हाइट हाउस में हुआ था। एक पर्सनल रिलेशनशिप उन्होंने बिड़ किया था। अगर अमेरिका के साथ आपको करना है तो उस तरह के रिलेशनशिप की जरूरत है। लेकिन चाहें H1B वीजा का मामला है, चाहे पी.पी.पी. का मामला हो, हमें रेस्पांस नहीं मिल रहा और तो और यह जो पैरिस क्लाइमेट पार्ट था उस पर जो अमेरिका की टिप्पणी थी, वह बहुत ही दुखदायी थी कि भारत डेवलपिंग नेशंस से बिलियंस ऑफ डॉलर ले लेता है पैरिस क्लाइमेट अकॉर्ड के लिए। तो इसका मतलब है कि भारत को पैसा चूसने वाला देश बताना, उचित नहीं है। कनाडा में तो हाल यह है कि वहां पर खालिस्तानियों को मिनिस्टर बना रहे हैं और हमारे देश की भावनाओं को कुछ समझ ही नहीं रहे हैं। किस तरह बुरा हाल कर दिया है। ईरान से आप रिश्ता बढ़ाइए - पोर्ट पार्टनरशिप, वह बिल्कुल खटाई में पड़ा है, उसमें बहुत धीमी प्रगति हो रही है। उस तरफ भी आप नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं। जो सार्क के कांसेप्ट को लागू किया गया था, आज सार्क का ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, conclude, please.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : जी.सी.सी. कन्ट्रीज से भी रिश्ते बढ़ाने चाहिए। उस समय जापान से इनीशिएटिव लिया गया था। वाजपेयी जी ने स्वयं लिया था। लेकिन उस पर कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। रशिया के मामले में यूक्रेन के मुद्दे पर जो सैंक्शंस लगाने की बात हो रही है उसमें भारत को रशिया का साथ देना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं, आप मान नहीं रहे। मैं अपना आधा भाषण काट दे रहा हूं। आप 'maximum publicity and minimum thought' के बजाए 'maximum thought and minimum publicity' के रास्ते पर चलेंगे तो बहुत अच्छा काम होगा, लोग भी सराहेंगे और यह नहीं चला तो आप जान लीजिए कि विदेश नीति की आलोचना इसी तरह होती रहेगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. What do I do now?

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): What about my right to speak, Sir?
...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please speak one-by-one. ...**(Interruptions)**... If all of you speak, what do I do? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI D. RAJA: You take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: उपसभापति जी, मैंने प्रारम्भ में कहा कि मैंने स्वयं सभापति जी को चिट्ठी लिखकर कहा कि चर्चा की अवधि बढ़ा दो और मैंने यहां पर भी कहा। उसके बाद आपने consensus लिया कि कोई समय तो मुझे चाहिए, समय 6.00 बजे तक का तय हुआ। उसके बाद जो उपसभाध्यक्ष जी आए, तो उन्होंने कहा कि 6.00 बजे तक including Minister's reply. मैं फिर खड़ी हुई, मैंने कहा कि not including Minister's reply, चर्चा 6.00 बजे तक और उसके बाद मेरा रिप्लाय होगा। अब मेरे रिप्लाय का टाइम हो गया है, प्लीज, आप मुझे बोलने का मौका दीजिए।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, दो घंटे की चर्चा थी और चार घंटे की चर्चा हो गई। उसके बाद मिनिस्टर का रिप्लाय होगा। Short Duration Discussion is for two hours. ...*(Interruptions)*... दो घंटे की चर्चा थी और चार घंटे की चर्चा हो गई।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not how it is done. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, कांग्रेस का बहुत टाइम हो चुका है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say. Please understand. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... The names left are, from BJP Mr. Harshvardhan Singh Dungarpur, from Congress one more Member, he cannot be given time because already the Party has exhausted its time. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not possible. ...*(Interruptions)*... For Congress it is not possible because they have already taken more time. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am helpless. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Congress should know how to manage time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... From the United Group, there are three more names and from Others Group, there is Shri D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*... That means five names are there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सर, अगर आप पांच लोगों को और बुलवायेंगे, तो फिर जवाब कल होगा, वर्ना जवाब अभी के लिए तैयार है। मैं अभी जवाब देने के लिए तैयार हूं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मैं यहां पर 2.00 बजे से बैठी हुई हूं और लगातार बैठी हूं। मैं चार घंटे से यहां पर बैठकर सुन रही हूं। मैंने शुरू में कहा था कि अगर लम्बी बहस करनी है, तो मैं कल जवाब दूंगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is a good suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

ठीक है। That is okay.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: इस पर जवाब आज ही होना चाहिए। मैं अभी जवाब देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप अभी जवाब करवाइए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not possible. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: We are withdrawing our speakers. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, जवाब करवा दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, सर जवाब करवा दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is not the way. ...**(Interruptions)**... The United Group has 16 minutes, out of which some time remains. ...**(Interruptions)**... For BJP also some time remains. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is okay. ...**(Interruptions)**... In the Others' Group, Mr. Raja remains. ...**(Interruptions)**... So, if I just guillotine it, it is unfair to them. ...**(Interruptions)**... So, that is not proper. It will be unfair to those who have already given their names. ...**(Interruptions)**... I know Minister's problem. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me explain this. ...**(Interruptions)**... If I just stop, it is unfair to some Members who came prepared and who have given their names. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is partially the Chair's problem also. In that case the Chair should have been a little more strict with those who spoke more than their party's time. ...**(Interruptions)**... But somehow or other, you know when the Chair tries to control, there is some kind of ...**(Interruptions)**... Therefore, I was a little liberal. ...**(Interruptions)**... So, this is a lesson for the Chair also. ...**(Interruptions)**... I want to say one thing to all party leaders. When you give names, divide the time that is to be used by each Member and don't leave it to the Chair because the first speaker wants to speak as long as he wants and exhausts the time and others will be fighting for their time with the Chair. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is a very difficult job. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is what I am facing today. ...**(Interruptions)**... Today hon. Minister is correct, I myself said the reply will be at 6.00 p.m. But, the Minister also said that she is ready to listen. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Naqvi is saying like that. ...**(Interruptions)**... But I have to protect the interest of all Members, I cannot stop it now. ...**(Interruptions)**... Therefore, I will allow remaining people for five minutes each and not more than that. Please sit down, Shri Bajwa. Otherwise, you come and sit here. I will have to call the Minister. You should understand. I am saying, I will give five minutes each to the remaining Members and then if the Minister is ready to reply today, she can; or, if you want a reply tomorrow or later, I have no problem.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: How many names are remaining?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Five names are there. It will take a maximum of thirty minutes.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: पांच लोग 25 मिनट में पूरा करेंगे?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will take a maximum of thirty minutes from now.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: आप तय करिए कि साढ़े 6 बजे तक चर्चा खत्म करा लेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said maximum thirty minutes from now. I will manage it. Everybody may take five minutes, irrespective of party. Shri Harshvardhan Singh Dungarpur, are you speaking? ...*(Interruptions)*... He is withdrawing. Thank you. Now Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar; he is not here. Shri D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा (पंजाब): सर, नाम तो बता दीजिए कि है या नहीं है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. I will call you. I said I will call you. Shri D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA: Thank you, Sir and thank you, Madam. I also join everybody in congratulating you for your sincere efforts to help Indians who are in trouble outside the country. Sir, we are discussing a very serious subject. It is said that Foreign Policy is an extension of domestic policy and we know how disastrous certain domestic policies are and it has its own reflection on our Foreign Policy and on the conduct of our Foreign Policy affairs. Sir, Foreign Policy is not about Prime Minister's visits to different countries, Prime Minister's engagement with NRIs, Indian Diaspora in other countries. The Foreign Policy is about how India occupies its position in the comity of nations, how India contributes in shaping the development of the world, the course of the political and economic development of the world. It is all about pursuing an independent, sovereign Foreign Policy. Sir, let us understand our Foreign Policy during the freedom movement. While we were fighting for our Independence, we did support all those people in the world who were fighting for their own Independence, who were fighting against fascism, who were fighting for peace and development. In the post-Independent India also, we tried to pursue an independent policy as part of the Non-Aligned Movement. But of late, there is a shift in our Foreign Policy and that shift is from independent Foreign Policy.

[Shri D. Raja]

We are succumbing to certain pressures of foreign powers. We become subservient. In fact, we assume ourselves as subordinate to some super powers. If I name, it is the United States of America. I will come to that. Sir, when we discuss Foreign Policy, of course, we should keep in mind our country's interest and what is that country's interest? We should understand that and understand how we deal with our neighbours. Everyone has spoken about China. Yes, there is a stand-off between India and China; China is our neighbour and both the countries are Members of BRICS; India is a full Member of Shanghai Cooperation Organisation. BRICS Development Bank will operate from Shanghai and India will be the Chairman of that bank and trade relationship between India and China has improved and the trade has gone up with China and we should keep it in mind. It is in the interest of both countries that this stand-off should be brought to an end and this stand-off should not continue for which there are mechanisms available. In 1993, India and China had signed the Border Peace and Tranquility Agreement. Both countries agreed to have special representatives. These are mechanisms available now. India and China can use these mechanisms and talk to each other and put an end to this standoff. Sir, we should try to understand the geo-political equations not only in South Asia but also in Southeast Asia as well as the world as a whole. We cannot go in for some kind of confrontation or military conflicts with our own neighbours. Here, India-China standoff should be sorted out through dialogue and negotiations. This is number one.

The second one is, what is our approach to Pakistan? ...*(Interruptions)*... As far as Pakistan is concerned, it should be treated as a nation; it is not a religion. The hon. Prime Minister goes to America and agrees with the American President on the issue of Islamic Terrorism. If you agree with America on Islamic Terrorism ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Let me finish, Sir. This is what I am saying — Pakistan is not a religion; it is a sovereign nation. You will have to look at Pakistan as a nation and take up issues. I don't mind. We will have to fight terrorism...*(Time-bell rings)*...

Finally, India has a moral responsibility on Sri Lanka to take up the cause of Sri Lankan Tamils who are denied of justice even after the end of war. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is fine. Now, Shri Bajwa.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, let me finish. Let me finish, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the issue of Sri Lanka will have to be addressed.

Finally, why is India not getting a Permanent Seat in the Security Council?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. That is enough.

SHRI D. RAJA: Why is India not getting Membership? I am asking the Government. Why is India not getting Membership in the NSG?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will reply to that. Sit down.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am telling you one thing. Sir, India signed the 123 Agreement with America...*(Time-bell rings)*... Who stopped India's access to refueling technology and enrichment technology? It is none other than America.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Mr. Bajwa.

SHRI D. RAJA: Why is India not understanding these matters?

Finally, Israel...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Raja ji, please.

SHRI D. RAJA: We are not objecting to the hon. Prime Minister visiting Israel. But, the point is, the UN has proposed a two-step solution. I wanted to know whether India is approving of this two-step solution or not. ...*(Interruptions)*... I also wanted to know whether India is going to stand with the UN or not. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is what the Government of India has to make it clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is our policy? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. Nothing more is going on record.

SHRI D. RAJA: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Partap Singh Bajwa. You have only five minutes.

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: सर, यहां लगभग पूरे सदन के सदस्यों ने अपने-अपने विचार रखे हैं और सबसे महत्वपूर्ण विचार पंजाब के सदस्यों का है। हजारों सालों से जब भी हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला हुआ, वह हमलावर सेन्ट्रल एशिया से आया, तो पंजाब वालों ने उसका मुकाबला किया और आज भी यह मुकाबला हम लोग ही कर रहे हैं। मुझे यह तो पता नहीं कि इनकी सरकार क्या कर रही है, क्या नहीं कर रही है? मगर मैं एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर साहिबा से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि I have a report. This is of Jehadi organizations. You must understand American forces are

*Not recorded.

[श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा]

withdrawing from Afghanistan. हजारों सालों से हममें से कोई किसानी करता है, कोई कारोबार करता है, लेकिन अफगानिस्तान वालों का एक ही कारोबार है, mercenary activities. उनको कोई न कोई target चाहिए। सरकार से मेरी हाथ जोड़कर विनती है कि देश का माहौल ऐसा न बनाए कि किसी वजह से देश की minority ऐसी पोजीशन में पहुंच जाए। सर, जो यह अलकायदा है, तालीबान है या इस्लामिक फोर्स हैं, वे वेस्टर्न वर्ल्ड से लड़ नहीं सकतीं। उन्होंने यह फैसला कर लिया कि अगला epicenter India होना चाहिए। जिस दिन ISIS को इराक से खदेड़ दिया, सीरिया से खदेड़ दिया तो अफगानी और पाकिस्तानियों ने इकट्ठे होकर epicenter India को बना लिया, मैं फॉरेन मिनिस्टर साहिबा से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या इसके लिए कुछ सोचा है कि हमें क्या करना है? Are we prepared. Now, China has on their side. Sir, China and Pakistan put together have an army of 23 lakh people. What is our policy? As hon. Members have said, there is nobody with us today. Sir, countries like Russia are no more with us. इस देश का तो पता ही नहीं है कि इसे कल क्या करना है, क्या नहीं करना है? इसके राष्ट्रपति का तो वैसे ही कुछ पता नहीं है कि उन्होंने कल क्या फैसला ले लेना है? इन्हें हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ फैसला करना है या पाकिस्तान के हक में जाना है? मेरी आपसे विनम्र विनती है कि आप इस समय अपनी पॉलिसीज को रीफ्रेम कीजिए। हमारी माइनोंरिटीज, जो देश में हैं, अगर आपने अपनी पॉलिसीज नहीं सुधारी तो जो सबसे बड़ा खतरा है, वह इन्हीं के ऊपर है। इधर माइनोंरिटी में मुस्लिम अकेला नहीं है, उसमें सिख भी है, क्रिश्चियन भी है, जैन भी है और बौद्ध भी है, हिंदुस्तान के 25 परसेंट लोग माइनोंरिटी वर्ग के हैं। इस देश को आजादी दिलाने में और आजादी को बरकरार रखने में सबसे ज्यादा कुर्बानियां माइनोंरिटीज ने दी हैं। मेरी यह गुजारिश है कि The Foreign Policy of this Government has completely failed. We have all our sympathies with the External Affairs Minister because wherever our Prime Minister has gone, he should have taken her along. But, he has never taken her along.

जैसे पंजाबी में कहते हैं, जब कहीं बल्ले-बल्ले करवाने का टाइम होता है, तब वहाँ वे पहुँच जाते हैं, लेकिन जहाँ मुश्किल की घड़ी आती है, वहाँ इनको भेज देते हैं। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि आप अपनी पॉलिसीज को रीफ्रेम कीजिए। जो हमारे दोस्त हैं, उनके साथ दोस्ती बढ़ाइए। आज इजराइल के साथ दोस्ती बढ़ाइए, We need latest technologies. महोदय, दूसरी तरफ जो इस्लामिक वर्ल्ड हैं, जैसे कि बताया गया कि 1971 में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने पाकिस्तान के दो टुकड़े कर दिए थे, सारी इस्लामिक दुनिया हमारे साथ थी, पाकिस्तान के साथ नहीं थी, तब तो हमें डेमोक्रेसी को इसी ढंग से इस्तेमाल करना है।

महोदय, फॉरेन पॉलिसी और डिप्लोमेसी में क्या अंतर है? आज आप देखिएगा कि नेपाल आपके साथ नहीं है, श्रीलंका आपके साथ नहीं है, मालदीव आपके साथ नहीं है, आज हमारे साथ ऐसा कोई देश नहीं है, जो हमारे साथ वाला देश हो, पर हम बाहर की बातें करते रहते हैं। मेरी इनसे यही गुजारिश है कि आप इस पर काम करें। मैंने पहले भी second line of defence की बात की थी और मैं

अभी भी गुजारिश कर रहा हूँ कि यह बहुत बड़ी कोस्टल लाइन है, we need latest technologies. Just a couple of days back. गुजरात के बॉर्डर पर 1,500 कि.ग्रा. हेरोइन पकड़ी गई है। इससे पहले आप देखिएगा कि देश में आठ टेरेरिस्ट्स आ गए थे। वे पाकिस्तान से एक छोटी-सी कश्ती में बैठकर मुंबई पहुंच गए थे और हमें दो दिनों तक सोने नहीं दिया था। Are we prepared? We are not prepared at all?

महोदय, जैसे हमारे राजीव शुक्ल जी ने कहा, इनका अपना एक चैनल भी है, वह भी इन्हीं की बात करता रहता है, मगर मैं इनसे यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इन प्रचारों पर कम जाएँ। आज देश को एक फैसला करना है। यदि देश का बचाव करना है, तब तो इनको अपने देश की नीति बदलनी होगी, क्योंकि या तो इनको वोटों का फायदा हो सकता है, या हिंदुस्तान की जो युनिटी है, उसका फायदा हो सकता है। यह फैसला देश को लेना है कि आप इनको ही ताकत में रखना चाहते हैं या देश को मजबूत रखना चाहते हैं? I feel, this Foreign Policy तो तब कामयाब होगी, जब इंटरनल पॉलिसी कामयाब होगी। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं आपका बहुत मशकूर हूँ। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं मैडम से कहूंगा कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... देश बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है ...**(व्यवधान)**... पार्टियों और ताकत में रहना इम्पोर्टेंट नहीं है, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, Mr. Daimary. You have only five minutes, strictly.

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम): उपसभापति जी, धन्यवाद। मैं नॉर्थ-ईस्ट रीजन, जो सीधा दूसरी कंट्रीज से जुड़ा हुआ है, उसकी कुछ समस्याओं को मंत्री जी की दृष्टि में लाना चाहता हूँ, ताकि वे फॉरेन पॉलिसी में वहां की समस्याओं को भी जोड़कर उनका समाधान करने की कोशिश करें। महोदय, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में सबसे बड़ी प्रॉब्लम विदेशी माइग्रेंट्स की समस्या है, क्योंकि वे लोग बंगलादेश की तरफ से यहाँ माइग्रेट होते रहते हैं। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में इसको लेकर बहुत आंदोलन हुआ है और 1985 में एक एकोर्ड भी AASU के साथ हुआ था। As per Accord, सन् 1971 के बाद, जो लोग असम में आए हैं, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में आए हैं, चाहे असम हो, मेघालय हो, मिजोरम या त्रिपुरा हो, ऐसे राज्यों में जो लोग बंगलादेश से आए हुए हैं, उन लोगों को वापस भेजने का वादा किया गया था, लेकिन इसको अभी तक implement नहीं किया गया है। अभी तक हमारे भारत में, specially नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में बंगलादेश के लोग माइग्रेट होते रहते हैं। जो लोग पहले से ही वहाँ से आए हुए हैं, हम उन्हें अभी तक वापस नहीं भेज पाए हैं। यह विषय, हमारे देश का ही एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। देश के विषय के हिसाब से ही, हमारी विदेशों के साथ बनी समन्वय रखने के लिए strategy के हिसाब से ही बातें होनी चाहिए। इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप जब भी बंगलादेश के साथ बात करें, तो हमारी जो फॉरेन मिनिस्टर हैं, वे इस समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए, इस फॉरेन इश्यू का भी एक एजेंडा लेकर, उसी समय उनसे बात करें। उनसे इस विषय पर बात करनी चाहिए... क्योंकि इस मुद्दे को लेकर वहां पर आज कुछ लोग उग्रवादी बनने जा रहे हैं, आज कुछ लोग म्यांमार में रहते हैं, कुछ लोग चाइना में रहते हैं। हम आज देश के हालात की जो बातें कर रहे हैं, इसमें यह भी हमारे लिए एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। इस समस्या को आप सीरियसली लें और आने वाले दिनों में बंगलादेश के साथ इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए, बंगलादेश के प्रवासियों को रोकने के लिए, बंगलादेश से जो आए हुए हैं उनको वापस भेजने के लिए

[श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी]

बात करके एक व्यवस्था करें। दूसरा, भूटान के लोगों के साथ हमारा बहुत अच्छा संपर्क था। वर्ष 2005 में तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री जी, जो यहां हैं, उन्होंने वहां के राजा के साथ भूटान तक रेलवे लाइन ले जाने के लिए एक एग्रीमेंट किया था। इसको लेकर भूटान और हमारी जो भारत की सीमाएं हैं, वहां पर लोगों ने बहुत सारी इंडस्ट्रीज वगैरह लगाई थीं, लेकिन इंडस्ट्रीज लगाने के बाद उन लोगों की जो उत्पादित सामान हैं, उन चीजों को लाने के लिए वहां रेलवे लाइन नहीं बनी। वहां से रिपोर्ट है कि जो भी भूटान से इस बात को लेकर यहां रेलवे मंत्रालय में बात करने आते हैं, उन लोगों के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं किया जाता है - ऐसा भूटान के लोगों का कहना है। इस विषय पर हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिए और इस विषय का समाधान करना चाहिए, ताकि भविष्य में हमारे साथ भूटान अच्छे संबंध बना कर चलता रहे और चाइना के साथ जो समस्या है, इस विषय पर भी ध्यान दें, ताकि यह समस्या भविष्य में बढ़ न जाए। हर समय हम भूटान के साथ हैं। भूटान हमारे भारत के साथ दोस्ती न रखे, लेकिन बिफोर 1960 भूटान-इंडिया फ्रेंडशिप एसोसिएशन बना कर हमारे साथ वहां की पब्लिक बातें करती आ रही हैं। वहां बहुत सारी समस्याएं होती हैं, लेकिन डिप्लोमेट्स की तरफ से कभी भी समाधान नहीं किया गया। वहां के लोकल लोग और भूटान के लोग आपस में बातें करते हैं और जो भूटान और भारत के असम की सीमाएं हैं, बंगाल की सीमाएं हैं, वहां पर समाधान करते आ रहे हैं। तो इस विषय पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। दिल्ली और सिर्फ थिम्पू में बात करने से नहीं होगा, जो लोग बार्डर पर हैं उन लोगों के बारे में भी सोच कर, उनका संबंध कैसा है उसको भी देख कर, इस समस्या का समाधान करने की जरूरत है।

सर, मैं अगली बात चाइना को ही लेकर करना चाहता हूँ। हर समय हम लोग बात करते हैं, जानते हैं कि यह एक बड़ा मुद्दा है। चाइना का जो आज श्रेट आ रहा है। भगवान न करे, अगर हमारा यह समझौता ठीक नहीं होगा, अगर युद्ध हो जाएगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude, Mr. Daimary.

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी: तो वहां डिफेंस की तरफ से कोई भी चीज़ ले जाने के लिए हमारा अच्छा रास्ता नहीं है। वहां की बातें सब जानते हैं, वहां कितना तनाव है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी: तो इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलपमेंट के लिए, डिफेंस के मूवमेंट के लिए हमारी जो विदेश मंत्री हैं, उनकी तरफ से चाहे हमारी डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री हो या नेशनल हाइवे अथॉरिटी हो, उनको अच्छी तरह से समझा देना चाहिए कि यह जो इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर है, इसी बात को ध्यान में रख कर काम करना बहुत जरूरी है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to compliment the hon. Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister for following a very vigorous yet pragmatic foreign policy which is protecting India's vital national

interests in all forums. Sir, India today is emerging as a vital economic super power. The world is looking at us with admiration and awe because we have the highest growth rate in the world. But when that happens, it also creates jealousies. Some countries in the neighbourhood also feel threatened because they think that their economic interests would be harmed. Anand Sharmaji said we should be laying a lot of emphasis on our neighbourhood policy, and I totally agree with him because a prosper and secure neighbourhood is in India's vital interest. Sir, China, in a way, is encircling India and the way they are investing in the economies of all the neighbours should be a cause of worry for this country. While we want these economies to develop, we should also be concerned and alarmed with the way China is virtually taking over infrastructure in some of our neighbouring countries.

Sir, we have just witnessed a judicial coup in Pakistan which has further strengthened the hands of the Army there. It is a fact that there is terrorism emanating from that country which is harming us, yet, Sir, I feel we have no choice but to continue the dialogue process with them because when there are two nuclear countries, negotiations and dialogue is the only way-out; and we, in Punjab, have a vested interest because we suffer every time there is a war with Pakistan. So, I would urge the Government to carry forward the dialogue process with Pakistan irrespective of the provocations. Sir, we have to show magnanimity, generosity, large-heartedness and humility while dealing with our neighbours. They should not feel that we have a big brother attitude towards them because this is what is going to reap us a lot of benefits in the long run. We don't have an economy of the size of China, yet, Sir, I feel that a certain percentage of GDP must be kept aside to be invested in the infrastructure of our neighbours, be it grants or interest-free loans. We must ensure that the projects that we commit to them are finished in a time-bound manner. This is a big complaint that all the neighbours have, and, Sir, we have to have regular interaction with their leaders at all levels. It doesn't have to be at the highest level, and now with elections coming up in Bhutan next year where China is taking a lot of interest, I hope we will enhance our interaction with their Parliamentarians also.

Sir, I do not want to go into the details of our traditional relationships with Russia which has always been a very valuable ally. With America, the Prime Minister has ensured that our relationships improved. He has a very good chemistry with a lot of world leaders in Europe, in Africa, in Japan, and I commend him for that.

[Shri Naresh Gujral]

So, without taking too much time, Sir, I will come back to one problem that is worrying the nation today, which is the stand-off with China. Sir, I feel the Government has been very patient. They are showing a lot of restraint and we must continue to do so but we must negotiate from a position, I would not say 'strength' but 'principled' position; and I hope that if we carry it forward, India's vital interests will be protected.

Sir, I just want to end with one small poem in Punjabi which my grandmother used to say which goes like this. Sushmaji will understand.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should also translate that.

श्री नरेश गुजराल: "ऐ दुनिया मन्ने ज़ोरां नू, लख लानत है कमज़ोरां नू।
ऐ जिभ दंदां विच रेंदी है, पर हिलदे दंदां नू कैदी है।
परे हट नहीं है लोड़ तेरी, ऐ जगा नहीं कमज़ोरां दी॥"

Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, the hon. Minister.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: उपसभापति जी, यह चर्चा दोपहर दो बजे शुरू हुई और 18 सांसदों ने इसमें भाग लिया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Four-and-a-half hours.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सबसे पहले मैं उन सबके प्रति धन्यवाद ज्ञापित करती हूँ, क्योंकि एक दृष्टिकोण सदन में आया है, हालाँकि तथ्य उसके बिल्कुल विपरीत हैं। मैं एक-एक चीज़ को सामने रख कर तर्क के साथ और तथ्य के साथ अपनी बात आपके सामने रखूँगी। चर्चा की शुरुआत आनन्द भाई ने की और मैं उनकी धन्यवादी हूँ कि उन्होंने पूरे विश्व का आज का नक्शा सामने रख कर इसको शुरू किया। विश्व किस स्थिति में है, किन चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहा है और ऐसे में हमारी क्या भूमिका है और क्या होनी चाहिए, जिसे कहते हैं कि उन्होंने tone set की कि यह चर्चा किस परिधि में होनी चाहिए। मैं आपकी धन्यवादी हूँ। आपने अगला वाक्य कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने अपनी विदेश नीति के कारण बहुत सम्मान कमाया। यह सत्य है, लेकिन इसके साथ ही मैं एक वाक्य जोड़ना चाहूँगी। प्रधान मंत्री, पंडित नेहरू ने व्यक्तिगत रूप में सम्मान कमाया; प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी ने पूरे भारत को सम्मान दिलाया। उपसभापति जी, जब विनय सहस्रबुद्धे जी बोल रहे थे, तो उन्होंने एक वाक्य कहा था कि अब विश्व एक अलग दृष्टि से भारत को देखता है, यह सच है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो बातें आपने यहां रखीं, वे तथ्य के विपरीत हैं। 16 सांसदों ने ...(व्यवधान)... मैं इतिहास के बारे में भी बताऊँगी। ...(व्यवधान)... देखिए, मैंने आपको बहुत ही शांति से सुना। जब एक व्यक्ति हमारी ओर से उनको टालने के लिए खड़ा हुआ, तो मैंने खड़े होकर उनसे कहा कि मैं उत्तर देने

में सक्षम हूँ, आप बैठ जाइए। अब मैं पूरे सदन से कम से कम यह निवेदन करूंगी कि सबने अपनी बात कह दी, अपना दृष्टिकोण दे दिया, तो सरकार का दृष्टिकोण भी सुनिए, शांति से सुनिए। जिन 16 सांसदों ने बोला, उनमें से मुझे 16 नहीं उठे, कम उठे, लेकिन जो उभरे, वे क्या थे - पड़ोसी देशों से संबंध। विनय सहस्रबुद्धे जी, स्वप्न दासगुप्ता जी और दिलीप कुमार तिर्की जी को छोड़कर सबने यह कहा कि पड़ोसियों से हमारे संबंध खराब है। पाकिस्तान का मुद्दा उभरा। आपने पूछा कि रोडमैप क्या है? चीन का मुद्दा उभरा। चीन के पड़ोस में जो घुसपैठ है, उसके बारे में भी और आज डोकलाम और सिक्किम के सामने जो stand-off है, मनीष जी और सतीश जी, दोनों ने उसका जिक्र किया। रूस का मामला बहुत ही ज्यादा जोर से राम गोपाल यादव जी ने उठाया, वेस्ट एशिया के बारे में शरद यादव जी ने चर्चा की और इजराइल के बारे में सीताराम येचुरी जी भी बोले और आपने भी उस बात को प्रारम्भ किया था। मैं इन तमाम बातों का जवाब दूंगी, सिर्फ शांति से सुनिए।

जहां तक पड़ोसी देशों के साथ संबंध का सवाल है, उपसभापति जी, मित्र की परिभाषा क्या है? हम किसे मित्र या friend कहते हैं? जब एक देश संकट में पड़ा हो और जिससे वह मदद मांगे, उसको वह मित्र की कैटेगरी में रखेगा और जो मित्र देश सबसे पहले मदद के लिए पहुंचे, वह मित्र देश की कैटेगरी में आएगा। आनन्द भाई, आप इतिहास की बात कर रहे हैं, इतिहास गवाह है। मालदीव का पानी संकट आया, सुबह 7.00 बजे उनकी तत्कालीन विदेश मंत्री, दुनया मॉमून ने मुझे फोन किया और तीन घंटे बाद रेल नीर से भरा हुआ जहाज मालदीव के लिए चल पड़ा। श्रीलंका में बाढ़ आई, तो सबसे पहले कौन पहुंचा? भारत पहुंचा। नेपाल में भूकम्प आया, तो सबसे पहले कौन पहुंचा? भारत। हम सारा सामान लाद कर ले गए और जब तक वहां के लोग बिल्कुल व्यवस्थित नहीं हो गए, तब तक भोजन और बाकी चीजों का प्रबंध, सब भारत ने किया। उसके बाद, जब Donor Conference हुई कि नेपाल के पुनर्निर्माण के लिए क्या दिया जाएगा, तो शायद वे चीन की तरफ देख रहे थे कि ज्यादा होगा, लेकिन सबसे ज्यादा बड़ी राशि, एक लाख बिलियन डॉलर की भारत ने घोषित की। इसके बाद आप कहते हैं कि हम मित्र देश नहीं हैं। आप अपनी बात कर रहे हैं, आनन्द भाई, लेकिन मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगी कि 17 सालों में से 11 साल आपकी सरकार रही थी। आप जो बात कर रहे हैं, आपने दो-तीन जगह कहा कि blockade हो गया, यह हो गया, वह हो गया, लेकिन आपके समय जितना बड़ा blockage हुआ, राजीव गांधी जी के समय जितना बड़ा blockage हुआ, क्या वह आपको याद है? यह इतिहास है, मैं आपको इतिहास बता रही हूँ और इतिहास के माध्यम से यह तर्क दे रही हूँ कि जिस नेपाल के साथ संबंधों की आप बात करते हैं, 17 साल तक भारत का कोई प्रधान मंत्री वहां नहीं गया, तब संबंध अच्छे थे और जो प्रधान मंत्री दो-दो बार वहां गया, तब उसके साथ संबंध खराब हो गए? आप श्रीलंका की बात कर रहे थे। आपने कहा कि Gwadar दे दिया, Colombo दे दिया, Hambantota दे दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, नहीं, आप बात कर रहे थे ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं यह कह रही हूँ कि आप पड़ोसी देश के बारे में बात कर रहे थे कि चीन ने घुसपैठ की, तब आपने दो चीजें उठाईं, एक तो संबंध खराब है, दूसरा चीन की घुसपैठ है। चीन की घुसपैठ में आपने तीन नाम लिए थे। आपने Gwadar Port का नाम लिया, Colombo का नाम लिया और Hambantota का नाम लिया। तीनों में चीन ने पोर्ट बनाए हैं, लेकिन बनाए कब? 2008 में Hambantota शुरू हुआ। मेरे पास इसकी पूरी डिटेल्स हैं, मैं आपको देख कर बताती हूँ। एक-एक चीज बताऊंगी कि कब-कब, कौन-कौन सी चीज शुरू हुई थी। श्रीलंका में Hambantota का पहला फेज़ शुरू हुआ, 2008 में, तब किसकी सरकार थी? यह कंप्लीट हुआ, 2011

[श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज]

में, तब किसकी सरकार थी? महोदय, दूसरी बात इन्होंने कोलम्बो के हम्बनटोटा पोर्ट की कही, मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि 85 परसेंट Chinese majority के साथ वर्ष 2011 स्टार्ट हुआ और 2014 में खत्म हुआ। आप ग्वादर पोर्ट की बात कर रहे हैं, जो बलूचिस्तान यानी पाकिस्तान में है। उसे वर्ष 2013 में चीन ने सिंगापुरियन कंपनी से लिया, उस समय किसकी सरकार थी, आनन्द भाई, मैं आपसे पूछना चाहती हूँ?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I think you got it all wrong; I didn't blame you. I only expressed the concern.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Why did you express the concern? Why were you not concerned in 2008 if you were expressing the concern? Why were you not concerned in 2011? Why were you not concerned in 2013? आज आपको कंसर्न याद आया? आज आप हमारी विदेश नीति पर बोल रहे थे। इसलिए आप जो कंसर्न बता रहे हैं, उन कंसर्न्स के जन्मदाता आप हैं। अगर हम्बनटोटा का कंसर्न है, अगर कोलम्बो का कंसर्न है, अगर ग्वादर पोर्ट का कंसर्न है, तो मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि उन कंसर्न्स का जन्म कब हुआ, उन कंसर्न्स का जन्म आपके समय में हुआ। इसलिए आप आज हमारी विदेश नीति पर यह आरोप मत लगाइए कि कोलम्बो, ग्वादर पोर्ट और हम्बनटोटा हमने किया है। हमने तो हम्बनटोटा secure किया है। हमने हम्बनटोटा secure किया और अब जो चीन के साथ डील हुई है, उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि उस पर कंट्रोल श्रीलंका का रहेगा और आपके सिक्योरिटी कंसर्न्स हम देखेंगे। हमने तो हम्बनटोटा में आपके कंसर्न को address किया है।

महोदय, अब मैं बंगलादेश के बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ। शेख हसीना यहां आईं, हमने ऐसा क्या कर दिया, जो उनके सुझाव के खिलाफ होगा? प्रधान मंत्री डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी, प्रधान मंत्री के रूप में जिस LBA को कर के आए थे, उसे हमने आगे बढ़ाया और उसका श्रेय उन्हें दिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: You address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: उपसभापति जी, जिस दिन मैं यहां LBA पारित कर रही थी, उस दिन मैंने प्रधान मंत्री डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी को श्रेय देकर इसकी शुरुआत की थी कि आपका काम अधूरा रह गया, जिसे हम पूरा कर रहे हैं। आज बंगलादेश के साथ सबसे ज्यादा अच्छे संबंध अगर किसी के हैं, तो वे भारत के हैं। आप भूटान की बात करते हैं। केवल friend नहीं, केवल पड़ोसी नहीं, बल्कि dearest friend, अगर भारत का कोई है, तो हम उसको कहते हैं कि वह भूटान है। आप कौन से पड़ोसी देशों की बात कर रहे हैं कि हमारे साथ कोई खड़ा ही नहीं है? जरा तथ्यों को सामने रख कर बताइए कि कौन खड़ा है और कौन नहीं खड़ा है। पड़ोसी देश, पाकिस्तान के बारे में आपने कहा कि हमारा उसके साथ क्या रोडमैप है? आनन्द भाई, पाकिस्तान के साथ रोडमैप तो हम लोगों ने, हमारी सरकार आने से पहले ही घोषित कर दिया था। हमने सारे SAARC के देशों को दावतनामा भेजा था कि

आइए, शपथ ग्रहण समारोह में और उस समय पाकिस्तान के सब लोग आए थे और केवल ceremony attend कर के नहीं चले गए थे, बल्कि अगले दिन उनके साथ bilateral meeting हुई थी। मैं उसमें बैठी थी और उस bilaterally meeting में तय हुआ था कि Foreign Secretary Level की talks शुरू होंगी। हिचकोले खाते-खाते, दो सालों में बहुत उतार-चढ़ाव आए, लेकिन हमारे समय में कहां बात पहुंची, अब मैं वह बताना चाहती हूं। दिनांक 9 दिसम्बर, 2015 को जब मैं Heart of Asia Conference में भाग लेने के लिए इस्लामाबाद गई, तो नवाज़ साहब ने, सरताज़ अज़ीज़ साहब को साथ बैठाया और उनसे कहा कि जो ये कह रही हैं, एक बार उसके अनुसार इस dialogue को नए सिरे से, नया नाम देकर Comprehensive Bilateral Dialogue शुरू करिए, ताकि किसी भी तरह की कोई शंका न रह जाए। लोग कहते हैं कि द्विपक्षीय वार्ता होगी और जब हम कहते हैं कि हम दोनों के बीच में वार्ता होगी, तो किसी अन्य देश को इस वार्ता में शामिल नहीं किया जाएगा। इसलिए हमने dialogue का नाम ही Comprehensive Bilateral Dialogue कर दिया, ताकि किसी तरह की कोई गुंजाइश न रहे या किसी को किसी तरह की शंका न रहे। यह तय हुआ कि 9 दिसम्बर को Comprehensive Bilateral Dialogue शुरू हो। दोनों देशों के विदेश सचिव बैठकर modalities तय करें, यह तय हुआ। आप जो कह रहे हैं, वह हमारे initiative के बारे में कह रहे हैं। प्रधान मंत्री का काबुल से लाहौर जाना, इसी initiative का हिस्सा था, लेकिन यह out of the box initiative था। आपने कहा, कैसे गए, share नहीं किया? मैं बताना चाहती हूं कि सब कुछ public domain में है। इस बारे में 10 बार तो मैं बोल चुकी हूं कि 25 सितम्बर को श्री नवाज़ शरीफ का जन्म दिन था, उन्होंने काबुल से बधाई दी, तो उन्होंने कहा कि आप जा रहे हैं, तो यहां से होते हुए जाइए, यानी रिश्तों की ऊंचाई इतनी थी कि वे protocol के चक्कर में न पड़ कर वहां गए, यह बात थी। यह स्थिति थी। यदि कोई यह कहे कि हमने पाकिस्तान के साथ शांति की पहल नहीं की, हमने दोस्ती का हाथ नहीं बढ़ाया, तो यह सही नहीं है। लेकिन कहानी बदरंग कब हुई? पठानकोट की घटना के बाद भी नहीं हुई। क्योंकि पठानकोट की घटना के बाद भी, पाकिस्तान जो हमेशा denial में जाता था, हर टेररिस्ट घटना के बाद यह पहली बार हुआ कि वह denial में नहीं गया और उसने कहा कि हम सहयोग करने को तैयार हैं, हम जो SAT बनायेंगे, आप आइए। कहानी बदरंग तब हुई, जब बुरहान वानी का एनकाउंटर यहाँ हुआ और नवाज़ शरीफ साहब ने वहाँ खड़े होकर उसको स्वतंत्रता सेनानी की, शहीद की संज्ञा दी। उसके बाद से चीज़ें बिगड़ीं। आप यह कहते हैं कि रोडमैप क्या है? हमने तो रोडमैप बना दिया था - शान्ति का, दोस्ती का, पाकिस्तान की स्थिरता का और समझौते का। यह हमारा रोडमैप था, लेकिन रोडमैप एकतरफा नहीं चल सकता। अब आप कहते हैं कि रोडमैप क्या है, तो रोडमैप तय है। Terror and talks can't go together. This is the roadmap. जिस दिन टेररिज्म खत्म कर देंगे, जिस दिन आतंकवादी घटनाएं करनी बन्द कर देंगे, उस दिन वापस वार्ता शुरू हो जायेगी, यह रोडमैप है।

आप चाइना की बात करते हैं। जहां तक चाइना में डोकलाम का सवाल है, जो मनीष जी ने और सतीश जी ने खास तौर पर उठाया और आप लोग भी जानना चाहते हैं -- लेकिन आनन्द भाई, आपने

[श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज]

एक बात कही कि जिस समय 1962 में, चाइना और भारत के बीच की स्थिति बनी, तो अटल जी ने प्रधान मंत्री नेहरू जी को एक पत्र लिखा कि सदन बुलाइए। प्रधान मंत्री नेहरू जी ने positively respond किया और सदन बुलाया। काश, आज के विपक्ष ने यह किया होता! मैं इस बात से बहुत दुखी हूँ कि सबसे बड़े प्रमुख विपक्षी दल के नेता ने चीन की स्थिति को जानने के लिए भारत के नेतृत्व को पूछने के बजाय, चीन के राजदूत को बुलाना उचित समझा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर मेरी जानकारी सही है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: यह कहना उचित नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: अगर मेरी जानकारी सही है, तो शायद आप भी उस मीटिंग में मौजूद थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): There is a public acceptance. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: उपसभापति जी, अगर मेरी जानकारी सही है, तो शायद आनन्द भाई भी उसमें उपस्थित थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: क्या चीन के साथ आपके diplomatic relations हैं या नहीं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: बिल्कुल हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: If you have bilateral relations, क्या भारत का राजदूत बीजिंग में है या नहीं?

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: है।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: अगर भारत का राजदूत बीजिंग में हर किसी से मिल सकता है, तो अगर चीन और भूटान के राजदूत ने विपक्ष के लोगों से बातचीत करने की गुजारिश की, तो हमारे अन्दर क्या कोई शिष्टाचार नहीं है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप क्या बात करती हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... भूल गये? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उपसभापति जी, बहुत अच्छा हुआ ...**(व्यवधान)**... बहुत अच्छा हुआ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आप गलत कह रही हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Silence, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Silence, please. ...*(Interruptions)*..

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: स्वयं प्रश्न करने के बाद, इन्होंने अपने उत्तर में स्वीकार ही नहीं किया, औचित्य ठहराया, justify किया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं आपसे यही कह रही हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... पहले विपक्ष को भारत का दृष्टिकोण समझना चाहिए था, उसके बाद चीनी राजदूत को बुलाकर consult करना चाहिए था कि हमारा तो यह पक्ष है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): प्रधान मंत्री जी ने confront किया था? ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्रधान मंत्री जब मिले, तब confront किया था? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: मैं आपसे बड़ी विनम्रता से, बड़े आदर के साथ एक बात कहूँगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: नहीं, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: मैं बहुत आदर से एक बात कहूँगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं आपको बहुत आदर से सिर्फ एक बात कहूँगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमने चीन के बारे में आपसे साफ कहा था कि ...*(व्यवधान)*... सुषमा जी, हमने चीन के बारे में साफ कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान एक आवाज में बोलता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sushmaji, are you yielding?

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: No, Sir, I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: बाकी, आप सदन को मत बाँटिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमने कहा था कि ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, she is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: She is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आनन्द शर्मा जी, आप बैठिए। She is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: उपसभापति जी, मैं इस विषय को बिल्कुल भी नहीं लाती, अगर आनन्द शर्मा जी यह नहीं कहते कि उस समय अटल जी ने सदन बुलाने के लिए कहा था और पंडित नेहरू जी ने बुलाया था। हमने तो इनका इंतजार भी नहीं किया। इन्होंने जो किया, सो किया, चीन के राजदूत से

[श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज]

मिले और चीन के राजदूत से उनका पक्ष सुना लेकिन हमने अपनी ओर से यह सोचा कि सभी के सभी राजनैतिक दलों को इस स्थिति से अवगत कराना चाहिए और मैंने दो दिन के लिए मीटिंग बुलाई- चार सांसदों तक की पार्टी को एक दिन और एक सांसद तक की पार्टी को अगले दिन, ताकि जो आज डी. राजा जी के साथ हुआ, वह नहीं हो। दो अलग-अलग इसलिए बुलाई, क्योंकि जब इकट्ठी बुलायी जाती है, तो बड़ी पार्टियाँ समय ले लेती हैं, छोटी पार्टियों का समय आता है, तो लगता है कि बन्द करो, बन्द करो। इसीलिए दो दिन बुलायी और पूरी की पूरी स्थिति समझायी। चूंकि वे स्वयं विदेश मंत्री रहे हैं, उन्होंने स्थिति को समझा। मैंने बैठक ऐसे ही बंद नहीं की, बल्कि मैंने कहा कि जो प्रश्न आपके थे, उनके उत्तर मिल गए, जो जिज्ञासाएं आपकी थीं, शांत हो गईं? उन्होंने कहा, हां, तो मैंने कहा कि मीटिंग खत्म करूं? उन्होंने कहा, हां। विपक्ष वहां से पूरी तरह से संतुष्ट होकर लौटा। मैं विपक्ष की बहुत ही ज्यादा शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि जो सरकार की सोच थी कि इस तरह की चीजें diplomatic channels से तय होनी चाहिए, उससे वे सहमत थे। मैं यह कहती हूँ कि धैर्य और संयम, उसमें भी इस तरह की चीजों को सुलझाने के लिए भाषा संयम बेहद जरूरी होता है। अगर आप धीरज खोते हैं, अधीर होते हैं, उतावले होते हैं, तो कभी भी संकट का हल नहीं निकलता। अगर आप भाषा संयम खोते हैं, तो दूसरा provoke होता है, इसलिए हल नहीं निकलता। हम धीरज भी बनाए हुए हैं, भाषा संयम भी बनाए हुए हैं और इसीलिए हमने अपने तमाम लोगों को नक्शे के साथ, क्या स्थिति है, कैसी स्थिति है - क्योंकि उन्होंने पूछा कि चीन के ऊपर स्टैंड क्या है, वह आपको मालूम है, आप विदेश मंत्री रहे हैं, अपने यहां यह प्रथा है कि जो स्टैंड्स हैं, उनको हम लिख कर पढ़ते हैं ताकि comma, full stop की भी गलती न हो जाए - मैं अंत में उसी को पढ़ूंगी। पहले मैं बाकी चीजों का जवाब दे दूँ, लेकिन जो हमारा स्टैंड है, उसको मैं पूरा का पूरा पढ़ कर, जो भारत सरकार का स्टैंड है, बताऊंगी ताकि उसमें किसी भी तरह की गुंजाइश ही न बचे कि आप उसका कोई और अर्थ निकाल सकें कि आपने तो यह कहा था कि आपने वह कहा था। इसीलिए उसको मैं बिल्कुल अंत में बताऊंगी। लेकिन मैंने यह कहा कि हमने अपनी ओर से पहल की है और सबको यह बात बताई कि चीन और भूटान के बीच और सिक्किम के बॉर्डर पर यह जो stand off है, वह क्यों है और उसमें हमारा क्या मत है। इसके साथ ही मैंने कहा कि मैं शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि सब लोग इससे सहमत हुए। शरद पवार जी और मुलायम सिंह यादव जी, दो पूर्व रक्षा मंत्री उस बैठक में थे और उन्होंने भी यह कहा, बल्कि शरद पवार जी ने तो अपना एक उदाहरण देते हुए कहा कि मेरे समय में भी ऐसी स्थिति हुई थी, लेकिन हम लोगों ने पेशेंस रखी थी, आप भी धीरज मत खोइए। हमने कहा कि हम बिल्कुल धीरज नहीं खोएंगे, हम बिल्कुल भाषा संयम बना करके रखेंगे ताकि इसका हल निकले।

अब राम गोपाल यादव जी से मैं कहना चाहूंगी। आपने कहा कि युद्ध की तैयारी रखो। राम गोपाल जी, युद्ध की तैयारी तो होती है, तभी तो सेना होती है, वरना कोई देश सेना क्यों रखेगी, लेकिन मैं आपको एक चीज बता दूँ कि किसी भी समस्या का समाधान युद्ध से नहीं निकलता, युद्ध के बाद भी

संवाद करना पड़ता है, तब समाधान निकलता है। युद्ध अपने आप में समाधान नहीं देता, जीते-हारे लोग भी टेबल पर बैठते हैं, तब समाधान निकलता है। इसलिए बुद्धिमत्ता का तकाज़ा यह है कि बिना युद्ध किए संवाद कर लो और उससे रास्ता निकाल लो, तो वह कहीं ज्यादा बेहतर है। जहां तक युद्ध की तैयारी का सवाल है, यहां सेना है और वह सेना युद्ध के लिए ही होती है, लेकिन युद्ध से समाधान नहीं निकलता। इसीलिए मैं कह रही हूँ कि धैर्य, भाषा संयम और डिप्लोमैटिक चैनल्स, इन्हीं से समाधान निकलता है।

आपने कहा कि आप अपनी सामरिक क्षमता बढ़ाईए, तभी पड़ोस के लोगों को लगेगा कि अगर चीन हम पर हमला करेगा, तो आप हमें बचा लेंगे। युग बदल गया, राम गोपाल जी। अब सामरिक क्षमता से देश नहीं जाने जाते, अब आर्थिक क्षमता से देश जाने जाते हैं। इसीलिए शरद यादव जी ने जो बात की, उनसे सहमत होते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि आज पड़ोसियों को यह आशा नहीं है कि चीन उन पर हमला करेगा, तो उनको भारत का साथ चाहिए। अगर वे भारत की सामरिक क्षमता बढ़ते हुए देखेंगे, तो वे हम ही से डरने लगेंगे कि पता नहीं, ये ही हम पर हमला करेंगे। आज पड़ोसियों को अपने विकास में आर्थिक मदद चाहिए। इसलिए जब प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं - 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास', तो उनका मतलब केवल देश के अंदर का विकास नहीं है, बल्कि वे चाहते हैं कि भारत की प्रगति में हमारे हर पड़ोसी देश का विकास हो। यह जो भावना है, यह पड़ोसी देशों को आश्वस्त भी करती है और यह उनको यह भी कहती है कि अगर भारत का विकास होगा, तो भारत के विकास का लाभ हमें भी मिलेगा। इसलिए आज सामरिक क्षमता बढ़ाने की बजाए आर्थिक क्षमता बढ़ाने की जरूरत है।

मैं बहुत ज्यादा अदब से यह कहना चाहूंगी कि हमारी जो आर्थिक क्षमता बढ़ रही है, उसमें भी बहुत बड़ा इन्वेस्टमेंट चीन से आ रहा है। अगर मैं आपको आंकड़ा दूँ, तो 2014 में, हमसे पहले यानी मई, 2014 में 116 बिलियन यूएस डॉलर का इन्वेस्टमेंट था, आज वह बढ़ कर 160 मिलियन यूएस डॉलर हो गया है। इसमें 37 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। जो बात सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा जी कह रहे थे, वे इस समय यहां नहीं हैं, उन्होंने यह कहा था कि आप पूरे bilateral relations पर बात कीजिए, उनका यहां पर बहुत ज्यादा risk है, stake है, इतने ज्यादा context उन्होंने दिए हुए हैं। वे सही कह रहे थे, अगर वे होते, तो मैं उनको बताती, पर आपके माध्यम से बात उन तक भी पहुंचे और सदन तक भी कि हम केवल डोकलाम पर negotiate नहीं कर रहे हैं, बल्कि हम चीन के साथ bilateral relations पर बात कर रहे हैं। जो पूरे के पूरे संबंध हैं, हम उनके साथ समग्रता में बात कर रहे हैं और हल भी उसी से निकलेगा। जहां तक आर्थिक क्षमता का सवाल है, तो जो देश हमें बहुत बड़ा योगदान दे रहे हैं और हमारे सहयोगी बने हुए हैं, उनमें चीन एक बहुत बड़ा देश है। इसलिए अकेले डोकलाम का मामला नहीं है। अगर bilateral relations पर उनसे चर्चा होगी, तो निश्चित तौर पर समाधान निकलेगा।

अब मैं US के बारे में कहना चाहूंगी। उस दिन आनन्द जी ने कह दिया कि spouse का visa खत्म हो गया, H1 visa की संख्या कम हो गई, जबकि तथ्य बिल्कुल विपरीत हैं। तथ्य यह है कि शुरू में H1 visa की संख्या 65,000 थी। जब अटल जी की NDA सरकार आई, उस समय वह संख्या बढ़कर 1,95,000 हो गई, लेकिन दिसम्बर, 2004 में, जब आपकी सरकार थी, उस समय यहां एक बिल पारित हुआ और वह संख्या धड़ाम से नीचे गिरकर फिर 65,000 पर आ गई। इसका मतलब है कि 1,95,000 से

[श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज]

वह संख्या आपके कार्यकाल में गिरकर 65,000 हुई। आज तक, वे 65,000 और साथ में 20,000 वे लोग, जो वहां की Universities से Ph.D. किए हुए हैं, उनकी संख्या बरकरार है। उस संख्या में एक भी कमी नहीं आई है। जिन भारतीयों को 65,000 H1B visa मिलते थे और 20,000 उन लोगों को जो वहां की Universities से Ph.D. किए हुए हैं, वह संख्या जस-की-तस बरकरार है। फिर आपने spouse visa की बात की। सबसे पहले मैं यह बता दूँ कि spouse visa वर्ष 2015 में प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी ने दिलाया। इससे पहले नहीं था। उसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आया है। उन्होंने कहा कि यहां पढ़ी-लिखी पत्नियां आती हैं, जो घर में बैठी रहती हैं, उन्हें भी नौकरी का मौका मिलना चाहिए, जो माना गया, स्वीकार किया गया और उन्हें यह अधिकार मिला। उस अधिकार में लेशमात्र भी परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। तभी मैंने कहा कि चीजें यहां तथ्यों के विपरीत बोली गईं।

जहां तक सीताराम येचुरी जी ने खास तौर पर इजराइल की यहां बात की, परन्तु US का आपने एक विषय लेमोआ का भी उठाया। मैं लेमोआ पर भी बता दूँ। लेमोआ केवल एक facilitating agreement है। इसमें कहीं यह provision नहीं है कि कोई base स्थापित कर दिया जाएगा। ऐसा कहीं provision नहीं है कि कोई basing का arrangement कर दिया जायेगा। इसलिए आपका कहना कि इससे हमारी security को खतरा पैदा हो गया, मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि बहुत ध्यान से, सावधानी से लेमोआ agreement किया गया है। केवल एक facilitating agreement के तौर पर हमने इसे माना है। इसलिए मैं जो कह रही थी कि तथ्य विपरीत हैं, वे तथ्य इसीलिए विपरीत हैं।

पड़ोसी की बात तो मैंने बता दी। प्रो. राम गोपाल जी, आपने कहा कि उस समय अमेरिका पाकिस्तान के साथ था। जब रूस हमारे साथ था, तो अमेरिका पाकिस्तान के साथ था। हमारी विदेश नीति की सफलता यही है कि आज अमेरिका भी भारत के साथ है और रूस भी भारत के साथ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं ऐसे ही नहीं कह रही हूँ, मैंने शुरू में कहा था कि मैं तथ्यों के साथ बोलूंगी। अभी 23 जून, 2017 को रूस के Defence Minister ने क्या कहा, सीताराम येचुरी जी ने कहा कि उन्होंने पाकिस्तान के साथ Defence mechanism बना लिया है, राम गोपाल यादव जी भी कह रहे थे, मैं उनके Minister को quote कर रही हूँ- "We are determined to go ahead with building up cooperation in order to enhance the combat readiness of both countries' armed forces and to exchange experience in various defence-related matters." उसके बाद जब हमारी स्पीकर वहां गईं, अभी 11 जुलाई को, जब सदन चल रहा था, उन्होंने कहा कि - "Russia shares India's concerns over such challenge as international terrorism." ऐसे में क्या वह पाकिस्तान का साथ देगा? जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय टैरिज्म पर हमें श्योर कर रहा है, जो combating में हमारी Armed Forces को और ज्यादा मजबूत और दुरुस्त बनाना चाहता है, क्या वह देश उनका साथ देगा? यह हमारी सफलता है कि उस समय अमेरिका पाकिस्तान के साथ था, रूस हमारे साथ था, लेकिन आज भारत की विदेश नीति के अंतर्गत अमेरिका भी हमारे साथ है और रूस भी हमारे साथ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: रूस ने यह बात पाकिस्तान से कही है।

7.00 P.M .

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: कह ही नहीं सकता। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कामरेड येचुरी जी ने यहां दूसरी बात इज़राइल के बारे में कही। उसकी पूरी history प्रो. राम गोपाल जी ने दी। येचुरी जी ने जो कहा, उससे पहले आनन्द शर्मा जी वही बात बोल चुके थे और आज दोबारा उन्होंने इस विषय को उठाया। मैं उपसभापति जी, सदन में खड़े होकर पूरी दृढ़ता से कहना चाहती हूं कि इज़राइल हमारा मित्र जरूर है, लेकिन Palestinian cause को हम कभी let down नहीं करेंगे, यह हमारा संकल्प है। मैं बताना चाहूंगी कि आनन्द जी, आप देश के विदेश मंत्री रहे हैं। आज से पहले इतने साल तक आपकी सरकार रही, diplomatic relations का भी 25वाँ साल है, क्या एक बार भी दो विदेश मंत्रियों के बीच Joint Commission Meeting हुई? Never. हमने पहली बार Joint Crediting mechanism बनाया। मैं वहाँ गई और मैंने स्वयं Palestinian Foreign Minister के साथ JCM की। जब मैं वहाँ गई, तो पहले Palestine गई, फिर इज़रायल गई। हमारे राष्ट्रपति गए। वे पहले Palestine गए, फिर इज़रायल गए। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री गए, तो उनसे दो महीने पहले Palestine के प्रेजिडेंट यहाँ आए, उन्होंने उनको रिसीव किया। वे केवल इज़रायल क्यों गए? क्योंकि उनकी वह साधारण यात्रा नहीं थी। वह इज़रायल के diplomatic relations का 25वाँ साल था। वे diplomatic relations आप ही की सरकार के समय, नरसिम्हा राव जी के समय स्थापित हुए थे, जिसकी 25वीं सालगिरह मनाने के लिए वे वहाँ गए।

मैं Joint Statement के बारे में बताती हूँ। आपने कहा 'Not a word in the Statement', Comrade, you said, 'Not a word'. See, how many words? The Joint Statement, 2017, "The two Prime Ministers discussed the developments pertaining to the Israeli-Palestinian Peace Process. They underlined the need for the establishment of a just and durable peace in the region. They reaffirmed their support for an early negotiated solution between the sides based on mutual recognition and security arrangements." There are five sentences, आपने कहा, 'Not a Word', Not a word'. दोनों ने बैठकर बात की। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं एक और चीज़ बता दूँ। मैं जब वहाँ गई, तो मेरी JCM विदेश मंत्री के साथ थी, लेकिन प्रेजिडेंट अब्बास के साथ एक लम्बी मीटिंग हुई। उन्होंने मुझसे क्या कहा? उन्होंने मुझसे कहा कि मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह मामला सुलझ जाए, तो इज़रायल का झंडा पूरे अरब वर्ल्ड पर फहराए। उन्होंने आगे कहा कि मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि आप लोगों के इज़रायल के साथ बहुत अच्छे संबंध हैं, आप अपने good offices का इस्तेमाल करके हमारा मसला सुलझवा सकते हैं। उन्होंने यह कहा। इन लोगों को Palestine की चिन्ता है। Palestine वालों को चिन्ता नहीं है, वे तो इसका स्वागत करते हैं। फिर अभी जब प्रेजिडेंट अब्बास यहाँ आए, तो आनन्द भाई, आपको standard drill मालूम है कि सबसे पहले EAM जा करके call-on करता है। जब मैं call-on करने के लिए गई, तो उन्होंने फिर यह बात दोहराई। जब वे Prime Minister के साथ delegation-level talks में थे और restricted talks में थे, तो उन दोनों में मैं बैठी थी। उन दोनों में उन्होंने यह बात दोहराई और कहा कि इज़रायल के साथ आपकी जो दोस्ती है, मित्रता है, उसका लाभ उठाकर आप हमारा मसला सुलझवा दीजिए। वे इसको positive

[श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज]

रूप में ले रहे हैं। इजरायल से हमारे रिश्तों को Palestine positive रूप में ले रहा है, सकारात्मक रूप में ले रहा है। वह यह कह रहा है कि आप हमारा मसला सुलझवाने में हमारी मदद कीजिए और यहाँ पूरा का पूरा सदन चिंतित है कि फिलिस्तीन की नीति निकल गई, NAM छूट गए, पंडित जी ने कहा था।

आनन्द जी, आपने कहा कि मैं Bandung में गई और मैंने पंडित नेहरू का नाम नहीं लिया। आपको याद है, आप यह सवाल पहले उठा चुके हैं और मैंने क्या उत्तर दिया था? मैं Bandung Conference में गई थी, लेकिन सिवाय तीन जनों के, यहाँ किसी को बोलने का अवसर नहीं दिया गया था। जब मैंने वहाँ भाषण ही नहीं दिया, तो मैं पंडित नेहरू का नाम कहाँ से लेती? केवल तीन Heads of States बोलवाए गए थे।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, she is the External Affairs Minister. Her Minister of State delivered a speech and I am saying this on the floor of the House. I will place tomorrow morning a copy of the speech of General (Retd.) V.K. Singh, who is your Minister of State, made on in the 60th anniversary of Bandung. I will place it tomorrow and that proves your Government wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: No, no. यह तथ्य गलत है। It was not the 60th anniversary of Bandung but it was the 60th Anniversary of Asia-Africa Conference. Bandung Conference next day हुई है।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That is what the Bandung Conference was. आपको मालूम होना चाहिए कि Bandung Conference was Asia-Africa Conference.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Bandung Conference next day हुई है।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That was the Bandung Conference. Were there two Bandung Conferences?

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Yes, there were two Conferences. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, this was the Conference. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right, all right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, you proceed.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: उपसभापति जी, there were two Conferences - 60th

Anniversary of Asia-Africa Conference, जिसमें हम सबको बुलाया गया था, लेकिन जब अगले दिन Bandung Conference हुई, तो केवल तीन Heads of States को बुलाया गया, उसमें भी एक इंडोनेशिया के स्वयं के President थे। वे जो कह रहे हैं कि वे Bandung के संस्थापक हैं -- मुझे बहुत अच्छा लगा कि वहाँ प्रधान मंत्री, जवाहरलाल नेहरू की सब जगह फोटोज थीं; इकट्टी hoardings थीं। मेरा माथा गर्व से ऊँचा हुआ, लेकिन चूँकि वहाँ बोलने का मौका नहीं मिला, इसलिए मैं पंडित नेहरू का नाम ले ही नहीं सकती थी, यह बात मैंने आपसे कही।

श्री जावेद अली खान: मैडम, आप MEA की वेबसाइट correct करवा दीजिए, उस पर आपका भाषण पड़ा हुआ है। उसको मैंने पढ़ा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† [جناب جاوید علی خان : میڈم، آپ ایم ایس کے ویب سائٹ کریکٹ کروا دیجئے، اس پر آپ کا بھاشن پڑا ہوا ہے۔ اس کو میں نے پڑھا ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔]

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: मैं कह रही हूँ कि वहाँ दो Conferences थीं।

श्री जावेद अली खान: उसमें नेहरू जी का नाम नहीं है।

† [جناب جاوید علی خان : اس میں نہرو جی کا نام نہیں ہے۔]

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

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: हाँ, तो Asia-Africa Conference में। वे Bandung Conference की बात कर रहे हैं। आप समझ क्यों नहीं रही हैं? ये दो अलग सम्मेलन हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, the Minister is explaining. ...**(Interruptions)**...
It is okay. ...**(Interruptions)**.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: ये दो अलग सम्मेलन हैं। उपसभापति जी, मैंने पड़ोस के बारे में बताया कि तथ्यों के विपरीत धारणा बनी है, मैंने रशिया के बारे में बताया कि धारणा गलत बनी है, मैंने फिलिस्तीन के बारे में बताया। अब मैं वेस्ट एशिया पर आती हूँ। उपसभापति जी, मोदी सरकार आने से पहले अगर सबसे ज्यादा इन लोगों को चिंता थी, जो वेस्ट एशिया के बहुत समर्थक हैं, तो यह थी कि शायद भारत की विदेश नीति में से वेस्ट एशिया गोल हो जाएगा, क्योंकि सारे के सारे वे मुस्लिम बाहुल्य देश हैं और इसलिए उनको लगता था कि अरब वर्ल्ड के साथ हमारा कोई रिश्ता अच्छा नहीं रह जाएगा। उन्हें यह भी डर था कि वहाँ हमारे इतने ज्यादा श्रमिक हैं उनका क्या होगा। लेकिन आज मैं यहां कहना चाहती हूँ कि आज के दिन अगर सबसे ज्यादा अच्छे रिश्ते अरब वर्ल्ड के किसी के साथ हैं तो हिन्दुस्तान के साथ हैं और मैं इसका भी तथ्य देती हूँ। पहली बार आबूधाबी के Crown Prince हमारी 26 जनवरी के चीफ गैस्ट बनकर आए थे। दूसरा उदाहरण देती हूँ कि जब सरुदी अरब में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी गए तो सरुदी अरब ने अपने देश के सर्वोच्च सिविल सम्मान से उनको नवाजा था और

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज]

तीसरा उदाहरण देती हूँ - राम गोपाल जी ने यमन का जिक्र किया था मैं आपसे कहना चाहती हूँ कि अगर हम लोगों को यमन से निकाल कर ला सके तो क्यों निकाल कर ला सके। लड़ाई किन के बीच हो रही थी, सऊदी अरब और यमन। सऊदी अरब गोलाबारी कर रहा था, इस कारण से यमन का हवाई अड्डा बंद था। मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहा कि क्या आप सऊदी नरेश से बात करेंगे? अगर वे कुछ दिनों के लिए गोलाबारी बंद कर दें तो हम अपने लोग निकाल लें। उन्होंने मेरे सामने बात की। सऊदी नरेश ने कहा कि कई दिनों के लिए तो नहीं, ऐसा करते हैं कि हर दिन दो घंटे के लिए गोलाबारी बंद कराते हैं 9 से 11 बजे तक। आप यमनियों से बात कर लो, अगर वे हवाई अड्डा उस समय खोल दें तो आप अपने लोगों को निकाल लो। कितनी जटिल स्थिति थी। तीन ही तरीके हैं लोगों को निकालने के लिए - जल, थल, नभ - या सड़क के रास्ते निकालो या समुद्र के रास्ते निकालो या आकाश के रास्ते निकालो। आकाश के रास्ते विमान से, समुद्र के रास्ते शिप से और सड़क के रास्ते बस या रेल से। पूरे यमन में लड़ाई हो रही थी, कोई बस चल नहीं सकती थी। समुद्र में लुटेरे बैठे थे, पूरा का पूरा piracy से ग्रस्त क्षेत्र है और आसमान से गोलाबारी हो रही थी। ऐसी स्थिति में जब उन्होंने कहा कि सऊदी नरेश से बात हो गई है और वे कह रहे हैं कि हम रोज़ नहीं, 9 से 11 में दो घंटे के लिए गोलाबारी रोक दिया करेंगे, तब तुम यमनियों से बात करो कि वे हवाई अड्डा खोल दें। यह थी भारत की विदेश नीति की सफलता - रोज़ 9 से 11 दो घंटे सऊदी अरब गोलाबारी रोकता था और यमनी हवाई अड्डा खोलते थे और उसके कारण से जनरल वी. के. सिंह गवाह हैं, वे व्यक्तिगत तौर पर जाकर खड़े थे, हम अपने 4,700 लोग निकाल कर लाए, 2,000 विदेशी निकाल कर लाए। वे छोटे-मोटे देश के विदेशी नहीं थे राम गोपाल जी, 48 देशों के लोग निकाल कर लाए, जिसमें अमेरिका, फ्रांस, जर्मनी ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: इस बात की तो मैंने तारीफ की थी।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: नहीं, इसलिए मैं कह रही हूँ कि आपने जो तारीफ की, मैंने उसी से शुरू किया, आप कामरेड येचुरी से बात कर रहे थे, मैंने उसी से शुरू किया है कि राम गोपाल जी ने जो यमन से लोगों को निकालने की तारीफ की वह हमारी विदेश नीति की सफलता का एक बहुत बड़ा मानक है कि कैसे निकाल कर के ला सके। मतलब मैं यह कह रही हूँ कि भारत में एक तरफ सऊदी भी साथ देता है और यमन भी साथ देता है और अमेरिका भी साथ देता है, रूस भी साथ देता है, इजरायल भी साथ देता है, फिलिस्तीन भी साथ देता है, पड़ोस साथ देता है और आप कहते हैं कि हम अकेले खड़े हैं, हमारा कोई साथ देने वाला नहीं है, हम तो पूरी दुनिया में अकेले खड़े हैं। यह कौन सा तरीका है? और ये सारी चीज़ें मैं प्रूफ देकर के, सबूत देकर के बोल रही हूँ, एक-एक चीज़ का सबूत देकर बोल रही हूँ। इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहती हूँ कि जिस विदेश नीति की इतनी ज्यादा प्रशंसा की जानी चाहिए कि विश्व में इतने तरह की शंकाएं, इतनी तरह की चुनौतियां जिस समय हैं, उस समय जर्मनी भी हमारा दोस्त है, फ्रांस भी हमारा दोस्त है, Brexit के बावजूद EU भी हमारा दोस्त है, ब्रिटेन भी हमारा दोस्त है। पड़ोस के लोगों के लिए मैंने पहले ही बता दिया, अमेरिका भी हमारा दोस्त है, यू. एस. भी हमारा दोस्त है और रूस भी हमारा दोस्त है। अमेरिका के बारे में दो टिप्पणियां आईं, जो आपत्तिजनक थीं। एक तो शरद यादव जी ने कहा कि हम रमुआ हैं, वे हरिया हैं। कामरेड आपने कहा कि हम तो US की strategic partnership के बहुत ही junior partner लगते हैं। मुझे नहीं लगता कि

अपने देश के बारे में ऐसी बात कहनी चाहिए। उपसभापति जी, मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि हम रमुआ नहीं हैं। वहां से क्लाइमेट चेंज का सवाल आया, जिस समय प्रेजिडेंट ट्रंप ने यह कहा है Billions and billions of dollars के लिए भारत ने पेरिस समझौता कर दिया और एक घंटे के अंदर प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी का बयान आया कि हम किसी के पैसे के मोहताज नहीं हैं, इसमें कोई रहे या न रहे, हम इस कारण जलवायु परिवर्तन में रहेंगे कि हमारी प्रतिबद्धता आज की नहीं है, पांच हजार सालों की प्रतिबद्धता है। पांच हजार सालों की प्रतिबद्धता के कारण हम हैं, कोई रहे या न रहे, भारत रहेगा। अगर US हमारे बारे में यह बोलता है, तो हम में यह दम है, मोदी जी यह मादा है कि वहीं खड़ा होकर के वह प्रेजिडेंट ट्रंप को चुनौती दे सकता है। श्री राजीव शुक्ल बोलते हैं कि वे ऐसे बोलते हैं। वे ऐसे बोलते हैं, यह याद है, मोदी जी ने क्या कहा, यह याद नहीं है। उन्होंने यह बोला कि ट्रंप ने यह कहा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह तो चले गये।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: अगर राष्ट्रपति ट्रंप ने यह कहा - यह तो संसदीय मर्यादा है कि अगर बोले हो, तो हाउस में रहो, लेकिन उसका पालन कौन करता है। आनन्द जी, आप उनको बता दीजिएगा।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: बता देंगे।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: उन्होंने यह कहा था कि राष्ट्रपति ट्रंप यह बोले। राष्ट्रपति ट्रंप जो बोले, वही एक कान में याद क्यों है? मोदी जी बोले, वह याद रखो। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): The Minister is a senior Member. I have got no issue with her. ...**(Interruptions)**... I just want to make a clarification if she yields. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If she yields!

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सर, मैं आपसे यही कह रही हूँ कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: There was a discussion here on the Bandung Conference. ...**(Interruptions)**.. We have wi-fi in the Rajya Sabha. The text of the Bandung Conference is here.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Not Bandung Conference, it was Asia-Africa Conference. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: The text of the Conference is here. There was no mention of Pandit Nehru.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. She has admitted that. She has also said that.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: देरेक जी, ये दो सम्मेलन थे और दोनों अलग-अलग जगह पर थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो Bandung Conference थी, वह Bandung में ही थी। हम Bandung में गए, लेकिन हमें बोलने का वहां पर मौका नहीं था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बार-बार एक ही चीज़ को कहे जा रहे हैं। मैं कई बार स्पष्टीकरण दे चुकी हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: यह बहस का मुद्दा नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Minister, you need not yield. You need not react to everything. You only reply. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: उपसभापति जी, मैंने कम से कम दस बार इसका स्पष्टीकरण दिया है कि ये दो अलग कांफ्रेंसेज़ थीं, जो अलग स्थानों पर थीं, दो अलग दिनों में थीं। Bandung Conference अगले दिन थी, वह Bandung में थी। उस कांफ्रेंस में हमें बोलने का अवसर नहीं था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो एशिया-अफ्रीका कांफ्रेंस थी, वह एक दिन पहले थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यानी दो कांफ्रेंस थीं और दो दिन में थीं। दोनों कांफ्रेंसेज़ दो अलग स्थानों पर थीं और दोनों के नाम अलग थे। Bandung Conference में हम लोग बुलाये गये थे, लेकिन बोलने के लिए केवल तीन लोगों को समय मिला। बार-बार उसी चीज़ को उठाया जा रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you said about it many times. That is okay. All right; you proceed. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: वे संतुष्ट हो गए, यह अच्छी बात है। मैं यही कह रही थी कि भारत की विदेश नीति इस समय इतनी ज्यादा ऊंची है और इतनी ज्यादा अच्छी है कि पूरे विश्व के लोग और विश्व के पटल पर - वे कहते हैं कि विदेश यात्रा पर जाते हैं, जब विश्व के पटल पर प्रधान मंत्री जाते हैं, तो आज वे ग्लोबल एजेंडा shape करने वाले प्रधान मंत्री बन गए हैं। जब वे जी-20 में जाते हैं, तो कालेधन की बात करते हैं, दोबारा जी-20 में जाते हैं, तो terrorism की बात करते हैं। अगर पेरिस में जाते हैं, तो International Solar Alliance बनाते हैं। जब SDGs तय होते हैं, Sustainable Development Goals उसमें poverty alleviation डलवाते हैं। आज भारत ग्लोबल एजेंडा को shape कर रहा है, उसका निर्माण कर रहा है। जब वे SDGs के मेम्बर बनकर आते हैं, तो Asthana में जब President Xi Jinping से बात करते हैं, तो articulation जो कहा कि सुषमा जी का बयान - वह मेरा बयान नहीं है, वह प्रधान मंत्री मोदी की President Xi Ping को कही गई बात है। Let us not convert our differences into disputes. और राम गोपाल जी, वह सीमा विवाद के बारे में नहीं था, सभी मतभेदों के बारे में था। वह वक्तव्य मेरा नहीं था, वह वक्तव्य प्रधान मंत्री जी का था और वक्तव्य भी नहीं, जब उन्होंने Asthana में बात की, तो उन्होंने कहा कि देशों के बीच में मतभेद होते हैं, हमारा भी boundary dispute है, एन.एस.जी. पर मतभेद है, बाकी मतभेद हैं, Listing of Masood Azhar पर

बना हुआ है, सी.पी.ई.सी. पर मतभेद उभरा हुआ है, लेकिन हम अपने मतभेदों को विवादों में न बदलने दें। यह बात उन्होंने कही, लेकिन मैं हैरान थी कि सी.पी.ई.सी. पर राजीव शुक्ल जी कह रहे थे कि हम OBOR Conference में क्यों नहीं गए, सी.पी.ई.सी. का हिस्सा क्यों नहीं बन रहे जबकि नेपाल बन गया, बंगलादेश बन गया? उपसभापति जी, सी.पी.ई.सी. कहां से जा रहा है, उन्हें इस की खबर है? हम रात-दिन कहते हैं कि पी.ओ.के. हमारा अभिन्न अंग है, POK is an integral part of India. पूरा-का-पूरा कश्मीर हमारा है। सी.पी.ई.सी. POK के 400 किलोमीटर में से निकल रहा है। यह हमारी sovereignty ...(व्यवधान)... आपने कहा - आपकी पार्टी के ही हैं न राजीव शुक्ल? आपके सामने कहा न कि हम OBOR में क्यों नहीं गए? हम मान क्यों नहीं लेते कि यह territorial integrity का मामला है, यह हमारी sovereignty का मामला है और आप चाहते हैं कि हम OBOR में चले जाएं। क्या कहें कि पी.ओ.के. हमारा हिस्सा नहीं रहा? आप connectivity के नाम पर वहां सड़क बना लीजिए? यह तो यहां कहा गया है। मैं कह रही हूं कि चीन के प्रतिनिधि की बातचीत, उसमें चीनी राजदूत से डोकलाम के बारे में पूछेंगे और यहां सदन में खड़े होकर कहेंगे कि सी.पी.ई.सी. को क्यों नहीं जाते यानी दे दो 400 किलोमीटर, चीन बनाए सड़क, यह कौन सी नीति है? अरे, भाई प्रमुख विपक्षी दल हो, जिम्मेदार की तरह बात करो।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I think that is very unfair now. I said, Kashmir is an integral part of India. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: मैंने आपका नाम कब लिया, जिसने कहा उसकी बात करो। मैं बात राजीव शुक्ल जी की कर रही हूं, आपकी नहीं कर रही हूं।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I said that Pakistan has illegally ceded it. ...(Interruptions)... Please go by the record. I said so. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: That opinion was not of the Party; that was his individual opinion. ...(Interruptions)... That was his individual opinion. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you yielding? ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: नेता प्रतिपक्ष यहां बैठे थे। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: That was his individual opinion. ...(Interruptions)...

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

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: मैं आपको थोड़े ही कह रही हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपकी बात मानती हूँ, क्या आपकी पार्टी में इतना लोकतंत्र है कि विदेश नीति पर आनन्द शर्मा जी कुछ बोलें और राजीव शुक्ल जी कुछ और बोलें? ...**(व्यवधान)**...सदन में सबने सुना कि नहीं सुना कि सी.पी.ई.सी. क्यों नहीं दे देते, OBOR में क्यों नहीं गए? उपसभापति जी, इसलिए मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि इस तरह की बातें सदन में कही गयी हैं। आनन्द शर्मा जी, मैं ये remarks आपको थोड़े ही attribute कर रही हूँ, जिसने बोला उसको attribute कर रही हूँ और सब ने सुना। कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेताओं ने उन्हें कैसे यह बोलने दिया? यह बात कहां से आयी, उनके दिमाग में कि हम सी.पी.ई.सी. का विरोध क्यों कर रहे हैं?

उपसभापति जी, जो विषय उठाए गए हैं, उन सारे विषयों का जवाब मैंने दे दिया है। नवनीतकृष्णन जी कह रहे थे कि श्रीलंका के प्रति हम soft हैं। He said that we are soft towards Sri Lanka. No, Navaneethakrishnanji. जहां भी security का प्रश्न आता है, वहां बहुत ही vehemently और जहां भी भारतीय मछुआरों का प्रश्न आता है, वहां भी पुरजोर ढंग से हम श्रीलंका के सामने अपना विरोध दर्ज कराते हैं। हम soft नहीं हैं, लेकिन एक बात और कहकर अपना जवाब खत्म करना चाहूंगी। हमारे कुछ साथियों को झगड़ा लगाने की आदत है। आनन्द शर्मा जी ने थोड़ी सी चिंगारी डाली, शरद यादव जी ने आगे बढ़ायी, कॉमरेड सीताराम जी ने और ज्यादा आग लगा दी, बाद में राजीव शुक्ल जी उस में आ गए और उसके बाद बाजवा जी आ गए। सब ने एक बात कही, आपका उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है, पी.एम.ओ. नीति चलाता है, वह नीति बनाता है। पहले तो आपने मुझे कहा कि आप साथ क्यों नहीं जातीं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं ले जाते, यही कहा न? ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं डा. मनमोहन जी, मैं आपसे पूछना चाहती हूँ, आप पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री हैं, आप कितनी बार सलमान खुर्शीद जी को अपने साथ ले गए, एस.एम. कृष्णा जी को कितनी बार अपने साथ ले गए? कौन से protocol के तहत विदेश मंत्री प्रधान मंत्री के साथ जाता है? आनन्द शर्मा जी, आप तो जानते हैं कि protocol यह है कि जिन मल्टीलेटरल्स में विदेश मंत्रियों का specific role होता है, जैसे "सार्क" में हमारा specific role है, तो हमेशा विदेश मंत्री जाते हैं वरना विदेश मंत्री अपनी अलग यात्रा करते हैं और प्रधान मंत्री अलग यात्रा करते हैं, तभी पूरा-का-पूरा संसार पूरा हो जाता है और जब मैं यात्रा करती हूँ, तो केवल विदेश मंत्री से मिलकर नहीं चली आती हूँ। आज भारत को वह बुलंदी आ गयी है कि वहां के राष्ट्रपति, वहां के प्रधान मंत्री, दोनों मुझे मीटिंग्स देते हैं। मैं उनसे मिलने के बाद आती हूँ। मैं एक बात और कह दूँ कि यह जो कहा जाता है कि PM नीति चला रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: हम भी मिलते हैं, आज भी राष्ट्रपति और प्रधान मंत्री से मिलते हैं।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: आप तो स्वयं इसके साक्षी हैं। हमारी सरकार से पूर्व की सरकार ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप से भी मिलते थे। मैंने यह कह कहा कि नहीं मिलते थे? मेरे से पूर्व के विदेश मंत्री, पता नहीं कैसा भाग्य लाए थे, क्योंकि उस समय नीति न MEA-driven थी और न EAM-driven थी, उस समय नीति PMO-driven थी। मैं सौभाग्यशाली हूँ कि मुझे ऐसे प्रधान मंत्री का नेतृत्व मिला है,

जहां पूरे का पूरा MEA सहायक का रोल करता है और हर नीति तय करते समय प्रधान मंत्री मुझे से विचार-विमर्श करते हैं, मैं यह बात डंके की चोट पर कहना चाहती हूं।

मैंने कहा था कि चीन के मामले पर हमारा क्या स्टैंड है, मैं उसको पढ़ना चाहूंगी, इसलिए आप मुझे पढ़ने की अनुमति दे दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यदि आप लोग फिर बात करोगे, तो फिर कहोगे कि मुझे सुना नहीं, मेरा नाम नहीं लिया। आप बात मत करो और जो इंडिया का स्टैंड है, जिसके बारे में सबने जानना चाहा है - इस पर नरेश अग्रवाल जी का अलग से नोटिस था, वे चाइना के विषय पर जानना चाह रहे थे, तब मैंने कहा था कि सारे notices कवर कर दूं, सब पर बोलने का मौका मिल जाए ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो इंडिया पर हमारा क्या ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It was yesterday's statement.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: मैं इसी पर दे रही हूं।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yes; that is what I asked.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: लेकिन सब लोग पूरे विषय पर भी जानना चाह रहे हैं, इसलिए पूरे विषय पर स्टेटमेंट दे रही हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Madam, you may read please.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, our relations with China have recently come under renewed focus due to developments in the Doklam area in the Sikkim Sector, close to the India-China-Bhutan tri-junction boundary point.

India's position on this issue has been articulated in the Press Statement issued by Ministry of External Affairs on June 30. Our concerns emanate from Chinese actions on the ground, which have implications for the determination of tri-junction boundary point between India, China and Bhutan, and the alignment of India-China boundary in the Sikkim Sector.

Both these aspects of tri-junction point and India-China boundary alignment in the Sikkim Sector had been earlier addressed in a written Common Understanding reached between the Special Representatives of India and China on the boundary question in December 2012.

Point 13 of the Common Understanding states that *"the tri-junction boundary points between India, China and third countries will be finalized in consultation with the*

[Shrimati Sushma Swaraj]

concerned countries." Since 2012, we have not held any discussions on the tri-junction with Bhutan. The Chinese action in the Doklam area is, therefore, of concern.

With regard to the boundary in Sikkim Sector, there are still steps to be covered before the boundary is finalised. This understanding has been reflected in the Common Understanding of December 2012 in point no. 12 which states that *"there is mutual agreement on the basis of the alignment of the India-China boundary in the Sikkim Sector, as provided by the Convention between China and Great Britain, relating to Tibet and Sikkim, signed in 1890"*.

During the 8th Special Representatives' Meeting in June 2006, the Chinese side had, in fact, handed over a Non Paper for separate agreement on the boundary in Sikkim Sector. The Non Paper had proposed that *'both sides may, based on the above mentioned historical treaty, (1890 Convention) verify and determine the specific alignment of the Sikkim Sector and produce a common record. On this basis, as an initial result of the boundary settlement, both sides may negotiate and sign an agreement on the boundary alignment in the Sikkim Sector to replace the historical treaty.'* Subsequently in Special Representatives' meetings, the Chinese side has made the proposal for finalising the boundary in Sikkim Sector terming it as an 'early harvest' of the SR process, thus clearly confirming that the boundary in the Sikkim Sector is not yet finalized. Otherwise, they would not have used this term 'early harvest' as we say, low hanging fruit. We have noted that the Chinese side has selectively quoted parts of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's letter — selectively they are quoting — of 22 March 1959 pertaining' to the India-China boundary in the Sikkim Sector. A full and accurate account of that letter would have also brought out that Prime Minister Nehru's assertion was clearly based on the boundary alignment as shown in our (Indian) published maps. The Chinese side in their recent document published on the website of their Foreign Ministry have expressed commitment to maintaining peace and tranquillity in the India-China border areas. India always believes that peace and tranquillity in the India-China border areas is an important pre-requisite for smooth development of our bilateral relations. We will continue to engage with the Chinese side through diplomatic channels to find a mutually acceptable solution on the basis of the Astana Consensus between our leaders. I note the sense of the House is supportive in this regard. In keeping with the unique and traditional friendship with Bhutan, we will also continue to maintain close consultation and coordination with the Royal Government of Bhutan. Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We are just requesting for a copy of the statement just made.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: उपसभापति जी, इसमें कोई समस्या नहीं है। मैं इसको टेबल पर रख देती हूँ, आप इसकी कॉपी बाँट दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is laid on the Table of the House. It will be made available to all of you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have permitted it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA — (Contd.)

**Motion for appointment of Members to the Joint Committee on Citizens
(Amendment) Bill, 2016 and the Joint Committee on Right to Fair
Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition,
Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment)
Second Bill, 2015 – Adopted**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: 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)

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 3rd August, 2017, has adopted the following motion:—

That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint three members of Rajya Sabha to serve as Members of the Joint Committee on the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 in the vacancies to be caused by the retirement of Sarvashri Dilipbhai Pandya, Derek O'Brien and P. Bhattacharya from Rajya Sabha on 18th August, 2017 and do communicate to this House the names of the Members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

(II)

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 3rd August, 2017, has adopted the following motion:—

That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint one member of Rajya Sabha to serve as member of the Joint Committee on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015 in the vacancy to be caused by the

retirement of Shri Derek O'Brien from Rajya Sabha on 18th August, 2017 and do communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2017

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now the Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2017.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, यह बिल ऐसे ही पास कर दीजिए, इसमें कुछ नहीं है।

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

That the Bill further to amend the Indian Institutes of Information Technology Act, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

I have to say only one sentence that Kurnool IIIT was a commitment out of reorganisation of Andhra. We have done it. Therefore, please pass this Bill.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अगर आप भाषण देंगे, तो हम लोग भी भाषण देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसमें कुछ नहीं है, आप इसको ऐसे ही पास कर दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसमें क्या है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... केवल नाम ...**(व्यवधान)**... बदल दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी 7.30 बजे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Those who are very particular, I will allow them. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: इसमें क्या है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक नाम ही ...**(व्यवधान)**... करना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS;

AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): It can be passed without discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It should be discussed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Jairam wants to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is correct, but those who have given their names, if they insist, I will allow them for five minutes each. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Don't hurry me, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will finish very soon. I sat through patiently. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chief Whip asked me to speak on the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me speak on it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, will you please bring order in the House? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I rise to speak in support of the Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2017. Sir, I wish to make three points on this Bill once the order is restored in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, look at the Ministers.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rangarajan, what are you doing? What is this? What are doing, Mr. Rangarajan? Don't you know someone is speaking? Don't do that.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, this is very unfair to Members who sit quietly from 10.30 in the morning and they are not allowed to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why I called Members in spite of the request for passing without discussion.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I wish to make three points on the Amendment Bill that has been brought this evening. Sir, just six days ago we passed another Bill. It was called the Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Public-Private Partnership) Bill, 2017. Sir, the first point I want to make is that now we have three categories of IITs in the country. Sir, we have now created three categories of IITs in the country. The first category is the International Institute of Information Technology that exists in Bengaluru, Hyderabad and Pune. Six days ago we passed a Bill that creates a second category of IIITs which is called the Indian Institute, not International Institute, but Indian Institute of Information Technology (Public-Private Partnership) and there are 15 such IIITs which we passed on the 27th of July. Today, we are passing a third category of IIITs, Indian Institute

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

of Information Technology, not Public-Private Partnership, but funded entirely by the Central Government and these are five in number. Sir, four are existing, the fifth one is what we are facilitating today, to be in consonance with Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, 2014, the IIIT in Kurnool. As of now, we have IIITs, international institutes in three cities; HIT, Indian institute in 15 cities, but in PPP mode; and now five more IIITs with a hundred per cent Central Government funding. My request to the hon. Minister is, at some point of time, rationalize this structure of IIITs because IIITs, like IITs and IIMs have become a brand and we should have one common legislation covering all IIITs. It is not possible today, but maybe in the next Session or thereafter the hon. Minister may consider this suggestion. Sir, the hon. Minister in his opening remarks was kind enough to say that the Bill that we are passing today is basically a follow-up to the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, 2014, the Thirteenth Schedule, which gives a number of educational institutions, which the House agreed to, should be set up in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh. Sir, this included one IIT that has been set up; one NIT that has been set up; one IIM that has been set up; one IISER that has been set up; one Central University that has not been set up, one Petroleum University that has been set up. One agricultural university has not been set up. And, one IIIT we are setting up today. My request to the hon. Minister is, please take expeditious action to fulfill the commitment of setting up of Central University, one agricultural university and one tribal university, in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh as promised under the Thirteenth Schedule.

My second point is the following. All over the world, the movement is towards convergence. But, unfortunately, in our country, the movement is toward fragmentation. And, I would like the hon. Minister to give some thought as to how we can bring these institutions together. Sir, IIITs cannot function in isolation of IITs. IITs cannot function in isolation of universities. And, I think, at some stage, we need to bring all these institutions working in a collaborative mode, in a partnership mode, particularly when they are not far off from each other. The Bill on IIIT which we are passing today is in Kurnool. The IIT is in Tirupati. And, it is perfectly possible for the IIT in Tirupati and the IIIT in Kurnool to work in partnership, in collaboration mode. This is a request I would like to make to the hon. Minister.

Sir, my third and final point is this. This morning the hon. Minister replied a Starred

Question of my colleague, Shri P.L. Punia. It did not reach. But, reply of the hon. Minister is in front of me. It is a very, very depressing scenario with regard to faculty in institutions of higher learning. I am surprised; I myself is a product of one of these IITs. I am surprised. This is not a political point. This was the same situation when we were in power. This is the same situation when you are in power. Sir, there is 39 per cent vacancies, not in new IITs, but they are all in the old IITs — IIT, Mumbai; IIT, Chennai; IIT, Kharagpur; IIT, Delhi! Sir, IIT, Delhi, has a 45 per cent vacancy in faculty! Sir, the hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare is sitting next to the hon. Minister of HRD. We are setting up AIIMS-type institutions all over the country. In our country, there is no shortage of students, but there is a shortage of faculty! There is no shortage of youngsters wanting good education. But, there is a shortage of teachers providing good education. So, we are setting up IIITs. We are setting up IITs. We are setting up IIMs. We are setting, up AIIMS which we must. But, unfortunately, we are not having the same success in attracting faculty. And, I would like the hon. Minister — today is not the day, but at some stage — to address the question why our institutions of higher education and excellence are not attracting the best faculty? Even in IIT, Delhi, of which you were Chairman -- I hope you will not ring the bell now — has 45 per cent vacancies!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It was not so at that time.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, this is an unacceptable situation. So, I would like the hon. Minister to consider these issues. We will, of course, pass this Bill today. But, these are structural issues which affect higher education in our country. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You made very good points. I accept that. Now, Shri Ravi Prakash Verma. You have only three minutes.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, आपने मुझे 'The Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2017' पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। मैं इस बिल की सहमति में हूँ। आन्ध्र प्रदेश के reorganization commitment के अन्तर्गत गवर्नमेंट यह काम करने जा रही है। इसके साथ जो सरोकार है, मैं जयराम रमेश जी से शेयर करता हूँ कि चाहे वे IITs हों, चाहे कोई भी institutions हों, लेकिन जो top grade के institutions हैं, faculties की problem सब जगह है। जहाँ एक तरफ हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार और सारी संस्थाएं struggle कर रही हैं कि हमारे जितने भी संस्थान हैं, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर वे बहुत ही ऊँचा मुकाम हासिल करें और यह भी बताया गया कि ऐसे students की कमी नहीं है, जो talented हैं। लेकिन जो talent की कमी है,

[श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा]

मुझे लगता है और मैं भी इस बात को दोहराना चाहूंगा कि इस सरकार के सामने यह एक बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है कि वह ऐसे कदम उठाए, जिससे जो दुनिया के best talents हैं, वे हमारे छात्रों के लिए उपलब्ध रहें। इससे कम से कम इस बात को बल मिलेगा कि आज जो दुनिया के top 100 best institutions हैं, उनमें हिन्दुस्तान का कोई भी institute दर्ज नहीं है, वे उनमें अपना नाम दर्ज कराएं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि जो challenge आपके सामने है, पूरे भारत के सामने है, वह यह है कि जो हिन्दुस्तान के institutes हैं, धरती के जो सबसे बेहतरीन institutes हैं, उनके बीच उनका नाम आना चाहिए। यह काम piecemeal में, टुकड़े-टुकड़े में decision लेकर नहीं हो सकता। There has to be elaborate policy for them. उसके लिए गवर्नमेंट के स्तर से जो भी काम किए जाने की जरूरत है, उस पर प्राथमिकता रहनी चाहिए।

सर, जो IT Graduates की demand की बात हो रही है, उनकी पूरी दुनिया में demand है और सच्चाई यह है कि पूरी दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान के जो IT Graduates हैं, वे छापे हुए हैं। बड़ी हैरत वाली बात है कि जब हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर top-100 में रैंक करने वाला कोई institute नहीं है, उसका बावजूद भी यहां से बच्चे निकल कर बाहर जा रहे हैं और हिन्दुस्तान का नाम रोशन कर रहे हैं। सर, सबसे इम्पोर्टेंट बात यह है कि आज international market में जो मंदी आई है, उसके कारण बहुत बड़ी तादाद में, हजारों की तादाद में हमारे बच्चे वहां से लौट कर वापस आ रहे हैं। मुझे लगता है कि अब यह सरकार के द्वारा एड्रेस करने का बहुत ही जबरदस्त इश्यू है।

महोदय, जहां तक क्वालिटी की बात है, एक तरफ जहां अच्छी क्वालिटी के छात्र निकल रहे हैं, मुझे सदन को यह भी अवगत कराना है कि वहीं बहुत ही सतही दर्जे की क्वालिटी के छात्र भी निकल रहे हैं। कहीं न कहीं क्वालिटी कंट्रोल की प्रॉब्लम है, क्योंकि हालत यह है कि जो IT Graduates हैं, वे स्कूलों में नौकरियां कर रहे हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... यह मैं आपको बड़ी गंभीर बात बता रहा हूं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

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

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, मैं इस बिल के समर्थन में हूं, लेकिन जो emerging technologies हैं, अगर आपकी सहमति हो तो मैं उनके बारे में अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आपके तीन मिनट हो गए हैं।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: IT के क्षेत्र में जो emerging technologies हैं, उनके ऊपर काम करने के लिए special efforts की जरूरत है और जितने भी IIT Institutions बने हुए हैं, उनके अंदर एक high degree of coordination की requirement रहेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: अब बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: इसके साथ ही मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I am putting you one question. There is a demand from various Members that we can. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, Sir, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): There can be a structured debate on IITs separately. And, for now, we can pass this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal) We have been waiting for so long...*(Interruptions)*... Just two minutes each. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have only three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the biggest challenge, which we are facing today, is how to recruit faculty. I just now heard my previous speaker also. The IITs are not lowering the bar for faculty. The IIT, Madras, is doing a study to find out what are the enabling and disabling factors for the faculty members for joining. Why is there a gap? Why is nobody joining the faculty there? We are doing the same thing for students also. A study has been done to find out why students and also teachers are not joining there. Why only 10 students out of top 100 choose IIT Madras, why not top 20 students? I want to know from the hon. Minister as to why some companies do not come to IIT Madras for placements. We are trying to understand them and explain to them what IIT stands for. The quality of education and research in IITs are of international standards. My point is that IIT, Madras should be on the top because we have produced the best students and the best entrepreneurs in the world. So, I would like to know whether the faculty and also the number of students in these premier institutes will be improved. I want to know this from the hon. Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you Vijilaji. Now Shri Ahamed Hassan. You have only two minutes.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to speak on the Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2017. I would like to highlight a few issues being faced by the students as also the areas which should be considered for further scrutiny relating to our current system of education in the country. Sir, I would like to make only five points. Do we have enough premier institutes in the country for the aspiring students? In April, 2017, nearly 12 lakh students appeared for JEE (Mains) Examination just to fill 36,208 seats in IIT, NIT, IIIT and CFTI. That is only three per cent of the total number of students who aspired to enter these premier institutions and were able to make it to them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the House be in order.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: The rest are settling for lower institutes in the country.

Sir, I urge the Government to set up an Indian Institute of Technology in the education hub of West Bengal, Kalyani.

Then, are we able to provide job opportunities to everyone who is graduating from these premier institutes?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, please conclude.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Sir, I will conclude in one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: No, Sir. I have three more points to make. The percentage of placements from these institutes is declining year by year. Who is responsible for this? There is a big gap. What is the reason for the decline?

Sir, my next point is about IT layoffs. The IT professionals are losing their jobs every year. It is anticipated that the actual job cuts will be between 1.75 lakh and 2 lakh per year in the next three years.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your two minutes are over. Now you can conclude.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन जी, आप शुरू कीजिए। आपके पास भी बोलने के लिए सिर्फ दो मिनट हैं।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं कोशिश करती हूँ कि अपनी बात जल्दी से जल्दी कह कर समाप्त करूँ।

महोदय, Indian Institute of Information Technology Bill, 2017 पर मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। मैं इस बिल का इसलिए समर्थन करती हूँ, क्योंकि इसके द्वारा विधेयक में संशोधन होने से Indian Institute of Information Technology और Indian manufacturing entrepreneurs का अन्य संस्थानों के साथ भारतीय अधिनियम में समावेश का रास्ता साफ हो जायेगा। इससे students को degree प्रदान करने के अधिकार के साथ-साथ उन्हें राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान का दर्जा मिल जायेगा। इससे देश में और खासकर आंध्र प्रदेश में रोजगार के अवसर पैदा हो जाएंगे। चार IIT, IIT इकाई के बाद यह पांचवी IIT आंध्र प्रदेश में शुरू हुई है। मंत्री महोदय, उद्योग और अर्थव्यवस्था में उभरती हुई जरूरतों को देखते हुए कौशल मानव संसाधन चाहिए। इसकी भरपाई प्रशिक्षण मुहैया कराने वाले संस्थान ही पूरी कर सकते हैं।

महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में दक्षिण के जो चार प्रदेश हैं, उनमें पूरे देश की लगभग 40 प्रतिशत संस्थाएँ मौजूद हैं। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह आग्रह करती हूँ कि बिहार में भी कम से कम एक ऐसा इंस्टीट्यूट खोला जाए। हर साल बिहार और झारखंड के बच्चे उच्चतर शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए जाते हैं। यहाँ के स्टूडेंट्स को तो परेशानी होती ही है, उसके साथ-साथ उनके अभिभावक भी परेशान रहते हैं।

महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आई.आई.टी., पटना की ओर दिलाना चाहती हूँ। यह संस्थान करीब 500 एकड़ में बनकर तैयार है, परन्तु अभी तक पूर्णरूपेण सभी विषयों की पढ़ाई शुरू नहीं हुई है, मात्र दो या तीन विषयों के ही कोर्स चल रहे हैं, जिसके कारण आई.आई.टी., पटना की पूर्ण क्षमता का उपयोग नहीं हो पा रहा है। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि आई.आई.टी., पटना में भी अन्य स्थानों, जैसे कानपुर, दिल्ली, खड़गपुर और मुंबई के समान सभी विषयों के कोर्स शुरू कराये जायें। भागलपुर में जो इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज हैं, वहाँ फैकल्टी की कमी है, उसको पूरा करने की कृपा करें।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी कहना चाहूँगी कि जहाँ इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की कमी है, उसको दूर किया जाये, फैकल्टी को पूरा किया जाये तथा महँगी पढ़ाई को सस्ता और अच्छी क्वालिटी का बनाया जाये, जिससे गरीब बच्चों की पढ़ाई हो सके और उनके माता-पिता के सपने साकार हो सकें।

आखिर में, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात खत्म करती हूँ, इसलिए कि यह बिल राष्ट्र के सामाजिक, आर्थिक और शिक्षा के विकास की दृष्टि से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, आपने अच्छा बोला। आपने दो मिनट में बहुत अच्छा बोला। थैंक यू।
Shri Ritabrata Banerjee; two minutes.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I will finish within 120 seconds.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, two minutes.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, I support the Bill on behalf of my Party. The point made by Shri Jairam Ramesh, was, particularly, about the rationalization of three categories. I support that. Our IIITs are very important because of the question of spending in education. Whatever the Government may say, actually, in the Central Budget, in the last Budget, the Government is spending only 1.2 per cent of our GDP on higher education. Without public spending in education, the situation cannot change.

Sir, I want to mention three specific points with regard to this Bill. The education infrastructure concerning information technology in our country is not handled in a proper way, particularly, in the private sector. Presently, there are more than 10,500 private engineering institutes in our country. A majority of these colleges lack a proper IT Department. They are imparting education. The students are being admitted in the IT Department. In many of the private institutions, Sir, though IT is taught in a so-called IT Department, only a few computers are there. The students don't get any proper idea about hardware and are taught only software. Naturally, the engineering graduates passing out from there do not have any proper idea of hardware.

So, I will urge upon the Minister that a national course or curriculum for all IT courses in Government, Government-aided and, particularly, in the mushroomed private institutions should be enunciated so that standardization of IT education can be ensured.

Sir, now I come to the last point which I want to make in this regard. This is a basic problem that is happening. Several IT companies like Wipro, TCS, Infosys, CTS and many others are taking fresh engineering graduates through campus interview. The IT graduates are neglected. They are taking engineering graduates from other streams and they are being trained in software and then they are asked to make the software programmes. These companies must employ properly-educated IT students having the knowledge of both software and hardware. Now, Sir, the basic problem is, without an

increase in public spending in education, the situation cannot change. A recent FICCI survey shows that 62 per cent of the employers are dissatisfied with the quality of our engineering graduates. These mushroomed private engineering institutes are not at all producing the graduates having proper knowledge.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Just last point. While supporting the Bill, I will urge upon the Minister that without public spending in education, the situation cannot change.

I was hearing, Sir. The last Benches' time is always guillotined. The BRICS was mentioned in the earlier discussion. With this, I will conclude, Sir.

A recent report of BRICS on the Quality of Engineering Education in BRICS countries has been released. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... According to that, the average spending per year in engineering education is the lowest in India among the BRICS countries. We are spending 1300 dollars a year per student; China spends 4200 dollars; Brazil spends 5000 dollars a year. ...(*Time-Bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Shri Veer Singh.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: So, Sir, the public spending needs to be increased. The Government must look into that. Once again, I support the Bill. Thank you.

श्री उपसभापति: श्री वीर सिंह। आप सिर्फ दो मिनट में समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017 पर बोलने का जो अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। आन्ध्र प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय महत्व का यह पाँचवाँ संस्थान खोला गया है। यह बहुत ही खुशी की बात है, क्योंकि जब किसी नये प्रदेश का गठन होता है, तो उस प्रदेश में ऐसे काम होने चाहिए, उस प्रदेश को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो यह राष्ट्रीय महत्व का संस्थान कुर्नूल में स्थापित किया है, यह बहुत ही अच्छा कदम है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूँ और उत्तर प्रदेश जनसंख्या के हिसाब से देश का पांचवाँ बड़ा राज्य है, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय महत्व का सिर्फ एक संस्थान इलाहाबाद में ही है, जब कि उत्तर प्रदेश इतना बड़ा प्रदेश है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय महत्व के दो-तीन और संस्थान खोले जाएं, जिससे कि वहां के बच्चों को फायदा मिले।

[श्री वीर सिंह]

इसके साथ-साथ पूरे देश में राष्ट्रीय महत्व के ये जो पांच संस्थान हैं, इन पांचों संस्थानों में अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों की संख्या बहुत कम है, उनको प्रवेश नहीं मिल पा रहा है। मेरी यह मांग है कि आरक्षण के हिसाब से इन संस्थानों में उनको प्रवेश दिलाया जाये। चूंकि इन संस्थानों में अनुसूचित जाति के प्रोफेसर भी नहीं हैं, इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि इन संस्थानों में अनुसूचित जाति के प्रोफेसरों की जो कमी है, आरक्षण के हिसाब से उनको भी पूरा किया जाए।

हमारे जो बच्चे पढ़ने-लिखने के बाद विदेशों में चले जाते हैं और वहां पर नौकरी करते हैं, वैसे बच्चों के लिए माननीय मंत्री जी को यहां पर ऐसा अवसर प्रदान करना चाहिए कि वे हमारे देश में ही सर्विस करें, उनको यहीं पर सर्विस करने का मौका मिले। माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इस ओर ज्यादा ध्यान दें, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Shrimati Vandana Chavan. Only two minutes.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to flag only four concerns while supporting this Bill.

One, there has been the biggest lay-off in recent years. It is predicted that around 56,000 employees would be laid off in the near future. So, what would the Government do about this?

Number two, the campus interviews which used to happen very regularly, have decreased. And, if we see, the percentage of recruitment through campus interviews has drastically come down. AICTE study finds that only 40 per cent got recruited. IITs saw only 60 per cent recruitment. So, this is a matter of great concern. Sir, fifteen lakh engineers are produced every year, but only five lakh of them get jobs. That is something that we have to really take care of.

Sir, my third point is that we would have to revisit our curriculum. We would have to see what the needs of the market and the companies are and, accordingly, make our curriculum. Apart from the fact that we are not getting the faculty, we have to make sure how to get the faculty. Poor students must get scholarships. Otherwise, they would never reach these IIITs.

My last point is that we have an IIIT in Pune. It was started very recently. We have to also look at the fact that there are 120 seats, out of which only 90 seats have been occupied. Now, why are people not coming to the colleges? So, while raising the quantity

of the institutions, we have to also make sure that the quality of the institutions is also made proper. There are vacancies even in this IIIT, and this IIIT does not have a permanent campus. So, I appeal that a permanent campus should be provided at the earliest.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Shri Rapolu. You have only one minute.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the people of Kurnool, the people of the Rayalaseema region and people of the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh on this great occasion. The bifurcation is bearing fruits in the form of several higher education institutions. Kurnool, the place of Kotla Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy, one of the veteran leaders of our nation, has already got a good medical college and they are going to flourish with education. At this juncture, I would like to request the hon. Minister to also look towards the appeals and the pleas of Telangana people for the enhancement of higher education. There are several pleas pending for a Central University and additional IIITs in Telangana, so that it could cater to the growing higher education population in the Telangana State. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, the reply please. Reply also...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, for how many minutes? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. The reply also should be in two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, not two, but the reply would be made in one minute!

सर, सभी सदस्यों ने और पूरे सदन ने इसका समर्थन किया, मैं सबका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। इसके साथ ही मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिसने जो-जो भी सुझाव दिए, अच्छे सुझाव दिए, उन सबको मैंने नोट किया है और हम हर एक जवाब भी भेजेंगे। 8 बजे भी इतनी संख्या में हम सब यहां उपस्थित हैं, तो यह शिक्षा के प्रति हमारी प्रतिबद्धता को दर्शाती है। अनेक सदस्यों ने जो मुख्य मुद्दा उठाया, वह फैकल्टी के बारे में है, तो अगले सप्ताह आईआईएम बिल आ रहा है, तब उसकी विस्तार से चर्चा करेंगे। इसलिए सबको धन्यवाद देते हुए मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि इसको पारित करें, धन्यवाद!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, regarding the shortage of faculty, when I was the Chairman of IIT, Delhi, we conducted a study. We found that forty per cent of IIT products straightaway went abroad. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, that is why we have taken steps and that I will enumerate while discussing the IIM Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; thank you very much. Now, the question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Indian Institutes of Information Technology Act, 2014, 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.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is one amendment in Clause 3 by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, this Bill is for including Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kurnool, after bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh, in the Schedule of Indian Institutes of Information Technology Act. I am not able to understand why it cannot be given immediate effect. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a big Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you moving? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: The Government should notify the date. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, the Government needs to clarify when you are going to give effect to the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you moving? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I am not moving. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; he is not moving. Amendment is not moved.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill

Clause 4 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is one amendment in Clause 1 by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, this amendment is for including the post of Assistant Professor or equally ranked faculty. ...*(Interruptions)*... Many times, it so happens that instead of Assistant Professor, equally ranked Senior Lecturer or some other faculty member may be available. Therefore, I want the Government's response. If you want, you can give it.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: आपसे मैंने पहले ही कहा कि इस पर अलग से चर्चा करूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you moving? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I am not moving. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; he is not moving. Amendment is not moved.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I beg to move: That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA — (Contd.)

**The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
(Amendment) Bill, 2017**

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

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (Amendment) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd August, 2017."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 A.M. on Friday, the 4th of August, 2017.

*The House then adjourned at four minutes past eight of the
clock till eleven of the clock on Friday,
the 4th August, 2017.*