

Vol. 243

No. 18



Thursday

10 August, 2017

19 Shravana, 1939 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 10th August, 2017/19th Shravana, 1939 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

FAREWELL TO THE CHAIRMAN

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the life of this House, today is a very important occasion. We are today bidding farewell to you, Sir, after you have completed ten years as a very distinguished Chairperson of this House.

Ten years is, indeed, a very long association, and, therefore, it is for you and also the Members of this House a nostalgic occasion. Sir, before becoming the Chairperson of this House as the Vice-President of India, you had experience in various fields of public life. You had been a very distinguished diplomat; you had chaired important commissions, committees, universities but dealing with political fraternity was a different experience altogether, and, that is an experience which you had in your different capacities as the Chairperson of this House. Of course, I am one of the few fortunate Members, who, through your ten-year tenure, dealt with you, or, you dealt with us, for each of these ten years that we were the Members of this House and you were the Chairperson.

Sir, the Chairperson's job is a very challenging job in this House for the reason that this House, unlike in the 1950s and 1960s, now has a changed character. It really reflects the strength of the parties in the States, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence, please.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It really reflects the strength of the parties in the States, and, therefore, those sitting on either side keep changing, and, as my friend, Sitaram always mentions, those in the middle keep sitting there. And, in fact, their role always remains the same, the content of their speeches also remain the same, irrespective of who is sitting on either side of the House.

I say this for a particular feature that the character of this House is that things start with a lot of acrimonious debate, or, now, these disruptions, but, eventually, — and, Sir, you would have seen this during your ten-year tenure — nothing remains indefinitely held up. At the end of the day, the system of political consensus works in this House, and, irrespective of who is in the Government or who is in the Opposition, a consensus is eventually reached, and, in forcing that convention, the

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

flexibility, which the Chair has at its command, does play a role, which eventually does force that consensus. As I said, a Chairman's job is also a thankless job. It is a mixed job because you take the good with the not-so-good. We had seen at times when we, the Members, disrupted the House, your anguish was visible. And it was more visible in your concluding statements at the end of the Session. But then this House also has a tendency to work overtime when it starts working and cover up for all the lost time and do both the official Business and the debates. Your tenure might have seen not just disturbances but also very high quality of debates on several occasions. I am sure we will all relish those debates and you will carry with you memories of those debates.

Your tenure had many interesting anecdotes. I only remember one of them when in an exasperation you called us 'a federation of anarchists', — some of us and I was one of the culprits in that; we wanted the Chair to set up a precedent of expunging its own remarks — rather than taking offence to it, you used that as an opportunity for a democratic debate on whether there was anything objectionable in the word 'anarchists' and the debate took an interesting dimension whether anarchists can at all have a federation because each anarchist is a solo player who plays for himself and can never join others. The debate didn't end, but I do recollect the memory of that debate. A few days ago, you called me and actually found yourself vindicated where somewhere in the world the anarchists had formed a federation and you thought it was a vindication of your use of the English language itself.

I am sure you retire from this House with great memories. We all recollect the sage advice that you kept giving to us and, through us, to the country from time to time. I wish you, Sir, all the best. We will always have memories of you as the Chair and how you lent dignity to the quality of debates in this House while presiding over it. We wish you very good health and many, many more years in the service of this country. Thank you very much, Sir, for all that you have done.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Arunji. Thank you very much. Now, hon. Prime Minister.

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री नरेंद्र मोदी): आदरणीय सभापति जी, एक दीर्घकालीन सेवा के बाद आज आप नए कार्यक्षेत्र की तरफ प्रयाण करेंगे, ऐसा मुझे पूरा भरोसा है, क्योंकि फिजिकली आपने अपने आपको काफी फिट रखा है। एक ऐसा परिवार, जिसका करीब सौ साल का इतिहास सार्वजनिक जीवन का रहा — इनके नाना जी, इनके दादा जी कभी राष्ट्रीय पार्टी के अध्यक्ष रहे, कभी संविधान सभा में रहे, एक प्रकार से आप उस परिवार की पृष्ठभूमि से आते हैं, जिनके पूर्वजों की सार्वजनिक जीवन में, विशेषकर कांग्रेस के जीवन के साथ और कभी खिलाफत मूवमेंट के साथ भी काफी कुछ सक्रियता रही है। आपका अपना जीवन भी एक कैरियर डिप्लोमैट का

रहा। कैरियर डिप्लोमैट क्या होता है, वह तो मुझे प्रधान मंत्री बनने के बाद ही समझ में आया, क्योंकि उनके हंसने का अर्थ क्या होता है, उनके हाथ मिलाने के तरीके का क्या अर्थ होता है, वह तुरन्त समझ में नहीं आता है। क्योंकि उनकी training वही होती है। लेकिन उस कौशल्य का उपयोग आपको यहां इन 10 सालों में जरूर हुआ होगा कि सबको सँभालने में उस कौशल्य ने किस प्रकार से इस सदन को लाभ पहुँचाया होगा। आपके कार्यकाल का बहुत सारा हिस्सा वेस्ट एशिया से जुड़ा रहा है, as a diplomat. आपकी जिन्दगी के बहुत वर्ष उसी दायरे में गए। आप उसी माहौल में, उसी सोच में, उसी डिबेट में ऐसे लोगों के बीच रहे। वहां से रिटायर होने के बाद भी आपका ज्यादातर काम वही रहा, Minority Commission हो या अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी हो, तो आपका दायरा वही रहा। लेकिन ये 10 साल पूरी तरह एक अलग जिम्मा आपके जिम्मे आया — पूरी तरह एक-एक पल संविधान, संविधान और संविधान के ही दायरे में उसको चलाना — आपने उसको बखूबी निभाने का भरपूर प्रयास किया है। हो सकता है भीतर आपके अन्दर भी कुछ छटपटाहट रही होगी, लेकिन शायद आज के बाद आपको वह संकट नहीं रहेगा, एक मुक्ति का आनन्द भी रहेगा और जो आपकी मूलभूत सोच रही होगी, उसके अनुसार आपको कार्य करने का, सोचने का, बात बताने का अवसर भी मिलेगा।

आपसे मेरा परिचय ज्यादा तो नहीं रहा, लेकिन जब भी मिलना हुआ, आपसे काफी कुछ जानने-समझने को मिलता था। मेरे विदेश यात्रा पर जाने से पहले और आने के बाद जब मुझे आपसे बात करने का मौका मिलता था, तो आपकी जो एक insight थी, उसका मैं जरूर अनुभव करता था। वह मुझे चीजों को, जो दिखती हैं, उसके सिवाय क्या हो सकती हैं, इसको समझने का एक अवसर देती थी। इसलिए मैं हृदय से आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ।

मेरी तरफ से आपको हृदय से बहुत-बहुत शुभकामनाएँ हैं। राष्ट्र के उपराष्ट्रपति के रूप में आपकी सेवाओं के लिए दोनों सदनों की तरफ से और देशवासियों की तरफ से भी आपके प्रति आभार का भाव है। आपका कर्तृत्व, आपका यह अनुभव और इस पद के बाद की निवृत्ति अपने आपमें एक लंबे अरसे तक सामाजिक जीवन में इस बात का वजन रखती हैं। राष्ट्र के संविधान की मर्यादाओं के चलते हुए देश का मार्गदर्शन करने में आपका समय और शक्ति काम आएगी, ऐसी मेरी पूरी शुभकामनाएँ हैं। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): जनाब चेयरमैन साहब, आज हम सब यहां एक भारी दिल से आपकी विदाई का भाषण कर रहे हैं। पिछले 38 साल से मुझे आपको जानने का मौका मिला। 1980 में जब मैं पहली दफा एमपी बना और कुछ महीनों में ही Youth Organization का Head बना, तो उस वक्त आज के मुकाबले Youth Congress President तकरीबन हर बड़े official function में मौजूद होता था। प्राइम मिनिस्टर को एयर फोर्स के एयरपोर्ट पर receive करने, see off करने, dignitaries को receive करने में वह शामिल होता था। आप उस वक्त Chief of Protocol थे और इन्दिरा गांधी जी के बहुत निकट थे, close थे। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि उसके बाद मैंने किसी भी Chief of Protocol की शक्ल कहीं नहीं देखी। लेकिन उन दिनों बहुत activities होती थीं, Heads of States आते थे, Heads of Governments आते थे, शायद यह भी कारण है कि उन दिनों एयर फोर्स के पालम एयरपोर्ट जाकर receive और see off करना होता था। उसके बाद जब से यहां राष्ट्रपति भवन में उनका आना शुरू हो गया, तो Chief of Protocol की शक्ल गायब हो गई। तब से मैंने आपको देखा कि इन्दिरा गांधी जी के पूरे वक्त में, जब तक

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

वे जिंदा रहीं, तब तक आप एक बहुत ही कामयाब Chief of Protocol रहे, बल्कि उनके मरने के बाद भी, उनकी हत्या के बाद भी आप एक साल Chief of Protocol रहे। जब आप सऊदी अरब में Ambassador थे, तब भी मुझे आपसे मिलने का मौका मिला। आपको तो कई देशों की Embassies में काम करने का मौका मिला और आप कई मुमालिक के Ambassador बने, लेकिन जब मैं अपने मुल्क की तरफ से हज delegation का लीडर था, उस वक्त आप Ambassador थे, तब हमें एक-दूसरे को और नज़दीक से जानने का मौका मिला। जब आप अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस-चांसलर रहे, उस वक्त भी आपके काम को पूरे मुल्क में सराहा गया और खास तौर से जो education बिरादरी है, उसमें आपके काम को बहुत सराहा गया।

मैं आपका बहुत आभार प्रकट करता हूँ और आपको मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि जब मैं चीफ मिनिस्टर था, तब माननीय प्रधान मंत्री, डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने कश्मीर के मुद्दे को सुलझाने और तमाम पॉलिटिकल पार्टिज को कॉन्फीडेंस में लेने के लिए तीन राउंड टेबल कॉफ्रेंस का गठन किया। उसके बाद पांच Working Groups बने। मैंने आपको प्रधान मंत्री जी की ओर से खत लिखा और आपसे गुज़ारिश की कि आप एक वर्किंग ग्रुप को चेयर कर लीजिए, तो आपने उसे मंजूर किया। वह ग्रुप on confidence building measures across segments of the society था। सभी दलों के लोग उसमें थे। बीजेपी, left, सेंटर, कांग्रेस, लदाख एवं जम्मू-कश्मीर आदि सभी दलों और पार्टियों के लोग थे। आज की राजनीति में जम्मू-कश्मीर में Confidence Building Measures कोई आसान चीज नहीं है। आपने सभी को confidence में लेकर, सभी groups को आपने सुना, तमाम लोगों को सुना और 11 महीने में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी, जबकि कई ग्रुप्स के चेयरमैनो को अपनी रिपोर्ट्स देने में एक-एक और दो-दो साल लगे। मुझे उम्मीद है कि यह सरकार कभी उस पर अमल करने की कोशिश करेगी।

आपने चेयरमैन के तौर पर National Minorities Commission में जो काम किया, वह भी हमेशा सराहनीय रहेगा। आपने किताबें लिखीं और आपको कई देशों ने Honorary Degrees भी दीं, जिनका आपने कभी इस्तेमाल नहीं किया। जहां तक मुझे जानकारी है, उसके अनुसार आपको तीन देशों ने Honorary Degree दी, जो बहुत मशहूर Universities हैं और बहुत मशहूर देश भी हैं, लेकिन आपने उनका कभी इस्तेमाल नहीं किया। अपने देश में भी आपको लगभग 34 साल पहले 'पद्मश्री' से नवाज़ा गया।

आप Sports Man हैं। आपके साथ golf खेलने का भी मौका मिला। मैंने तो पिछले आठ-नौ साल से golf खेलना छोड़ दिया, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि अब आपको golf खेलने का समय मिलेगा। अब आपको अपनी hobby को पूरा करने के लिए खूब समय मिलेगा। मुझ से तो golf छूट गई। मैं भी इंतजार करता हूँ कि कब permanently retire होऊँ और कब अपनी golf खेलने की हॉबी को पूरा करूँ। यदि ऐसा हुआ, तो मैं भी शायद कहीं न कहीं जल्दी आपको पकड़ लूँगा।

सर, आपका यह period बहुत ही शानदार रहा। मुझे साल 1980 से लेकर आज तक सात Chairmen के साथ काम करने का मौका मिला और कुछ दिनों के बाद आठवें चेयरमैन के साथ काम करने का अवसर प्राप्त होगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

†قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): جناب چیئرمین صاحب، آج ہم سب یہاں ایک بھاری دل سے آپ کی وداعی کا بھاشن کر رہے ہیں۔ پچھلے اڑتیس سال سے مجھے آپ کو جاننے کا موقع ملا۔ 1980 میں جب میں پہلی دفعہ ایم۔پی۔ بنا اور کچھ مہینوں میں ہی 'یوتھ آرگنائزیشن' کا ہیڈ بنا، تو اس وقت آج کے مقابلے یوتھ کانگریس پریزیڈنٹ تقریباً ہر بڑے آفیشل فنکشن میں موجود ہوتا تھا۔ پرائم منسٹر کو ایئر فورس کے ایئرپورٹ پر receive کرنے، see off کرنے، dignitaries کو receive کرنے میں وہ شامل ہوتا تھا۔ آپ اس وقت Chief of Protocol تھے اور اندر گاندھی جی کے بہت نزدیک تھے، کلوز تھے، میں دیکھ رہا ہوں کہ اس کے بعد میں نے کسی بھی Chief of Protocol کی شکل نہیں دیکھی۔ لیکن ان دنوں بہت activities ہوتی تھیں، ہیڈس آف اسٹیٹس آتے تھے، ہیڈس آف گورنمنٹس آتے تھے، شاید یہ بھی وجہ ہے کہ ان دنوں ایئر فورس کے پالم ایئر پورٹ جاکر receive اور see off کرنا ہوتا تھا۔ اس کے بعد جب سے یہاں راشٹرپتی بھون میں ان کا آنا شروع ہو گیا، تو Chief of Protocol کی شکل، غائب ہو گئی۔ تب سے میں نے آپ کو دیکھا کہ اندرا گاندھی جی کے پورے وقت میں جب تک وہ زندہ رہیں، تب تک آپ ایک بہت ہی کامیاب Chief of Protocol رہے، بلکہ ان کے مرنے کے بعد بھی، ان کی ہتیا کے بعد بھی آپ ایک سال Chief of Protocol رہے۔ جب آپ سعودی عرب میں امبیسڈر تھے، تب بھی مجھے آپ سے ملنے کا موقع ملا اور آپ کو تو کئی دیشوں کی امبیسز میں کام کرنے کا موقع ملا اور آپ کئی ممالک کے امبیسڈر بنے، لیکن جب میں اپنے ملک کی طرف سے حج ڈیلی-گیشن کا لیڈر تھا اس وقت آپ امبیسڈر تھے، تب ہمیں ایک دوسرے کو اور نزدیک سے جاننے کا موقع ملا۔ جب آپ علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کے وائس چانسلر رہے، اس وقت بھی آپ کے کام کو پورے ملک میں سراہا گیا اور خاص طور سے جو ایجوکیشن برادری ہے، اس میں آپ کے کام کو بہت سراہا گیا۔

میں آپ کا بہت آہوار پرکٹ کرتا ہوں اور آپ کو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں کہ جب میں چیف منسٹر تھا، تب مائے پردھان منتری، ڈاکٹر منموہن سنگھ جی نے کشمیر کے مددے کو سلجھانے اور تمام پولیٹیکل پارٹیز کو کونفڈینس میں لینے کے لئے تین راؤنڈ ٹیبل کانفرنس کا گٹھن کیا۔ اس کے بعد پانچ ورکنگ گروپس بنے۔ میں نے آپ کو

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

پردہان منتری جی کی اور سے خط لکھا اور آپ سے گزارش کی کہ آپ ایک ورکنگ گروپ کو چیئر کر لیجئے، تو آپ نے اسے منظور کیا۔ وہ گروپ on confidence building measures across segments of the society اس میں تھے۔ بی۔جے۔پی۔، لیفٹ، سینٹر، کانگریس، لڏاخ، جموں و کشمیر وغیرہ سبھی دلوں اور پارٹیوں کے لوگ تھے۔ آج کی راجنیتی میں، جموں و کشمیر میں Confidence Building Measures، کوئی آسان چیز نہیں ہے۔ آپ نے سبھی کو کونفڈینس میں لے کر، سبھی گروپس کو آپ نے سنا، تمام لوگوں کو سنا اور گیارہ مہینے میں اپنی رپورٹ دی جبکہ کئی گروپس کے چیئرمینوں کو اپنی رپورٹس دینے میں ایک ایک اور دو دو سال لگے۔ مجھے امید ہے کہ یہ سرکار کبھی اس پر عمل کرنے کی کوشش کرے گی۔

آپ چیئرمین کے طور پر نیشنل مائنارٹی کمیشن میں جو کام کیا، وہ بھی ہمیشہ سراہتے رہے گا۔ آپ نے کتابیں لکھیں اور آپ کو کئی دیشوں نے آنریری ڈگری بھی دیں، جن کا آپ نے کبھی استعمال نہیں کیا۔ جہاں تک مجھے جانکاری ہے، اس کے مطابق آپ کو تین دیشوں میں آنریری ڈگری دی، جو بہت مشہور یونیورسٹیز ہیں اور بہت مشہور دیش بھی ہیں، لیکن آپ نے ان کا کبھی استعمال نہیں کیا۔ اپنے دیش میں بھی آپ کو لگ بھگ 34 سال پہلے 'پدم - شری' سے نوازا گیا۔

آپ اسپورٹس-مین ہیں۔ آپ کے ساتھ گولف کھیلنے کا بھی موقع ملا۔ میں نے تو پچھلے آٹھ-نو سال سے گولف کھیلنا چھوڑ دیا، لیکن میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اب آپ کو گولف کھیلنے کا وقت ملے گا۔ اب آپ کو اپنی بوبی کو پورا کرنے کے لئے خوب وقت ملے گا۔ مجھ سے تو گولف چھوٹ گئی۔ میں انتظار کرتا ہوں کہ اب permanently retire ہوؤں اور کب اپنی گولف کھیلنے کی بوبی کو پورا کروں۔ اگر ایسا ہوا، تو میں بھی شاید کہیں نہ کہیں جلدی آپ کو پکڑ لوں گا۔

سر، آپ کا یہ پیریڈ بہت ہی شاندار رہا۔ مجھے سال 1980 سے لے کر آج تک سات چیئرمین کے ساتھ کام کرنے کا موقع ملا اور کچھ دنوں کے بعد آٹھویں چیئرمین کے ساتھ کام کرنے کا موقع حاصل ہوگا۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): कल से ही आपको अगले चेयरमैन के साथ काम करने का अवसर मिल जाएगा।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: कल तो नहीं, लेकिन अगले सत्र से उनके साथ काम करने का अवसर अवश्य मिलेगा।

सर, जितने भी Chairmen के साथ मुझे काम करने का अवसर मिला, वे बहुत अच्छे Chairmen थे, फिर चाहे किसी भी पार्टी के रहे हों। उस तरफ की पार्टी के भी थे और इस तरफ की पार्टी के भी थे, लेकिन सभी के साथ मेरे बहुत मधुर संबंध रहे, भले ही वे मंत्री के रूप में रहे या साधारण एमपी के रूप में रहे, लेकिन मेरे विपक्ष के नेता के रूप में आप पहले चेयरमैन हैं, जिन्हें ज्यादा नज़दीक से जानने का मौका मिला। क्योंकि एमपी के तौर पर और मिनिस्टर के तौर पर चेयरमैन से उतना ज्यादा सम्बन्ध नहीं होता है, हाउस में ही सम्बन्ध रहता है, लेकिन Leader of the House और Leader of the Opposition चेयरमैन के ज्यादा क्लोज़ रहते हैं, चाहे वे कोई भी चेयरमैन हों, डिप्टी चेयरमैन हों या चेयरपरसन हों। इसलिए आपको समझने का और मौका मिला। जिस तरह से आपने पिछले 10 साल से इस सदन को चलाया, वह सराहनीय है। आपके मिजाज़ का, आपकी सोच का और जो आप पूरी जिन्दगी में डिप्लोमैट रहे, उसका भी आपको फायदा मिला। क्योंकि कोई पॉलिटिशियन होता है, तो वह आर-पार की बात करता है, लेकिन जो डिप्लोमैट होता है, वह दुश्मन को भी यह पता नहीं चलने देता है कि वह क्या फैसला करने वाला है, जिसका उल्लेख प्रधान मंत्री जी ने किया। तो उस डिप्लोमैसी से आपने इस सदन को चलाया। अपनी शराफत से, आपकी जो soft-spoken शैली है, भाषा है, जुबान है, उससे आपने इस पार्लियामेंट को एक रौनक बख्शी। मैं आपको मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। अल्लाह आपको लम्बी उम्र दे। वह लम्बी उम्र के साथ, जैसी आज आपकी सेहत है, ऐसी ही सेहत दे। आप जो कुछ diplomatic career में नहीं कर पाये, अलग-अलग पदों पर रह कर नहीं कर पाये, Vice-President of India के तौर पर तो वह करना बिल्कुल ही असम्भव था, पब्लिक में जाना तथा दूसरी अन्य चीज़ें, जिनको आप जिन्दगी में करना चाहते हैं, मेरे ख्याल में उसका आपको मौका मिलेगा। मैं अपनी तरफ से और अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ और आपकी लम्बी उम्र की कामना करता हूँ, बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: کل تو نہیں، لیکن اگلے سیشن سے ان کے ساتھ کام کرنے کا موقع ضرور ملے گا۔

سر، جتنے بھی چیئرمین کے ساتھ مجھے کام کرنے کا موقع ملا، وہ بہت اچھے چیئرمین تھے، پھر چاہے کسی بھی پارٹی کے رہے ہوں۔ اس طرف کی پارٹی کے بھی تھے اور اس طرف کی پارٹی کے بھی تھے، لیکن سبھی کے ساتھ میرے بہت مدھر، سمبندھ رہے، بھلے ہی وہ منتری کے روپ میں رہے یا عام ایم۔پی۔ کے روپ میں رہے، لیکن میرے وپکش کے نیتا کے روپ میں آپ پہلے چیئرمین ہیں، جنہیں زیادہ نزدیک

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

से जानने का موقع ملا- कियों के ایم-پی- کے طور پر اور منسٹر کے طور پر چیئرمین سے اتنا زیادہ سمبندھ نہیں ہوتا ہے، ہاؤس میں ہی سمبندھ رہتا ہے، لیکن لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس اور لیڈر آف دی اپوزیشن، چیئرمین کے زیادہ کلوز رہتے ہیں، چاہے وہ کوئی چیئرمین ہوں، ڈپٹی چیئرمین ہوں یا چیئرپرسن ہوں۔ اس لئے آپ کو سمجھنے کا اور موقع ملا۔ جس طرح سے آپ نے پچھلے دس سال سے اس سدن کو چلایا، وہ سراہئے ہے۔ آپ کے مزاج کا، آپ کی سوچ کا اور جو آپ پوری زندگی میں ڈپلومیٹ رہے، اس کا بھی آپ کو فائدہ ملا۔ کیوں کہ کوئی پولیٹیشن ہوتا ہے، تو وہ آر-پار کی بات کرتا ہے، لیکن جو ڈپلومیٹ ہوتا ہے، وہ دشمن کو بھی یہ پتہ نہیں چلنے دیتا ہے کہ وہ کیا فیصلہ کرنے والا ہے، جس کا ا لیکھ پردھان منتری جی نے کیا۔ تو اس ڈپلومیسی سے آپ نے اس سدن کو چلایا۔ اپنی شرافت سے، آپ کی جو soft-spoken شیلی ہے، بھاشا ہے، زبان ہے، اس سے آپ نے اس پارلیمنٹ کو ایک رونق بخشی۔ میں آپ کو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں۔ للہ آپ کو لمبی عمر دے۔ وہ لمبی عمر کے ساتھ، جیسی آج آپ کی صحت ہے، ایسی ہی صحت دے۔ آپ جو کچھ diplomatic career میں نہیں کر پائے، الگ الگ عہدوں پر رہ کر نہیں کر پائے، Vice-President of India کے طور پر تو وہ کرنا بالکل ہی ناممکن تھا، پبلک میں جانا اور دوسری دیگر چیزیں، جن کو آپ زندگی میں کرنا چاہتے ہیں، میرے خیال میں اس کا آپ کو موقع ملے گا۔ میں اپنی طرف سے اور اپنی پارٹی کی طرف سے آپ کا دھنیواد کرتا ہوں اور آپ کی لمبی عمر کی کامنا کرتا ہوں، بہت بہت شکریہ۔

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, एक लम्बे अरसे तक आपका मार्गदर्शन प्राप्त करने के बाद, आज जो घड़ी आयी है, उस पर मेरा ही नहीं, सारे लोगों का मन दुखी है, भारी है। नेता सदन ने, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने और नेता विरोधी दल ने आपके बारे में जो विचार व्यक्त किये, उनसे स्पष्ट है कि आप बहुमुखी प्रतिभा के धनी हैं। आपने Ambassadors के रूप में काम किया होगा, अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम युनिवर्सिटी के वाइस-चांसलर के रूप में बहुत कठिन काम किया होगा, क्योंकि आज के युग में किसी वाइस-चांसलर का किसी युनिवर्सिटी को संभालना और discipline maintain करना बड़ा किठन काम होता है, लेकिन हमें यह लगता है कि इस सदन के चेयरमैन के रूप में आपने जो काम किया, उसमें सबसे ज्यादा मुश्किलें आपको आयी होंगी। मैंने डा. शंकर दयाल शर्मा से लेकर अब तक चेयर पर जितने भी माननीय सभापति बैठे हैं, उन सब के कार्यकाल को देखा है। मैं यह महसूस कर रहा हूँ कि इस सदन का जो कार्य करने का तरीका है, वह धीरे-धीरे उतना बेहतर नहीं रहा, जितना पहले था, इसलिए इस चेयर पर बैठने वाले व्यक्ति के सामने समस्याएँ ज्यादा आने लगीं, लेकिन उसके बावजूद आपके चेहरे की मुस्कुराहट हमेशा बरकरार रही। यह आपके व्यक्तित्व का एक बहुत ही

बढ़िया इशारा है। मुझे याद है कि जब मैं लोक सभा में था, तब एक दिन वहां पर बहुत ज्यादा अव्यवस्था होने पर दादा नाराज हो गए और उन्होंने कहा कि मैं तुम्हें श्राप देता हूँ कि अगली लोक सभा के चुनाव में आप सब चुनाव हार जाओ। हालांकि अगले दिन दादा ने हाउस में आकर वह श्राप वापस ले लिया। मैंने यहां उससे ज्यादा शोर-शराबा देखा, लेकिन आपने कभी किसी को डांटा भी नहीं। आपने सदैव कोशिश की कि सदन ठीक तरीके से चले। इस चेयर पर बैठने वालों से जो उम्मीदें की जाती हैं, इस चेयर के पीछे जो तराजू लगी हुई है, वह न्याय का प्रतीक है, आपने पूरी निष्पक्षता के साथ उस न्याय को किया। एक बात जो हम सदैव याद रखेंगे, वह यह कि आपने किसी बिल को डिन में पास करने की इजाजत नहीं दी। आपका निर्देश रहा कि डिप्टी चेयरमैन या जो भी यहां बैठे, वह किसी बिल को डिन में पास न कराए। यह आपका एक बड़ा काम है और मैं आने वाले दिनों में भी उम्मीद करूंगा कि इस परंपरा को कायम रखा जाएगा। मैं इस अवसर पर अपनी तरफ से और अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से यह कामना करता हूँ कि आपको लंबा जीवन मिले, आप स्वस्थ रहें, प्रसन्न रहें और लोगों के बीच आपको उसी तरह का सम्मान मिलता रहे, जैसा आज मिल रहा है, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you Ram Gopalji.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): I thank Mr. Chairman, hon. Prime Minister, hon. Leader of the House, hon. Leader of the Opposition, hon. leaders of various political parties and hon. Members of this House. First of all, I thank hon. Amma for giving me this opportunity. My English speech on this very important occasion is being purely prepared by me without being corrected by Amma. I know the importance of this function. Amma always wanted to convey it without any defect. I would like to convey to Mr. Chairman that our Amma was having high regards for him. She also instructed me to behave properly in this House and briefed that discipline is the most important character one must possess to be a Member of this House. Madam wanted me to get a good name from Mr. Chairman. I leave this to his judgment. I would like to draw the kind attention of this House to the fact that Mr. Chairman is the upholder of the rule of law. What is the difference between the rule of law and the rule of man? This is a million dollar question. It cannot be answered perfectly. But, as a student of law, I came to understand the difference between the rule of law and rule of man because it is the manner in which Mr. Chairman dealt with each and every Member without any discrimination, without any prejudice, without any malafide, without any bias. That is called the rule of law. I would also like to thank our hon. Prime Minister. I borrow a phrase from him, which he has used in his speech, namely, that Mr. Chairman is the custodian of Indian Constitution. I thank the hon. Prime Minister for that. You enforce the rule of law and, thus, uphold the Indian Constitution. I would like to submit that you are more judicious than any other judicially-trained personality. You conducted this House without any discrimination. I would also like

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]

to submit that you are a versatile genius. I don't want to repeat what other Members have said. Further, I may be permitted to quote from one of your speeches which you delivered at Mangalore, which shows your real concern towards Indian people. I quote, "Our country faces many challenges of which none is bigger than poverty and unemployment." I repeat it, "Our country faces many challenges of which none is bigger than poverty and unemployment." Our Constitution does not guarantee employment. It only guarantees non-discrimination!" Whenever any employment opportunities are considered, similarly placed candidates shall not be discriminated. But, there is no guarantee for employment in our Constitution. From this speech, Sir, you have shown your real concern for our people's two problems, that is, poverty and unemployment. So, I thank the hon. Chairman and I would like to submit that you are really a good role model for each and every Indian citizen. So, I pray God to give you good health, long life; and once again I thank hon. Amma. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Navaneethakrishnanji.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (WEST BENGAL): Mr. Chairman, Sir, before saying farewell to you today, I share with my colleagues in the House some of the things. They already know most of the things. I thought it would be my duty, may be, to share a few nuggets which many of us in the House may not know about you. For example, there is somebody who meets you in the morning, and his name is Mr. Akhil Thakur. He is a very important person in your life because he is your Yoga Teacher, who meets you every morning. So, we now know how you are so fit!

As a part of your routine, you also walk every evening. So, it is yoga and walk, and that is why you are still looking 60 when you are closer to 80. Sir, my colleagues here would also be surprised if I tell them that you haven't had lunch for the last 40 years because I know from very reliable sources that for the last 40 years all you have eaten for lunch are two sandwiches. This must be a world record. That is why you are looking so fit, Sir, because you have only sandwiches for lunch.

Does everybody know that the hon. Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and Vice-President of India was number five batsman and a top agile wicket-keeper who got the college cap? More on cricket, when you were the Ambassador to Iran, you introduced cricket to the staff of the Indian Embassy in Iran; and Iran, they say, is indebted to you because you started popularizing cricket there.

Some of us here are lovers of dogs. You are a wonderful dog lover because you have seven dogs at home; you must tell us the secret. *..(Interruptions)..* After this ten-years' journey, you are moving on, but actually you and the new Vice-President

are walking across the road because you are going to 31, Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam Road, and he is coming across to your place. So, after all this, it is only going across the road. Sir, but on a more serious note, Ram Gopalji mentioned about one of your biggest achievements in the Rajya Sabha, “no Bill in the din”. Sir, I end my term in a few days from now. What I have learnt from you and from what you have done for this House, I think is very meaningful and, on a more serious note, we need to place all these on record.

Sir, the first is that you said the Rajya Sabha would run from 11.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. Congratulations, Sir, for getting us all to work one extra hour everyday, and extending the time, which was earlier 5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Number two, Zero Hour never had a time-limit. It is you who set the time-limit to three minutes and, that is why, 15 of us can get a chance every day to express ourselves.

Another very important thing that you introduced was about Members ducking a question. If in the Question Hour, the Member, who put a question was not present, then Supplementaries would never be asked. But you came up with the move that even if the Member ducks his question, the answer is still laid on the Table of the House and someone else can ask Supplementaries. Sir, I think this is the smartest of all your moves here because now there is no way to duck a question.

And, of course, the most meaningful of them all, Sir, you gave a name to the morning meetings which we have at the back, and you called it the Tea Club. This gives a feeling of informality, a feeling of camaraderie and so on, and hence, we can share everything there. It doesn't matter if sometimes we say something there but come and do another thing here.

In conclusion, Sir, I can't but end by saying very proudly that you and many of my colleagues from my Party and myself, come from the same city. Sir, I know how deeply you love Kolkata. Your roots are in Kolkata. You went to St. Xavier's College, run by the Jesuits. And you know the motto of the College -- I went to the School; I didn't get into the College -- which is 'Nihil Ultra', 'Nothing Beyond'. So, that is absolutely beautiful, Sir.

I have also noticed, Sir, that whenever you have a function, whether it is a book release, a farewell, or a welcome, you always have the right Urdu couplet to match the occasion. I remember, you quoted:—

"जुस्तजू है ज़िन्दगी, जोक़-ए-तालाब है ज़िन्दगी,
ज़िन्दगी का राज़ लेकिन दौर-ए-मंजिल में है।"

This is what you said was the motto that guided you. I got that translated for myself. It is wonderful, Sir!

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

Finally, I have only two things to say before I go. One is, we know you would be living in Delhi. Still, please come back home, come to Kolkata on holidays or even for longer periods of time. Sir, it is moments like these when there is a lot of sadness, melancholy and nostalgia. But, in all this, Sir, you had never lost your sense of humour. I remember what you told us last week in one of the 'Tea Club' meetings, -- and I thought self-deprecating humour is a great trait -- when we had asked you how these ten years were, from the time you were 70 and now you are eighty, you said, "This is the best pension package anyone could ever get". So, you are a great pensioner. And I am using your humour to tell everyone else that you must be an inspiration to all pensioners in this land.

Sir, thank you very much for inspiring so many of us, especially the newer ones like me and so many others who have come here. Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you Derek.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): चेयरमैन सर, आज से 10 साल क़ब्ल जब यहां आपकी ताजपोशी हो रही थी, तो मुझे भी चन्द शब्द बोलने का मौका मिला था। मैं अपने को रिकॉल कर रहा हूँ और उसमें से चन्द शब्दों को फिर से दोहराना चाहता हूँ। लोग कहते हैं कि नाम में क्या रखा है, लेकिन नाम में भी बहुत कुछ रखा है। आपका जो हामिद अंसारी नाम है, उसमें हामिद "हम्द" से बना है और अंसारी "अंसार" से बना है। इस प्रकार, आपके नाम से "हमदर्दी" और "मददगार" ध्वनियां निकलती हैं। और आज हम उसमें सिर्फ यही जोड़ना चाहते हैं कि आपने अक्षरशः अपने नाम को यहां जीया है और सही साबित किया है। देरेक ओब्राईन साहब कुछ शेरों-शायरी कर गए, तो हमारा भी इस मौके पर मन है।

"जाने उस शख्स को, कैसे यह हुनर आता है,

बातें कम करता है, और दिल में उतर जाता है।"

मैं एक आखिरी बात कह करके समाप्त करता हूँ। मैंने महसूस किया है कि एक जो लीडर होता है, उसकी एक टीम होती है -- वैसे तो पूरा सदन आपकी टीम है, सेक्रेटरिएट है, लेकिन सबसे ज्यादा वक्त और सारी बातें चेयरमैन और डिप्टी चेयरमैन शेयर करते हैं। जब जनाब कुरियन साहब आपकी जगह आसन पर होते थे, क्या गजब की ट्यूनिंग हम लोग देखते थे। हम लोगों को लगता था कि जैसे पवनसुत हनुमान गदा लेकर के वहां बैठे हुए हैं। भगवान राम ने जो पॉवर डेलीगेट की थी, उस delegated power के साथ यह जो समन्वय था, यह जो सामंजस्य था, यह विचित्र था। लीडर की यही खूबी होती है कि अपने को हमेशा लाइम लाइट में न रखे, अपने सबोर्डिनेट को भी रखे, दूसरी पीढ़ी का नेता भी पैदा करे। मैं आपके दीर्घायु जीवन की कामना करता हूँ और हम सब लोग हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख, ईसाई -- सब अगर आस्तिक हैं तो यह भरोसा है कि सब कुछ तय है कि कब मरना है, लेकिन जब तक आपकी हयात हो, आप सेहतमंद रहें और जिस तरह से आपने यहां से पूरे देश को एक मैसेज दिया हर मौके पर, बाहर भी रह करके वह काम करते रहेंगे। आखिर में मैं आपको अपनी तरफ से, अपनी पार्टी की

तरफ से दिल की बेइंतहा गहराइयों से आपका जो अगला जीवन है, उसके लिए खुश आमदीद कहता हूं और बधाई देता हूं। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I find it very difficult to accept the conclusion that probably it is the last time I am addressing you as 'Mr. Chairman, Sir' and, with all the wits at my command, I can only share with you and this House that I am greatly honoured to have been here for the last one decade when you were the Chairman, when you had, in a difficult time, the unprecedented responsibility to serve as the Chairman for two consecutive terms. The only other person is the one whose portrait we have here in the Central Hall, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan. You are part of that distinguished legacy of this House and our Country's history. I am honoured and I am at a total loss of words to express comprehensively what I feel about your contribution to this House. I think, Sir, one thing that you have contributed which I very gratefully acknowledge is to give this House a certain gravitas, that what we discuss here all our issues of substance and whatever be the acrimony, whatever be the differences, eventually we did come to very, very important conclusions, passed many legislations and you stood like a rock in defence of the rights of this House. The only regret I have, as you are leaving, is that we have not yet settled what control Rajya Sabha has over this complex called Parliament House and what is the role of the Rajya Sabha which you have tried for the last one decade. I hope, in the future, since I shall also, let me say, have the honour of leaving this House along with you, my colleagues here will continue to resolve this problem.

I personally recollect, when you assumed the Chair, there was a lot of apprehension, since you were not used to Parliamentary life. But, you had a very distinguished career which all my colleagues have spoken about. I do not want to repeat that. And, it was perceived that you may not be capable of really conducting such a difficult House. I remember, you were telling us at that time that 'everything and every institution in the country is run by rules. There are rules, according to which they will run and I shall just go by rules.' Then, I recollected the reputation you came here with. Apart from your glorious reputation as a career diplomat of the services that you had rendered to this country — as an intellectual, as a contributor in addressing various problems relating to human rights, the Kashmir issue, etc., — there was another reputation that you had and still have. You were known, as I was told, from the days of your Aligarh University student times, as the best umpire that Aligarh University has ever produced. Being a vivid cricketer and the best umpire in this House, I want to pay my respects that you have conducted the proceedings of the House in a meticulous fashion according to rules. Yes; we have had disagreements. I remember, standing from here, asking you, at the midnight of

[Shri Sitaram Yechury]

31st August, as to what are you going to do when the clock strikes 12 o'clock at midnight. There was no answer. We all knew what would happen to the Lokpal Bill which was to be passed. And, eventually, you adjourned the House. We were bitterly upset. And, unfortunately, we do not have Lokpal even today! That is a different point. But, at that time, we had our differences. But, your contribution, Sir, I think, must be placed on record.

The first one is this. I had also proposed this; but, till the Chair agrees nothing can materialize. It is about shifting of the Question Hour. I think, this really made this House more productive in terms of the number of questions being answered, keeping the Executive accountable to Parliament and also giving all of us a chance for that one hour in the morning to raise issues of public importance through the Zero Hour. It virtually has become a mandatory one hour everyday now. It is very good, because it gives an opportunity for Members to reflect on the real conditions of the people and that of the country.

The second thing, which my colleague, Ram Gopalji, has mentioned is about your insistence that no legislation can be passed in the din. It is something which really has contributed to add substance to this House. I only wish your successor and the House, in future, will continue with this principle that the Rajya Sabha will not allow any legislation to be passed when the House is not in order. It is something that we should all adhere to.

The other contribution of yours which I wish to mention is on the question of the Rajya Sabha Television. You recollect, when this discussion came out, I was, initially, of the opinion, 'why should there be two TV channels -- Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?' We should have one Parliament channel for the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. But, I am so glad that you had overruled my opinion. I am very happy that my position was rejected and you have Rajya Sabha Television today which, I think, has contributed immensely for developing the consciousness that is required of our younger generation on how our democracy works and how our Constitution evolved. One of our former colleagues in this House, Shri Shyam Benegal, produced a monumental series called Samvidhaan. A very few, even of my generation, would know of all the debates and struggles that went in creating this wonderful document called the Indian Constitution. There are very many weaknesses which we need to correct. But, we need to uphold the strengths. I think, this is a great contribution. We have seen the trial of a slogan that used to rouse a degree of patriotism in all of us, of my generation — Sahgal, Dhillon and Shanawaz — the INA trials. And, that has been documented today, as a part of our people's struggle for Independence, which,

I think, is a very big contribution that the Rajya Sabha T.V. has made. So, thank you for steering that Channel in this manner. But, I would also like to add that it also had a flavour of culture and a certain, what are called, invisibles of culture. I am talking of the Hindi film industry, the Hindi songs, and various episodes that the Rajya Sabha T.V. shows, because after all, whether we accept it or not, most of us have grown up listening to the Hindi songs, shaping our consciousness. That is the Indian reality. We had illiterate people who could not read, but the philosophy was given to them through the songs. I remember a programme on Shailendra -- person who unfortunately committed suicide -- who had written some wonderful lyrics for Raj Kapoor and for Shankar Jaikishan. One of his songs was:

"जिंदा है, तो जिंदगी की जीत में यकीन कर,
अगर कहीं है स्वर्ग, तो उतार ला जमीन पर।"

And, that is what your Chairmanship has actually taught most of us. I would like to thank you very much for that. There is so much more that I would like to say. But, as you retire and as you go into a life -- you have long been looking forward to -- of writing, of introspecting, I would request you to continue to share your wisdom with us. Along with you, I would like to thank the entire staff also who have worked with you for the last ten years. I would also like to thank those who have actually been taking care of us, if I get a chance to bid farewell to this House subsequently. Now, we are only bidding farewell to you. But, I would only like to say, please continue to spread your wisdom. And if there is anything, I will only end by saying that anything which I have learnt personally -- personally -- is what Shakespeare has said most eloquently, and you would probably know of that passage better than I do, Polonius had advised his son, -- Dr. Karan Singh is already ready to help me -- and in the final two sentences, he says, "This above all: to thine own self be true, And it must follow, as the night the day, Thou shalt do no harm to no man." So, that is it. And, we have had ideological differences, we will continue to have. But, we have a certain commitment and a commonness in terms of building a better India for ourselves and for our future. And, that better India can only happen if all of us are true to our ourselves.

Thank you very much for reemphasizing that wisdom and I only wish that you continue to share your wisdom with all of us and the country, after you leave this august House and this august Office. And, in your private life, you will be able to make these contributions, I think, in as effective a way, as you have been making while you are in Chair. Thank you, Sir. Thank you very much.

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा) : आदरणीय सभापति जी, आज हम सब के लिए उदासी का दिन है। हमारे चेयरमैन साहब और माननीय उपराष्ट्रपति जी, 10 साल का सफर पूरा करने

[श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी]

के बाद रिटायर हो रहे हैं, लेकिन उदासी के साथ-साथ खुशी का दिन है कि आप जिस पद से रिटायर हो रहे हैं, आपने उसकी गरिमा को और आगे बढ़ाया है। आपने अनेक महत्वपूर्ण पदों पर देश की सेवा की है। आप विदेश में भारत के राजदूत भी रहे हैं, अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस-चांसलर रहे हैं, National Minorities Commission के चेयरमैन रहे हैं और देश के इतिहास में सिर्फ दूसरे ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं, जिन्होंने उपराष्ट्रपति के रूप में दो टर्म संभाली हैं। मैंने पिछले पांच सालों में आप से बहुत कुछ सीखा है। आप हमें हाउस में हमेशा प्रोत्साहन देते रहे हैं। इतना ही नहीं, इस सदन में जो भी नए मेम्बर चुनकर आते हैं, आप से हमेशा उनको सपोर्ट मिलता है। मुझे आपके साथ नाइजीरिया और माले के दौरे पर जाने का मौका मिला है। मैंने वहां भी आप से काफी कुछ सीखा। पूरे सदन को मालूम है कि आप स्पोर्ट्स को कितना बढ़ावा देते हैं, जैसा कि अभी हमारे साथी श्री देरेक ओब्राइन जी ने कहा है कि आप स्वयं गोल्फ और क्रिकेट खेलते हैं और स्पोर्ट्स में रुचि भी रखते हैं। हम लोगों ने ओडिशा में पिछले साल जब Tribal Youth के लिए 1,400 टीमों के लिए हॉकी चैम्पियनशिप ऑर्गेनाइज़ की थी, तब आप संसद सत्र के बिज़ी शेड्यूल में से अपना समय निकालकर, हमारे Tribal Youth के लोगों को पॉज़िटिव मैसेज देने के लिए चीफ गेस्ट के रूप में आए थे। आपके आने से Tribal Youth के लोग काफी उत्साहित हुए थे। संसद के बाहर भी आप समाज के वीकर सेक्शन के बारे में कहते रहते हैं और हमेशा उनके बारे में सोचते रहते हैं। मैं अपनी तथा अपनी पार्टी बीजेडी और अपने मुख्य मंत्री श्री नवीन पटनायक जी की ओर से आपको इस अवसर पर हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं देता हूं और आपके अच्छे स्वास्थ्य की कामना करता हूं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि हम सबको और देश को आगे भी आपकी गाइडेंस मिलती रहेगी। हम आपको सदन में मिस करेंगे, धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Tirkeyji.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH (Telangana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have so many tall leaders in this House. They would have seen many Chairmen, but for the last six years, I am seeing only you, Sir. On behalf of my Party and my Leader, Shri Chandrababu Naidu, I have high regards for you. At the time of bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh, the day when the Bill was to be introduced, I took papers from the Secretary-General. On that day, you were there in the Chair, Sir. You said, "I am going to suspend this Member." Then, I came to you and explained my situation. Then you said, "Go and apologise to the House." Then, I came here. You understood my situation very well, Sir. For that, once again, I thank you. Sir, I have learnt a lot of discipline from you. When the Session is there, I used to come to the Leaders' meeting. Even there, you maintain discipline, Sir. You ask us to speak only on the subject. If someone speaks on some other subject, you say, "Don't deviate from the subject. Speak only on the subject." I have learnt many things from you. We will miss you, Sir. Again, I thank you very much and congratulate you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

12.00 P.M.

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, आज हम 10 साल के अंतराल के बाद सदन में आपकी विदाई कर रहे हैं। आपकी 10 सालों की यादें हमेशा इस सदन से जुड़ी रहेंगी। आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी के आशीर्वाद से मुझे भी आपके मार्गदर्शन में 10 सालों तक काम करने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ है। आपने सत्ता पक्ष को, विपक्ष को और बीच में बैठे हुए सभी लोगों को सुना तथा सबको समय दिया। आपने विभिन्न पदों पर रहकर, उप राष्ट्रपति के रूप में और इस सदन में चेयरमैन के रूप में देश की सेवा की है। आपने इस सदन में भारतीय संविधान की गरिमा को देखकर, बहुत अच्छे निर्णय लेने का कार्य किया है। आपके अंदर "वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्" की भावना ओत-प्रोत रही। जब कभी भी देश हित में, जन हित में प्रश्न काल के अंदर कोई प्रश्न किसी सदस्य के द्वारा इस सदन में लाया गया, आपने उसको बोलने का पूरा मौका दिया, आपने सभी को पूरा सुना भी। जब तक उस प्रश्न पर संतुष्टि नहीं हो गई, तब तक आप कार्यवाही के लिए आगे नहीं बढ़े। आपने सबको पूरा समय दिया। इसके साथ-साथ आप एक अच्छे खिलाड़ी भी रहे। आपने अलीगढ़ युनिवर्सिटी में रहकर पूरे देश में अलीगढ़ियन स्टूडेंट्स तैयार करके भेजे। आपका नाम युनिवर्सिटी के उन शिक्षकों में आता है। मैं ईश्वर से यही कामना करूंगा कि आपका आगे का जो समय है, वह बहुत अच्छा रहे, आपका स्वास्थ्य ठीक बना रहे, आप स्वस्थ रहें।

सभापति जी, आप एक लेखक भी हैं, इसलिए मेरी ऐसी मनोकामना है कि आप अपनी लेखनी के माध्यम से गरीबों को, इस देश में रहने वाले लोगों को फायदा पहुंचाएं। मैं ईश्वर से ऐसी कामना करते हुए अपनी तरफ से और अपनी पार्टी, बहुजन समाज पार्टी की तरफ से आपको बधाई देता हूं, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सभापति जी, 12 बज गए हैं, क्वेश्चन ऑवर?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री माजीद मेमन (महाराष्ट्र): सभापति जी, मैं आपके सामने यह कहने जा रहा था कि मुझ से पहले बहुत सारे सदस्यों ने आपकी जिदगी के बारे में, आपकी सेहत के बारे में, आपकी कार्य शैली के बारे में बहुत कुछ बता दिया है, इसलिए उन्हें repeat करने की जरूरत नहीं है। समय कम है, मगर मुझे आपके संबंध में कुछ खास बातें कहनी हैं। एक बात तो यह कहनी है कि अभी, जैसे आपने जो प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर कहा, तो मैं पिछले चार वर्षों से यहां देख रहा हूं कि यह काम इतना कठिन है, it is no easy task to run this House, more particularly, when there are Members – giants on this side, giants on that side – and they would always corner the Chair by flouting Rules Book or by flouting Constitution of India. At times, I have occasion to witness that 'point of order' becomes the cause of disorder and there has been disruption and the Chairman finds it extremely difficult. The person on the Chair has an extremely difficult job. Managing small kids in a primary school or a kindergarten may not be as difficult as it is to manage the Members here on both sides. Therefore, tremendous amount of patience is required to be shown, tremendous amount of restraint, tolerance is required to be displayed by the Chair, which was successfully done by the hon. Chairman for all these years.

[श्री माजीद मेमन]

Sir, your vast experience and your scholarly abilities indeed enhanced the dignity and quality of performance as the Chairman of this august House for the past one decade. Everybody has spoken about your performance and discharge of duties as the Chairman of this House because we are concerned with this House and we are bidding you farewell. But as the Vice-President of India as well, you have conducted yourself with utmost dignity and you have enhanced the prestige of our country throughout the world. I am glad that we had a scholarly Vice-President for all these years and, as the Chair, of course, I have had the occasion to interact with you everyday even in the Tea Club.

सभापति जी, सेहत के बारे में अभी हमारे किसी मित्र ने आपके बारे में कुछ कहा था। मैं एक छोटा-सा वाक्या बताता हूँ कि अभी कुछ महीने पहले दिल्ली के एक फंक्शन में शरद पवार जी मेरे साथ बैठे थे और आपको पुकारा गया था। Comperे ने कहा, "The Hon. Vice-President, please come on the stage." स्टेज पर चढ़ने की सात-आठ सीढ़ियाँ थीं, हम आपको देख रहे थे, आप अपनी जगह से उठे और लपककर, दौड़ते हुए सीढ़ियाँ चढ़ते हुए ऊपर पहुँच गए। तब शरद पवार जी ने मुझ से पूछा कि इनकी उम्र क्या है और इनकी सेहत का राज क्या है? मैंने कहा कि मैं उनसे यह पूछने की ज़रूरत नहीं कर सकता कि आपकी सेहत का राज क्या है, लेकिन जैसा मैं देख रहा हूँ, उसके मुताबिक उन्होंने अपने वजन को जो बरकरार रखा हुआ है, तब यकीनी तौर पर वे योग करते होंगे, यकीनी तौर पर अपनी सेहत का ख्याल रखते होंगे, क्योंकि वजन कम होने से इंसान बहुत फुर्ती से चल पाता है। हमने आप में जो देखा है, वह मुझे बताया गया है। देरेक ओब्राईन जी ने आपको compliment देते हुए आपकी उम्र दस साल घटा दी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आने वाले दिनों में आप इस हाउस से रुखसत जरूर हो जाएंगे, जाते हुए शायद आप यह कहेंगे, जैसा कि गालिब ने कहा है...

"जाते हुए कहते हो कि कयामत में मिलेंगे।

गोया कि कयामत का भी है कोई दिन और।"

सर, आपको हम मिस करेंगे। आप यहां नहीं होंगे, यह हमारे लिए एक बड़ा लॉस होगा। यहां लोग बड़ी तारीफ और खुशी के गीत गा रहे हैं, मगर इनके दिल अंदर से दुखी हैं कि एक ऐसा व्यक्ति, जिसने हमें इतना प्यार दिया, जिसने एक टीचर की तरह हमें पढ़ाया-सिखाया, बहुत कुछ बताया, हमें कायदे बताए, कानून बताए, तरीका बताया कि किस तरह से पुरअमन तरीके से हाउस को चलाया जाए — एक ऐसे व्यक्ति को खो देना हमारे लिए एक बहुत बड़ा लॉस है। जिंदगी के crossroads पर कई ऐसे मुकाम आते हैं, जहां हम अपने करीबी लोगों को खो देते हैं, वे चले जाते हैं। आप यहां से जा रहे हैं, मगर मुझे उम्मीद है, पूरी उम्मीद है कि आपकी एक्टिविटीज़ बरकरार रहेंगी और आपकी अच्छी सेहत आपको इस बात की इजाज़त देगी। आप वाइस प्रेसिडेंट न रहें, चेयरमैन न रहें, उसके बावजूद भी मुझे पूरा विश्वास है, मैं यकीन से कह सकता हूँ कि आने वाले दिनों में आप मुल्क, कौम और समाज के लिए एक बहुत बड़े एसेट रहेंगे और आपका जो परफॉरमेंस होगा, वह मुल्क के लिए बहुत जरूरी होगा — आप गाइड करेंगे, आप राह बताएंगे, आप मार्गदर्शन करते रहेंगे।

सर, हमारी तरफ से, नेशनलिस्ट कांग्रेस पार्टी के तमाम ऑफिस बीयरर्स, कार्यकर्ताओं, सांसदों, विधायकों की तरफ से और शरद पवार जी की तरफ से मैं आपको मुबारकवाद देता हूँ, on accomplishing this job in an excellent manner and leaving behind fond memories of a great Chairman that this House had.

Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Majeed Sahab.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, howsoever old we may grow, some things are really hard. One such thing is bidding farewell, that too, to a person like you with whom we have been associated for a decade.

Sir, I had the privilege of being a Member of this House the whole of your tenure. I also have the special privilege of serving as one among the panel of Vice-Chairmen, a privilege that you gave me. Your eloquence and strong vocabulary have impressed us many a time. I would like to point out one example here. During the Question Hour, when lengthy supplementary questions were being put by Members, you said that a supplementary question is only a window and not an elephant gate. There are many such examples. You were inclusive, accommodative and, as many other Members here pointed out, rotated supplementary questions among Members, so that attention is not focussed just on the right side or the left side. You also looked towards the back-benchers, which is a special quality of yours for which we are very thankful.

Sir, there were two historical occasions when you were in the Chair – one, while passing the Women's Reservation Bill and the other, during the first ever Impeachment Motion against a High Court Judge, which was moved by Shri Sitaram Yechury. In that debate, the then Leader of the Opposition, and now the Leader of the House, established how big and talented an Advocate he is, because he tilted the whole of that debate. We can never forget those two occasions. Even outside the House, in all the seminars and conferences that you have participated, you have been very outspoken. You are concerned about the whole country. You said that nowadays, most editors are just employees, which conveyed a lot. For bigger issues, you have given very simple solutions. We have been impressed many a time by you. Many Members here focussed on various dimensions of yours. We know you as the Chairman of this House. You were quoted here as a cricketer, as an academician, as a Vice-Chancellor, as a Diplomat and various other things. But, I would like to focus on you as an individual. I had the opportunity to travel abroad with you, to the Czech Republic and Croatia, where I got to see a different dimension of your personality. The magnanimity you showed, the humility and tolerance you displayed are hard

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

to describe, but, Sir, we learnt a lot from you. It won't be an exaggeration when I say – and I think everyone here would agree – that you contributed significantly to the sanctity and the glory of this Chair.

Sir, this is unusual for me, but today I learnt something from some of my North Indian colleagues, and I would like to say it here. "कभी अलविदा न कहना।"

Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Tiruchi Sivaji.

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): चेयरमैन सर, मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि हम सब लोग आपको बहुत miss करेंगे और जिसे हम बेहद प्यार करते हैं, सम्मान करते हैं, उसको ही miss करते हैं। 10 साल का आपका कार्यकाल हमने बहुत नजदीक से देखा है।

आपका जो पूरा कार्यकाल है, वह राष्ट्र को समर्पित रहा। हमेशा आपकी भूमिका एक संयमित, एक balanced विचारों वाली रही है। मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने इस सदन की प्रतिष्ठा और गौरवशाली परंपरा कायम रखने का कार्य किया है। आपका कार्यकाल बेमिसाल रहा। मैंने देखा कि आप हमेशा impartial रहे, आपने नियम और कानून को तोड़ने नहीं दिया। इस सदन में दोनों तरफ इतने कायदे आजम बैठे हैं, यहां और वहां, कानून तोड़ने में वे लोग ज्यादा माहिर होते हैं, लेकिन आपने ऐसे बड़े-बड़े वकीलों को भी कानून नहीं तोड़ने दिया। जब ऐसा मौका आया, तो आपने सदन में उपराष्ट्रपति का शासन लगा दिया और आपने यहां law and order maintain रखने की भूमिका रखी है।

सर, आपने हमेशा यहां जो नए मेम्बर्स आए हैं, उनके अधिकारों की रक्षा की है। यह सदन चलाना कोई आसान काम नहीं है। यहां कभी तांडव होगा, तो तांडव में किसकी बलि जाएगी, आप बता नहीं सकते, लेकिन आपकी शराफत उसके ऊपर भारी रही।

सर, आपने हमें कभी ज्यादा समय बोलने का मौका नहीं दिया, लेकिन मैं आपसे इतना ही कहूँगा कि आप यहां से विदाई ले रहे हैं, लेकिन सार्वजनिक जीवन से कोई विदाई नहीं लेता। हमें आपका मार्गदर्शन हमेशा मिलता रहेगा। आप लेखक हैं, आप वक्ता हैं और इस देश को हमेशा सुनने और पढ़ने की बहुत इच्छा रहती है।

आपने हमारे लिए एक विरासत छोड़ी है और वह है – राज्य सभा टीवी। इस देश में आज जो चैनल्स चल रहे हैं, उनमें नंबर एक चैनल राज्य सभा टीवी है और यह आपकी विरासत है। इतना impartial, इतना informative चैनल मैंने पूरे विश्व में नहीं देखा है। जब यहां दिल्ली में बच्चे UPSC की तैयारी के लिए पढ़ने के लिए आते हैं, National Talent Search Exam के लिए आते हैं, तो मैं उनसे पूछता हूँ कि आप क्या पढ़ते हो, क्या देखते हो, तो लगभग सभी स्टूडेंट्स ने मुझसे कहा कि मैं हमेशा राज्य सभा टीवी देखता हूँ, watch करता हूँ, follow करता हूँ, यह बहुत informative channel है और उससे हमें exam में बहुत फायदा होता है। सर, यह आपकी विरासत है। मुझे लगता है कि यह हम सबकी जिम्मेदारी है कि यह विरासत हम सब आगे लेकर जाएँ।

मैं आपके आने वाले जीवन के लिए आपको शुभकामनाएँ देता हूँ। आपकी सेहत हमेशा ठीक रहे तथा हम सबको और देश को आपका मार्गदर्शन मिलता रहे। धन्यवाद।

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, as you prepare to demit the high office of the Chairman of this House, you leave behind scores of admirers on all sides of the House. We shall miss your sagacity, your scholarship, your sense of fair play, your patience and, above all, your total commitment to secular values of this country. Sir, you have never been afraid to call a spade a spade, and that is one quality of yours which we admire because at times, you have annoyed the ruling party of the day, yet accommodated the voice which needs to be heard. I shall never forget that you were the person, you were the Chairman, who allowed 1984 to be discussed in this House. For years, there was a clamour to discuss 1984, yet this House would not take it up. And, after you allowed that discussion, it was also taken up in the Lok Sabha. Similarly, when it came to the Gurudwara Bill, at a short notice, you allowed the Bill to be tabled and then, fortunately, it was passed without discussion. So, as far as Punjabis are concerned, and every Sikh in this country is concerned, they owe you a debt of gratitude.

Sir, for me, you have been like an elder brother or a father. I remember only once when I entered the Well of this House and you called me to your Chamber and you reprimanded me, and I learnt a lesson of my life. I shall never forget that.

Sir, also, you gave small parties and independents a voice in this House. We were always asking for time, but we never got time. You recognised our independent group and today, at least, we have a voice.

Sir, normally, this Chair lends dignity to the person who occupies it, but in your case, it is the other way round. I am sure that in the years to come, the nation will always hear your voice with a lot of respect and reverence. Sir, on my behalf, and on behalf of my Party, I wish you good health and many, many years in the service of the nation. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Nareshji.

श्री नज़ीर अहमद लवाय (जम्मू और कश्मीर): चेयरमैन सर, मैं जम्मू-कश्मीर स्टेट से हूँ। यहाँ हमारे सब सीनियर पार्लियामेंटेरियन बैठे हैं, जिन्होंने बोला है। मैं जम्मू कश्मीर की तरफ से एक जूनियर मेम्बर हूँ और पिछले दो सालों से आप सबको देख रहा हूँ। जब मुझे अपने अज़ीम रहनुमा मुफ्ती मोहम्मद सईद साहब ने यहाँ भेजा, तो मैंने उनसे पूछा कि मुफ्ती साहब, मुझे पार्लियामेंट में क्या करना है, मैं तो स्टेट में काम करना चाहता हूँ? उन्होंने जो मुझसे कहा, मेरे कान में आज भी उनकी वह आवाज़ गूँज रही हैं। उन्होंने बुलाकर मुझसे कहा कि जहाँ पर आपको जाना है, वहाँ चेयरमैन साहब, हमारे हामिद अंसारी साहब हैं, आपको वहाँ जाना है और वहाँ से सीख कर वापस अपनी स्टेट में आना है। मुझे इन चीज़ों का फ़ख़ है कि पिछले दो सालों में

[श्री नज़ीर अहमद लवाय]

मैंने आपसे जो सीखा है, उसको मैं जिन्दगी भर याद रखूंगा और इंशाअल्लाह कोशिश करूंगा कि हमारा जो आने वाला कल है, उसमें मैं सबको यह बता सकूँ।

चेयरमैन साहब, मैं जम्मू-कश्मीर स्टेट की तरफ से और अपनी सरकार की तरफ से आपको शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ। मुझे फ़ख़ है कि आपके चेयरमैन होने के समय में मुझे इस पार्लियामेंट में कुछ चीज़ें सीखने का मौका मिला। मैं आपकी सेहत के लिए इंशाअल्लाह दुआ करूंगा। यह जो सारे हिन्दुस्तान की पार्लियामेंट है, इस पार्लियामेंट में, इस डेमोक्रेटिक कंट्री में मैंने एक खूबी देखी है कि यहां हरेक मज़हब का आदमी, चाहे मुस्लिम है, सिख है या हिन्दू है, इस चेयर पर काम कर सकता है, यहां की अवाम के लिए काम कर सकता है। मुझे इस चीज़ का फ़ख़ है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि पिछले दो सालों से मैंने यही देखा है कि चेयर को चलाना बहुत ही मुश्किल काम है। लास्ट में आपके लिए मैं एक शेर अर्ज करूंगा:—

'दार-ओ-रसन को किसने चुना, देखते चले ।

ये सर बुलंद कौन हुआ, देखते चले।।'

शुक्रिया, धन्यवाद।

†جناب نذیر احمد لوائے (جموں و کشمیر): چئیرمین سر، میں جموں و کشمیر اسٹیٹ سے ہوں۔ یہاں ہمارے سب سینئر پارلیمنٹیرین بیٹھے ہیں، جنہوں نے بولا ہے۔ میں جموں و کشمیر کی طرف سے ایک جوئیر ممبر ہوں اور پچھلے دو سالوں سے آپ سب کو دیکھ رہا ہوں۔ جب مجھے اپنے عظیم رہنما مفتی محمد سعید صاحب نے یہاں بھیجا، تو میں نے ان سے پوچھا کہ مفتی صاحب، مجھے پارلیمنٹ میں کیا کرنا ہے، میں تو اسٹیٹ میں کام کرنا چاہتا ہوں؟ انہوں نے جو مجھ سے کہا، میرے کان میں آج بھی ان کی وہ آواز گونج رہی ہے۔ انہوں نے بلاکر مجھ سے کہا کہ جہاں پر آپ کو جانا ہے، وہاں چئیرمین ہمارے حامد انصاری صاحب ہیں، آپ کو وہاں جانا ہے اور وہاں سے سیکھ کر واپس اپنی اسٹیٹ میں آنا ہے۔ مجھے ان چیزوں کا فخر ہے کہ پچھلے دو سالوں میں میں نے آپ سے جو سیکھا ہے، اس کو میں زندگی بھر یاد رکھوں گا اور انشاء اللہ کوشش کروں گا کہ ہمارا جو آنے والا کل ہے، اس میں سب کو یہ بتا سکوں۔

چئیرمین صاحب، میں جموں و کشمیر اسٹیٹ کی طرف سے اور اپنی سرکار کی طرف سے آپ کو شُبھ کامنائیں دیتا ہوں۔ مجھے فخر ہے کہ آپ کے چئیرمین ہونے کے وقت میں مجھے اس پارلیمنٹ میں کچھ چیزیں سیکھنے کا موقع ملا۔ میں آپ کی صحت کے لیے انشاء اللہ دعا کروں گا۔ یہ جو سارے ہندستان کی پارلیمنٹ ہے، اس پارلیمنٹ میں

اس ڈیموکریٹک کنٹری میں میں نے ایک خوبی دیکھی ہے کہ یہاں ہر ایک مذہب کا آدمی چاہے مسلم ہے، سکھ ہے یا ہندو ہے، اس چئیر پر کام کر سکتا ہے، یہاں کی عوام کے لیے کام کر سکتا ہے۔ مجھے اس چیز کا فخر ہے۔ میں کہنا چاہوں گا کہ پچھلے دو سالوں سے میں نے یہی دیکھا ہے کہ چئیر کو چلانا بہت ہی مشکل کام ہے۔ لاسٹ میں آپ کے سے لیے میں ایک شعر عرض کروں گا

دار و رسن کو کسے چنا، دیکھتے چلیں

یہ سر بلند کون ہوا، دیکھتے چلیں

شکریہ، دھنیواد۔

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Respected and beloved Chairman, I had the privilege to welcome you when you were elected as the Vice-President of this country and the Chairman of this House. Since then, I had the privilege of working with you for a decade. The decade was very turbulent in the political life of our country. But, Sir, I can proudly call you a great reformer. The reforms, which you introduced, with regard to the Zero Hour, the Question Hour, the Calling Attention Motion, are all very significant and Rajya Sabha will forever remember those reforms. Sir, the way you defended the rights of the Rajya Sabha and the categorical position which you have taken that no Bill to be passed in the din, are very significant for the entire Rajya Sabha's history and Rajya Sabha will remember all these things.

Sir, I would like to touch upon two things. One, the way you related to the realities of the country are excellent and we learnt a great deal of things from you. Sir, the Leader of the House, our very respected Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley, spoke regarding the word 'anarchist', the way it was used in the House, how it was taken up and how it was understood. In the same way, I would like to refer to the word 'genocide', which I used while referring to the killings of the Sri Lankan Tamils. I used that word for the first time. It was expunged and it was said that it was an unparliamentary word. But I went on repeating, and, finally, it was accepted and it is on the record. But in one of the formal meetings in your Chamber, with all your rich experience, you said, 'genocide' is a word accepted internationally, and there is nothing unparliamentary in that word as such. That is what you said. That is one thing, which I will remember forever.

The other thing is an informal one. When there was some turmoil in the JNU, my daughter wrote an article in the Indian Express, 'Even the Walls speak politics'. Then, while appreciating that article for that insight, you told me that there used to be a joke during your time that if someone goes to Jawaharlal Nehru University,

[Shri D. Raja]

one should not stand for long time at one place, otherwise, somebody will come and put a poster on you. That is what you told me informally. I understand what is the academic life, what is the campus life, what is the meaning of freedom of expression, and freedom of thought. These are the two things which I will remember. Sir, we learnt a lot from you. Now, you are demitting your office but we will be looking forward to your wisdom. You are one of the very enlightened citizens of this country, one of the finest citizens of this country. I am not talking about scholarship. I am talking about your commitment to the country and its people, and your integrity for the country and its values.

Sir, the issues which you have been raising, the concerns you are expressing, they are our issues, they are our concerns, and, we will be looking forward to get your guidance and valuable advice in the coming days. With these words, on behalf of my party, the CPI and on my personal behalf, I extend you best wishes for the future. We will continue to interact, we will continue to work together in the best interests of our country and its people. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Raja.

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, your great achievements have already been mentioned by everybody. I am not going to repeat them. I am standing here simply because there have been so many beautiful urdu shers, I would like to say a Sanskrit couplet because without Sanskrit, your departure will not be complete. It is an aashirwad. Sir, you are on a higher Chair but I am older than you. So, I have the right to give you aashirwad.

"स्वस्त्यस्तु ते कुशलमस्तु चिरायुरस्तु, गोहस्तिवाजिधनधान्यसमृद्धिरस्तु।

ऐश्वर्यमस्तु विजयोऽस्तु रिपुक्षयोऽस्तु कल्याणमस्तु सततं हरिभक्तिरस्तु।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH (Assam): Hon. Chairman, Sir, on an occasion like this, when we bid farewell to you as the Chairman of this august House, my thoughts go back to the days when you were first elected as the Vice-President and the Chairman of this House. As Prime Minister of India, I received maximum possible guidance and cooperation from you. For me, Mr. Chairman, you have been a friend, philosopher and guide. I often wonder what it is that keeps this vast country of ours, with this vast diversity, moving forward. Then I am reminded of a couplet by Iqbal.

"मिट गये मिस्र, यूनान-ओ-रूमा,
लेकिन कायम है अब तक, नाम-ओ-निशां हमारा।
कुछ बात है कि हस्ती, मिटती नहीं हमारी,
सदियों रहा है दुश्मन, दौर-ए-ज़मां हमारा॥"

When I reflect on India's history, the tensions and the challenges that our country face from time to time and yet it keeps on going, progressing from moment to moment, I find it is largely because people like you having great statesmanship have guided this country in various capacities from time to time. I would not like to say more than that. I would say that we all wish you good health. And I conclude with a couplet.

"तुम जिन्दा रहो हजार वर्ष, हर वर्ष के दिन हों पचास हजार।"

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Dr. sahib. Thank you very much.

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू (तेलंगाना): महामहिम उपराष्ट्रपति महोदय, my beloved Chairman, let me quote the Gita.

"यद्यदाचरित श्रेष्ठस्तत्तदेवेतरो जनः। स यत्प्रमाणं कुरुते लोकस्तदनुवर्तते॥"

The nobles will lay the path, the rest will follow the way. While demitting the office of the Vice-President of India and Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, you have laid high standards which are to be maintained in the coming times. I am considered by my friends as the blue-eyed boy of your kind consideration as I used to get several chances of raising supplementary questions. Recently, at the end of the Session, in your concluding remarks, you mentioned the important role of the backbenches in enriching the quality of debates of the House. Being a Member of the Rules Committee chaired by you, you gave me a chance to propose the change in the timing of the Question Hour. You have laid a wonderful model to the parliamentary practices. You come from a great family which is also having relevance and connect with the Hyderabad State, and you are most welcome to Hyderabad. I wish you all the best. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Thank you, Sir. On behalf of myself and on behalf of the Members, both present and past, I thank you and wish to place on record your decade-long service to the Rajya Saba, the Parliament and our country.

Sir, your leadership of the House has been exemplary, dignified and honourblae despite the frequent provocations and not infrequent provocations by the politics of our Parliament. To me, an independent Member of Parliament, Sir, you have provided counsel, encouragemet and support and most importantly the rare commodity of

[Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar]

talking time in the Parliament that has been in short supply to the Independents of this House. Sir, for all this, I thank you and salute you. It has been an honour to know you and to work with you. I wish you the very best and I hope you carry with you good memories of your time with us. Thank you, Sir. Jai Hind.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB (Kerala): Sir, you are a role model for us, especially for the Indian secular Muslims. I always say that India is the best place for any Muslim to live in the world. Unfortunately, some people make some mischief and the majority of us are under suspicion. But under your leadership, we know the responsibilities of Indian Muslims in India. We all respect you and we pray to the Almighty to give you good health in your life and जन्नतुल फिरदौस hereafter. Thank you very much.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, on behalf of my Party and my Party President, Shri Y.S. Jaganmohan Reddy, I am really grateful to you for the contributions you have made for upholding the Parliamentary values and the way you have conducted the House and the proceedings of the House.

Sir, I was one of the new Members who entered in this temple of democracy about one year back and everything was new to me – the House, the procedures, the conduct, the politics and what not. Sir, during this one-year period – I am not exaggerating – I got the real guidance, advice and nuances as to how to raise issues as per the procedure, time management, focus on the subjects without deviation and optimal utilisation of time, and what not. On all these issues, you have guided me and I am really thankful to you.

Lastly, Sir, in conclusion, I wish to say that I am very grateful for the opportunity given to me and pray to the Almighty to keep you in good health and be in the service of the nation. My memories of this one year with you will last for a lifetime. I take the best and forget the rest. Some day, I will find that this was the best of my times. Thank you, Sir.

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले): ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन सर,

आप जा रहे हैं दस साल की यादों को यहां छोड़ कर,
आप जा रहे हैं सत्ताधारी और विरोधी दलों को जोड़ कर।
आपने हम सभी का जीत लिया था दिल,
इसलिए आज हमें बहुत हो रहा है फील।
नियमों की दिशा से हाउस को चलाने वाले आप थे बहुत अच्छे क्वील,
इसलिए आपने सैंकड़ों पास कर दिये थे यहां बिला।

मेरा छोटा है पक्ष, मेरा छोटा था पक्ष,
लेकिन हमेशा आपका मेरी तरफ रहता था लक्ष्य।
आपने मजबूत किया था राज्य सभा का कक्ष,
इसलिए हम सभी सदस्य रहे थे दक्ष।

सर, हमें बहुत खुशी है कि आपने दस साल तक इस हाउस की गरिमा को बनाए रखने का काम किया। आपने बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी के संविधान के मुताबिक भारत को मजबूत करने की भूमिका निभाई। इन दोनों को संभालना बहुत मुश्किल था। हमें संभालना ज्यादा मुश्किल नहीं था, लेकिन सामने वालों को संभालना मुश्किल था। उसके बावजूद भी आपने कोई partiality न करते हुए, पारदर्शिता रखते हुए इस हाउस को बहुत ही अच्छी तरह से चलाने का काम किया है। इसके लिए हमें बहुत गर्व है। आप उपराष्ट्रपति भी रहे हैं, आप माइनोंरिटी कमीशन के चेयरमैन भी रहे हैं। आपका काम बहुत अच्छा रहा है। हम भविष्य में भी आपकी अपेक्षा करते हैं। हम चाहते थे कि आपको एक बार और मौका मिले, आपको पांच साल और मिलें, लेकिन आप उधर के थे और इधर से मिलना मुश्किल था। आपके बारे में हम सभी लोगों को बहुत गर्व है, बहुत बड़ा अभिमान है कि भविष्य में भारत की एकता मजबूत करने के लिए आप बहुत अच्छा काम करते रहेंगे। चाहे दलित हो, मुसलमान हो, हिन्दू हो, सिख हो या ईसाई हो, सभी लोगों को आपस में जोड़कर, नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार जो काम कर रही है, उसे आगे ले जाने के लिए हम सब मिलकर काम करेंगे। अगर आपका आशीर्वाद हमें मिलेगा, तो और 10-15 साल तक हम यहां रहेंगे और इसी तरह आगे बढ़ेंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं, जय हिन्द, जय भारत।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy, I find your name here.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): Sir, I just want to thank you because I was there on the other side for four years. Then, I went to the Lok Sabha and being a part of the Treasury Bench, I am here.

Sir, in my personal life with you, I have travelled with you extensively. मैं जानता हूं कि आपके कुछ child-like imaginations हैं, जिनके आधार पर आप कई बार बहुत कुछ करना चाहते हैं, and that was related to aviation, that was related to cars, that was related to golf. मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इसके बाद आपके पास पर्याप्त समय होना चाहिए। आप हमेशा हमारे Constitution Club के संरक्षक रहे, you used to come for the Parliamentarian's car rally. These were your private moments, which we shared with you, especially when you ask a lot of questions on aviation and golf. I would desire and feel that once you are free with this great assignment, you will be a part of us and we would like to share those personal moments with you again, Sir. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Maitreyan. He is such an old friend that he has to be given time.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you very much, Sir. This is my thirteenth year in Rajya Sabha and of those, for ten years, you have been my Chairman. 'जाने कहाँ गए वो दिन' Sir, I still vividly remember your initial years after you took over as the Chairman of this House. Being a career diplomat, you were stickler to rules. You will not brook over-indulgence by Members of the House. I remember, on 24th March, 2008, I had given a notice for the suspension of the Business of the day under Rule 267 to raise the issue of impropriety of the then Union Minister. As usual, you did not allow me to raise it. The Secretariat of Rajya Sabha dug out from the archives of the Rules Book that there exists a provision by which a Member can be asked to withdraw. You did not invoke that on me. You only threatened that I am going to invoke that if I did not go back to my seat. But, then, that single statement made me either famous or infamous in my State at least. ...(Interruptions)... For around 20 years since 1984, this House, perhaps, never remembered that rule. You brought that rule to limelight and, subsequently, it was used on another person also. Sir, those years, we were three musketeers – श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया, श्री नरेश अग्रवाल और मैं हाउस में इतना तंग करते थे, रोज़ सवेरे सोच लेते और तय कर लेते थे कि आज हाउस चलने देना है या नहीं चलने देना है और यहां आकर वही करते थे। इतना तंग करते थे, लेकिन आज क्या हो गया – श्री अहलुवालिया दूसरे हाउस में चले गए, मैं silent हो गया और श्री नरेश अग्रवाल Mr. 267 बन गए। ...(व्यवधान)... But, in spite of our repeated over-indulgence, you were so kind to us. Today, our Party is the third-largest Party in Parliament with fifty Members but during those years we were a small group of eight, nine or ten Members. In spite of that, you gave me ample opportunities. In fact, I had the rare distinction of initiating one of the most important debates which touched an emotional pitch in those days, that is, the FDI Multi-Brand Retail. You had shown so much of love and affection on me, I will never be able to forget. I wish you a long and a healthy life. I am told, like me, you also love cricket. I wish you score a century.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Respected Mr. Chairman, Sir, I can only say that I have learnt from you how to be patient while saying things loudly but still exhibiting inner calmness. Particularly, between 2000 and 2014, due to the A. P. Re-organisation Act, we remember the amount of patience you have exhibited and guided us; and still you did not take any drastic action. I went to school and college from K.G. to P.G. but I never had an opportunity to see such a kind of noise which this House has witnessed. Sir, you have really supported and accommodated us. We were aware that we will be losing the war. We fought the war but we lost the battle. Thank you very much, Sir, we can always remember and I wish ...(Interruptions)... We won the election. That is a different thing. So, I wish the Almighty to give you good health and happy life. Thank you very much. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, may I make a request to you?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, this cannot be an all men's club. Please request a lady also to wish you good-bye.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes, absolutely; I am coming to that.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Because we are all men who have spoken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have one request to make; my last request. I am looking at the watch closely because I have to call on Rashtrapatiiji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, only two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute, please. Let me go by the names here. Now, Rahman Khan Saheb.

श्री के. रहमान खान (कर्णाटक): इज्जतमआब चेयरमैन साहब, आज आप अपनी जिम्मेदारी से सुबकदोश हो रहे हैं। मुझे यह शर्फ हासिल है कि as the Deputy Chairman of this House, मुझे आपके साथ पांच साल काम करने का मौका मिला। मैंने आपसे बहुत कुछ सीखा। हालांकि अपनी लगभग 40 साल की पॉलिटिकल लाइफ में मैं लगभग 35 साल लेजिस्लेटर रहा हूँ, मगर आपके साथ रहकर मुझे आपके साथ काम करने का मौका मिला और बहुत कुछ सीखने का मौका मिला। आपके इस हाउस के चेयरमैन होने से पहले भी as the Chairman of the National Commission for Minorities and as the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University, मेरी मुलाकात आपसे होती रहती थी, मगर मैंने आपमें देखा कि आप एक बेबाक लीडर हैं। चाहे डिप्लोमेट किहए या एक इंटेलेक्चुअल कहिए, आप अपने विचारों को सामने रखने में हिचिकचाते नहीं हैं और लोगों को गाइड भी करते रहते हैं।

इस हाउस को आपने जो पांच साल चलाया— राज्य सभा में मेरा यह 24वां साल है और इन 24 सालों में मैंने इस हाउस के वे दिन भी देखे हैं, जो अच्छे दिन कहलाते थे और आज भी मैं देख रहा हूँ कि लोग कहते हैं कि इसकी गरिमा कम होती जा रही है, मगर मैं नहीं समझता कि इसकी गरिमा कम हो रही है। आप हर वक्त हमारी जिम्मेदारियों की याददहानी करते थे। राज्य सभा के जो मेरे पांच साल हैं, वे मेरी जिन्दगी के बेहतरीन पांच साल हैं, जब मुझे आपकी रहनुमाई में काम करने का मौका मिला, मैं उसका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। मैं अल्लाह-रब्बुलइज्जत से दुआ करता हूँ कि वे आपको लम्बी उम्र दें और आपसे ज्यादा खिदमत लें। चाहे वाइस-प्रेसिडेंट की जिम्मेदारी हो या Chairman of the House की जिम्मेदारी हो, यह तो एक फ्रेज है। इसके बाद भी आपको मुल्क की, मिल्लत की, क़ौम की जिम्मेदारी को निभाना है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि अल्लाह आपको उम्र दें, ताकि आप अपनी खिदमत जारी रखें, शुक्रिया।

†جناب کے رحمان خان (کرناٹک): عزت ما ب چئیرمین صاحب، آج اپ اپنی ذمہ داری

as the Deputy Chairman of کہ مجھے یہ شرف حاصل ہے کہ this House، مجھے اپ کے ساتھ پانچ سال کام کرنے کا موقع ملا۔ میں نے آپ سے بہت کچھ سیکھا۔ حالانکہ اپنے لگ بھگ 40 سال کے پارلیٹیکل لائف میں میں لگ بھگ 35 سال لیجسلیچر رہا ہوں، مگر آپ کے ساتھ رہ کر مجھے آپ کے ساتھ کام کرنے کا موقع ملا اور بہت کچھ سیکھنے کا موقع ملا۔ آپ کے اس ہاؤس کے چئیرمین ہونے سے پہلے بھی as the Chairman of National Commission for Minorities and as the Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University، میری ملاقات آپ سے ہوتی رہتی تھی مگر میں نے آپ میں دیکھا کہ آپ ایک بے باک لیڈر ہیں۔ چاہے ڈپلومیٹ کہیئے یا ایک انٹلیکچوئل کہیئے، آپ اپنے وچاروں کو سامنے رکھنے میں ہچکچاتے نہیں، اور لوگوں کو گائیڈ بھی کرتے رہتے ہیں۔

اس ہاؤس کو آپ نے جو پانچ سال چلایا۔ راجہ سبھا میں میرا یہ 24 واں سال ہے اور ان 24 سالوں میں میں نے اس ہاؤس کے وہ دن بھی دیکھے ہیں، جو اچھے دن کہلاتے تھے اور آج بھی میں دیکھ رہا ہوں کہ لوگ کہتے ہیں کہ اس کی گریما کم ہوتی جارہی ہے، مگر میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ اس کی گریما کم ہو رہی ہے۔ آپ ہر وقت ہماری ذمہ داریوں کی یاد دہانی کرتے تھے۔ راجیہ سبھا کے جو میرے پانچ سال ہیں، وہ میری زندگی کے بہترین پانچ سال ہیں، جب مجھے آپ کی رہنمائی میں کام کرنے کا موقع ملا، میں اس کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔ میں للہ رب العزت سے دعا کرتا ہوں کہ وہ آپ کو لمبی عمر دے اور آپ سے زیادہ خدمت لے۔ چاہے وائس پریزیڈنٹ کی ذمہ داری ہو یا چئیرمین آف دی ہاؤس کی ذمہ داری ہو، یہ تو ایک فیز ہے۔ اس کے بعد بھی آپ کو ملک کی، ملت کی، قوم کی ذمہ داری کو نبھانا ہے۔ میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ اللہ آپ کو عمر دے تاکہ آپ اپنی خدمت جاری رکھیں، شکریہ۔

MS. ANU AGA (Nominated): Sir, by your values and behaviour, you have, at all times, brought dignity and stature to this House. I have witnessed your anguish when the House was disrupted and not allowed to function. And, yet you have remained impartial and fair and never showed any preference for any person or party.

On one occasion, when travelling abroad with you, I saw the respect you commanded from the political heads and our Indian diaspora.

We will miss your dignified presence, and wish you best of health and look forward to guiding our nation with your love and wisdom. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri K. Parasaran.

SHRI K. PARASARAN (Nominated): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. It has been a very wonderful experience in this House, particularly, when you were presiding. You were playing two constitutional roles. One, as the Chairman of this august House and the other, as the Vice-President of India. I have seen you functioning here and how you held all of us together even when there were exchanges. I have heard you outside and I have also read your writings. I am wondering whether I should praise you for your role as Vice-President or for your role as Chairman of this great House. I remember and quote two lines from a Sanskrit verse, “annyyonya pavanam bhoot ubhayaa sametya.”

Your position as the Vice-President has added dignity to this office as Chairman, and your position as Chairman, here, has added dignity to the Vice-President. I pray God to bless you to live the Upanishadic age of 120 years with sound health and happiness and guide this nation with all your knowledge and experience. Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Amar Singh.

श्री अमर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, आज का दिन बहुत महत्वपूर्ण दिन है, लेकिन मैं वे सभी बातें नहीं दोहराऊंगा जो हमारे दूसरे साथी बोल चुके हैं। मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा, मुझे प्रसिद्ध कवि जय शंकर प्रसाद की अमर काव्य रचना "कामायनी" की पहली पंक्ति याद आ रही है:—

"हिमगिरि के उत्तुंग शिखर पर, बैठ शिला की शीतल छांह,
एक पुरुष, भीगे नयनों से, देख रहा था प्रलय प्रवाह।
नीचे जल था ऊपर हिम था, एक तरल था एक सघन,
एक तत्व की ही प्रधानता, कहो उसे जड़ या चेतन।"

आप इस सदन के जिस शिखर पर बैठे हैं, आपने जड़ को भी देखा है, चेतन को भी देखा है। हमारे बहुत बड़े नेता और हमारे ऊपर जिनकी बड़ी कृपा थी, स्वर्गीय चंद्रशेखर जी कहते थे, ऊंचाई के शिखर पर पहुंचना आसान है, लेकिन वहां बने रहना बहुत मुश्किल है। आप उस शिखर पर पहुंचे भी और दस साल गरिमा के साथ बने भी रहे, यह बहुत बड़ी बात है — इसके लिए आप बधाई के पात्र हैं। यह समझना चाहिए कि सौम्यता, शिष्टता, डिग्नटी — इनके समन्वय से सिर्फ ऊपर जाया ही नहीं जा सकता उस पर बने रहना भी बहुत आसानी से हो सकता है। हमारे जैसे लोग — हम आगे भी बैठे, बीच में भी बैठे और हमारे एक मित्र की कृपा से अब हम पीछे भी बैठे हैं और इसके बाहर सड़क है, शायद कभी वहां भी जाना पड़ जाए। आपको बहुत-बहुत बधाई और आपके दीर्घायु जीवन की कामना करते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR (Kerala): Sir, I thank you for the consideration that you have given. Sir, I will say only two words. When I was in hospital with

[Shri M. P. Veerendra Kumar]

brain surgery and I could not take oath, you allowed me to come to your office in the wheel-chair and take oath. The consideration you showed me, the affection you showed me, not only made me feel that I should be in Rajya Sabha to discharge my responsibility, but you also made me feel that I should live. I have the fate to live now and I feel that I am confident because of you. I wish you well, Sir. Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, Dr. Narendra Jadhav.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Thank you Mr. Chairman, Sir. Sir, it has been a great honour for having associated with you for several years, even before your becoming the hon. Vice-President of our country. I think, for the first time, we met at the Asia and Middle East Conference in 1990s, in which you had represented the Government of India and I was a part of the Delegation from the Reserve Bank of India side. Sir, even before I came to this august House, as the Vice-President you were very kind and generous to release several of my books on Dr. Ambedkar and Gurudev Rabindranath. After coming to this House, you have been a pillar of strength, a friend, a philosopher, a guide for newcomers like me. In the very first meeting that I had with you, you said, "I am entering the Rajya Sabha with a reputation of a size of an elephant." That was extraordinarily encouraging for me. There was a talk that you were, once upon a time, an umpire. I remember our conversation when I had asked you as to how is this job, you said that this job is simple and difficult at the same time. What is simple about this job is that it is like refereeing a football match. What is difficult about this job, you said, Sir, that both teams feel that you are taking the side of the other team. Sir, I have learnt so much from you in the last one year I have spent in the Upper House, and I wish you all the very best. Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Dr. Narendra Jadhav. Now, Shrimati Roopa Ganguly, but just one minute because I have constraint of time.

SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY (Nominated): Sir, I will take 30 seconds.

सर, हमें करीब चार साल पहले आपके हाथ से नेशनल अवार्ड लेने का दिन याद है। मुझे राज्य सभा में आए अभी आठ महीने ही हुए हैं, तो आपसे अलग से अच्छे से बहुत कम बात हो पायी। हम आपसे और इस सदन से बहुत कुछ सीख रहे हैं। हम एक छोटी सी बात आपसे कहना चाहेंगे, हम तीस सेकेंड में अपनी बात खत्म कर देंगे।

आज इस देश में न्याय, मान और frustration सारी चीजों पर आप जैसे लोग ध्यान दीजिए। पुरलिया नामक एक गांव है, जहां पर चार साल का एक deaf and mute बच्चा है। उसके माता-पिता ने गुस्से से, नाराजगी से दुखी होकर बच्चे को पटक दिया है। मैं आपसे यह रिक्वेस्ट

करती हूँ कि आप इतनी बड़ी जिम्मेदारी से मुक्त हो रहे हैं और आपको थोड़ा-सा फ्री टाइम मिलेगा। आप बंगाल में आइए, लोगों को frustration से बचाइए। आपका इतना wisdom है, आप हम लोगों का साथ दीजिए, धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, before you raise any point of order, please take only one minute because I can't be late.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मैंने सोचा था कि जब आप समय नहीं देंगे, तो हम प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर उठा देंगे और आप समय दे देंगे। माननीय सभापति जी, कहा जाता है कि व्यक्ति कुर्सी से पहचाना जाता है, लेकिन आपने सिद्ध किया कि कुर्सी व्यक्ति से पहचानी जाती है। आप राजनैतिक खिलाड़ी नहीं रहे हैं, आपने विदेश सेवा की, लेकिन विदेश सेवा में राजनीतिक लोगों से मिलते-मिलते आप इतने निपुण हो गये कि आपने इस कुर्सी पर बैठकर हम सब को काफी कुछ राजनीति सिखाई और हम काफी कुछ उन चीजों को सीखे हैं। मैं तो चेयर में दो व्यक्तियों का नाम अपनी जिदगी में कभी नहीं भूलूंगा, मुझे राजनीति में 40 वर्ष हो गए — एक आपका और दूसरे केसरीनाथ त्रिपाठी जी का, जो उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष थे। जिन्होंने प्रेरित करके मुझे सिखाया कि सदन में कैसे बोलो, कैसे चीजों को उठाओ, कानून कैसे पढ़ो, नियम को कैसे रखो और शायद इसी वजह से हम इस लायक बने हैं। मैं तो यही कहूंगा कि आपने मुझे अनुशासन सिखाया, तो मैंने सदन को प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर सिखाया। मैंने कुछ न कुछ सिखाया है। कल आप कहीं पर बोल रहे थे और आपने अपनी कुछ चिंता व्यक्त की, उसके बारे में आज टी.वी. वाले मुझसे कुछ पूछ रहे थे। हम सब को उस पर चिंता करनी चाहिए और देश में कोई समाज, कुछ लोग अगर अपने को अलग या अपने को कहीं न कहीं असुरक्षित समझें, तो यह बहुत अच्छा नहीं होगा। हम सबका, इस सदन के सदस्यों का कर्तव्य है और हम आपको वचन देते हैं कि आपकी उस पीड़ा को हम लोग दूर करेंगे। विदाई कष्टदायक होती है, लेकिन विदाई का मजा भी बहुत अलग होता है। विदाई कष्टदायक होती है, लेकिन विदाई बाद में सुख भी देती है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि आपकी लम्बी आयु हो और आप इसी तरीके से राष्ट्र की सेवा करते रहें। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि निरंतर आपसे मिलता रहूंगा। आप हमारे पड़ोसी होने जा रहे हैं, मैं आपसे मिलता रहूंगा, आपसे बात करता रहूंगा और जो कुछ सीख सकता हूँ, वह आपसे सीखने का प्रयास करूंगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Hon. Deputy Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have the bell handy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): I wanted to adhere to the time. That is why I asked the Chairman whether there is time.

There are a lot of thoughts in my mind now, but I know there is paucity of time and, therefore, I don't wish to say many of those things. Mr. Athawale said that we all wanted the Chairman to continue. Yes, that is what even I am saying. We are not the makers of our own destiny. Yechuryji talked about philosophy with a Hindi song. There is a Hindi song which goes like "ये मत पूछो, कल क्या होगा, जो भी होगा, अच्छा होगा।"

[Prof. P. J. Kurien]

We are not the creators of our own destiny. If we were, we would have unanimously passed a resolution saying that our Chairman should continue, but we are not. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Sir, whatever position you held, you were par excellence in those positions. As the Chairman of this House, all of us have admiration for you. There might have been some difference of opinion about your rulings, but all of us have great admiration for you. Sir, as the Deputy Chairman who worked with you, I can say that I enjoyed it; it was a privilege for me to work with you. You protected me, you guided me, you supported me and you corrected me. I am very, very grateful to you for that.

Sir, I would like to mention some of the reforms you made. The shifting of Question Hour has had a great impact because Question Hour is the most important time when we can hold the Government accountable. Not only that, Zero Hour has been shifted to the beginning and is being regulated, and now, many Members, especially back-benchers too, get to make their Zero Hour submissions. That was a new thing. I won't take much time. I implemented your decision, that a Bill should not be passed in din, fully and honestly.

Sir, I don't wish to take more time. My best wishes and greetings to you for a happy and long, long and blessed life!

Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Dr. Kurien.

Thank you, all the Members. Hon. Leader of the House, hon. Leader of Opposition, hon. Deputy Chairman, hon. leaders of political parties and hon. Members of the Rajya Sabha,

"मुझ पे इल्जाम इतने लगाए गए,
बेगुनाही के अंदाज़ जाते रहे।"

A decade is a long time in the life of an individual. It is easy, yet imprudent, to reflect upon it at this early stage. The eloquence of preceding speakers and the generosity of their sentiments must remain unmatched. I would be remiss if I did not acknowledge its intensity and thank them individually and collectively. When I was welcomed in this House 10 years back, an eminent leader, who is now no longer with us in this world, gave a piece of advice. He said, and I quote him. "कल के बाद आपको बहुत तकलीफ होगी। मुझे आपसे हमदर्दी है कि आप इस तकलीफ को झेल जाएं और एक सलाह भी है कि हम लोग कितना भी हल्ला करें, आप अपने चेहरे पर गुस्सा

1.00 P.M.

मत दिखाइए और हमेशा हंसते रहिए। हम सब के सब लोग देश के दुश्मन नहीं हैं, लेकिन हम सब एक मुस्कान पर फिदा हो जाते हैं और चुपचाप बैठ जाते हैं।"

I confess I had no difficulty in benefitting from this eminently sensible counsel. I discovered in these years the validity of the dictum that wishing to be friends is quick work but friendship is a slow ripening fruit.

It needs to be nurtured. I venture to think that I succeeded in a fair measure. The Chair is like an umpire in cricket or a referee in a hockey match witnessing the play and the players, but without becoming a player. Its only source of reference is the book of rules. This House is a creation of the Constitution and reflective of the wisdom and foresight of the founding fathers who wished it to portray India's diversity and to be a calibrated restraint on hasty legislation. It has upheld democracy's sacred creed that discussion, instead of being a stumbling block in the way of action, is, in fact, an indispensable preliminary to wise action. Deviation from the golden rule contributes neither to diligent policy-making nor to our claim to be a mature democracy based on rule of law. In this context, I would like to recall as I did in August, 2012, the words of the most distinguished of my predecessors, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan and I quote, "A democracy is distinguished by the protection it gives to minorities. A democracy is likely to degenerate into tyranny if it does not allow the opposition groups to criticise fairly, freely and frankly the policies of the Government. But, at the same time, minorities also have their responsibilities. Well, they have every right to criticise, their right to criticise should not degenerate into wilful hampering and obstruction of the work of Parliament. All groups, therefore, have their right and have their responsibilities." I fervently hope that all sections of the House would seek business is watched by the citizen body. As I leave this Chair, I wish the Rajya Sabha well. I wish success to its Members in the responsibility entrusted to them. I thank the Secretary-General, Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff and the officials of the Rajya Sabha Secretariat for the exemplary manner in which they attended to their responsibilities. An Urdu couplet is perhaps an appropriate way of farewell. आओ कि आज खत्म करें दास्तान-ए-इश्क, अब खत्म-ए-आशिकी के फसाने सुनाएं हम। जयहिन्द।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m. Thank you very much.

The House then adjourned for lunch at three minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।
...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: उपसभापति जी, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर सुन लीजिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

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

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), 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. 7500/16/17]

Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 31 of Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:—

- (1) G.S.R. 292 (E), dated the 24th March, 2017, publishing the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Packaging and Labelling) Amendment Rules, 2017.
- (2) G.S.R. 500 (E), dated the 23rd May, 2017, publishing the Prohibition of Smoking in Public Places (Amendment) Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 7502/16/17]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change**II. Reports and Accounts (2014-15 and 2015-16) of WII, Dehradun and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Notification No. S.O. 897 (E), dated the 21st March, 2017, appointing four non-official members to the National Biodiversity Authority on the expiry of their term and, for that purpose, amending certain Notifications including Notification No. S.O. 3299 (E), dated 31st October, 2013, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (3) of Section 63 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7534/16/17]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Wildlife Institute of India (WII), Dehradun, 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 (i) (a) above.
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Wildlife Institute of India (WII), Dehradun, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. For (i) and (ii) See No. L.T. 7384/16/17]

Statemets regarding approval by the Government

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. महेंद्र नाथ पाण्डेय): महोदय, मैं केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्रसिद्ध संस्थाओं की स्थापना के लिए विनियामक स्थापत्य को समर्थ बनाने की सम्पूर्ण योजना को सरकार के अनुमोदन के संबंध में एक विवरण (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7503/16/17]

MoUs between GoI and various companies

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, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, erstwhile Ministry of Urban Development) and the NBCC (India) Limited, for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7461/16/17]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the NBCC Services Limited and the NBCC (India) Limited, for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7462/16/17]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the NBCC Engineering and Consultancy Limited and the NBCC (India) Limited, for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7460/16/17]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, erstwhile Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation) and the Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL), for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7463/16/17]

- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs) and the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO), for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7464/16/17]

Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment:—

- (1) G.S.R. 404 (E), dated the 25th April, 2017, publishing the Employees' Provident Funds (Fifth Amendment) Scheme, 2017.
- (2) G.S.R. 436 (E), dated the 4th May, 2017, publishing the Employees' Provident Funds (Sixth Amendment) Scheme, 2017.

- (3) G.S.R. 437 (E), dated the 4th May, 2017, publishing the Employees' Pension (Amendment) Scheme, 2017.
- (4) G.S.R. 438 (E), dated the 4th May, 2017, publishing the Employees' Deposit-Linked Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) See No. L.T. 7134/16/17]

Notification of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 37 of the Apprentices Act 1961, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Notification No. G.S.R 936 (E), dated the 19th July, 2017, publishing the Apprenticeship (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7465/16/17]

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of IMPCL, Almora and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
 - (a) Thirty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited, (IMPCL), Almora, Uttarakhand, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7505/16/17]

Notifications of the Ministry of Coal

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Piyush Goyal, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Coal:—

- (1) G.S.R. 877 (E), dated the 13th July, 2017, publishing the Coal Blocks Allocation Rules, 2017.

- (2) S.O. 2211 (E), dated the 13th July, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 2155 (E), dated the 21st September, 2011, to insert certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7338/16/17]

MoUs between GoI and various companies

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; AND 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, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), for the year 2017-18. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7509/16/17]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited, for the year 2017-18. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7510/16/17]
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, for the year 2017-18. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7506/16/17]
- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, for the year 2017-18. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7507/16/17]
- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Indian Rare Earths Limited, for the year 2017-18. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7508/16/17]
- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region) and the North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation (NEHHDC) Limited, for the year 2017-18. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7469/16/17]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Communications

II. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of C-DOT, New Delhi and related papers

संचार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मनोज सिन्हा): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notification of the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications), under Section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997:—

- (1) G.S.R. 963 (E), dated the 27th July, 2017, publishing the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Contributory Provident Fund) (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (2) No. 5-1/2014-A&P, dated the 9th June, 2016, publishing the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Officers and Staff Appointment) (Eleventh Amendment) Regulation, 2016, along with delay statement.
- (3) No. 5-1/2014-A&P, dated the 27th July, 2017, publishing the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Officers and Staff Appointment) (Twelfth Amendment) Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 7471/16/17]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT), 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. 7470/16/17]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture, and Farmers Welfare

II. Statement giving reasons for not laying the reports and Accounts

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परषोत्तम रुपाला): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- I. (A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare), under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—
 - (1) S.O. 2315 (E), dated the 25th July, 2017, notifying certain manufacture mentioned therein to sell City Compost in bulk directly to farmers for a period of three years.
 - (2) S.O. 1444 (E), dated the 8th May, 2017, publishing the Fertiliser (Control) Third Amendment Order, 2017.
 - (3) S.O. 1445 (E), dated the 8th May, 2017, notifying the specifications of certain fertilizers to be imported in India for a period of three years.
 - (4) S.O. 1446 (E), dated the 8th May, 2017, notifying the specifications in respect of provisional fertilizer 24-24-0 to be manufactured in India for a period of three years.

- (5) S.O. 1447 (E), dated the 8th May, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 977 (E), dated the 9th November, 1987, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (5) *See* No. L.T. 7423/16/17]

- (B) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare) Notification No. S.O. 2152 (E), dated the 7th July, 2017, publishing the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Sixth Amendment) Order, 2017, under sub-section (2) of Section 4D of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7421/16/17]

- II. Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for not laying the Annual Reports and Accounts of the Jammu and Kashmir Horticulture Produce Marketing and Processing Corporation Ltd. (J&K HPMC), Srinagar, for the years 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000, 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15, within the stipulated period.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7422/16/17]

Notifications of the Ministry of External Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI M. J. AKBAR): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of External Affairs Notification F. No. Q/11017/08/2016-OIA-I, dated the 20th April, 2017, regarding closure of the Mahatama Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana (MGPSY) w.e.f. 1st April, 2017. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7473/16/17]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of External Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 864 (E), dated the 12th July, 2017, publishing the Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana 2017. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7472/16/17]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development

II. Reports and Accounts (2012-13, 2014-15 and 2015-16) of various institutes under SSA and RMSA and related papers

डा. महेंद्र नाथ पाण्डेय: महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of School Education and Literacy), under sub-section (3) of Section 38 of the Right of Children

to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, along with delay Statement:—

- (1) G.S.R. 155 (E), dated the 22nd February, 2017, publishing the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (2) G.S.R. 1206 (E), dated the 18th April, 2017, granting relaxation to the State of Assam in respect of the minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 7527/16/17]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shikshana Abhiyan Samithi, Karnataka, Bengaluru, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7539/16/17]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, U.T. of Puducherry, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7537/16/17]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Union Territory Mission Authority, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, 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 (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7540/16/17]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, UT Mission Authority, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7536/16/17]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission, U.T. Administration of Daman and Diu, Daman, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7538/16/17]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad, Mumbai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7535/16/17]
- (vii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, for the year 2012-13, 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 (vii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7536/16/17]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Paschim Banga Sarva Shiksha Mission, West Bengal, Kolkata, 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. 7269/16/17]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Education Mission Authority of Meghalaya, implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Shillong, 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 (ix) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7264/16/17]
- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Odisha Primary Education Programme Authority (OPEPA), Bhubaneswar, 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. *See* No. L.T. 7265/16/17]

- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Telangana Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Society, Hyderabad, Telangana, 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 (xi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7541/16/17]
- (xii) (a) Annual Report of the Axom Sarba Shiksha Abhiyan Mission, Guwahati, Assam, 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 (xii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7273/16/17]
- (xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Andhra Pradesh Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Society, Hyderabad, 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 (xiii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7270/16/17]
- (xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, State Mission Authority Manipur, Imphal, 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. L.T. 7271/16/17]
- (xv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Nagaland Education Mission Society, Kohima, 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. L.T. 7272/16/17]
- (xvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Uttar Pradesh Education for All Project Board, implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Lucknow, 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 (xvi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7268/16/17]
- (xvii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Uttarakhand Sabhi Ke Liye Shiksha Parishad, implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Dehradun, 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 (xvii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7542/16/17]
- (xviii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Telangana Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Society, Hyderabad, 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 (xviii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7541/16/17]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

II. Reports and Accounts (2015-16 and 2016-17) of various institutes and related papers

III. MoU between GoI and NBCFDC

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

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities), under sub-section (3) of Section 100 of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—
 - (1) G.S.R. 591 (E), dated the 15th June, 2017, publishing the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Rules, 2017.
 - (2) G.S.R. 939 (E), dated the 21st July, 2017, publishing corrigenda to Notification No. G.S.R. 591 (E), dated the 15th June, 2017 in Hindi only. [Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 7427/16/17]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajasthan Netraheen Kalyan Sangh, Jaipur, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Sangh.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7546/16/17]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mitra Jyothi, Bengaluru, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7545/16/17]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Confederation of the Blind, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Confederation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7544/16/17]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Ramakrishna Mission Regional Braille Press, Kolkata, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Organisation.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7543/16/17]
- III. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment) and the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC), for the year 2017-18. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7426/16/17]

Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुदर्शन भगत): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries), under sub-section (3) of Section 66 of the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984:—
 - (1) G.S.R. 456 (E), dated the 12th May, 2017, amending the Indian Veterinary Council Rules, 1985, to insert/substitute certain entries therein.

- (2) G.S.R. 489 (E), dated the 22nd May, 2017, publishing the Veterinary Council of India (Procedure for recognition and de-recognition of Veterinary Colleges and Veterinary Qualifications) Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 7428/16/17]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries) Notification No. DEL: NDDB, dated the 13th July, 2017, publishing the NDDB (Administration of Fund, Accounts & Budget) (Amendment) Regulations, 2017, under Section 50 of the National Dairy Development Board Act, 1987.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7429/16/17]

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of the Air India Limited, New Delhi and related paper

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Air India Limited, New Delhi, along with that of its subsidiary companies, 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.
 - (c) Statement by Government on the Annual Accounts of the above Company.
- (2) Chronological Statement (in English and Hindi) showing reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7483/16/17]

Medium-term Expenditure Framework Statement

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल): महोदय, मैं राजकोषीय उत्तरदायित्व और बजट प्रबंधन अधिनियम, 2003 की धारा 3 के अधीन मध्यकालिक व्यय रूपरेखा विवरण (अगस्त, 2017) की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7484/16/17]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development

II. Reports and Accounts (2014-15 and 2015-16) of various NITs, IIMs, NIFT, Ranchi, ICHR, New Delhi, ICPR, New Delhi and IIAS, Shimla and related papers

डा. महेंद्र नाथ पाण्डेय: महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- I. (A) 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. 269, dated the 14th October, 2013, regarding proposed Amendment to Section 2(4) of Statute of the Central Universities Act, 2009. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7537/16/17]
- (2) No. R/2012/380, dated the 24th April, 2017, regarding making additional statutes with regard to creation of school of studies in Statute 15(1) in the second Schedule of the Act.
- (3) No. 243, dated the 20th September, 2013, publishing Amendment to Section 15 (1) of Statute of the Central Universities Act, 2009. [Placed in Library. For (2) and (3) See No. L.T. 7551/16/17]

- B. 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 (1) of Section 26 of the National Institutes of Technology Science Education & Research Act, 2007:—

- (1) G.S.R. 947 (E), dated the 24th July, 2017, publishing the First Statutes of the National Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Statutes, 2017.
- (2) G.S.R. 948 (E), dated the 24th July, 2017, publishing the Indian Institute of Engineering, Science and Technology, Shibpur (Amendment) Statute, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 7549/16/17]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7557/16/17]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7561/16/17]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh, 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. 7558/16/17]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology (MNNIT), Allahabad, 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.
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Rourkela, Odisha, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (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. 7556/16/17]
- (3) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Indore, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7564/16/17]
 - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Shillong, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7565/16/17]
 - (iii) (a) Fifty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad, 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 (iii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7562/16/17]

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

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7552/16/17]

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

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7563/16/17]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology (NIFFT), Ranchi, Jharkhand, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7553/16/17]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7555/16/17]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7554/16/17]

- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study (IIAS), Shimla, 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 (ix) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7560/16/17]

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

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

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 16 and sub-section (4) of Section 29 of the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Performance Review of the above Commission, for the year 2015-16.
- (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. 7566/16/17]

I. Report and Accounts (2014-15 and 2015-16) of the NHAI, New Delhi and HAL, Pune and related papers

II. MoUs between GoI various companies

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (A) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 24 of the National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

- (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. 7485/16/17]

- B. (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) Sixty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL), Pune, for the year 2014-15, 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. 7445/16/17]

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

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers) and the Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited (KAPL), for the year 2017-18. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7439/16/17]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers) and the Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL), for the year 2017-18. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7444/16/17]

(iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers) and the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore (FACT) Limited, for the year 2017-18. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7446/16/17]

(iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers) and the FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Limited (FAGMIL) Limited, for the year 2017-18. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7442/16/17]

(v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers) and the Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL), for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7441/16/17]

- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers) and the National Fertilizers Limited (NFL), for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7440/16/17]
- (vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers) and the Projects and Development India Limited (PDIL), for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7443/16/17]
- (viii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers) and the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers (RCF) Limited, for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7445/16/17]
- (ix) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Shipping) and the Cochin Shipyard Limited (CSL), for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7474/16/17]
- (x) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Shipping), and the Dredging Corporation of India Limited, for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7476/16/17]
- (xi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Shipping) and the Shipping Corporation of India Ltd., for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7475/16/17]

MoU between GoI and Food Corporation of India

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri C. R. Chaudhary, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution) and the Food Corporation of India, for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7449/16/17]

Report of the CAG of India

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Piyush Goyal, I lay on the Table, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Loans to Independent Power Producers by Rural Electrification Corporation Limited and Power Finance Corporation Limited for the year ended 31st March, 2016 – Union Government (Commercial) – Ministry of Power, Report No. 34 of 2017 (Compliance Audit).

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7467/16/17]

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT,
TOURISM AND CULTURE**

श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित परिवहन, पर्यटन और संस्कृति संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ:-

- (i) Two Hundred Fifty First Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in its Two Hundred and Forty Fourth Report on the Demands for Grants (2017-18) of Ministry of Civil Aviation;
- (ii) Two Hundred Fifty Second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in its Two Hundred and Forty Sixth Report on the Demands for Grants (2017-18) of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways; and
- (iii) Two Hundred Fifty Third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in its Two Hundred and Forty Seventh Report on the Demands for Grants (2017-18) of Ministry of Shipping.

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE**

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं सरोगेसी (विनियमन) विधेयक, 2016 के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति का एक सौ दोवां प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY**

डा. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भारी उद्योग और लोक उद्यम मंत्रालय (लोक उद्यम विभाग) की अनुदान मांगों (2017-18) पर विभाग संबंधित उद्योग संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के दो सौ बयासीवें प्रतिवेदन पर की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में समिति का दो सौ तिरासीवां प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

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

श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड़ (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित कृषि संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2016-17) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) Forty-First Report on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-Fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the subject 'Steps taken to Bridge the Gap between the Demand and Availability of Fodder through Sub Mission on Fodder and Feed Development' pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries); and
- (ii) Forty-Second Report on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-Fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare).

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICAL
AND FERTILIZERS**

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित रसायन और उर्वरक संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) Thirty-Sixth Report of the Committee on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-first Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants 2017-18' pertaining to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers);
- (ii) Thirty-Seventh Report of the Committee on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants 2017-18' pertaining to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals);
- (iii) Thirty-eight Report on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants 2017-18' pertaining to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals); and

- (iv) Thirty-ninth Report on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject "Implementation of Policy on Promotion of city compost' pertaining to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers).
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**STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS**

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं उर्वरक विभाग के "उर्वरकों की ढुलाई और निगरानी प्रणाली" विषय पर रसायन और उर्वरक संबंधी समिति (2014-15) के ग्यारहवें प्रतिवेदन (सोलहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में समिति के उन्नीसवें प्रतिवेदन (सोलहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गयी अंतिम कार्रवाई से संबंधित उत्तरों का विवरण (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL**

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित कोयला और इस्पात संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2016-17) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(i) Thirty-Third Report of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Twenty-Ninth Report of the Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Demands for Grants (2017-18)" pertaining to the Ministry of Steel; and

(ii) Thirty-Fourth Report of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Twenty-Eighth Report of the Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Demands for Grants (2017-18)" pertaining to the Ministry of Mines.

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS
AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Seventeenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Department-related

[Shri Ripun Bora]

Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (2016-17) on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report of the Committee on the subject 'Computerization of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)', pertaining to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution).

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twenty-eighth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour (2016-17) on the subject 'Cess funds and their utilization for workers' welfare', pertaining to the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं विभाग सम्बन्धित सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता सम्बन्धी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2016-17) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) Forty-Fourth Report of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in Thirty-sixth Report on "Demands for Grants (2017-18)" pertaining to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment);
- (ii) Forty-Fifth Report of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in Thirty-seventh Report on "Demands for Grants (2017-18)" pertaining to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities);
- (iii) Forty-Sixth Report of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in Thirty-eighth Report on "Demands for Grants (2017-18)" pertaining to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

- (iv) Forty-Seventh Report of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in Thirty-ninth Report on "Demands for Grants (2017-18)" pertaining to the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE
AND EMPOWERMENT**

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता सम्बन्धी स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में) की एक-एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) Statement showing Final Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Thirty-second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2016-17) on the Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Thirtieth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants - 2016-17' of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.
- (ii) Statement showing Final Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Thirty-fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2016-17) on the Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Twenty-eighth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants - 2016-17' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities).
- (iii) Statement showing Final Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Fortieth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2016-17) on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants-2016-17' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment).
- (iv) Statement showing Final Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Forty-first Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment

[श्री रामकुमार वर्मा]

(2016-17) on the Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/ Observations contained in the Twenty-ninth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants - 2016-17' of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs).

- (v) Statement showing Final Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Forty-second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2016-17) on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Thirty-first Report of the Committee on 'Review of the functioning of the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC)' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment).

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): 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 Urban Development (2016-17):—

- (i) Eighteenth Report of the Committee on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Modernization of Directorate of Printing, Government of India Stationery Office and Department of Publication';
- (ii) Nineteenth Report of the Committee on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Fifteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' pertaining to the Ministry of Urban Development; and
- (iii) Twentieth Report of the Committee on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' pertaining to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): 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 Water Resources (2016-17):—

- (i) Seventeenth Report of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2017-18) pertaining to the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation;
- (ii) Eighteenth Report of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Thirteenth Report on 'Indigenous and Modern Forms of Water Conservation – Techniques and Practices' pertaining to the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation; and
- (iii) Nineteenth Report of the Committee on The Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2017.

STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources (2016-17):—

- (i) Statement showing Further Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report (Action Taken Report) pertaining to the observations/recommendations of the Standing Committee on Water Resources contained in their Fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Review of Ground Water Scenario, need for a comprehensive policy and measures to address problems in the country with particular reference to (i) Dark Blocks; and (ii) Contamination of underground water by certain industries'.
- (ii) Statement showing Further Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report (Action Taken Report) pertaining to the observations/ recommendations of the Standing Committee on Water Resources contained in their Ninth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Demand for Grants (2016-17) of the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.

REPORTS OF THE RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Railway Convention Committee (2014):—

- (i) Fifteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the subject ‘Safety Provisions at Unmanned Level Crossings’ pertaining to the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board).
- (ii) Sixteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the subject ‘Track Upgradation and Modernisation’ pertaining to the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board).

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I present the Hundred and Fifty-fourth Report (in English and Hindi) on the petition praying for enactment of a separate legislation for offences of road rage.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the
Two Hundred and Sixty-eighth and Two Hundred and
Seventy-eighth Reports of the Department-related
Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Human Resource Development**

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Sixty-eighth and Two Hundred and Seventy-eighth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on Demands for Grants (2015-16) and (2016-17) respectively, pertaining to the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the
Two Hundred and Thirty-third Report of the Department-related
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human
Resource Development**

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. महेंद्र नाथ पाण्डेय): महोदय, मैं उच्चतर

शिक्षा विभाग, मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2010-11), मांग सं. 58 के सम्बन्ध में विभाग सम्बन्धित मानव संसाधन विकास सम्बन्धी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के दो सौ तैंतीसवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the
Twenty-second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary
Standing Committee on Labour**

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

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the
Two Hundredth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary
Standing Committee on Home Affairs**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundredth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region.

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the
Twenty-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary
Standing Committee on Agriculture**

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परषोत्तम रुपाला): महोदय, मैं 'ग्रामीण गोदान स्कीम के माध्यम से ग्रामीण भंडारण

[श्री परषोत्तम रुपाला]

अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करना' विषय पर विभाग संबंधित कृषि संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के अट्टाईसवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the
Twenty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary
Standing Committee on Labour**

वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजय टम्टा): महोदय, मैं वस्त्र मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2017-18) के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित श्रम संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के चौबीसवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON
OFFICES OF PROFIT**

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do elect two Members of the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancies to be caused by the retirements of Shri Dilipbhai Pandya and Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy from the Rajya Sabha on 18th August, 2017 and resolves that the House do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, two Members from amongst the Members of the House to the said Joint Committee, to fill the vacancies with effect from 19th August, 2017."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

**MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE
ON THE CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2016**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do appoint three Members to the Joint Committee on the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 in the vacancies that will arise due to

the retirements of Shri Dilipbhai Pandya, Shri Derek O'Brien and Shri P. Bhattacharya from the Rajya Sabha on 18.08.2017 and communicate to the Lok Sabha the names of the Members so appointed by the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee and resolves that Shri Narayan Lal Panchariya, Shri P. Bhattacharya and Shri Derek O'Brien be appointed/re-appointed to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancies w.e.f. 19.08.2017."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

**MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE
RIGHT TO FAIR COMPENSATION AND TRANSPARENCY IN LAND
ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT
(SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL, 2015**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, I move the following Motion:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do appoint one Member to the Joint Committee on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Second Amendment) Bill, 2015 in the vacancy that will arise due to the retirement of Shri Derek O'Brien from the Rajya Sabha on 18.08.2017 and communicate to the Lok Sabha the name of the Member so appointed by the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee and resolves that Shri Derek O'Brien be re-appointed to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancy w.e.f. 19.08.2017."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

FAREWELL TO THE RETIRING MEMBERS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, today, we bid farewell to nine of our esteemed colleagues from the States of Gujarat and West Bengal after completion of their fruitful tenure in the Rajya Sabha.

Retirement from this House is just a transitory phase and, I am sure, you will continue to serve the society in different ways even after retirement. All of you, as Members of this august House, have significantly contributed towards enriching the

[Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi]

debates and discussions. Through your active and constructive participation in the deliberations of this House and in the Committees, you have consistently endeavoured to address the concerns of the people and discharged the sacred democratic responsibility entrusted upon you. Being an integral part of Parliament, you can justly be proud of your role in the passage of legislations and formulations of public policies. You have, in your own ways, made yeomen contributions to nation-building. Expression of dissent is an essential feature for the functioning of a vibrant democratic legislature. However, in a multi-party set up like ours, dissent is expressed in many ways, at times, leading to disruption in proceedings. In my efforts to conduct the proceedings in an orderly manner, I might have been, under compelling circumstances, harsh to some of the Members at times. But I hope, you will forget and forgive. I will always be grateful to all of you for the cooperation that I have always received.

Hon. Members, the parliamentary experience that you have gained is, no doubt, an invaluable asset, which I hope, will stand you in good stead as you step out from these precincts to the wider arena of public life. Some of you may return to this House for another term, but the House will certainly miss those who would not come back.

I extend a hearty welcome-back to those who have returned to the House, namely, Shri Ahmed Patel, Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani, Shri Derek O' Brien, Shri P. Bhattacharya, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy and Ms. Dola Sen. Those who have not returned to this House, I am sure, will be in better positions. I wish them all the best in the new positions they are going to be in. Shri Dilipbhai Pandya and Shri D. Bandyopadhyay, in their dignified and disciplined way, made meaningful contributions to the House. We will miss them greatly. We will also miss the eloquent oratory of Shri Sitaram Yechury, a Parliamentarian par excellence, but the nation will be benefited by his services elsewhere.

Whether we are in Parliament or outside, the people of our country expect us to set high standards of public behaviour. Today, when the people have become more aware about their rights, they expect the parliamentary institutions to be responsible and responsive to their aspirations and grievances. We, therefore, have an onerous responsibility to strengthen the popular faith in our democratic institutions.

I wish you all good health and happiness and a rewarding future in the service of the nation. Thank you very much.

Now, those who have given their names for making farewell speeches may speak.
The Leader of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, we may first begin with the speech of the retiring Members and then the Leader of the House may speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Is that the procedure you want? I thought Members would first wish them. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, you are right. Let the retiring Members speak after the other Members have spoken. Let the Leader of the House... ...(*Interruptions*)....

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, basically, only three Members are retiring.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Will only three Members speak?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I don't know, Sir. The others may also speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, they would be making their speeches. ...(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But the proper procedure according to me is, Members who want to wish them well can speak first and after that the retiring Members would speak. I think that is the better procedure. If you want otherwise, I have no problem with that.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Okay, Sir. We have no problem. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Hon. Leader of the House.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, some of our colleagues are retiring. We are extremely delighted that many of them are back in the House. I wish all the very best to those who have come back. Three of our colleagues would be retiring and continuing to serve their causes in different capacities.

We have always believed that this House has got remarkable features where policy, decision-making and laws, at several times, get amended in the House. And, therefore, almost every Member of this House leaves his impact on that policy formulation and formulation of legislation. They do it in the Committees; they do it in the House, and since most of the decisions really are by consensus, they all leave a mark. In that sense, all of them have made a very significant contribution as far as this House is concerned.

Mr. D. Bandyopadhyay was a very eminent Civil Servant in his days. I had the opportunity of serving with him on one of the Committees and I was extremely

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

impressed with the depth of his suggestions which used to come before the Lokpal Select Committee of which he was a Member, and we together were Members in that Committee.

Mr. Dilipbhai Pandya has been most regular in attending the proceedings and the Committee meetings, and has been making his contribution to each one of them.

Of course, Mr. Sitaram Yechury, very dear to all his colleagues and friends, is virtually now a veteran in politics and also in this House. On a personal note, I have had the privilege of probably knowing him longer in this House and earlier than most others. We were contemporaries in the University. He went from Delhi University to Jawaharlal Nehru University. We literally grew up within our organizations together. From students' organizations, we migrated into the political parties. I have seen him almost grow, with every passing day, within his organization. I am delighted that he holds today the most important position within his Party. We have had the privilege of having him for two terms in this House. He always has the same enthusiasm which he had during his student days — he is ready to stand up and participate in almost every debate, makes his views known. On a serious note, if I may say so, he has made an extremely valuable contribution as a Parliamentarian to almost every debate in which he has participated. There are some contributions which raise the level of the debate in the House and, unquestionably, Mr. Sitaram Yechury, in every debate that he participated, raised the level of that debate, and others who participated along with him had to really measure up to the same standard. On a lighter note, if I may say so, I think, he has never had an opportunity of being in Government and, therefore, he has the privilege and the liberty of making several suggestions which are idealistic but unimplementable. I do hope, some day, this vacuum in his life will also get corrected and, therefore, he would become...

AN HON. MEMBER: Maybe in Kerala!

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Or, West Bengal. He will, probably, then be able to be more pragmatic in some of those otherwise idealistic suggestions that he has made. But, I think, we will continue to miss his absence, almost every section will do that. And, I do hope that sooner than later, he comes back to this House and keeps contributing in the same manner in which he has in the last twelve years. We wish all our three colleagues, who are retiring and not coming back, all the very best. I am sure, in the positions that they have, they will continue to contribute to their respective organizations and to the country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You want him to contribute in the same manner, no change!

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, यह सदन और अपर हाउस कितना महत्वपूर्ण है, इसके बारे में बहुत सारे लोग जानते हैं, लेकिन बहुत सारे लोगों की जानकारी के लिए मैं यहां कुछ नाम लेना चाहूंगा। आज इनके नाम लेना बहुत जरूरी है। विशेष रूप से जो सत्ताधारी पार्टी है, रूलिंग पार्टी है, इसके कई समर्थक, सपोटर्स कई बार सजेशन देते हैं कि राज्य सभा की जरूरत नहीं है, इसे भंग कर देना चाहिए। ऐसा कई बार यहां कहा गया, पेपरों में भी आया है। यह उनकी अपनी सोच है। इसलिए आज थोड़ा-सा out of the way जाकर मैं इस पर चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि इस पर चर्चा करने का यह एक मौका है। वैसे इस पर चर्चा करने का कभी अवसर नहीं आता है, इसलिए इस पर चर्चा करने का इससे ज्यादा अच्छा मौका नहीं मिलेगा। कौन हैं, जो इस अपर हाउस के मेम्बर रहे हैं? जिस इंसान की दुहाई हम सब लोग अदालतों में देते हैं, पार्लियामेंट में जिसको रोज वोट करते हैं, जिस constitution को हम वोट करते हैं, उसी के निर्माता, बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर, इसी सदन के मेम्बर रहे हैं। राजकुमारी अमृत कौर, फ्रीडम फाइटर और पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के कैबिनेट में स्वास्थ्य मंत्री, इसी सदन की सदस्य रहीं।

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): سر، یہ سدن اور اپریاؤس کتنا اہم ہے، اس کے بارے میں بہت سارے لوگ جانتے ہیں، لیکن بہت سارے لوگوں کی جانکاری کے لئے میں یہاں کچھ نام لینا چاہوں گا۔ آج ان کے نام لینا بہت ضروری ہے۔ خاص طور سے جو ستہ دھاری پارٹی ہے، رولنگ پارٹی ہے، اس کے کئی سمترتھک، سپورٹرس کئی بار سجیشن دیتے ہیں کہ راجیہ سبھا کی ضرورت نہیں ہے، اسے بھنگ کر دینا چاہئے۔ ایسا کئی بار یہاں کہا گیا، پیپر میں بھی آیا ہے۔ یہ ان کی اپنی سوچ ہے۔ اس لئے آج تھوڑا سا out of the way جاکر میں اس پر چرچا کرنا چاہتا ہوں، کیوں کہ اس پر چرچا کرنے کا یہ ایک موقع ہے۔ ویسے اس پر چرچا کرنے کا کبھی موقع نہیں آتا ہے، اس لئے اس پر چرچا کرنے کا اس سے زیادہ اچھا موقع نہیں ملے گا۔ کون ہیں، جو اس اپر-ہاؤس کے ممبر رہے ہیں؟ جس انسان کی دوہائی ہم سب لوگ عدالتوں میں دیتے ہیں، پارلیمنٹ میں جس کو روز 'کیوٹ' کرتے ہیں، جس کانسٹی ٹیوشن ہم ہو کیوٹ کرتے ہیں، اسی کے نرماتا، بابا صاحب امبیڈکر، اسی سدن کے ممبر رہے ہیں، راجکماری امرت کور، فریڈم فائٹر اور پنڈت جواہر لال نہرو کے کینیٹ میں سواستھہ منتری، اسی سدن کی سدسے رہیں۔

श्री सीताराम येचुरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल): उन्होंने 'एम्स' की स्थापना की थी।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: हां, उन्होंने 'एम्स' की स्थापना भी की। मैं सारे नाम तो नहीं ले सकता, लेकिन वे नाम लूंगा, जिनको कोई न कोई तो जरूर जानता होगा, लेकिन यह नहीं जानता होगा कि वे इस सदन के मेम्बर रहे हैं। भूपेश गुप्ता जी इस सदन के सदस्य रहे हैं, पीलू

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

मोदी जी भी इस सदन के सदस्य रहे हैं, कुलदीप नैयर जी भी इस सदन के सदस्य रहे हैं, पी. रामामूर्ति, सीपीआई(एम), भी इस सदन के सदस्य रहे हैं, शायद जिन्होंने साउथ में साइमन कमीशन का विरोध किया था, ब्लैक फ्लैग दिखाया था। हुमायूँ कबीर जी भी इस सदन के सदस्य रहे हैं, रुक्मिणी देवी, जो आर्टिस्ट हैं, वे भी इस सदन की सदस्या रही हैं। राज कपूर के पिता जी पृथ्वीराज कपूर, फिल्मी दुनिया के, फिल्मी जगत के भीष्म पितामह, मुगल-ए-आज़म — मुगल-ए-आज़म को हम देख नहीं पाएंगे, लेकिन अकबर बादशाह कैसा होगा, वह पृथ्वीराज कपूर को देख कर एक तसव्वुर कर सकते हैं कि अकबर बादशाह ऐसा होगा। पृथ्वीराज कपूर को देख कर, उनकी शक्ल को देख कर हम यह अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि मुगल-ए-आज़म कैसा होगा।

1957 में डा. तारा चंद, हिस्टोरियन, भी इस सदन के सदस्य रहे हैं, प्रो. नूरुल हसन भी इस सदन के सदस्य रहे हैं, लता मंगेशकर भी इस सदन की सदस्या रही हैं। जब हम लता मंगेशकर का नाम लेते हैं, तो इंसान तो छोड़िए, पेड़ के पत्ते भी गुनगुनाने, हिलने लगते हैं, ऐसा लगता है कि ये भी अभी गुनगुनाएंगे। खुशवंत सिंह, राइटर, जर्नलिस्ट, भी इस सदन के सदस्य रहे हैं। इनके जैसा इतना बेबाक लिखने वाला आदमी आज तक हमने हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं देखा। नरगिस दत्त भी इस सदन की सदस्या रही हैं। एम. एफ. हुसैन, दुनिया के सबसे मशहूर आर्टिस्ट भी इस सदन के सदस्य रहे हैं। जावेद अख्तर भी इस सदन के सदस्य रहे हैं। ये जिनकी तीसरी पीढ़ी हैं, वे सब फ्रीडम स्ट्रगल में थे यानी उनके दादा, परदादा, नाना-दादा साइड के सब जेलों में थे। कुमारी निर्मला देशपांडे, गांधीयन भी इस सदन की सदस्या रही हैं।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: ہاں، انہوں نے 'ایمس' کی استھاپنا کی تھی۔ میں سارے نام تو نہیں لے سکتا، لیکن وہ نام لوں گا، جن کو کوئی نہ کوئی تو ضرور جانتا ہوگا، لیکن یہ نہیں جانتا ہوگا کہ وہ اس سदन کے ممبر رہے ہیں۔ بھوپیش گپتا جی اس سदन کے سڈسٹے رہے ہیں، پیلو مودی جی بھی اس سदन کے سڈسٹے رہے ہیں، کلڈیپ نیر جی بھی اس سदन کے سڈسٹے رہے ہیں۔ پی۔ راما مورتی، سی۔ پی۔ آئی۔ (ایم)، بھی اس سदन کے سڈسٹے رہے ہیں، شاید جنہوں نے ساؤتھ میں سائمن کمیشن کا ورودھ کیا تھا، بلیک فلیگ دکھایا تھا۔ ہمایوں کبیر جی بھی اس سदन کے سڈسٹے رہے ہیں۔ رکنی دیوی، جو آرٹسٹ ہیں، وہ بھی اس سदन کی سڈسیہ رہی ہیں۔ راج کپور کے پتا جی، پرتھوی راج کپور، فلمی دنیا کے، فلمی جگت کے بھیشم پتامہ، مغل اعظم۔ مغل اعظم کو ہم دیکھ نہیں پائیں گے، لیکن اکبر بادشاہ کیسا ہوگا، وہ پرتھوی راج کپور کو دیکھ کر ایک تصور کر سکتے ہیں کہ اکبر بادشاہ ایسا ہوگا۔ پرتھوی راج کپور کو دیکھ کر، ان کی شکل کو دیکھ کر ہم یہ اندازہ لگا سکتے ہیں کہ مغل اعظم کیسا ہوگا۔

1957 میں ڈاکٹر تارا چند، ہسٹورئن، بھی اس سدن کے سدسے رہے ہیں۔ پروفیسر نورالحسن بھی اس سدن کے سدسے رہے ہیں، لتا منگیشکر بھی اس سدن کی سدسیہ رہی ہیں۔ جب ہم لتا منگیشکر کا نام لیتے ہیں، تو انسان تو چھوڑے، پیڑ کے پتے بھی گنگناے، ہلنے لگتے ہیں، ایسا لگتا ہے کہ یہ بھی ابھی گنگنائیں گے۔ خشونت سنگھ رائٹر، جرنلسٹ، بھی اس سدن کے سدسے رہے ہیں۔ ان کے جیسا اتنا بے باک لکھنے والا آدمی آج تک ہم نے ہندوستان میں نہیں دیکھا۔ نرگس دت بھی اس سدن کی سدسیہ رہی ہیں۔ ایم۔ایف۔ حسین، دنیا کے سب سے مشہور آرٹسٹ بھی اس سدن کے سدسے رہے ہیں۔ جاوید اختر بھی اس سدن کے سدسے رہے ہیں۔ یہ جن کی تیسری پیڑھی ہے، وہ سب فریڈم اسٹگل میں تھے یعنی ان کے دادا، پردادا، نانا-دادا سائڈ کے سب جیلوں میں تھے۔ کماری نرملا دیش پانڈے، گاندھین بھی اس سدن کی سدسیہ رہی ہیں۔

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Shri Sivaji Ganesan was also a Member of this House.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Yes, Sivaji Ganesan was also here. I have said that there are so many of them. और जयललिता जी भी इस सदन की सदस्य रही। शमाम बेनेगल, एनदर आर्टिस्ट भी इस सदन के सदस्य रहे हैं। आप नाम लेंगे, तो बहुत हो जाएंगे।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: اور جے للیتا جی بھی اس سدن کی سدسیہ رہیں۔ شام بینگل، ایندر آرٹسٹ بھی اس سدن کے سدسے رہے ہیں، آپ نام لیں گے، تو بہت ہو جائیں گے۔

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): राज नारायण जी भी इस सदन के सदस्य रहे।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: हां, राज नारायण जी भी इस सदन के सदस्य रहे। अब मैं नाम ऐड करूँ, तो बहुत हो जाएंगे। मैंने पहले ही बताया कि मैं कुछ नाम कहूँगा, वरना नामों की कोई....

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: ہاں راج نارائن جی بھی اس سدن کے سدسے رہے۔ اب میں نام ایڈ کروں، تو بہت ہو جائیں گے۔ میں نے پہلے ہی بتایا کہ میں کچھ نام کہوں گا، ورنہ ناموں کی کوئی ----

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Shri C.N. Annadurai, the founder of the DMK Party, was also a Member of Rajya Sabha.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: You can go on adding. आज भी श्री सचिन रमेश तेंदुलकर इस सदन के मेम्बर हैं — भले ही वह हाउस कम attend करते हैं, लेकिन इस सदन

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

के सदस्य हैं। इसके साथ ही मैं आपको एक दूसरी खबर देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे दो भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति राज्य सभा के मेम्बर रहे हैं — डा. जाकिर हुसैन और श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी — और तीसरे राष्ट्रपति, जिन्होंने अभी चार्ज सँभाला है, वह हैं, श्री रामनाथ कोविंद जी। इस तरह हमारे तीन राष्ट्रपति इस सदन के सदस्य रहे हैं। पांच प्राइम मिनिस्टर हमारे देश को इस सदन ने दिए — पहली प्राइम मिनिस्टर श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी, दूसरे प्राइम मिनिस्टर श्री एच.डी. देवगौड़ा, तीसरे प्राइम मिनिस्टर श्री इंद्र कुमार गुजराल, चौथे प्राइम मिनिस्टर श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी और पांचवें प्राइम मिनिस्टर डा. मनमोहन सिंह। यह सदन, जिसने तीन राष्ट्रपति, एक उप-राष्ट्रपति, श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक और पांच प्राइम मिनिस्टर दिए और न जाने कितने ...(व्यवधान)... वेंकैया जी तो अब उप-राष्ट्रपति बने हैं। इस तरह दो उप-राष्ट्रपति इस सदन से हुए। ...(व्यवधान)... तीन राष्ट्रपति, दो उप-राष्ट्रपति, पांच प्रधान मंत्री और अनेक Artists, Freedom Fighters राज्य सभा ने देश को दिए हैं। इसलिए आज मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से उन तमाम साथियों को बताना चाहता हूँ, जो राज्य सभा को भंग करना चाहते हैं कि राज्य सभा एक खजाना है। इस खजाने को बंद करके आप आवाज़ बंद नहीं कर सकते। जो जीतकर नहीं आ सकता या इलेक्शन लड़ना नहीं चाहता, वह यहां आता है।

अब मैं तीन मिनट में अपने उन 6 साथियों के प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूँ जो दोबारा जीतकर यहां आए, जिन पर मैं अभी बोलने वाला नहीं हूँ क्योंकि जब वे रिटायर होंगे, उस वक्त बोलूंगा। उनके बारे में जितने भी comments हैं, वे तमाम comments मैं अगले वक्त के लिए रिज़र्व रखता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... जहां तक अहमद पटेल जी का सवाल है, 8 और 9 अगस्त की रात में जो संघर्ष हुआ, अहमद भाई आप यहां नहीं थे, मैंने कहा था कि 1942 में, 8 और 9 अगस्त की रात को जो हुआ था, वैसा ही हमें गुजरात में 8 और 9 की रात में देखने को मिला। आपको बहुत-बहुत बधाई हो। इनके साथ-साथ पि. भट्टाचार्य जी को बहुत बधाई, देरेक ओब्राइन जी को बहुत बधाई, सुखेन्दु शेखर राय जी को बहुत बधाई और दोला सेन जी को बधाई, जो यहां नहीं आती हैं, मुझे उम्मीद है कि हमारे लीडर ऑफ TMC उन्हें सदन में ज्यादा रहने के लिए कहेंगे। मैं श्रीमती स्मृति ज़ूबिन इरानी जी का भी सदन में welcome करता हूँ।

हमारे तीन मेंबर ऐसे हैं, जो वापस नहीं आ पाए हैं। श्री सीताराम येचुरी के जाने का मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि खाली विपक्ष को अफसोस होगा, जैसा अभी नेता सदन ने बताया, इनका नुकसान, इनकी गैरहाजिरी पूरे सदन के लिए एक कमी है। जैसे मैंने यहां कुछ लीडर्स के नाम लिए, वे किसी एक पार्टी से संबंध नहीं रखते थे, बल्कि पूरे देश की सम्पत्ति थे। इस सदन में हमेशा, हर युग में, हर period में, हर हुकूमत में कुछ ऐसे लीडर हुए हैं, जो किसी पार्टी के लीडर नहीं रहे, बल्कि देश के लीडर रहे हैं। उनमें से एक हमारे सीताराम येचुरी जी हैं, जो बहुत पढ़े-लिखे, political and social worker, economist, columnist, writer रहे हैं। कई किताबें, कई articles उन्होंने लिखे हैं और कई journals के वे Editor रहे हैं। मुझे केवल एक बात पर आश्चर्य हुआ। मैं आपके बारे में बहुत सी चीज़ें पढ़ रहा था, उसमें एक था कि आप बड़े theoretical थे। ...(व्यवधान)... आईदा please, practical journal में काम करिए, तो आप यहां होते। मैं आपकी पार्टी की पूरी कद्र करता हूँ, आपने socialism and secularism का दामन कभी नहीं छोड़ा। मैं आपकी पार्टी की पूरी कद्र करता हूँ। आपने socialism और secularism का दामन कभी नहीं

छوڑا। बहुत सारी पार्टियों ने — इधर डूबे, उधर निकले, उधर डूबे, इधर निकले, लेकिन आपकी पार्टी और लीडरशिप हमेशा अपनी जगह खड़ी रही, उसके लिए मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ। जो लोग कम उम्र में अपनी पार्टी के अंदर शिखर पर पहुँच गए हैं, उनकी मिसाल सीताराम केसरी हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... सीताराम येचुरी जी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे भी शिखर पर पहुँच गए। आपने बहुत अच्छा किया कि उनको याद कराया। सीताराम केसरी जी भी इस सदन के मेम्बर रहे और मैं नेता ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: اج بھی شری سچن رمیش تیندولکر اس سدن کے ممبر ہیں۔ بھلے ہی وہ ہاؤس کم اٹینڈ کرتے ہیں، لیکن اس سدن کے ممبر ہیں۔ اس کے ساتھ ہی میں آپ کو ایک دوسری خبر دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمارے دو سابق راشٹرپتی راجیہ سبھا کے ممبر رہے ہیں۔ ڈاکٹر ذاکر حسین اور شری پرنب مکھرجی۔ اور تیسرے راشٹرپتی، جنہوں نے ابھی چارج سنبھالا ہے، وہ ہیں شری رام ناتھ کووند جی۔ اس طرح ہمارے تین راشٹرپتی اس ہاؤس کے ممبر رہے ہیں۔ پانچ پرانم منسٹر ہمارے دیش کو اس ہاؤس نے دئیے۔ پہلی پرانم منسٹر شریمتی اندرا گاندھی، دوسرے پرانم منسٹر شری ایچ دی دیوگوڈا، تیسرے پرانم منسٹر شری اندر کمار گجرال، چوتھے پرانم منسٹر شری اٹل بھاری واجپنی اور پانچویں پرانم منسٹر ڈاکٹر منموہن سنگھ۔ یہ سدن جس نے تین راشٹرپتی، ایک آپ راشٹرپتی، شری گوپال سوروپ پاتھک اور پانچ پرانم منسٹر دینے اور نہ جانے کتنے...**(مداخلت)**... وینکییا نائیڈو جی تو اب آپ راشٹرپتی اس سدن سے ہوئے...**(مداخلت)**... تین راشٹرپتی، دو آپ راشٹرپتی، پانچ پردھان منتری اور متعدد آرٹسٹ، فریڈم فائٹرس راجیہ سبھا نے دیش کو دئیے ہیں۔ اس لیے آج میں اس سدن کے مادھیم سے ان تمام ساتھیوں کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں، جو راجیہ سبھا کو بھنگ کرنا چاہتے ہیں کہ راجیہ سبھا ایک خزانہ ہے۔ اس خزانے کو بند کر کے آپ آواز بند نہیں کر سکتے۔ جو جیت کر نہیں آسکتا یا الیکشن لڑنا نہیں چاہتا، وہ یہاں آتا ہے۔

اب میں تین منٹ میں اپنے ان چھ ساتھیوں کے پرتی ابھار پرکٹ کرتا ہوں جو دوبارہ جیت کر یہاں آئے، جن پر میں ابھی بولنے والا نہیں ہوں کیوں کہ جب وہ ریٹائر ہونگے، اس وقت بولونگا۔ ان کے بارے میں جتنے بھی کمیٹس ہیں، وہ تمام کمیٹس میں اگلے وقت کے لیے ریزرو رکھتا ہوں۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔ جہاں تک احمد پٹیل جی کا سوال ہے، اٹھ اور نو اگست کی رات میں جو سنگھرش ہوا، احمد بھائی آپ یہاں نہیں تھے، میں

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

نے کہا تھا کہ 1942 میں، اٹھ اور نو اگست کی رات کو جو ہوا تھا، ویسا ہی ہمیں گجرات میں اٹھ اور نو کی رات میں دیکھنے کو ملا۔ آپ کو بہت بہت بدھائی ہو۔ ان کے ساتھ ساتھ پی۔ بھٹہ چاریہ جی کو بہت بدھائی، ڈیریک اوبرائن جی کو بہت بدھائی، سکھیندو شیکھر رائے جی کو بہت بدھائی اور دولہ سین جی کو بدھائی، جو یہاں نہیں آتی ہیں، مجھے امید ہے کہ ہمارے لیڈر آف TMC انہیں سدن میں زیادہ رہنے کے لیے کہیں گے۔ میں شریمنی اسمریتی زبین ایرانی جی کا بھی سدن میں وِلکم کرتا ہوں۔

ہمارے تین ممبرس ایسے ہیں، جو واپس نہیں آئے ہیں۔ شری سیتارام یچوری کے جانے کا میں نہیں سمجھتا ہوں کہ خالی وپکش کو افسوس ہوگا، جیسا ابھی نیتا سدن نے بتایا، ان کا نقصان، ان کی غیر حاضری پورے سدن کے لیے ایک کمی ہے۔ جیسے میں نے یہاں کچھ لیڈرس کے نام لیے، وہ کسی ایک پارٹی سے تعلق نہیں رکھتے تھے، بلکہ پورے دیش کے سمپ تھے۔ اس سدن میں ہمیشہ، ہر دور میں، ہر پیریڈ میں، ہر حکومت میں کچھ ایسے لیڈر ہوئے ہیں، جو کسی پارٹی کے لیڈر نہیں رہے، بلکہ دیش کے لیڈر رہے ہیں۔ ان میں سے ایک ہمارے سیتارام یچوری جی ہیں، جو بہت پڑھے لکھے، political and social worker, economist, columnist, writer رہے ہیں۔ کئی کتابیں لکھی ہیں۔ ان میں سے ایک ہمارے سیتارام یچوری جی ہیں، جو بہت پڑھے لکھے، کئی اریٹیکل انہوں نے لکھے ہیں اور کئی جرنلز کے وہ ایڈیٹر رہے ہیں۔ مجھے صرف ایک بات پر تعجب ہوا۔ میں آپ کے بارے میں بہت سی چیزیں پڑھ رہا تھا، اس میں ایک تھا کہ آپ بڑے theoretical تھے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ ائیندہ please, practical journal میں کام کرئیے، تو آپ یہاں ہوتے۔

میں آپ کی پارٹی کی پوری قدر کرتا ہوں، آپ نے socialism and secularism کا دامن کبھی نہیں چھوڑا۔ بہت ساری پارٹیوں نے۔۔۔ ادھر ڈوبے، ادھر نکلے، ادھر ڈوبے، ادھر نکلے، لیکن آپ کی پارٹی اور لیڈرشپ ہمیشہ اپنی جگہ کھڑی رہی، اس کے لیے میں آپ کو بدھائی دیتا ہوں۔ جو لوگ کم عمر میں اپنی پارٹی کے اندر شکھر پر پہنچ گئے ہیں، ان کی مثال سیتارام کیسری ہیں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ سیتارام یچوری جی ہیں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ وہ بھی شکھر پر پہنچ گئے۔ آپ نے بہت اچھا کیا کہ ان کو یاد کرایا۔ سیتارام کیسری جی بھی اس سدن کے ممبر رہے اور میں نیتا۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री अरुण जेटली: उनको आपने बाहर कर दिया था। इनकी तुलना आप क्यों कर रहे हैं?
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: इनको भी आपने बाहर कर दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे भी सेवा दल के वर्कर से लेकर कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष बने। आपने यह अच्छी मिसाल दी।

मेरे ख्याल में येचुरी जी 33 साल की उम्र में सेंट्रल कमिटी के मेम्बर बन गए और 25 साल की उम्र में पोलित ब्यूरो के मेम्बर बने। सीपीएम का एक बड़ा कांसेप्ट था कि जो 80-90 साल का है, वही पोलित ब्यूरो का मेम्बर हो सकता है, लेकिन 25 साल में किसी का पोलित ब्यूरो का मेम्बर होना, मेरे ख्याल में सीताराम जी ऐसे पहले व्यक्ति होंगे, जो वहां तक पहुँचे हैं और आज ये उसी पार्टी के जनरल सेक्रेटरी हैं। आपको बहुत-बहुत मुबारक! हमारा जो नुकसान होगा, वह आपकी पार्टी का फायदा होगा, लेकिन देश का नुकसान होगा। हम आपको याद करते रहेंगे और पांच-छः साल इंतजार करते रहेंगे कि तब तक शायद आपकी पार्टी का कांस्टिट्यूशन बदल जाए, ताकि तीसरी दफा भी — अमेरिकन और रशियन हिसाब से आपका जो प्रेजेंट सिस्टम है, वह तब तक खत्म हो जाए।

मैं टीएमसी के बंदोपाध्याय जी को भी बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। ये आईएस कैडर के ऑफिसर रहे हैं। इन्होंने बहुत सर्विस की और बंगाल में शायद ही ऐसा कोई पद रहा होगा, जिस पर आप नहीं रहे। यहां नेशनल लेवल पर आप एडिशनल सेक्रेटरी रहे, सेक्रेटरी, रेवेन्यू रहे, जो कि बहुत ही इम्पॉर्टेंट पोजिशन है। मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ कि आप अपनी पार्टी में उन चंद लोगों में से हैं, जो सुबह आते हैं और शाम को जाते हैं। उसके लिए मैं आपको बहुत बधाई देता हूँ। आप जिस कमिटी में भी रहे हैं, उसमें हमेशा आपने अपनी कांट्रिब्यूशन दी है। आपने यहां दो टर्म्स पूरी की हैं। आपने सर्विस में भी अच्छी तरह से काम किया। आपने लोगों को सर्व किया और सदन में आने के बाद भी आपको जिस कैपेसिटी में जहां भी रखा गया, उसमें आपने कांट्रिब्यूट किया।

मैं दिलीपभाई पंडया जी को भी बधाई देता हूँ। आप बहुत ही शरीफ, पढ़े-लिखे और शरीफ तबियत के आदमी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, कम नहीं हैं। उस पार्टी में भी बहुत शरीफ आदमी हैं, लेकिन ये शरीफों में भी सबसे ज्यादा शरीफ हैं। हमें आपको ज्यादा सुनने का मौका नहीं मिला, क्योंकि पार्लियामेंट में उस तरफ से या इस तरफ से जिसकी गले की पॉवर ज्यादा हो, वही ज्यादा आगे सुनाई देता है। आपके बारे में मुझे एक आश्चर्य है या तो आप इतने डेडिकेटेड हैं। 8 साल की उम्र में संघ का कोई पहला सेवक हो, यह देखकर मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ। मुझे यह जानकर आश्चर्य हुआ कि आप 8 साल की उम्र से ऐक्टिव हैं। अगर आप 8 साल की उम्र से ऐक्टिव हैं, तो मैं नेता सदन को बताऊंगा कि जो 8 साल की उम्र से संघ का काम कर रहा है, उसको पहली लाइन में होना चाहिए, जबकि इनको अभी भी वहीं रखा गया है। यह कोई भी नहीं कह सकता कि 8 साल की उम्र में संघ में या अपनी पार्टी में ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं-नहीं, मुझे इस बात की बहुत खुशी है, लेकिन इनको आगे लाने के बजाय, इनको बाहर ही कर दिया गया। आप खुश रहिए, आपके लिए मैं यही कामना करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

†جناب غلام نبی ازاد: ان کو بھی اپ نے باہر کر دیا۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ وہ بھی سیوا دل کے

ورکر سے لیکر کانگریس کے ادھیکش بنے۔ اپ نے یہ اچھی مثال دی۔

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

میرے خیال میں یچوری جی 33 سال کی عمر میں سینٹرل کمیٹی کے ممبر بن گئے اور پچیس سال کی عمر میں پولٹ بیورو کے ممبر بنے۔ سی پی ایم کا ایک بڑا کانسیپٹ تھا کہ جو اس ی نوے سال کا ہے، وہی پولٹ بیورو کا ممبر ہوسکتا ہے، لیکن پچیس سال میں کسی کا پولٹ بیورو کا ممبر ہونا، میرے خیال میں سیتارام جی ایسے پہلے شخص ہونگے، جو وہاں تک پہنچے ہیں اور آج یہ اسی پارٹی کے جنرل سکریٹری ہیں۔ آپکو بہت بہت مبارک۔ ہمارا جو نقصان ہوگا، وہ آپ کی پارٹی کا فائدہ ہوگا، لیکن دیش کانقصان ہوگا۔ ہم آپ کو یاد کرتے رہیں گے اور پانچ چھ سال انتظار کرتے رہیں گے کہ تب تک شاید آپ کی پارٹی کا کانسیٹی ٹیوشن بدل جائے، تاکہ تیسری دفعہ بھی امریکن اور رشین حساب سے آپ کا جو پریزینٹ سسٹم ہے، وہ تب تک ختم ہوجائے۔

میں ٹی ایم سی کے بندو اپادھیائے جی کو بھی بدھائی دینا چاہتا ہوں۔ یہ ائی اے ایس کیڈر کے افسر رہے ہیں۔ انہوں نے بہت سروس کی اور بنگال میں شاید ہی ایسا، کوئی عہدہ رہا ہوگا جس پر آپ نہیں رہے۔ یہاں نیشنل لیول پر آپ ایڈشنل سکریٹری رہے، سکریٹری، ریونیو رہے، جو کہ بہت ہی امپارٹینٹ پوزیشن ہے۔ میں آپ کو بدھائی دیتا ہوں کہ آپ اپنی پارٹی میں ان چند لوگوں میں سے ہیں، جو صبح اتے ہیں اور شام کو جاتے ہیں۔ اس کے لیئے میں آپ کو بہت بدھائی دیتا ہوں۔ آپ جس کمیٹی میں بھی رہے ہیں، اس میں ہمیشہ آپ نے اپنا کنٹریبوشن دیا ہے۔ آپ نے یہاں دو ٹرمس پوری کی ہیں۔ آپ نے سروس میں بھی اچھی طرح سے کام کیا۔ آپ نے لوگوں کو سرو کیا اور سدن میں انے کے بعد بھی آپ کو جس کیپاسٹی میں جہاں بھی رکھا گیا، اس میں آپ نے کنٹری بیوٹ کیا۔

میں دلیپ بھائی پنڈیا جی کو بھی بدھائی دیتا ہوں۔ آپ بہت ہی شریف، پڑھے لکھے اور شریف طبیعت کے آدمی ہیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ نہیں، کم نہیں ہیں۔ اس پارٹی میں بھی بہت شریف آدمی ہیں، لیکن یہ شریفوں سے بھی زیادہ شریف ہیں۔ ہمیں آپکو زیادہ سننے کا موقع نہیں ملا، کیوں پارلیمنٹ کے اس طرف سے یا اس طرف سے جس کی گلے کی پاور زیادہ ہو، وہی زیادہ آگے سنائی دیتا ہے۔ آپ کے بارے میں مجھے ایک تعجب ہے یا تو آپ اتنے ڈیڈیکیڈ ہیں۔ آٹھ سال کی عمر میں سنگھ کو کائی پہلا سیوک ہو، یہ دیکھ کر مجھے تعجب ہوا۔ مجھے یہ جان کر تعجب ہوا کہ آپ آٹھ سال کی عمر سے ایکٹو

ہیں۔ اگر آپ آٹھ سال کی عمر سے ایکٹو ہیں، تو میں نیتا سدن کو بتاؤں گا کہ جو آٹھ سال کی عمر سے سنگھ کا کام کر رہا ہے، اس کو پہلی لائن میں ہونا چاہئے، جبکہ ان کو ابھی بھی وہیں رکھا گیا ہے۔ یہ کوئی بھی نہیں کہہ سکتا کہ آٹھ سال کی عمر میں، سنگھ میں یا اپنی پارٹی میں --- (مداخلت) --- نہیں، نہیں، مجھے اس بات کی خوشی ہے لیکن ان کو آگے لانے کے بجائے، ان کو باہر ہی کر دیا گیا۔ آپ خوش رہئے، آپ کے لئے میں یہی کامنا کرتا ہوں۔ بہت بہت دھنیواد۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, do you want to say something?
...(Interruptions)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): जो मेम्बर्स रिटायर होने वाले हैं, अभी उनमें से दो-तीन मेम्बर और बोलेंगे। मुझे लगता है कि तीन बजे तक ये लोग बोल लें और फिर उसके बाद और इश्यूज ले सकते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... Already I have six names with me. So, they will take about three minutes each. ...(Interruptions)... Your name is not here. ...(Interruptions)... Then retiring Members would like to speak. So, it is not possible by 3 o'clock. I will try for 3.30. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, यह तय हुआ था कि हर वीक में हम दो कॉलिंग अटेंशन लेंगे, एक शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन लेंगे। इस सप्ताह यह नहीं हुआ है। तो हम लोगों का जो शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन है, उसको साढ़े तीन बजे ले लीजिए और बिल कल ले लीजिएगा।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: आपका शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन कल लंच के बाद ले लेते हैं, क्योंकि नए चेयरमैन आ रहे हैं।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): मेधा पाटेकर को आपने गिरफ्तार कर लिया है, हजारों विस्थापित परेशान हैं।.....(व्यवधान)..... आज तक केंद्र सरकार ने उसका उत्तर नहीं दिया।

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

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: 18 हजार परिवार टूटने के कगार पर हैं और आज तक इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us be practical. ...(Interruptions)..... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Please don't derail it. ...(Interruptions)... Please don't derail it. ...(Interruptions).. I am only making a request. ...(Interruptions)... Don't derail. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I am only requesting those Members who are making farewell speeches. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I think first we should dispose of the agenda under discussion. And if at all, they want to discuss something else, it should be after that and not in-between. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct. ...(Interruptions)... That is all I am saying. But, I have to manage the time. ...(Interruptions)... I want to share one thing with the House. I request Members to be practical. The Chair has to look at all aspects. New Chairman is assuming office tomorrow morning. As far as I know, after felicitations and all that, he will give his response. After that, as far as I know, the House may not sit in the afternoon. So, the only day available is today. Therefore, we have to manage the time. So, I am requesting those Members, who speak, to take three minutes each. रिप्लाय थोड़ा ज्यादा हो सकता है। Then, at least by 3.30 or 3.45 p.m., we finish it and we take up the Bill. Yesterday, we had agreed for taking it up today, that is, the Bill for replacement of the Ordinance. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: बैंकिंग और कम्पनी लॉ दोनों एक साथ क्यों नहीं कर सकते?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. ...(Interruptions)... अच्छा ठीक है, एक साथ ले सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: हां, एक साथ ले लेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: It can't be taken up together. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Okay; now, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav. I am requesting everybody to take three minutes only.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद श्रीमन्, आज कई माननीय सदस्य जिन्हें हम विदाई दे रहे हैं, जो आगे सदन में हम लोगों के बीच नहीं दिखेंगे, उनके बारे में तो मैं बात करूंगा ही, लेकिन जो दोबारा चुनकर आ गए हैं, उनको मैं पहले बधाई देता हूँ, अहमद पटेल साहब, स्मृति ज़ूबिन इरानी जी को। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल (गुजरात): सर, दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने जो बात कही है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: इसको छोड़ो, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Please don't disturb. ...(Interruptions).. Mr. Naqvi, please ask your Member to take his seat. ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing. ...(Interruptions)... That is not possible. ...(Interruptions)... It is not allowed. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)..

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Why? ...(Interruptions)...

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

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: उसने क्या जुल्म किया है, अगर वह विस्थापितों की लड़ाई लड़ रही है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसको किस कारण से जेल में बंद कर दिया है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल: सर, जो उन्होंने बात कही है, उसको ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you doing this? ...**(Interruptions)**... Why do you want to create a problem? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल: सर, जो नमर्दा के बारे में कहा है, उसको ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं बैठ जाऊंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you want to create a problem? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: What is so objectionable? ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, I have been raising this issue but the Government is not responding. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nothing will go on record except what Ram Gopalji says. ...**(Interruptions)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, यह बहुत ही दुखद बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी जब हम एक ऐसे मसले पर बात कर रहे हैं, तो बीच में इस तरह की बात को उठाया जाना, यह बहुत ही गलत है और सारी परम्पराओं के खिलाफ है। हम अपने मित्रों को, मेरी बगल में सीताराम येचुरी जी बैठे हुए हैं, हम लोग साथ बैठते रहे हैं, वे अगले सेशन में नहीं होंगे, हमारे बगल वाली सीट खाली नहीं रहेगी, लेकिन येचुरी जी हमेशा याद रहेंगे। यह कोई मामूली पार्लियामेंटेरियन नहीं हैं, जो इन्होंने सारी बात कह दी। मुझे याद है कि मैं कामरेड सुरजीत के साथ हवाना गया था, वहां पर ग्लोबलाइजेशन पर एक कांफ्रेंस थी। उस समय कामरेड सुरजीत ने हमसे कहा कि हमारी पार्टी में सबसे अच्छा लड़का सीताराम येचुरी है और यह आगे चलकर हमारी पार्टी को लीड करेगा। सीताराम येचुरी जी इस सदन में आ सकते थे, लेकिन इनकी पार्टी के विधान की वजह से इनको यहां आने से रोक दिया गया। मैं इस सदन में आज उनसे यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आप पार्टी के महासचिव हैं, आप अपनी पार्टी के संविधान में संशोधन करवाइए। मैं ऐसा इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि इनकी पार्टी पहले सीपीआई थी, जब तक भूपेश गुप्ता जी जिंदा रहे, तब तक वे संसद के मेम्बर रहे। यही सीपीआई थी, बाद में जब टूट गई, तो यह सीपीआई और सीपीआई (एम) बन गई। जब पचासों साल से यह बहुत बड़ी पार्टी थी, तब संविधान इस तरह का हो सकता था कि कोई दो बार से ज्यादा, दो टर्म से ज्यादा चुनकर आ सकता है, तो सीताराम येचुरी जैसा व्यक्ति, जिनका बड़ा कंट्रिब्यूशन है, जिन्होंने हर चर्चा में कंट्रिब्यूट किया है, चाहे बिल्स हों, चाहे रेज़ोल्यूशन्स हों, सबकी क्वालिटी को बढ़ाने में इनका योगदान रहा है। इतने महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति को अगर अपने विधान के कारण, फिर से सदस्य बनकर आने से पार्टी रोकती है, तो जब भारत के संविधान में संशोधन हो सकता है, तो आपकी पार्टी के संविधान में संशोधन क्यों नहीं हो सकता है? पूरा सदन आपको मिस करेगा। मुझे अजीब लगेगा, पता नहीं मेरे साथ यहां पर कौन बैठेंगे, देरेक बैठेंगे या कोई और बैठेंगे। देरेक पुनः चुनकर आ गए हैं, आपको बहुत-बहुत बधाई। सीताराम जी का सदन में बड़ा कंट्रिब्यूशन रहा है। अभी गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी ने जिन बड़े लोगों का नाम लिया, उनमें आने वाली पीढ़ियां इनके नाम को भी लेंगी।

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

श्री डी. बंदोपाध्याय जी से मेरा सबसे पहले प्रणाम होता था। मेरा सौभाग्य है कि मैं हमेशा टाइम से आ जाता था, साढ़े दस बजे यहां आता था, तो सबसे पहले दादा से मेरा प्रणाम होता था। मैं इन्हीं के पास से गुजरता था और सबसे पहले इन्हीं से प्रणाम होता था, उसके बाद मैं चेयरमैन साहब के चेम्बर में जाता था। इनका कैरियर बहुत ही शानदार रहा है। जिस कमेटी में वह रहे, उसमें इनका योगदान बहुत शानदार रहा है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... और मेम्बर्स का भी योगदान रहा है, उनके बारे में मुझे ज्यादा जानकारी नहीं है। जो मेम्बर्स रिटायर हो रहे हैं, मैं उनके उज्ज्वल भविष्य की कामना करता हूं। जो मेम्बर्स दोबारा आ गए हैं, वे और योगदान करेंगे। इसकी हमें बहुत खुशी है और मैं उनको बधाई दे चुका हूं। स्मृति ज़ूबिन इरानी जी से मैंने कहा था कि मिठाई खिलाओ, तो उन्होंने कहा था कि नरेश अग्रवाल जी से खाइए, वे हमारे मायके के हैं। वह यहां से चली गई हैं। अहमद पटेल साहब ने तो सारे देश को मिठाई खिला दी, उनको बहुत-बहुत बधाई। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...सर, मैं ज्यादा टाइम नहीं लूंगा, लेकिन एक बात कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। येचुरी जी, मैं आपको हमेशा याद रखूंगा।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I will not take more time. Our senior lawyer Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad knows it. I adopt the speeches of the Leader of the House, also the Leader of the Opposition and of Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, and only one more line I would like to add. Shri Yechury is really an inspiring leader, role model to be followed by each and every citizen of India. Shri D. Bandyopadhyay is also a very nice person. He knows the administration best. And, regarding the newly-elected Members and re-elected Members, I wish them all success though I am not having the sufficient experience. I conclude my speech. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Naresh Gujral; not here. Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, thank you very much. I join with other Members of this House in bidding farewell to the retiring Members. Sir, I don't call it as a retirement. It is only a conclusion of their service in this House. That is all. When Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav was emotional at the conclusion of his speech, I was reminded of a poem, it says, "The play is done, the curtain is down, the player bows down to thank the audience yet tears roll down his cheeks." So, I think this moment becomes emotional because we are all from different parts of the country, from various States belonging to different political parties with different ideologies. But all are with one common intention of interest of the nation and the well-being of the people. So, we all confluence here, and no difference crop up among any one of us. As everyone said, the service for the country in other spheres of life would, of course, continue but we would definitely miss them and especially, Shri Sitaram Yechury whose contribution in this House is remarkable, and his timely interventions which have

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made many serious discussions in a very lighter vein cannot be forgotten. Another Member would come to Division No. 126 but we will see only Shri Sitaram Yechury in that place. Such is his performance, and moreover, as I said in the morning, one of his landmarks, during his tenure, his Motion of Impeachment against the High Court Judge will be in the annals of the Parliament history.

So, also Shri Bandyopadhyay. Sir, he is the first person to come to the House and the last person to leave. Shri Pandya is a very cool Member who has contributed to this House. I believe that, especially, Shri Sitaram Yechury is not one among the politicians. He is a very close associate of our leader Dr. Kalaignar and Shri Murasoli Maran who has been in this House for more three decades. He is not a politician but a political leader. His future political moves, I am confident, would help in the progress of the country and shape the future of this country. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri D. Raja. Stick to three minutes.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I join everyone to congratulate the Members who have been re-elected, Shri Derek O'Brien; Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy; Shri Ahmed Patel; Shrimati Smriti Irani and others. Sir, while I bid farewell to three Members, it is to be noted that they are very important Members. I am really over-whelmed and moved by the words which are spoken by all the leaders from all sides, about my own Comrade Shri Sitaram Yechury. Actually, we started growing in our Youth Students Movement. He was the leader of the SFI and I was the leader of the All India Youth Federation and we started our political journey. It is so apparent that we were together in Parliament, in Rajya Sabha and we were complementary to each other and that way it is. All party leaders have spoken about Comrade Shri Sitaram Yechury and how the Parliament will be missing him. Sir, I share that strong feeling and sentiments of everyone, the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition. Anyway, we are comrades in arms and we will continue to be comrades in arms and work together for the country and the people. As many hon. Members have pointed out that Mr. Bandyopadhyay used to be the first one to be present in the House and, from this side, Shri Jairam Ramesh. I used to see them. Mr. Bandyopadhyay used to call me *Tovarisch*. I remembered only one person calling me *Tovarisch*; *Tovarisch* in Russian means 'comrade'. So he used to address me as *Tovarisch*. That is how he used to call me and I will be missing the word '*Tovarisch*' and Shri Bandyopadhyay. That is very painful.

I worked with Shri Dilipji in the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Law and Justice. He is a wonderful and a fine person. He is a very regular, meticulous and polite person. Even though he belongs to BJP but one should emulate his political

[Shri D. Raja]

culture and congratulate him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am saying this in a lighter vein. I really wish them all the best for future because they are very valuable Members and we will be missing them. Comrade Sitaramji, in any case, is our comrade and we will be together in our struggles and fights as CPI and CPI(M) will move together and he will be playing a very historic role to see that the Communist movement advances in this country. I wish him all the best. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The next speaker is Shri Derek O' Brien; not as a retiring Member but to felicitate those who are retiring.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, the retiring Members who are coming back will get their chance six years from now. Today is not about the retiring Members who are coming back. It is about three or four of our colleagues who are leaving us. I will go alphabetically and first say 'good bye' to my colleague from the All India Trinamool Congress, Shri Debabrata Bandyopadhyay, who we fondly know as Debuda. All of you have mentioned about his punctuality and commitment. In fact, in the party he is not known as Debabrata Bandyopadhyay, he is known as 'D' for disciplined Bandyopadhyay. Debuda has held every administrative position in his bureaucratic career but, still, whenever he leaves the House, if the Leader of the House is not there and the Chief Whip is there, he will never leave this House without seeking permission. I think that is a wonderful example he sets; very often, my colleagues and I get embarrassed ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is for others to emulate.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Debuda's biggest achievement is the political achievement, eventually. Debuda, whom people don't know, was one of the biggest players in the Singur Movement, who worked with Mamata Banerjee. His inputs on land reforms, his inputs on Operation Barga before that and right through 2005-2006, when we were on the highway, Debuda always used to come with a straw hat and insist that he should never sit down and wanted to stand. Debuda, you have shown, not only to Bengal, but I think, to the whole country,-- no matter how you go in your bureaucratic life, when you came to Parliament, we have learnt so much from you--the humility.

Alphabetically, now I come to Shri Dilipbhai Pandya. I have spent much time with him, not outside the House or in the House, but in-between, in the lobby. He is very soft-spoken. He would always come to me. Even though my Hindi is very bad, I would try and converse with him and I do not know whether he took me seriously; or might have thought I was part of the comedy show. We say a fond good bye to them.

Now, I come to the third person. It is said that you save the best for last. When I came here six years ago, I looked at Mr. Sitaram Yechury as a political rival and I still do. We, the Trinamool and the CPI(M)-- there could not be two forces which are so apart. But I have to say this. Even the best and die-hard supporters of Manchester United, when they know that there is a good striker for Tottenham Hotspur, they still acknowledge that there is a very good striker for Tottenham Hotspur. Mr. Yechury, we are ideologically very, very far apart, but I must say, my daughter noted that I am beginning to even look like you because I have stopped dyeing my hair. So, I should also be a little careful that I don't get into trouble. Sir, this is a great democracy that we live in where a party like the CPI (M) whom we fought bitterly and still do for so many years, and a party like the Trinamool Congress is only one aisle, that is, three feet apart. But that is the beauty of our great democracy. I wish Debuda, Mr. Dilipbhai Pandya and Mr. Yechury all the very best in their future endeavours. I am glad to tell you that Mr. Yechury and I do have something in common, which I got to know only a few days ago. He is doing a book, I am also doing a book, and just by quirk coincidence that we both have gone to the same publisher, that too an American publisher. So, I leave you with that and good luck with your book, even though I completely disagree with the title of his forthcoming memoir, which is called "The Left is always Right". Thank you.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। जिस दौर में सीताराम येचुरी साहब और हमारे जो दो वरिष्ठ माननीय सदस्य देबू दा और पंडया साहब रिटायर हो रहे हैं, उस दौर में, मैं खास कर सीताराम येचुरी साहब के बारे में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि मेरा इनसे कोई बहुत ज्यादा personal interaction नहीं है, लेकिन हम लोग अपने छात्र जीवन से ही इनको पढ़ते रहे हैं, सुनते रहे हैं। मैं यहां आने के बाद, इन दस सालों में यह महसूस करता हूं कि जिस दौर में इन जैसे लोगों की — इनकी भी और इन जैसे अन्य लोगों की भी — सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत थी, उसी दौर में इन जैसे लोग कम हो रहे हैं। हम निराशावादी नहीं हैं, इसलिए यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि वह दौर भी आएगा और जल्द आएगा, जिसमें यहां पर ऐसे लोग बड़ी संख्या में आएंगे। मैं एक आखिरी बात कह कर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा कि बहुत-से लोग सिर्फ राम का नाम लेते हैं, जबकि राम सीता के बिना अधूरे हैं, लेकिन ये सीता और राम दोनों हैं, इसीलिए इनके यहां न रहने की कमी बराबर खलेगी। हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि ये यहां से बाहर जिस पोजिशन में हैं, बाहर वह पोजिशन बड़ी पोजिशन है, उस पोजिशन का लाभ उठाते हुए इनकी पार्टी का विस्तार होगा। मैं फिर कहता हूं कि आज इन जैसे committed लोगों की जरूरत है, इसीलिए आज इनकी कमी हमें ज्यादा खल रही है। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jairam Ramesh, only three minutes.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I will finish within three minutes. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I wish to start with something that the Leader of the Opposition has said. He reeled of a large number of distinguished names from history

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

who have been Members of this House. It is natural for politicians to recall names of political leaders, film artists and musicians. But I want to recall just one name, one of the greatest scientists India has produced, a man who is immortalized in science as Bose- Einstein statistics and who merits a separate chapter in the new biography of Albert Einstein. His name was Satyendra Nath Bose. He was a Member of this House for six years. We often tend to forget that this House also had a scientist.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is good that you have said it.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, Mr. Bandyopadhyay, I have known him for 30 years. I have worked with him in different capacities. He has been not only a professional guide but also a personal friend.

I know it is natural for Mr. Derek O'Brien, life for him begins only after Singur, like life for the Treasury Benches began only after 2014. But Mr. Bandyopadhyay is one of the great figures of Operation Barga. Along with Harekrishna Konark and Beni Goswami, the real administrative force was Mr. D. Bandyopadhyay. He had also played a very important role in the drafting of the Forest Rights Act; and also played a crucial role in the drafting of the Land Acquisition Act of 2013. So, he has had a very distinguished career long before he joined the Trinamool Congress Party. I just want to acknowledge that he also played a stellar role in a report of the Planning Commission produced in 2008.... And that policy has been adopted by two successive Governments.

Finally, Sir, let me come to my old friend, sparring partner, Comrade Sitaram Yechury. Sir, in the late 90's and in the early part of this century, the Leader of the House, Comrade Yechury and I would spend our evenings, migrating from one TV channel to the other, arguing on behalf of our respective Parties and so on.

Subsequently, our paths diverged. But, in 1996, Comrade Yechury and I were thrown together, by forces of history, to draft the Common Minimum Programme of UPA-I. We were thrown together in 2004 to draft the Common Minimum Programme of UPA-II. Mr. Yechury was responsible, of course, for the troubles that both the Governments had. I used to often refer to him not as Sitaram Yechury, but as Sitaram 'Obituary', because he was the one who wrote the 'obituary' for both the UPA Governments in a way but, certainly, for UPA-I when the Left Front withdrew support on the 123 Agreement.

But, in spite of all the differences and, in spite of all the sparring we have had, it has been a great delight, it has been a privilege and, Sir, it has been a learning experience. I think in his speech yesterday, he has excelled himself over the last

twelve years, which is something that moved me as, I am sure, it must have moved all of us here. I am sure, Sir, about the memoirs that he would write; the Left may not always be right, but the Left is absolutely essential for the survival of secular values in this country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Shri Naresh Gujral. When you say, Left may not always be right, that means they may sometimes be right.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, it is always with a heavy heart that you bid farewell to friends and comrades in this House. Now, three of our friends are leaving us. This House would, certainly, miss them and we would become poorer.

Sir, Bandyopadhyayji was a friend of my father. We have had an old family connection. Pandeyaji and I always sat on the same side whether it was that side or this side. I am sure even in the future, we would be on the same side.

Sitaramji and I have a very old connection. When I entered this House, he was the Chairman of the very first Committee that I went to, the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport and Tourism. I was awestruck by his knowledge, by his sense of history, by his wisdom and by his razor-sharp intellect as, I am sure, all the other Members would also have been influenced by his thoughts. I have always considered him a friend, philosopher and a guide, though I have fundamental differences with his ideology. But he is a champion of the poor of this country; he is a champion of the marginalised of this country; and he is a champion of the secular forces in this country. Sir, voices like his would always be required, if democracy has to thrive in this country.

Sir, since you have given me only two minutes...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Three minutes.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: All right, Sir. I do want to say that his Party has, unfortunately, shrunk. Even in this House, it is shrinking further, because their Party has been known of committing historic blunders. This is another historic blunder that they have now committed by denying him a third term, which was very much there on the platter for him. But, Sir, whatever it may be, I am sure, wherever, Sitaramji goes, wherever our other colleagues go, their voices would be heard with a lot of attention and with a lot of respect. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, the speeches in reply. I would go by alphabetical order. Shri Bandyopadhyay.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I rise here today not to support or oppose any Bill or proposal. I stand here to bid goodbye.

[Shri D. Bandyopadhyay]

Six years ago, I entered this House. Though old in age, I was a novice in the matter of internal functioning of the House. But this House, once you enter, is a friendly place. Bitter debates do not result in any personal acrimony because one fights here for some ideology or some cause and not for self.

I have a problem in my right knee. All the members of Group 'D' staff always stretch their hands to help me. I thank them.

I am accustomed to public speaking. I often jumbled up sentences. The Reporters always 'unjumbled' them and produced a flawless copy. I thank them.

The Chairman, the Deputy Chairmen, Members of the Panel of Vice-Chairmen had all been highly considerate to this old man who had no earlier parliamentary experience. I thank you and all of them.

Lastly, I owe an obligation to my fellow Members, cutting-across party line, for their kind, considerate and friendly behaviour.

My only regret is that I can't use the unique experience elsewhere because the moment of my final exit is coming soon.

I leave this place with goodwill towards everybody and malice towards none. God bless us all.

Vande Mataram.

श्री दिलीपभाई पंडया (गुजरात): सर, लोकशाही में पार्लियामेंट देश का राजमहल कहलाता है और सीताराम के साथ राजमहल छूटने का मुझे बहुत आनन्द है। मुझे सौभाग्य मिला है, क्योंकि सीताराम के साथ तो मैं वर्षों से जुड़ा हुआ हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Both Sita and Ram.

श्री दिलीपभाई पंडया: पर यहां सीताराम।

सर, हमारे नेता, आदरणीय अरुण जी ने मेरे लिए जो शब्द कहे, उसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन ने मेरे लिए जो कहा, उसके लिए मैं उनका धन्यवाद करता हूँ और कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं 8 साल की उम्र में राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ का स्वयंसेवक बना। मेरा सौभाग्य है कि लक्ष्मणराव इनामदार, जो वकील साहब के नाम से प्रसिद्ध थे, वे मेरी उँगली पकड़ कर मुझे राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ की शाखा में ले गए थे। बहुत कम लोग जानते होंगे कि लक्ष्मणराव इनामदार कौन थे। वे वही लक्ष्मणराव इनामदार थे, जिन्होंने एक चाय बेचने वाले को देश का प्रधान मंत्री बनाया। वे मेरे भी गुरु थे। विरोधी पक्ष के नेता, आज़ाद जी ने बहुत अच्छा कहा कि दिलीपभाई 8 साल की उम्र से राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ में थे, उनको पहले भेजना चाहिए था, वे क्यों पीछे आए। मुझे अटल जी का एक वाक्य याद आता है। हम तो उनके चेले हैं, उनकी सीख हमारे जीवन में रग-रग में फैली हुई है। उन्होंने कहा था कि राष्ट्र को परम वैभव

के स्थान पर ले जाने के लिए हम राजकारण में आए हैं। अगर हमारी मृत्यु के बाद गंगा जल में बहती हुई हमारी हड्डियों से कान लगा कर भी कोई सुनेगा, तो उसे सुनाई देगा — भारत माता की जय। मैं उसी सिद्धांत से जिया हूँ, उसी सिद्धांत से आया हूँ। बहुत कम लोग जानते हैं कि दीनदयाल उपाध्याय कौन थे। जो secularism की बात करते हैं, क्या उन्होंने कभी एकात्म मानववाद पढ़ा है? वे कहते हैं कि चलो, दीया जलाएं, जहां अभी भी अंधेरा है।

मैं 1961 में सबसे पहले जनसंघ में आया। मैं बॉम्बे में कॉलेज में पढ़ता था। उस समय सबसे पहला इलेक्शन कृष्ण मेनन और आचार्य कृपलानी के बीच था। दो अलग सोच, मैंने दोनों को सुना। चौपाटियों पर मैंने कृष्ण मेनन को भी सुना और हमारे भवंस कॉलेज में आचार्य कृपलानी को भी सुना। बाद में मैंने अटल जी को भी सुना। मेनन की जो जीत हुई, वह इसलिए हुई, क्योंकि उस समय के जो प्रधान मंत्री थे, उनका ऐसा impression था कि मेनन की हार मेरी हार है और मेनन जीत गए। मैं बहुत लम्बा नहीं बोलना चाहता हूँ, कम बोलना चाहता हूँ। मेरा सौभाग्य रहा कि नवनिर्माण आंदोलन में मैंने श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण जी के नेतृत्व में काम किया। उसी समय मैंने आदरणीय मोदी जी के साथ भी काम करना शुरू किया था और तब से आज तक, 1973 से आज तक मैं उनके साथ काम करता रहा। मैंने उनसे ही सीखा कि मौन की भी एक ताकत होती है। मोरारी बापू जी ने एक बार कहा था कि मौन की ताकत क्या होती है, अगर देखनी है, तो मोदी जी को देखिए, उनसे सीखिए। वे सात साल तक मौन रहे। उन पर इतने आक्षेप लगे, फिर भी उन्होंने एक शब्द नहीं बोला। मैं भी उनके साथ रहा। मैं तीन बार नगराध्यक्ष रहा। नगरपालिका में भी मैंने काम किया और अपनी पार्टी का काम करता रहा। मैंने कभी नहीं सोचा था कि मैं कभी राज्य सभा में आऊंगा या कभी एमपी बनूंगा। मेरी पार्टी ने कहा कि आप नगरपालिका का अध्यक्ष बनिए, तो मैं तीन बार नगरपालिका का अध्यक्ष बना। जब मैं यहां के लिए चुना गया था, जब मैंने फॉर्म भरा था, तब राज्य सभा में हम तीन लोग एक साथ चुनकर आए थे, मैं, स्मृति इरानी जी और अहमद पटेल साहब। वे दोनों तो इंटरनेशनल फेम के आदमी थे और मुझे कोई पहचानता भी नहीं था। जैसा कहा जाता है कि एंट्री धमाकेदार होती है, लेकिन मेरा तो एग्जिट भी धमाकेदार हुआ, क्योंकि इन दोनों के नाम के साथ मेरा नाम भी जोड़ दिया जाता था। टीवी पर या पेपर में, जहां कहीं भी देखिए, वहां दिखाया जाता था कि ये दो लोग वापस आएंगे, लेकिन दिलीपभाई पंडया वापस नहीं आएंगे। इस तरह सारे हिन्दुस्तान में लोग मुझे भी जानने लगे। मैं पार्लियामेंट के tour पर गया, तमिलनाडु गया, केरल गया, तो लोगों ने कहा कि अरे! आप दिलीपभाई पंडया हैं, क्या आप वापस नहीं आने वाले हैं? इस तरह मुझे प्रसिद्धि मिली।

मैं अब और अधिक क्या बोलूँ। मुझे नक्रवी जी ने बहुत बार कहा कि आप बोलिए, हमारे पंचारिया जी भी कहते थे कि बोलिए, लेकिन मैंने उनसे कहा कि मुझे बोलने से ज्यादा सुनने में मजा आता है। कुछ लोग तो हर बार बोलते हैं, लेकिन मैं तो अपने विस्तार का काम करता हूँ।

आखिर में एक-दो बातें कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। 1984 में बीजेपी की दो सीटें आई थीं, जिनमें से एक सीट महेशाणा की आई थी। उस समय मेरा सौभाग्य था, मैं उस इलेक्शन का इंचार्ज था।...(व्यवधान)... एक सीट आंध्र प्रदेश से आई थी, जिसमें श्री नरसिम्हा राव जी को हरा कर बीजेपी का कैंडिडेट चुनकर आया था। सर, जब हमारी महेशाणा से एक सीट आई थी, तो महेशाणा में पेड़े बांटे गए थे कि चलो अब जीरो से स्टार्ट करते हैं और ऐसी ऊंची छलांग मारेंगे कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान को हम कवर कर लेंगे। हमारा कोई भी नेता नर्वस नहीं हुआ, कोई

[श्री दिलीपभाई पंडया]

कार्यकर्ता नर्वस नहीं हुआ, अटल जी, आडवाणी जी, प्रमोद महाजन जी, सारे नेता पूरे हिन्दुस्तान का प्रवास करने के लिए निकल गए। अगर दो सीट आतीं, तो कोई रजा पर निकल जाता और कोई विदेश चला जाता, लेकिन नहीं।

यह हमारा नेतृत्व ही है कि हम कभी डरते नहीं हैं, "न दैन्यम् न पलायनम्"। हम कभी दीनता से नहीं जीते और कभी पलायनवाद में विश्वास नहीं करते हैं। हम जहां रहते हैं, वहां खड़े रहते हैं। इसका प्रभाव ही है कि आज राष्ट्रपति, 'राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ' के हैं, कल से उपराष्ट्रपति जी भी 'राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ' के होंगे, प्रधान मंत्री जी भी 'राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ' के हैं, जो लोक सभा स्पीकर हैं, वे भी 'राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ' की हैं। हम दो से शुरू हुए थे और आज 282 तक पहुंच गए हैं। मैं आप सब लोगों से यह प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि अब आरएसएस के विरोध में बोलना बंद करिए। सेक्युलरिज्म हमको मत सिखाइए, हम तो जन्म से ही सेक्युलर हैं। हमारे पास में जो बैठते हैं, मैंने कभी उनसे नहीं पूछा कि आप कौन सी जाति के हैं, कहां से आते हैं? हमने कभी नहीं पूछा, हमारी यही सीख है।

अंत में एक बार फिर से मैं कहता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का चांस दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद। हालांकि अपने समय में मैं बहुत कम बोला, लेकिन मैंने बहुत सुना और बहुत कुछ सीखा। येचुरी जी, वनवास में जाने के बाद मैं इस ज्ञान का सदुपयोग करूंगा और सारे भारत को बताऊंगा कि ईमानदारी क्या होती है, क्रौम की ताकत क्या होती है, धन्यवाद। भारत माता की जय।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, this is not my maiden speech. So, don't ring the time-bell. श्री दिलीपभाई पांड्या साहब की तरह, यह मेरी पहली स्पीच नहीं है, इसलिए आप कृपया टाइम की पाबन्दी मुझ पर नहीं लगाइए।

सर, मैं इस सदन, अपने साथियों और नेताओं का शुकृगुजार हूँ। But, I am, actually, overwhelmed by the words I have heard from the hon. Leader of the House, the hon. Leader of the Opposition and from my very esteemed and respected colleagues. एक चीज मैं जरूर कहूंगा, राम गोपाल यादव जी, मैं जहां पर भी बैठूँ, मैं हमेशा अपने दाईं तरफ आपके लिए देखूंगा। अब, आप तो रहेंगे ही। It was very touching. You will, of course, evaluate my contribution. It is not for me to talk about them. But, I only want, first of all, very sincerely, express my gratitude for all the indulgence that you have shown, including you, the Chair, Sir, for many times I had extended my hand and stretched your patience in terms of wanting to say something or share something. I thank you and the House for everything that has been given to me. Sir, the last twelve years have, indeed, been one of the most important learning experiences as far as I am concerned. And, I think, this has also been a very crucial period in the political life of our country. To that extent, I think, an opportunity to contribute my might is something that I am very grateful about.

Sir, I entered this House very reluctantly. First, I was told in 1996 — many senior colleagues had mentioned — about the thinking of my party and our understanding.

We used to call it as 'गोल बिल्डिंग', सो गोल बिल्डिंग से जितनी दूर रहें, उतना अच्छा है और जनता के बीच में संघर्ष करते रहें। यह वर्ष 1996 की बात थी, फिर वर्ष 2004 आया। यहां गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी नहीं हैं। वे खुद वर्ष 2004 में व्यक्तिगत तौर पर मुझ से बहुत नाराज थे। तब उन्होंने मुझसे कहा कि नहीं, यह सीट हमने आप ही के नाम से वर्ष 2004 में अलग रखी थी, तब मैं नहीं आ पाया, लेकिन वर्ष 2005 में, जब पार्टी के फैसले से कॉमरेड सोमनाथ चटर्जी को, लोक सभा का स्पीकर बनाया था, तब पार्टी ने कहा कि पार्लियामेंट के अंदर एक आवाज चाहिए, तब मैं उन संदर्भ में यहां पहुंचा। इससे पहले, I recollect an incident which, I think, I should share with the House. It was in 2001. The House may remember that there was a very bad earthquake in Gujarat. I was sent by the party there to do some relief work. We built a colony there and it is named after the Sherni of Bhavnagar, Neeruben Mehta. It is still there. And, when I was returning, there was an All Party meeting convened by the then Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, and Comrade Surjit Singh, my party's General Secretary, asked me to attend the meeting since I was here and I did the work. So, I entered into the Parliament House and walked up to the first floor. And, it was a coincidence that the hon. Prime Minister came out from the lift. So, we were walking down. While we were walking down, he said, "क्यों येचुरी जी, आजकल आप हाउस में नजर नहीं आ रहे हैं?" I did not know what 'House' meant then, honestly. I did not know that Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are referred to as 'Houses.' Then, I thought, आप घर पर आकर नहीं मिल रहे उनसे, यह पता नहीं क्या था? Out of sheer respect, I walked off. That was the state before I entered into this House. But, having entered into the House, I think, as I said, it is such a great experience to be here. I have learnt a lot since I have come here. When I was first elected, Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat ji was the Chairman. Shri Rahman Khan Sahab was the Deputy Chairman. Mr. Yogendra Narain was the Secretary-General. Then, Shri Vivek Agnihotri, a very dear friend of mine, in the sense, he and my uncle were batch-mates in the IAS, was the Secretary-General. And then, of course, Shri Shumsher Sheriff, whom I knew even earlier as a very competent IAS officer become the Secreatry-General. You, of course, Sir, the Deputy Chairman, are still itching to ring the time-bell even today when I speak. The entire staff — the ones who are standing next to you, the ones whenever we wave a paper just appear from nowhere, from invisibility, to actually help us. It is such a seamless operation and we remember how our Marshalls helped when we were passing the Women's Reservation Bill.

I salute the staff who sits around this semicircle Table, whom we call as Reporters. And, I rate them as the best high-speed shorthand writers that the world has ever seen.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No doubt. No doubt.

MANY HON. MEMBERS: There is no doubt about it.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Very rarely, very rarely, – when I make a mistake in not quoting something correctly, I write, as I have written today for the speech that I made yesterday, that it is not Reporter's mistake, it is my mistake in quoting that quote – they seldom commit a mistake. I would like to pay my gratitude to all of them, to everybody in the staff here. I notice only one thing. Since you are in the Chair now, at the moment, I can only tell you that there is a lot of outsourcing and privatization of staff that is going on. I hope, you don't end up outsourcing the Parliament itself. I hope that does not happen. This staff had saved this Parliament from coming under a terrorist attack. They have allowed us to function, which may sometimes end up at 2.00 in the morning. They have served us food. They have protected us. They have removed people who were unruly and got us to do our Business. I beseech you to please take care of this staff because it is the backbone, the invisible backbone that helps us keep functioning. And, that is my first request. The best we have is also from the officers who have served us. I have known Debuda Bandyopadhyay much before. He is also the first drafter of the Land Reform Laws, not only of Operation Barga, under Binoy Choudhary. We have been known to each other for a long time. Of course, I have had a life-long dispute with him as to why he shifted from this end to the other end. And, his complaint to me is as to why I was sticking to my end. So, that will go on. But, being my senior, I have a great respect for him.

दिलीपभाई पंडया साहब, मैं यही सोचता हूँ कि काश, आप पहले भी एकाध बार हाउस में बोल लेते, तो हमें भी थोड़ी प्रेरणा मिल जाती। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रेरणा माने RSS को थोड़ा और ठोकने के लिए हमें मौका मिल जाता। आपने हमें वह opportunity नहीं दी। हम लोग साथ ही बाहर चल रहे हैं, लेकिन जो लोग वापस आये हैं, उन सबको हमारी बधाई।

Our Secretary-General comes from IAS, IFS, IPS. Sardar Patel called them the 'steel frame', which unites the country. These are the officers who unite our country.

Today, you have the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. You refer to Rajkumari Amrita Kaurji. She had set up the AIIMS. You go there, you will see the crowd of patients is increasing there day-by-day, irrespective of the number of AIIMS we have opened up. Why? Because, you have there the quality of doctors, who are not lured by the crores that they can make if they go into any private hospital or if they go to Dubai. But, they serve our country. And, we were talking of Satyendra Bose and Prof. Bhargava, the scientists. And, we were talking this morning about the Chairman not using his honorary degree of D.Lit., so that Members don't call him 'Doctor'. These are the value systems that this country has had. If you can today fire a rocket to Mars, it is not because of any external technologies that you have

got, but because of what we developed ourselves. And, that is the faith I have, as I leave this House, that this august House will strengthen that internal strength of India, and not through making ourselves dependent on others, but actually building our internal strength, that is, we look inwards to expand outwards. And, that can only happen if we actually understand the glory of what I am talking about.

When Swami Vivekananda talks of the Vedantic Mind in an Islamic body, that is the future of India. Swami Vivekananda was not somebody who did not see what the future of our country is. It is only the syncretic evolution of India, we know today, that is our strength. If you try to impose a uniformity – whether it is religious uniformity or it is linguistic uniformity or it is cultural uniformity – on our diversity, then, this country can never remain together, it will only implode. Our country can strengthen only when we strengthen the bonds of commonality that run through our diversity. Those bonds of commonality which run through our diversity must be the focus. From my own experience of the last 12 years, I can say that it is not that we only reflect the concerns of the people outside, but we also give an agenda to the people outside, that how the country should be and that is the input the Parliament or the House must give to the movements that will be taking place outside. I am already there, but I will devote all the time and attention to that. When we say, "सारे जहां से अच्छा, हिन्दोस्तां हमारा। हम बुलबुलें हैं इसकी, ये गुलसितां हमारा।", we are talking of a garden where there will be various flowers, there will be various birds, there will be various scents and there will be bees that would be interconnecting between these flowers. So, that *Gulsitan* is our country. Let us not target any one specific group or anything else for our narrow, petty immediate prospects. That, in the long run, will only undermine all of us together. So, my only appeal, Sir, is that in today's situation, we are, I think, living in a period of what is normally called as the post-truth. Sir, the word 'post-truth' has been defined by the Oxford dictionary as the most influential word of 2016, that is, last year. How does it define, Sir? It is called the word of the year 2016. It says. what the post-truth means and I quote: "relating to or denoting circumstances in which objective facts are less influential in shaping public opinion than appeals to emotion and personal belief". This post-truth is not Indian reality, Sir. We have to get back to that Indian reality. I have very fond association with the Leader of the House since the last 45 years. He is not wrong when he says that we have grown up together. But it is also not wrong when I say that always through these 45 years we are on either side of the fence. You are there and I am here in terms of our ideological position. But, yes, here, we will debate. We will debate with all sides. But, then, the point is that it is this country, this Constitution that has to be strengthened and carried forward. Yes, the Leader of the House very jocularly said that since Sitaram has never been in the Government and he makes all these atrocious demands and things that are not

[Shri Sitaram Yechury]

practical, I am sure, that is a value that they also share, sometimes, or many a times ...*(Interruptions)*... But, Sir, one thing you must grant me and my Party. Though I don't believe in intellectual property rights, if there is any intellectual property right that we must be given without any hesitation is the concept of outside support. ...*(Interruptions)*... Outside support is the intellectual property right of the CPI(M). ...*(Interruptions)*... That is something you will have to give, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

AN HON. MEMBER: Don't repeat that mistake.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Of course, my friend, Shri Jairam Ramesh, said we go back to many years, but he didn't complete the whole story. He didn't complete the whole story. He said, "Sitaram Yechury, I call you Sitaram Obituary", to which I always used to reply to him saying, "This is Jairam mortuary!" ...*(Interruptions)*.. If his policies are followed, then, you will be in the mortuary. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Sir, in a lighter vein, I would only say this.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Mr. Jairam also has not changed. He continues to write obituaries. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Since we are speaking in a wonderful bonhomie and atmosphere, the battle against post-truth is something that really concerns me. It concerns us. We have spoken so often here. Please come back to the realities of what we ask. Please understand the reality. Your farmers are committing suicides, which are growing. Your youth that is going around the country is feeling a sense of insecurity. We are the youngest country in the world. If we can give our youth education, health and jobs, nobody can stop India from being the leader of knowledge-society in the world. We have that potential. Please address those issues and let us not get diverted on to other unnecessary issues of rupture rather than unifying in order to build a better India so that we can create a better society in the future. Yes, that is a political approach. We have to take a political decision on how to do it. If there are those who believe in post-truth and rupturing the unity of this country, that needs to be fought. On that, there can be no compromise, and I shall never negotiate. That is not a negotiable issue — the unity of my country, the harmony of my society.

And, that is why, Sir, I want to just finally tell you, please understand. You talk of the syncretic culture. In this august House, I have not said this earlier, but I think I should say this. You tell me. There are millions of people like me in this country. I am born in the Madras General Hospital, now called Chennai, the General Hospital in Madras, to a Telugu-speaking Brahmin family. My grandfather being a Judge, after the States Reorganization, the Andhra Bench of the High Court of Madras goes to Guntur and so we shift there in 1954. I am born in 1952, shift to

Hyderabad in 1956. My school education is in an Islamic culture that was prevalent in Hyderabad under the Nizam Rule in early days of Independence, of 1956. मेरी तालीम वहीं हुई है। उसी तालीम के साथ मैं यहां आया हूं। Then I come to Delhi, study here. I am married to a person whose father is a Sufi of the Islamic order whose surname is Chishti, the Chishti-Sufis, and whose mother is a Rajput but a Mysorean Rajput, who migrated there in the Eighth Century AD. We are now in the 21st Century. She is the daughter of these two, father and mother. A South Indian Brahmin born family boy married to this lady! What will my son be known as? What is he? Is he a Brahmin? Is he a Muslim? Is he a Hindu? What is he? There is nothing that can describe my son rather than being an Indian. That is our country. That is my example. I am giving you my example. Just look how many such people are there. It is that India, Sir, that you are the custodian. We have all been the custodian. We are all the custodian of that India that we have to preserve. इसलिए मैं कह रहा था कि मेरी तालीम की शुरुआत हैदराबाद में हुई। मैं समझता हूं कि तालीम कभी खत्म नहीं होती, जिन्दगी-भर चलती है। जब तक हम जिन्दा हैं, सीखते ही रहते हैं। हमारे हैदराबाद में एक मशहूर क्रांतिकारी शायर मखदूम मोइनुद्दीन साहब हुए हैं। आज भी सी.पी.आई. ऑफिस का नाम वहां 'मखदूम भवन' के नाम से जाना जाता है। वह एक कम्युनिस्ट थे, जिन्होंने उस ज़माने में काफी मशहूर गाने लिखे थे, जिनमें से एक था —

'ये जंग है जंग-ए-आज़ादी, आज़ादी के परचम के तले'

बाद में वे कम्युनिस्ट विचारधारा के बारे में कहते हैं —

'यह आज़ादी आज़ादी क्या, मजदूर का जिसमें राज़ न हो?'

उस राज के लिए हम भी लड़ते रहे हैं और लड़ते रहेंगे। यहां मुझे मखदूम साहब का एक शेर याद आ रहा है, जिसके बारे में आप सभी जानते होंगे, 'बाज़ार' नाम की फिल्म आपने देखी होगी। उसमें जो गाने और dialogues हैं, उन सबको छोड़िए, लेकिन अंत में, मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं कि—

'हयात लेके चलो, कायनात लेके चलो,

चलो तो सारे ज़माने को साथ लेके चलो।'

अंत में मैं यही चाहूंगा, ...(व्यवधान)... मेरी गुज़ारिश यही है कि आप पूरे ज़माने को साथ लेकर चलें और एक वृहद भारत का निर्माण करें ताकि हम उस मंजिल तक पहुंच पाएं जो अभी भी अधूरी रह गई है। पिछले 12 साल में जितना योगदान मैं कर पाया, मैंने किया। मैं आपका शुक्रगुज़ार हूं कि आपने मुझे यह मौका दिया। बेशक हमारे बीच में जितना भी तनाव हुआ, लेकिन कभी-कभी हंसी-मजाक भी हो जाता था, जैसा आज भी हुआ, लेकिन हम अपने मकसद को न भूलें। I only hope that it happens. Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Yechuryji, for concluding it on a good note. ...(Interruptions)... Yechuryji, thank you for concluding it on a pleasant and humorous note.

Now, Statutory Resolution and The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2017.
Dr. Subbarami Reddy. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, we have raised this issue. मेधा पाटेकर को ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You raise it. It is there. ...(Interruptions)...

Dr. Subbarami Reddy. ...(Interruptions)....

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री परषोत्तम रुपाला): सर, यह नहीं होगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: उनका कसूर क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर, महिलाओं पर लाठी चार्ज हो रहा है। ...(व्यवधान).... यह क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, we have raised this issue. मेधा पाटेकर को
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You raised it. It is there. ...(Interruptions).... Dr. Subbarami Reddy. ...(Interruptions)....

श्री परषोत्तम रुपाला: सर, यह नहीं होगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: उनका कसूर क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर, महिलाओं पर लाठी चार्ज हो रहा है। ...(व्यवधान).... यह क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Subbarami Reddy to move ...(Interruptions)...

STATUTORY RESOLUTION

The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017 (No. 1 of 2017)

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I move the following Resolution:—

“That this House disapproves the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017 (No. 1 of 2017), promulgated by the President of India on the 4th May, 2017.”

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2017

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

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, allow me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may speak when... ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no need for speaking now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: No, Sir. I want to speak now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me say why I am objecting to this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will give you an opportunity to speak in the end. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I must say why I am objecting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Before putting it to vote, I can give you time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, let me start and conclude it within two-three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Take three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. I have taken up... ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Subbarami Reddy, three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing else will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only what Dr. Subbarami Reddy says will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश):*

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परषोत्तम रूपाला):*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I allowed him. Let him speak.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I would like to know why the Government is resorting to this method again and again. Why should they bring an Ordinance, the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017, on 4th May, 2017, when the Session was about to be convened in July? Two months में क्या फर्क पड़ता है? I want to understand that and seek that clarification. The Government could have very well waited for the current Session and introduced this Bill in the Parliament. For dealing with the stressed assets, the Government had a lot of options, both legal and non-legislative loan recovery processes. They could have done loan restructuring, corporate debt restructuring, joint lenders forum, 5:25 scheme, strategic debt restructuring and sustainable structuring of stressed assets. I would like to know about the Debt

[Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy]

Recovery Tribunals, DRTs, a provision that is invoked for recovery of debts due to banks and financial institutions. There was the SARFAESI Act, under which assets restructuring companies could have taken over the assets. The Government says that there is a high percentage of Non Performing Assets. Now, here I would like to say that there are two types of NPAs. The first kind is caused when people intentionally run away and don't repay money to the banks. The second type of NPAs occur when industries like textiles, steel, cement, sugar are in a bad shape financially and temporarily unable to repay loans. There may be times when these industries can come up, but when there is stress in such industries and they are not able to repay money to the banks, they become NPAs. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to consider this very important matter. These NPAs are creating a wrong impression among the public. It is not right that every bank has got NPAs worth six or seven lakhs of rupees. They must classify the NPAs as those resulting from intentional misuse by industrialists or by people who have temporarily got stuck due to stress in the industry.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Just one minute, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is all right. तीन मिनट्स हो गए।
...(व्यवधान)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, people talk for one hour; I am taking just two minutes.

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

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Regarding the Bill that is under consideration, the Reserve Bank of India may issue directions to the banks to go in for insolvency. Now, they should first appoint an insolvency commission, which forms creditors committees and then the creditors committees together may take a decision on the banks. Of course, I fully agree that the ultimate arbitrator is the National Company Law Tribunal. Under Insolvency Code, there is a provision to settle the matter within 180 days. So, there is a time-bound resolution of an insolvency problem.
...(Interruptions)...

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

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I have been in Parliament for the last 21 years. I never waste time; I never disturb. अच्छे आदमी को आप बोलने नहीं देते ...(Interruptions)...

Why am I objecting? Ordinance is very important. As per the Constitution of India,

you have the right to bring it. At the same time, when you have two months to go for the Parliament Session, why did you hurry to bring the Ordinance in the month of May? Please clarify this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Arun Jaitley, move the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I beg to move:—

That the Bill further to amend the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, we all know that the banking sector today is suffering from a serious problem of NPAs. पूरे बैंकिंग सेक्टर की और पब्लिक सेक्टर बैंक की स्थिति इसमें ज्यादा नाजुक इसलिए है कि जितने भी बड़े औद्योगिक और इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर प्रोग्राम होते हैं, उनमें पब्लिक सेक्टर बैंकिंग का सपोर्ट ज्यादा रहता है। इसकी तुलना में जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर बैंकिंग है, वह रिटेल बैंकिंग की तरफ ज्यादा लोन देते हैं। मैं इसका राजनीतिकरण नहीं करना चाहता कि कब दिए, क्यों दिए, लेकिन इसके पीछे अगर गंभीरता से देखें तो जो मूल कारण है कि कुछ सेक्टर्स ऐसी इकोनॉमी के थे, जब विश्व में बूम पीरियड आया जिनमें एक्सपेंशन हो रहा था और वह पीरियड 2003 से लेकर 2008 तक का था और उसके बाद स्वाभाविक रूप से 2008-2009 में अर्थव्यवस्था की अपेक्षा यह होगी कि इस सेक्टर का काफी विस्तार होगा और इसलिए लोगों ने उस सेक्टर में आकर काफी निवेश भी किया, जिसके लिए स्वाभाविक रूप से बैंकों ने उसको खूब पैसा दिया। विश्व में कमोडिटी प्राइसेज सडनली गिर गए और उसकी वजह से अपने आप में एक प्रकार से इनको चुनौती मिलने लगी। सबसे अधिक जो एनपीए है, वह स्टील सेक्टर का है। स्टील सेक्टर में जो एनपीए है, उसका बुनियादी कारण यह था कि चाइना से सस्ता स्टील भारत में और दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में आने लग गया, जिससे कि हमारी स्टील की कम्पनियां अपनी क्षमता के मुताबिक स्टील की पैदावार नहीं कर पाईं। सरकार ने चाइनीज स्टील के ऊपर कई कदम उठाए। हम लोगों ने उस पर कस्टम ड्यूटी बढ़ायी और उसके बाद एक मिनिमम इम्पोर्ट प्राइस लगाया, जिससे कि आज की तारीख में वह स्ट्रेस थोड़ा सा कम हुआ है और स्टील सेक्टर एक प्रकार से ट्रैक पर वापस आने लगा है। दूसरे नम्बर पर जो एनपीएज़ हैं, वे इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर सेक्टर के हैं। इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर सेक्टर के पीछे परिस्थिति यह थी कि कोई लीगल मेकेनिज्म उन डिस्प्यूट्स को सेटल करने का नहीं था। देश में बड़ी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनीज़ इस प्रकार की थीं जिन्होंने जिनके लिए काम किया, विशेष रूप से सरकारी संस्थाओं के लिए, उनके साथ लिटिगेशन चल रहा था। कुछ अवार्ड्स चैलेंज्ड थे या आर्बिट्रेशन में पैडिंग थे और बैंको को जो पैसा इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनीज़ को देना था, वह ब्याज बढ़ता जा रहा था, यह पिछले आठ-नौ साल से इसी प्रकार से चलता आ रहा था। हम लोगों ने एक नीति बनाई कि जिसके पक्ष में अवार्ड हो जाएगा उसको 75 परसेंट पैसा सिक्योरिटी के अगेंस्ट दिया जा सकता है, ताकि कारोबार चलता रहे और स्थिति में थोड़ा सुधार आए। इसमें रोड सेक्टर की जो कम्पनीज़ हैं, उनमें अब थोड़ा सा सुधार आया है, क्योंकि रोड के प्रोजेक्ट एक बार दोबारा से शुरू हो गए हैं। इसमें तीसरा सेक्टर बिजली का था। बिजली के सेक्टर में दो प्रकार की कम्पनीज़ थी, जिनके अंदर यह स्ट्रेस ज्यादा आया। एक जो राज्य सरकारों की State Discoms थीं, State Discoms की परिस्थिति इस प्रकार की थी कि कई राज्यों में लगता था

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

कि राजनीतिक लाभ की दृष्टि से हम सब्सिडाइज्ड, सस्ती बिजली किसी प्रकार से उपभोक्ताओं को देने लग जाएं और जो बिजली की कीमत है उनसे वसूल न करें और उसके पीछे कई राज्य सरकारों में यह लोभ भी था कि सस्ता देंगे, दर नहीं बढ़ाएंगे तो उससे लोकप्रियता बढ़ेगी। अब वह कितनी बढ़ती है यह अपने आप में एक प्रश्नचिह्न था। लेकिन वह सारी जो Discoms थीं, अपने आप में उनके एनपीएज आसमान तक पहुंच गए। ऐसे राज्यों के उदाहरण भी हैं कि 5 साल के लिए सरकार बनी, जब 5 साल की सरकार आरम्भ हुई तो Discoms ने बैंकों का 15 हजार करोड़ रुपया देना था और क्योंकि उपभोक्ताओं से पैसे नहीं लिए तो 5 साल के बाद वह 60-65 हजार करोड़ हो गया। उससे वे पांच साल बाद चुनाव जीते नहीं, जिसका अर्थ यह है कि उससे लोकप्रियता तो ज्यादा बढ़ी नहीं, लेकिन पॉवर सेक्टर की कम्पनीज़ अपने आप NPAs की तरफ चली गयीं। अब उसमें Ministry of Power UDAY Bonds लेकर आयी, जिसमें कि राज्य सरकारों ने उस debt को अपने debt के अंदर लिया। फिर, वे धीरे-धीरे अपनी दर बढ़ायें, ताकि commercial constructions पर Discoms अपने आपको ऑपरेट कर पाएं।

पॉवर सेक्टर में ही एक दूसरा संकट आया, जब यूपीए सरकार के दौरान कोल माइन्स दिए गए, तो लोगों को लगता था कि economy का expansion हो रहा है और बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर कोल माइन्स देने के बाद पॉवर सेक्टर का expansion होगा। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में सारी litigation हुई और विवाद हुआ, वह एक प्रकार से विवाद का हिस्सा बन गया। उसके बाद उसका दूसरा पक्ष यह था कि जो हमारे यहां renewable energy है, उसका दाम कम होता गया। अगर आज आप सोलर के माध्यम से प्रोडक्शन करेंगे, तो वह पॉवर की तुलना में ज्यादा सस्ती पड़ेगी। पहली बार देश में ऐसी स्थिति आई, जब पॉवर की कैपेसिटी बहुत बढ़ गई और उस पॉवर को खरीदने वाले इस वक्त कम हैं।

चौथा, टेक्सटाइल सेक्टर की थोड़ी समस्या थी। इसके लिए continuously, RBI आज नहीं, यूपीए सरकार के समय से इसका संचालन करता था, तो restructuring debt, S4A-RBI एक के बाद एक स्कीम को लाकर उसके लिए प्रयास करती रही कि किसी न किसी तरह से इसका हल निकले। दूसरा, इसका प्रयास यह था कि हम लोगों ने DRA का कानून भी अमेंड किया था ताकि उसके procedure simplify कर दिए जाएं। Securitisation Act में जो ARCs (Asset Reconstruction Companies) की स्थापना थी, उस कानून को liberalise किया ताकि Asset Reconstruction Companies आ जाएं और इनमें से अगर किसी का मैनेजमेंट बदल दिया जाता है, तो इसको टेकओवर करने की कैपेसिटी रखने वाली संस्थाएं बनें। वह प्रक्रिया आरंभ हुई है। देश में कई ARCs इस प्रकार से establish हुई हैं।

हम लोग insolvency law भी लेकर आए, लेकिन insolvency law के बाद भी देखा गया कि जितने बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स थे और ये वे प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, जो किसी छोटे किसान या farm debt या छोटे स्टूडेंट्स लोन हैं, उनके साथ नहीं है, बल्कि जो इन चार-पांच सेक्टरों के बड़े debts हैं, जो हजारों करोड़ में एक-एक कम्पनी का debt जाता है, उसमें multiple lenders हैं; कोई lender settle करने को तैयार है और कोई lender settle करने को तैयार नहीं है। बैंकों के प्रशासन कई बार इस बात से भी घबराते हैं कि अगर commercial considerations के ऊपर हमने settle

4.00 P.M.

किया, तो उसका बैंक के मैनेजमेंट और अधिकारी के ऊपर क्या असर पड़ेगा। यह आज की हमारी पूरी कानूनी व्यवस्था है, हमारे laws and accountability mechanisms हैं। इसलिए एक और parallel mechanism, ये mechanisms हैं, लेकिन इन mechanisms के माध्यम से इनकी गति बहुत धीमी है और दूसरे उनको लगता है कि कौन आएगा, जो इस प्रकार की कम्पनी है, जिसको मौजूदा मैनेजमेंट चला नहीं पा रहा है, जिसमें कोई नये फंड्स नहीं डाल पा रहा है, जिसमें कोई joint venture नहीं ला पा रहा है, तो इसमें कौन मैनेजमेंट आएगा। Insolvency law के लिए एक समय-सीमा में, 180 दिन में एक resolution ढूँढ़े, इसकी एक व्यवस्था insolvency law के अंदर है। चूंकि इसमें multiple lenders हैं और multiple lenders का कई बार कोऑर्डिनेशन भी मुश्किल होता है, कोई private sector banks हैं, कोई public sector banks हैं, कोई private creditors हैं, जिनका स्वार्थ कहीं और होगा। यह एक simple, one-line Ordinance है कि RBI को, जो एक fair agency है, उसको अधिकार दिया गया है कि आप इस प्रकार की जो बड़ी कम्पनियां हैं, अगर आपको लगता है कि मौजूदा मैनेजमेंट के साथ इसकी कठिनाई है, तो insolvency proceedings initiate करने के लिए, ये जो multiple bankers हैं, इनको आप direct कर सकते हैं। इस ऑर्डिनेंस के बाद इसकी urgency यह थी कि the debts are mounting up. हर बार यह विषय आता है, तो हम एक-दूसरे को blame करते हैं। हमारी तरफ से यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि ये लोन तब दिए गए जब आपकी सरकार थी। अब उसमें सरकार का कोई मंत्री बैठकर लोन तो देता नहीं है। उस समय बैंक्स को commercial consideration को ध्यान में रखकर लगा होगा कि यह expanding sector है और उन्होंने लोन दे दिया। बाद में वह sector sick हो गया और इससे लोन एक प्रकार से बैठ गए। आपकी तरफ से कई बार कहा जाता है कि इनकी संख्या कैसे बढ़ गई। इनकी संख्या इसलिए बढ़ गई कि जो लोन उस वक्त दिए गए, उन पर ब्याज लगातार बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इसकी गंभीरता को समझते हुए, यह विषय ऐसा है, it is already too late. When Dr. Subbarami Reddy asks as to what is the urgency, the urgency is that it is already too late. The capacity of the banks to lend to small creditors is being impacted. The capacity of the banks to support growth is being impacted.

And, therefore, nobody in this House will want these big people, who have taken such large loans of thousands of crores of rupees, banking on this argument that if they do not pay, where are the takers. अब बैंक मेरा asset ले भी ले, तो क्या करेगा? इसलिए यह बैंक्स की compulsion थी। Insolvency एक ऐसा mechanism है, जिस में आप insolvency proceedings में NCLT के सामने जाओगे, वह 180 दिन के अंदर इस का resolution ढूँढ़ेगा। आप joint venture partner लेकर आओ, आप investment लेकर आओ। आप नहीं लेकर जाओगे तो कोई insolvency professional वहां उसको रन करने के लिए बिठाया जाएगा, आपको बाहर किया जाएगा और फिर asset reconstruction company's fund आज बीसियों की तादाद में इस देश में आ रहे हैं कि we will take over and run the assets. By this process, the banks will slowly start realizing the money. The asset will not be wasted or rusted. The companies will continue to function and the jobs which are

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there in the companies will also be saved. That is the urgency in the larger interest of the country. It is already a belated measure. Therefore, Sir, I request all sections of the House to kindly support this Bill.

The questions were proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Both the Resolution and the Bill have been moved for consideration. We will discuss both these together.

Hon. Members, you are aware that at 6.00 p.m., we have a programme to bid farewell to hon. Chairman, and, therefore, we have to complete it by 5.30 p.m. All Members may please try to confine their speeches to five minutes. Now, Shri Basawaraj Patil. You have five minutes.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, before he starts, I just want to draw your attention to one point. I have just noticed it in the proceedings of yesterday, which have been given to me for correction. While we were speaking on the Resolution on 75th anniversary of the Quit India Movement, there was a reference by one hon. Member to Veer Savarkar, which was contested. But, immediately after that, the hon. Member said, * was also *desh bhakt*.' ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can write a letter.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir. He said, * was a *desh bhakt*.' I think, that should be removed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will examine it.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That is what I wanted to point out.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Basawaraj Patil, please continue. All speakers may please confine their speech to five minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... Everybody will take five minutes.

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): माननीय उपसभापति जी...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, this is a very important Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)... It cannot be discussed in five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do I do? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, we will start it today and tomorrow we will finish it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, the Government should not hurry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Tomorrow, we will finish it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no problem but please understand the position. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me explain. Today, we have fixed 6.00 p.m. as the time for the hon. Chairman's farewell. So, at least, by 5.30 p.m., we should adjourn; otherwise, you cannot reach there, and, we expect all the Members to be there. This is number one.

Secondly, as far as I know, it will not be possible to discuss it tomorrow. Tomorrow, the new Chairman will come. I have got some information that he has shared with me; I can tell you that after he comes at 11.00 a.m. and assumes office, there will be speeches by Members who would like to speak, and, then, he will respond. After that, the House may be adjourned.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Why should it be adjourned? Let this Bill be taken up tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Even otherwise, tomorrow, you have Private Members' Business. You cannot take it up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Since there is urgency in the matter and because the Ordinance is there ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do I do? You tell me.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I understand that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Since the Ordinance is to be replaced by the Act, therefore, let us start today and conclude tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the morning session be brief. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me be frank with you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: The morning session may be brief. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sukhendu Sekharji, ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: कल नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: कल कैसे नहीं हो सकता है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sukhenduji, you understand my position.

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: एक घंटा रख दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, please. *...(Interruptions)...* Sukhendu ji, you understand my position. You are also Vice-Chairman. Tomorrow, a new Chairman is assuming charge. I cannot take any decision for tomorrow. *...(Interruptions)...* I cannot take any decision for tomorrow.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: You can convey the sense of the House. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is for tomorrow. You do it. *...(Interruptions)...* You raise it tomorrow, I have no problem. *...(Interruptions)...* When the new Chairman comes, *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, you are not retiring. You can convey the sense of the House. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My request is this.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Let the morning session be for one hour and thereafter the discussion on the Bill can be concluded. Let us start it today. *...(Interruptions)...*

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): दो घंटे हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: दो घंटे कहाँ होंगे, साढ़े पांच बजे तो खत्म करने वाले हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: फिर तो डेढ़ घंटा है, आप बोलिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* आपको किसने मना किया है, आप बोलिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: यह मामूली चीज नहीं है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: हम अपने मेम्बर्स का नाम withdraw कर लेते हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* आप बोलिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sukhendu Royji, even if it is two hours, your party time is six minutes. I will give you the six minutes. What more do you want? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: If you say that, then, I am constrained to say that those who do not have even six minutes, they speak for *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not today. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: It happens every day.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not today. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: It happens every day. *...(Interruptions)...* I can show you this from the record.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But not today. *...(Interruptions)...* Today, it is not possible. *...(Interruptions)...* Today, it is not possible to give that kind of time to anybody. You can have all your six minutes. I have no problem. *...(Interruptions)...* Why are you getting angry? *...(Interruptions)...* You will have to come to the Chair now. That is the solution. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Basawaraj Patil.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): It is usually the Opposition which initiates discussion on the Bill. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is the largest party. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल: माननीय सभापति जी, the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2017. *...(व्यवधान)...* अभी जैसे माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि बैंकों में व्यवहार करते समय बड़ी मात्रा में काम-धन्या बंद हो रहा है और कई बैंकों के साथ लेन-देन बंद होने पर बड़ी मात्रा में बैंकों में काम रुकने पर आज बैंक बुरी स्थिति में आ गए हैं। हर रोज देश में इसकी चर्चा हो रही है, 6 लाख रुपए का NPA है, 8 लाख रुपए का NPA है, इसलिए सरकार को कोई एक बिल लाना जरूरी था। इसीलिए अभी थोड़ी देर पहले माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जिन बातों को रखा है, उन्हीं के आधार पर बैंक को विशेष अधिकार देकर, जैसी-जैसी वहां पर परिस्थिति आती है, इस अधिकार के द्वारा, उस विषय को सुलझाना और यदि वे चालू हो सकते हैं, तो उन्हें चालू करना, यदि समाप्त होता है, तो उस दिशा में योग्य निर्णय लेना, सभी बैंकों को इस प्रकार के अधिकार देने की दृष्टि से यह विशेष अमेंडमेंट बिल लाया गया है। आज की परिस्थिति में देश-हित में यह अत्यंत आवश्यक है। मैं इसका समर्थन करते हुए, सभी सदस्यों से इसके समर्थन के लिए विनती करता हूं।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman.

Sir, I rise, obviously, to support the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill strongly and also to use this opportunity to raise a couple of questions to which I hope the hon. Finance Minister will respond finally.

Sir, we all know and the hon. Finance Minister has given the background to the urgency for the Ordinance that was issued two-and-a-half months ago which we are converting into a law. There are various estimates floating around. But one of the most authentic estimates that I have read is that the level of NPAs in the system is about rupees nine lakh crore; rupees three lakh crore has been restructured; and another rupees three lakh crore is unrecognised stressed assets. So, we are talking of a total of rupees fifteen lakh crore which could be NPAs, which is roughly equal to the amount of currency that was demonetised and that is ₹ 15.44 lakh crore.

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA) *in the Chair.*]

This is a very significant amount and this is impacting on the financial stability. It is impacting on the banks' ability to lend. In fact, we are faced with a situation where corporate credit is probably running at its lowest level over the past decade and a half and the direct result of that has been high level of NPAs. So, I am one with the hon. Finance Minister that this is an issue that must be tackled at the most urgent basis.

Sir, over the last thirty years, Parliament has passed four laws to deal with this issue. We passed SICA in 1987. We passed the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act in 1993. We passed SARFAESI Act in 2002. And earlier this year we passed the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code. So, Parliament has passed four laws and the RBI has issued something like six orders or six schemes to deal with this problem of NPAs. Obviously, this has not been very effective and, therefore, the Ordinance had to be issued and the Banking Regulation Act had to be amended.

Sir, one of the reasons that has been given is that in other countries of the world, Central Banks have been given this responsibility. The first question that I would like to ask from the hon. Finance Minister is this. Unlike in other countries, Government is the main owner of the banks in India. The Reserve Bank of India is a regulator. The Reserve Bank of India is a supervisor, the Government is the owner and the owner must have the courage to execute what the Government is now asking the RBI to do. So I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister: Is the Government shying away from its own responsibility for issuing directives to the banks because of the fear of 3Cs – CBI, CVC and CAG? What is the great merit in transferring this responsibility from the owner, which is the Government, to the regulator and the supervisor, which is the RBI? That is the first question that I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister because unlike in other countries, the Government owns the banks in this country and, in my view, saddling the regulator and the supervisor with this backseat-driving role *vis-à-vis* the banks introduces huge conflicts of interest and also dilutes the responsibility of the owner.

Sir, my second question is this. Even after the recognition of all the stressed assets, even after all the directives have been issued by the RBI – and already 12 assets have been identified where outstanding exceeds ₹ 5,000 crore; one of them has taken the Government to court, but that is a separate issue; Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code has already been invoked in 12 cases and I welcome that step. However, my question is this. Even after doing all this, there will be a need for recapitalisation of banks. Sir, the best estimate that I have been able to collect from those who

are in the know is that the Indian public sector banks will, over a couple of years, require 26 billion dollars for meeting Basel-III capital adequacy norms. As opposed to the requirement of 26 billion dollars, the Government has committed only three billion dollars for recapitalisation. So, my second question to the hon. Minister is: How does he propose to fill the gap between the recapitalisation requirements, which is 26 billion dollars, and the commitment that he has made, which is three billion dollars? Is he expecting banks to go to the market to raise money? Is he going to privatise some of these banks? What is the Government's strategy for meeting the full recapitalisation requirements as per the Basel-III adequacy norms?

Sir, my third question is a larger question. It relates to the current economic situation which in many parts is caused by the sluggish growth in bank credit to industry. Sir, there is no doubt that over the last couple of years, the economy has been somewhat sluggish; somewhat sluggish largely because of the reluctance of banks to lend for a variety of reasons. There are other indicators which show sluggishness of the economy. In spite of an impressive record in the generation of electricity, electricity consumption has not increased very significantly; rail freight has not increased very significantly; cement consumption is not increasing; sale of commercial vehicles is not increasing. Therefore, there is an ample evidence to suggest that the economy is not exactly in a buoyant mood. Sir, a day before yesterday, the Finance Minister answered a question. I mean Question Hour did not take place but in the Starred Question, the hon. Finance Minister replied that the total expenditure of the Union Government during the first quarter of this year was ₹ 6,50,730 crore, which is 30 per cent of the Budget Estimate as opposed to about 26 per cent in the previous year. Sir, I welcome this because, what has happened is, by advancing the date of the Budget you have frontloaded the expenditure in the first quarter and this is something to be welcomed. However, what these numbers suggest is that in the first quarter of 2017-18, the Government has already consumed 81 per cent of the budgeted fiscal deficit. This is an extraordinary situation. Historically, we have been averaging about 55 per cent to 60 per cent of the fiscal deficit in the first quarter. But, suddenly, we are confronted with a situation where in the first quarter of this year, we seem to have reached a level of over 80 per cent which means that if this is true, in the months to come, in the balance of the fiscal year, expenditure will not increase to the extent that is being desired. Because Government expenditure is really the driver of economic growth, because private investment is not picking up, because private investment is at a historic low, the Government is running, as has been said, on a single engine, the engine of Government spending, Government investment. This is very important to understand from the Finance Minister whether, in fact, in the first quarter of this year, he has already reached a very dangerous level of fiscal deficit which will circumscribe his expenditure options later on.

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

Sir, finally, I want to say that there is a tendency in this country to look at NPAs as these are all crooks. NPAs arise because of a variety of reasons. Some people are willful defaulters. They should be punished. They should be put behind the bars. The law must be applied without fear or favour. But market conditions change. International markets change, domestic markets change. Competition happens. So, to assume that everybody who has an NPA has done something suspicious, I think, is going to be a very wrong mentality. It will send a wrong signal to entrepreneurs and, therefore, I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister that in the case of the NPAs, there should be some documentation put on into the public domain as to why, in fact, these NPAs ended up being what they are. Was it market conditions? Was it competition? Was it actually some willful decision that was taken by the enterprises or was it a case of over-leveraging? I think, this is very important because we need to send signals to industry that investment is not a bad thing. Sometimes investment may work out, sometimes investment may not work out, for which we have now passed the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude. Thank you.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: So, in short, Sir, I support the Amendment. I think the Amendment was needed. It was urgently needed. I hope that the Amendment will lead to a faster recovery of outstandings. But I also hope that in the process, we have not saddled the regulator and the supervisor with another function of backseat driving, second guessing the boards of commercial banks and in the process the Government of India is abdicating its role as the owner of the public sector banks. Thank you, Sir.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इस बिल का तो मैं समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी से एक आश्वासन चाहता हूँ क्योंकि बैंकों को हम लोगों ने बहुत से अधिकार दिए, कई बिल पास किए, तो यह आखिरी बिल अधिकार का होना चाहिए। इसके बाद यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि बैंकों को अभी और भी कोई अधिकार देने हैं। हम उनको इतने अधिकार देते चले आ रहे हैं और मुझे सबसे ज्यादा दुख इस बात का है कि आप उद्योगपतियों को तो ठीक मान रहे हैं कि वे बैंक का पैसा ले गए, लेकिन उसमें आपके कितने सीएमडी, कितने मैनेजर मिले हुए हैं, जिन्होंने उन लोगों को इतना पैसा दे दिया, जितनी उनकी हैसियत नहीं थी? इसका एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह भी है कि हम 13 परसेंट एनपीए पर चले गए, यानी एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा हमारा एनपीए में चला गया। आज बैंकों के सामने स्थिति इतनी खराब है कि प्रति वर्ष आप बजट से बैंकों को 20 हजार करोड़ रुपए देते हैं। इसके बाद भी जो बैंकों की स्थिति खराब हो रही है, उसे आप संभालिए। मैं इस बात का बिल्कुल विरोधी हूँ कि आप

economic affairs में जितने भी एक्ट्स बना रहे हैं, उनमें आप जेल जाने का प्रावधान कर रहे हैं। मैं इसके बिल्कुल पक्ष में नहीं हूँ।

प्रजातंत्र के चार खम्भे माने गए हैं — हम लोग, कार्यपालिका, न्यायपालिका और पत्रकारिता। लेकिन आज आपकी सरकार ने खम्भे बदल दिए हैं। अब ये हो गए हैं — ED, CBI, Income Tax और PMLA. देखिए माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं criticize नहीं कर रहा हूँ। आज इतना slump है, आपकी नोटबंदी के बाद तो इतना बुरा असर हुआ है कि इसके बाद इंडस्ट्री का बहुत बुरा हाल हो गया है। सबसे ज्यादा पैसा चार सेक्टर्स में लगा हुआ था। उनमें से एक स्टील है। आपने स्टील वालों को राहत दी। चलिए, पता नहीं, वे लोग बराबरी पर आए कि नहीं, लेकिन आपने स्टील वालों को कुछ राहत दी। इसके बाद आपकी पाँवर इंडस्ट्री है। पाँवर सेक्टर में जितने प्लांट्स लग रहे हैं, उनके सामने प्रॉब्लम यह है कि पाँवर का कोई खरीदार नहीं है। पीयूष जी हर जगह कहते हैं कि हमारे पास surplus है, लेकिन राज्य उसे कैसे खरीदेगा, जब राज्यों के पास पैसा ही नहीं है। राज्यों के विद्युत परिषदों ने बैंकों से इतना लोन ले लिया कि वे सारे घाटे में चल रहे हैं। कौन सा ऐसा राज्य है, जिसका विद्युत परिषद बहुत अधिक घाटे में नहीं है? सबने सरकार की गारंटी पर लोन ले लिया। विद्युत परिषद की उसे चुकाने की स्थिति नहीं है। यह भी आपके सामने एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। रीयल इस्टेट में कितना पैसा लगा है! हम लोग रोज पढ़ते हैं। जब RERA बन रहा था, अब तो हमारे चेयरमैन हो गए, मैं उस समय भी कह रहा था कि आप RERA के माध्यम से इस पर रोक लगाइए। ठीक है, आप रोक लगाइए, जो लोग रीयल इस्टेट के नाम पर लूट कर रहे हैं, आप उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई करिए, लेकिन आज रीयल इस्टेट का सेक्टर बंद होने के बाद इतनी बुरी स्थिति है कि 12 करोड़ लोग सिर्फ रीयल इस्टेट बंद होने के कारण बेरोजगार हो गए हैं। हम चीन से competition कर रहे हैं। चीन में 2 परसेंट ब्याज पर लोन और 2 रुपए प्रति यूनिट बिजली है। वहां लेबर सस्ता है और लेबर के लिए यह fix है कि उसको इतना काम करना पड़ेगा। यहां तो लेबरर्स लाल झंडा लेकर निकल पड़ते हैं और काम ही नहीं करते। जब हम उस चीन से competition करेंगे और हम 14-15 परसेंट ब्याज देंगे, अगर हम उस ब्याज को ठीक तरीके से नहीं वसूलेंगे, तो काम नहीं चलेगा। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि आप उसे वापस लीजिए, इसके लिए बिल पास कर दीजिए, लेकिन जो उद्योगपति इसे देना चाहते हैं, एक बार आप उनके लिए इसे reschedule कर दीजिए, दूसरी बार OTS का chance दीजिए और तीसरी बार कस कर वसूली कीजिए, हम लोग मना नहीं करते हैं। लेकिन मुझे दुख है कि ऐसा कौन सा बैंक का मैनेजर या CMD है, जो रुपया लिए बिना कर्ज दे रहा है। तमाम लोग पकड़े भी गए हैं, CBI ने भी पकड़ा है। आज आप तमाम CMD के बट्टे-खाते तो देख लीजिए कि कितना है। रिजर्व बैंक यह नहीं बताता कि नोटबंदी के बाद कितने नोट आए। वे गिन ही नहीं पा रहे हैं। हमारे हरदोई में एक बैंक मैनेजर ने हमसे कहा कि अभी तो रुपए हमारे पास रखे हैं, रिजर्व बैंक नहीं गए हैं। रिजर्व बैंक इनको कब तक गिनेगा? मैं तो कहूँगा कि आज आप ही घोषणा कर दीजिए, आप ही बता दीजिए, आरबीआई नहीं बता पाया है। हम लोगों ने एक दिन फाइनांस कमिटी में उनसे पूछा कि आप बता दीजिए कि अभी तक आपके पास कितना रुपया आया है, तो वे बता ही नहीं पा रहे थे।

राज्यों ने कर्ज माफी की घोषणा करनी शुरू कर दी है। क्या कर्ज माफी किसानों की समस्या का समाधान है? आपने तो खुद ही कहा था कि केंद्र सरकार कर्ज माफी के पक्ष में नहीं है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में राज्य सरकार ने कर्ज माफी की घोषणा कर दी। आज तक G.O. जारी नहीं हुआ

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

है। मुझे पता है कि G.O. इसलिए लागू नहीं होगा, क्योंकि उसमें बाबू लोगों ने इतने प्रावधान कर दिए हैं कि वह G.O. जारी होने के बाद किसी को कर्ज मिलेगा ही नहीं। जो फसल बीमा योजना थी, आपने प्राइवेट कंपनी को दे दी। उनको फसल बीमा का जितना रुपया मिलता है, उसमें से केवल 20 परसेंट किसानों को मिल रहा है, 80 परसेंट रुपया उन प्राइवेट कंपनियों को मिल रहा है। उसमें कौन लोग हैं? मंत्री जी, मैं तो आपसे पूछना चाहूंगा कि वे कौन सी प्राइवेट कंपनियां हैं, वे प्राइवेट कंपनियां किन बड़े उद्योगपतियों की हैं, जिनको सरकार ने फसल ऋण बीमा दिया है? अगर आप बता देंगे, तो यह सबके सामने आ जाएगा कि आखिर कौन-कौन लोग हैं। एक-एक बीमा कंपनी को साल में दो-दो हजार करोड़ रुपए बच रहे हैं। किसान को क्या मिल रहा है? किसान तो भुखमरी में चला गया और आत्महत्या कर रहा है। हमारी सरकार की कोई नीति नहीं है। हम लोग रोज़ कहते हैं कि हम मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस दे रहे हैं, लेकिन मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस कहाँ मिलता है? कल ही अखबारों में निकला था कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कोल्ड स्टोरेज से आलू निकालने वाला कोई नहीं है, क्योंकि आलू का कोई खरीददार है ही नहीं। हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने घोषणा की कि हम आलू खरीदेंगे — प्रोफेसर साहब ज्यादा अच्छा जानते हैं, क्योंकि ये तो आलू के क्षेत्र में रहते हैं। फरुखाबाद से आलू शुरू हो जाता है और आगरा तक आलू है। आज किसान की हालत यह है कि किसान आलू निकाल नहीं सकता, क्योंकि कोल्ड स्टोरेज को वह जितना पैसा देगा, उतने रुपये में उसका आलू नहीं बिकेगा। आप कलराज जी को भेज दीजिए, एक दिन ज़रा ये वहां पर चले जाएं और वहां जाकर आपको रिपोर्ट दे दें। ये तो सही रिपोर्ट देंगे, क्योंकि... मैं आगे नहीं कहूंगा। मेरा आपसे यह कहना है कि अब अगर आप बैंक ऐक्ट बनाइए तो माल्या जैसे लोगों को भागने का मौका भी मत दीजिए। बैंक ऐक्ट में आप कंडीशन डाल दीजिए कि जो विदेश भाग जाएंगे... अब आपके पास विदेश में तमाम जगह से संधि नहीं हुई है। अभी शायद स्विटजरलैंड ने आपसे संधि की है और वह नाम देने को तैयार हुआ है, वह भी अभी दो साल में नाम देगा, लेकिन तब तक वहां का सब रुपया निकल चुका होगा। फिर रह क्या गया?

पनामा के लिए हम लोगों ने इतनी बार आपसे कहा। पाकिस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री पनामा के केस में हटाए जा सकते हैं, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में पनामा के केस में सब नाम ओपन हो गए हैं, तब भी कुछ नहीं हुआ। फेसबुक पर विनोद दुआ की तमाम न्यूज चलती रहती है, उन्होंने एक-एक नाम की घोषणा कर दी है, आप कहिए तो हम वह पूरी लिस्ट पढ़ दें, जिसकी उन्होंने घोषणा की है। वह लिस्ट सही है या गलत है, इसको तो आप देखेंगे। पनामा पर ऐक्शन क्यों नहीं हुआ? जिन लोगों ने पनामा में कंपनी बनाई, ब्लैक मनी भेजी, पनामा में उसको व्हाइट किया और एफडीआई के माध्यम से हिन्दुस्तान ले आए। आखिर क्यों? 10% पर उन्होंने अपना सारा पैसा व्हाइट कर लिया, आप भी खुश हो गए कि हमें इतना एफडीआई मिल गया, क्योंकि विदेश से एफडीआई आ गया और वही पैसा हिन्दुस्तान में व्हाइट मनी के रूप में आ गया। आप उन लोगों पर भी कार्यवाही करिए।

रिज़र्व बैंक ने हमको आंकड़ा दिया कि 12 उद्योगपति ऐसे हैं, जिनके ऊपर टोटल एनपीए का 25 प्रतिशत है। आप भी उस दिन बोल रहे थे कि 12 उद्योगपति ऐसे हैं, जिनके ऊपर, बैंक का जितना टोटल एनपीए है, उसका 25 प्रतिशत है। आप उन 12 उद्योगपतियों के नामों की घोषणा क्यों नहीं कर देते? किसान पर तो कभी 1 लाख रुपये का कर्ज भी हो जाए, तो मालूम पड़ता

है कि उसको रात में तहसील में बंद कर दिया जाता है, बोर्ड पर नाम भी लिख दिया जाता है। आपने Bank Secrecy Act बना दिया, हम कहते हैं कि उस ऐक्ट को भी अब आप खत्म करिए। जब सुधार ही लाना है, हर चीज को ओपन करना है, तो हर चीज ओपन हो जाए।

मैं आपसे फिर कहता हूं, अगर आपने किसान को लोन बहुत सस्ता नहीं दिया, तो इस देश में किसान उन्नति नहीं कर पाएगा। वैसे भी जोत छोटी होती चली जा रही है। जोत अगर छोटी होती चली जाएगी, तो किसान को क्या लाभ मिलेगा? मैं चाहता हूं कि बैंक सिर्फ बड़े लोगों के लिए न रहें। गांव में बैंक ही नहीं हैं, इसी मारे तो Ponzi scheme चल रही है। **...(समय की घंटी)...** मालूम पड़ा है कि अब भी एक लाख की आबादी पर मुश्किल से एक बैंक है। तमाम ऐसे इंटीरियर गांव हैं, जहां बैंक हैं ही नहीं, वे लोग अपना पैसा कहां जमा करें?

अब स्टेट बैंक ने यह किया है कि जो अपने सैविंग एकाउंट में एक करोड़ रुपये से कम पैसा जमा करेगा, उसकी ब्याज दर घटा दी जाएगी और जिसके एकाउंट में एक करोड़ रुपये से ऊपर होगा, उसकी ब्याज दर सामान्य रखी जाएगी। आप आज ही यह घोषणा करिए, एक करोड़ रुपये से नीचे वालों की ब्याज दर ज्यादा होनी चाहिए और एक करोड़ से ऊपर वालों की ब्याज दर कम होनी चाहिए। आप ऐसा करेंगे, तब तो लगेगा कि सरकार किसानों के हित में कुछ काम कर रही है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): नरेश जी, समाप्त कीजिए, अभी और लोग भी हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मैं तो समर्थन के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष: नहीं, समय कम है और फेयरवेल भी है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं आपसे कहना चाहूंगा कि देश में unemployment बढ़ रही है, किसानों की बुरी स्थिति है। कर्जा माफी का जो चैप्टर है, इससे तो किसान की कर्जा चुकाने की नीयत ही खराब हो गई है। वह कहता है कि लोन ले लो, कभी न कभी कोई सरकार आएगी और कर्ज माफ कर देगी। इसके कारण अभी तक जो बैंक कर्जा देते थे, उन्होंने भी देना बंद कर दिया है। बैंकों का nationalization गरीबों के लिए हुआ था, तो आप ऐसी स्कीम बनाइए, जिससे उन गरीबों को फायदा मिल सके। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपके बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। मुझे उम्मीद है कि इसके बाद अब बैंकों को कहने का बहाना नहीं मिलेगा कि हम एनपीए नहीं वसूल कर पा रहे हैं।

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN (Puducherry): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2017. The Bill proposes to give more powers to the Reserve Bank of India to deal with the large accumulated Non-Performing Assets. It works out to ₹ 9.64 lakh crores as of December, 2016. Another ₹ 2.0 lakh crores have been added during the first quarter of 2017.

According to the RBI, the corporate sectors alone accounts for 88 per cent of the NPAs. The RBI data shows that 40-50 defaulters alone account for 70 per cent of the cases, contributing to the stressed assets. The Banks may have to take

[Shri N. Gokulakrishnan]

a haircut of 60 per cent, worth ₹ 2.4 lakh crore, to settle 50 large stressed assets with debt of ₹ 4 lakh crore. Indian Banks need to provide, at least, ₹ 18,000 crore additionally towards the 12 accounts identified by the RBI for reference to the National Company Law Tribunal under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code in the financial year of 2018.

The banks have written off a total of ₹ 2.46 lakh crore worth of loans in the last five years and this might have benefited a few people, but the waiving of agricultural loans surely benefits millions and millions of poor farmers and prevents suicides by them. Therefore, the Centre should bear the entire burden of farmers' loan waiver scheme instead of putting the burden on the State Governments.

Sir, I would like to mention here one thing that the farm loans account for only one per cent of bad debts. However, there is a tendency to blame the loan waivers in the farm sectors. Being an agricultural economy, we can't blame farm loan waiver scheme alone for the erosion of 'honest credit culture'.

In several cases, factors operating at the global level, determine the local trade trends. Take the steel sector, for example, it accounts for 25 per cent of the corporate bad debts. But starting from 2010 till December, 2016, the Government of India allowed the free inflow of foreign steel products from Korea, Japan, China, etc., which offered low prices. The local manufacturers, who availed huge loans besides large investments, could not compete with them. The Government of India also did not come to their rescue through an effective EXIM Policy at that time. Consequently, they suffered heavy losses and ultimately they were pushed into the debt trap. This was the major reason for the huge default by this sector.

More important is the laxity in the credit risk appraisal and loan-monitoring by the banks. For example, in the case of MSME sector, stringent collateral security is demanded. But I do not know whether such credit risk appraisal norms are enforced for the corporate sector as in the case of the MSME sector. Even in the field of loan recovery, it is astonishing that so much concession and tolerance is shown towards the big players while the MSME, small and marginal farmers are being harassed.

Sir, in retrospect, the troubled accounts fall into three categories: (1) Genuine and circumstantial defaulters; (2) Wilful defaulters and (3) Habitual offenders. The genuine and circumstantial borrowers are unable to repay loans due to the downturn of the industry, largely conditioned by the global economic trends. Such people can be given time to perform provided their projects are viable, business models are robust and the chances of recovery are bright. But in the case of the wilful defaulters, the

institutional interventions like Joint Lenders Forum, Corporate Debt Restructuring, Strategic Debt Restructuring and Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets are already in operation. The performance of the Asset Reconstruction Companies, which are mostly in the private sector, and which deal with NPAs, is not satisfactory. While appreciating the current set of well-calibrated policy initiatives for resolution of stressed assets, the onus is now shifting towards the RBI in the recovery process. On the one hand, the borrowers would have to modify their priorities towards regular repayment of loans if they want to stay in the business and, on the other, the Bill offers great relief and freedom for bank managements also.

Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, in conclusion, the amended package empowers the RBI in regulating the process of resolving the stressed assets as well as the way of dealing with defaulters. The bad loan scenario in the country is certainly grim. Therefore, the resolve of the Government for tackling this problem through this Bill is a big boost to the Indian economy in general and to the banking sector, in particular.

Without a strong and healthy banking system, it is difficult for a developing country like India to become an economic super power. But, at the same time, without a time-bound, effective and fool-proof recovery system, it is doomsday for the sustainability of the banking sector. Now, with the passage of this Bill, it becomes the responsibility of the Reserve Bank, the public and private sector banks and the high profile borrowers to work in tandem and make it successful.

With this, I conclude and support the Bill. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you. Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, at the outset, I would like to place on record my dissent regarding the way in which this Bill is being considered today and the way it would, possibly, be passed. Every day, in the media, there are reports that Parliamentarians are not serious as they do not want to discuss Bills, etc. But we do want to discuss all these things. The Parliament is meant essentially for legislation. It is not meant for organising functions, ceremonies, etc.

So, at the outset, I would like to speak about the Bill. First of all, the objective of the Bill is mentioned here in one line, which says, "It seeks to authorise the Reserve Bank of India to issue directions to any banking company or banking companies to effectively use the provisions of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code for timely resolution of stressed assets." Here, I have a doubt whether at all there would be time-bound results after the imposition of this Code.

[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy]

It is true that NPAs have grown alarmingly in the recent years. As per the estimates in March, 2017, the Gross Operating Profit of 21 Public Sector Banks, taken together, was ₹ 1,50,240 crores. But the net profit was only ₹ 574 crores. As against all these figures, the gross NPAs of these Public Sector Banks are worth ₹ 6,05,991 crores. This is very alarming. There is no doubt about it. But the question is whether there would be any impact of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code so far the achievement of results in a time-bound manner are concerned. I am constrained to say that this objective cannot be achieved because – I cannot go through the provisions of this Bill in detail due to the paucity of time, but – the Bill has, essentially, left enormous scope for more and more un-ending litigation. I will give you one example. Recently, the Government had advised the RBI to initiate proceedings under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code against 12 defaulting account holders. One of these defaulting account holders managed to get stay from the High Court. All the proceedings have been stayed. Now, for years together, this would continue in respect of each and every big fish who have eaten away the public money through the public sector banks.

Sir, there are 550 large NPA accounts, not twelve. Nareshji mentioned twelve; they may be just 25 per cent of the total NPA. This is according to the estimates of the RBI, which appeared in various newspapers. Hence, according to me, the proposed Amendments would only help the big fish who have eaten away the public money rather than the recovery of the assets of the people of India.

I go to my last para on the RBI guidelines. Criminal proceedings can be initiated against the wilful defaulters. There are circulars. In the master circular of the RBI, there are a number of circulars whereby the RBI has directed the banks to initiate criminal proceedings. I would request, through you, Sir, that the hon. Finance Minister should inform this House how many criminal proceedings have been initiated against the big fish so far. The House wants to know this. He is also on record saying, the hon. Finance Minister is on record saying that criminal proceedings will be drawn against those who have made a fraud and those have siphoned off the money, the loan amount. Sir, if at all any criminal proceedings have been initiated, how much amount has been involved and why is the Government shying away from naming those people? The Government has pleaded before the apex court that, please for God's sake, don't disclose the identities of those persons. Why this double standard? When Government can place this amendment before the House, why has not the Government initiated any move to amend the archived RBI Act of 1931 and the archived Banking Regulation Act of 1949 whereby some draconian provisions have

been made debarring the RBI, debarring the banks from disclosing or parting with any commercial information? The time has come that the Government must take a move to amend those archival provisions, those draconian provisions of the archived Acts. This is my demand before this Government, through you, Sir. Now, I am giving you another example that not only twelve that the RBI did not name, the media has speculated about 15 to 16 names and they are Essar, Bhushan, Lanco, Videocon, Punj Lloyd, Electrosteel, Aban Holdings, ABJ Shipyards, Monnet Ispat and several other notorious names are there. One of them has run away. It is not Mallya. There is another gentleman, who has run away from this country and he has taken the citizenship of St. Kitts and with St. Kitts India does not have an extradition treaty. If the Government of India at all wishes, it cannot bring him back to this country and produce him before the court. So, this is what is happening. This is why I say that this amendment will do nothing. It will come with a big zero result and that is why I oppose this Bill in its entirety. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You have finished before time.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Yes, Sir. I am always afraid of the Deputy Chairman. I was apprehending that he may be coming any moment.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you.

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों की अंदरूनी हालत खराब है, उसकी सेहत ठीक करने के लिए यह जरूरी, कारगर और प्रभावी बिल है, इसलिए मैं इसके समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह इस रूप में प्रभावी होगा, जैसे टैक्स, खास तौर से इनकम टैक्स देने वालों की संख्या इस देश में कितनी कम थी, पिछले दो-तीन वर्षों में demonetisation से लेकर जो अनेक कदम उठाए गए हैं, उनका जो असर हुआ, उसके बारे में आज के अखबार में खबर है, "टैक्स देने वालों की संख्या 25 परसेंट बढ़ी है और इससे सरकार की आय बढ़ी है।" आपने पिछले तीन वर्षों में बैंकों की सेहत ठीक करने के लिए अनेक कदम उठाए हैं, जिनको मैं आपको गिनाता, पर समय का अभाव है, उससे यह जो एनपीए की खराब होती स्थिति है, इस पर भी पाबंदी होगी।

सबसे बड़ा सवाल यह है कि इस बिल की और इसके समर्थन की जरूरत क्यों है? पिछले पांच वर्षों के फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री के सोर्स से जो आंकड़ें हैं, उनके अनुसार मैं कह रहा हूँ। 2012-13 से 2016-17 के बीच 2.46 लाख करोड़ रुपए के लोन राइट ऑफ हुए हैं और टोटल स्ट्रेस्ड एसेट्स, जो दिसंबर, 2016 में लोक सभा में सूचना दी गई, उसके अनुसार 9.64 लाख करोड़ हैं। अखबारों में 8 लाख करोड़ रुपए की एनपीए की सूचना है और खुद केंद्र सरकार का 2015 में जो estimation था, उसके अनुसार 2015-16 से 2018-19 के बीच पब्लिक सेक्टर बैंक्स को फाइनेंस करने के लिए, ताकि वह इस तरह की चीजों से निपट सके, 1,80,000 करोड़ रुपए के फंड की जरूरत बताई गई। अब इसमें अपेक्षा की गई थी कि 70,000 करोड़ रुपए सरकार

[श्री हरिवंश]

देगी और बैंकों को 1,10,000 करोड़ रुपए का प्रबंध करना पड़ेगा। पर, खुद भारत सरकार की रिपोर्ट — इकनॉमिक सर्वे, 2016-17 — कहती है कि यह अमाउंट कम है, इसमें और कैपिटल इनफ्यूज करने की जरूरत पड़ेगी। इस रूप में यह स्थिति गंभीर है। अब इसके दो मुख्य कारण हम सब सामान्य लोगों की नजर में दिखाई देते हैं। पहला genuine कारण, genuine कारणों के तहत, जैसा वित्त मंत्री जी ने बताया, स्टील, इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर, पॉवर सेक्टर में जो प्रॉब्लम आई हैं या 2003 से 2008 के बीच जो boom period था, वह अब नहीं है। यह सही और genuine कारण है, जैसा अभी जयराम रमेश जी ने भी बताया, परन्तु इससे भी अधिक महत्वपूर्ण कारण मैं मानता हूं कि हमारे यहां ऐसे मामलों में कानून का भय कम हो गया है। दिसम्बर, 2016 तक Public Sector Banks में 9,130 wilful defaulters identify किए गए थे, जिन पर कुल बकाया यानि total outstanding 91,155 करोड़ रुपए था। इसलिए हमारी पहली जरूरत होनी चाहिए कि सभी wilful defaulters में कानून का भय हो। अब मैं दूसरा सुझाव देकर अपनी बात खत्म करना चाहूंगा।

महाभारत में एक मशहूर प्रसंग आता है — 'महाजनो येन गताः सो पन्था', जिसका अर्थ है कि ऊपर कुर्सी पर बैठे लोगों का आचरण कैसा हो, कामकाज कैसा हो, क्योंकि उसका असर उस संस्था पर नीचे तक पड़ता है। देश में पिछले कुछ वर्षों से Public Sector Banks में जिस तरह से बड़े पदों पर नियुक्तियां होती रहीं हैं, आज उस मानक को, उस तरीके को बदलने की जरूरत है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि Syndicate Bank के एक चेयरमैन घूस लेते पकड़े गए। एक Indian Overseas Bank है, जो आज बहुत खराब हालत में है। उसके एक चेयरमैन के बारे में पता चला कि other considerations के कारण वह बैंक के Chairman and Managing Director बने। उन्होंने अपने समय में बड़े accounts में जितने advances दिए, उनमें से 70 परसेंट बाद में NPA बन गए। इसी तरह एक IDBI बैंक है, जो एक समय देश का prestigious institution माना जाता था, फख्र करने योग्य बैंक था। उसके चेयरमैन पर आरोप लगा। उन्होंने अपने समय में जिस तरह लोन दिए, उसी का परिणाम है कि आज 44,753 करोड़ रुपए उस बैंक का NPA है, जो कुल लोन का एक-चौथाई बनता है। इस बैंक के जिस चेयरमैन का मैं उल्लेख कर रहा हूं, उन्होंने ही Kingfisher को लोन दिया। आज Kingfisher की क्या हालत है, उसे हम सब जानते हैं। उसके owner आज विदेश में हैं और उनका बेंगलुरु में जो घर बन रहा है, उस पर helicopter उतार सकें, उसकी व्यवस्था हो रही है। ऐसी स्थिति में इन सबको कानून का भय होना जरूरी है।

अंतिम बात मैं कहता हूं कि भारतीय बैंकों में और खास तौर से, सरकारी बैंकों में, इसकी शुरुआत कैसे हुई? 1975-76 में इस देश के State Bank of India में बड़ी कम उम्र में एक चेयरमैन हुए — आर. के. तलवार साहब, जिन्होंने बड़ा उल्लेखनीय काम किया। उस समय आर. के. तलवार साहब पर दबाव डाला गया कि किस तरह particularly एक खास पार्टी को लोन देना है और वह दबाव तत्कालीन सत्ता के राजकुमार के द्वारा डाला गया, जो किसी संवैधानिक पद पर न रहते हुए भी उस समय सबसे बड़ी हस्ती थे। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे बैंक की शाखा इसे evaluate करेगी और अगर financial रूल्स के मुताबिक ठीक होगा, bankable project होगा, तो हम finance करेंगे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं बस एक मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूं। बाद में बैंक के मैनेजर ने कहा कि इस कंपनी को finance करना viable नहीं है और लोन नहीं दिया, जिसके कारण उन्हें अपना पद छोड़ना पड़ा। यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं बल्कि

Mr. N. Vagul, जो इस देश के जाने-माने Banking Expert रहे हैं, जो स्वयं कई बैंकों के चेयरमैन रहे, आज जिनकी बड़ी प्रतिष्ठा है, जो Bank of India के चेयरमैन भी रहे, ICICI बैंक के चेयरमैन भी रहे, उन्होंने आर. के. तलवार साहब के बारे में एक किताब लिखी है, जिसमें इसका उल्लेख किया है। अंततः he was forced to quit. अगर हम बड़े पदों पर बैठे लोगों को autonomy नहीं देंगे, ईमानदार लोगों को नहीं रखेंगे, तो ऐसे ही हालात होंगे, जो आज हो रहा है और हमारा NPA लगातार बढ़ता जाएगा। इसलिए मेरा माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से आग्रह होगा कि बैंको के Chairman and Managing Director दोनों पदों को अलग किया जाए और पिछले 5-10 वर्षों में इन पदों पर रहते हुए, जिनके कार्यकाल में सबसे अधिक NPA हुए, जिनके समय में सबसे ज्यादा willful defaulters हुए, उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए, ताकि भविष्य के लिए सबक मिले। समय देने के लिए धन्यवाद।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): I thank you Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. I crave your indulgence for time as I have many things to say on this Bill. Before passing this Bill, the House and the Government must taken note of my points. So, I crave your indulgence.

Sir, basically, this Bill is empowering the RBI to give direction to banks to invoke the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code against the loan defaulters. The 'loan defaulters', to begin with, has been given a respectable name called 'Non-Performing Assets.' And, thereafter, it has been given the name of 'Stressed Assets.' After that, it has been given the name of 'Non-cooperative Borrowers.'

Sir, those who are pilfering banks' money in the name of investment are given a respectable name! This is all tax-payers money. And, you are giving them a respectable name!

Secondly, the CEO of the NITI Aayog is uttering, day-in-and-day-out, in the media that everything should be privatized. In this context, I wanted to know whether you are taking any action against banks. It is fraught with many apprehensions as to what your real intention is. This apprehension has further been substantiated by a similar utterance by the Deputy Governor of the RBI by giving a clarion call that banks should be re-privatized! In this background, I think, before passing this Bill, it is the duty of the Government to clear and clarify these apprehensions.

Sir, the Bill empowers banks, through the RBI, to invoke action against defaulters. It is a welcome step. Sir, I have an occasion to agree to the statement made by the hon. Finance Minister that, yes; it is already late and we are taking action. The issue of mounting NPAs has consistently been talked about in this House and we have been demanding action against defaulters. Now, the hon. Minister is saying that the Government is late in taking action. So, the Bill should be passed. I agree that this Bill should be passed. And, I also agree that you are late in taking action. But, the

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context in which you are taking action is raising apprehension. You have already, through the RBI, made a public statement that banks should go in for a 'haircut' to address the NPAs. What is 'haircut'? It means, writing-off loans. Already, Sir, a good amount has been written-off. Whose money is this? It is people's money in banks. How do you write-off? A good amount has been written-off. Sir, some ₹ 3 lakh crores has been written off! And, your Deputy Governor of the RBI is promoting the idea of a hair-cut! Then, you brought another Bill — it is in the process of preparation — called Financial Resolution and Deposit Insurance Bill. It is being conceived with sweeping arbitrary powers to a resolution board constituted under this Bill to liquidate banks. So, the FRDI Bill is being brought and structured to liquidate banks which are under loss! And, at the same time, the Deputy Governor of the RBI talks everyday that everything should be re-privatized. And, at the same time, you are suggesting for a haircut! It means, give away loans at a time when many people are involved in that.

So, in this background, how this action is going to be effective has to be seen. To keep it non-effective, you are intentionally empowering banks, through the RBI, to recover loans under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code in a manner so that banks need not be held accountable. Why is RBI in between? It is banks which are suffering from loan defaults. Some people took money and are not paying back. It is banks which are suffering from loan defaults. If they have to recover money, they are being given an instrument; fine. It is welcome. Now, for application of that instrument and to see whether banks are properly applying that instrument, how do you held banks accountable if they are to act as per the direction of the RBI? What is the attitude and approach? Sir, names of only 12 companies came in the public domain against whom action is proposed to be taken! What is the amount involved? It is ₹ 2.53 lakh crores. It is less than 25 per cent of the total estimated NPAs. The Government is also agreeing to this figure. It is hardly 25 per cent. Sir, it has been talked about a number of times by the Government that 80 per cent of NPAs are due from just 50 companies. These 50 companies cannot be straightened. The sovereign Government of India is having sovereign powers, but they cannot take an appropriate action against 50 companies. Only against 50 borrowers! And, who are they? They are accompanying the Ministers in their foreign trips. And, these foreign trips are facilitating business-contracts with those private companies in Israel and other countries. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Please allow me to speak.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I am just reminding you that we have time constraint.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Okay; okay. Sir, I am trying to be as brief as possible.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please be brief.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: So, these apprehensions must be cleared by the Government. Privatization cannot be a solution. I would like to draw the attention of the House and also that of the Government to another fact that besides the banking system many other public sector companies are being targetted for privatization. Hon. Minister says that the power sector is also suffering because of the NPAs. Hon. Steel Minister is sitting here. Please note that the steel sector is facing a severe crisis. But, none of the public sector steel company has defaulted in their obligation to service the loan taken from the banks. Hon. Minister should confirm this. The SAIL is bleeding after a loss of ₹ 4,000 crores. But, they have not defaulted on their obligation of debt servicing to the banks.

You are targetting to privatize the Air India. Yes, they are in severe soup. But, even then, they have not defaulted even for a single day in repaying their loans to the banks. But, you are targetting them for wholesale privatization. Today, you are empowering the banks to invoke the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code on the companies who have taken loans. Tomorrow, the FRDI Bill empower the Government to invoke the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code on the banking companies also, including the nationalized banks. What is your plan? What is your programme? That raises a doubt. That raises apprehensions. That creates the problem of credibility. I welcome the steps to empower the banks. But, my suggestion is, please take out the RBI from the picture. The RBI is a regulator. They are not service providers. It is a Government-owned bank. The Government must direct and the banks should be directly empowered to invoke the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code. And, if they don't invoke, their Boards can be held accountable. A quick recovery is possible only through this process. In between, you keep another agency, which is loaded with different ideas. If being targetted to be privatized, even this project will not meet even the minimum success. I can tell you this in advance. That is, at least, my understanding.

So, my suggestion is – accordingly, my colleague. Shri T. K. Rangarajan has moved certain amendments also – that they should directly be empowered and the role of the Reserve Bank of India is to supervise, to regulate, but not to direct. They cannot select the companies. The responsibility of selecting the companies against whom the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code is to be invoked has to be discharged by the Board of Directors of the bank. Only then, the accountability can be established and the process can be expedited. Otherwise, it is not possible. Otherwise, it will

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5.00 P.M.

only be 12 companies. Rest of the 38 companies will be let free. And, they will be given the facility of haircut and, finally, the banks will be handed over through privatization in the hands of the same people who have pilfered the bank money and have made our banking system bleed.

So, my humble request to the hon. Minister is to kindly consider this position. I welcome that the banks should be empowered. To that extent, this Ordinance as well as Bill has facilitated that arrangement but, partially, with a defect. Make banks directly responsible and directly accountable. Empower them to invoke Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code on those debtors who are making the bank bleeding. Sir, kindly take note and scrutinise those who are now responsible for the NPAs, I mean those 50 companies. You are not bringing them in public domain. You have a political problem, I understand. But the fact is that in the big companies having multiple businesses, in a group of companies, one company is suffering with NPAs while other companies are still enjoying loan from the banking system. They are still getting loans from the banking system.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now please conclude.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I am just concluding.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, one second. Among the concerned Cabinet Minister and the two MoS, none of them are present. There are two MoS and one Cabinet Minister.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): They are taking notes.(*Interruptions*).. Other Cabinet Ministers are there and they are taking notes.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, there are two MoS. Not even one is present.

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): Hon. Vice-Chairman, the Finance Minister is in the other House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): They are taking notes. Now please conclude, Mr. Sen.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): We are noting with concern what you all are saying, but you are not noting what we are noting.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, my suggestion is that make the names of those 50 borrowers available in the public domain. While the Government will be exercising monitor's role, people should also be allowed to monitor the situation. Directly empower the banks. Don't keep the RBI in between. Let the Government and the Ministry direct the bank, and, accordingly, the Bank Boards be made responsible. In the Bank Board, the representative of the Ministry should also remain. The Bank Boards be made directly responsible to invoke the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code on the loan defaulters. With that only, we will quicken up the process of recovery, at least, to some extent, of the people's money which is deposited in the banks and teach those crooks a lesson. That is my only request. I urge upon you to accept my Amendments on that issue.

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम (ओडिशा): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे इस बिल के ऊपर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ। आज देश के बैंकों की स्थिति को देखते हुए और NPAs में हो रही वृद्धि को सुधारने के लिए यह बिल लाना बहुत ही जरूरी था। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ और इसके लिए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

सर, हमारे देश में बैंक लोन डिफॉल्ट एक बहुत ही बड़ी समस्या है। अन्य देशों की तुलना में हमारे यहां NPA सबसे ज्यादा है। अगर हम NPA की बात करें, तो यह साढ़े नौ लाख करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा हो गया है और इसकी वजह से बैंक दिवालियापन की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं। जो चुनिंदा उद्योगपति हैं, जो बड़े लोग हैं, जो कॉरपोरेट घराने हैं, जो करीब 12-13 हैं, उनके ऊपर ढाई लाख करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा का NPA है, यानी पूरे NPA का एक-चौथाई लोन उनके ऊपर है। इसको बैंक उनसे वसूल नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, इसलिए यह बहुत चिंता की बात है।

सर, कानून में संशोधन पहले भी कई बार किया गया है और नया कानून भी बनाया गया है, लेकिन NPA की समस्या घटने के बजाय बढ़ती जा रही है। अभी इस बिल के माध्यम से जो आरबीआई को और अधिकार दिए जा रहे हैं कि वह Insolvency Code के माध्यम से stressed assets पर लगाम लगाये।

सर, हमें यह देखना पड़ेगा कि असली समस्या कहां पर है? मेरे विचार में बैंक में corruption और vested interest इसके लिए ज्यादा जिम्मेदार हैं। जो कारपोरेट्स हैं, जो अमीर लोग हैं, वे बैंकों के साथ सांठगांठ करके, नियमों में हेरफेर करके बैंकों का पैसा हड़प जाते हैं। जो गरीब लोग हैं, जो उनकी मेहनत की कमाई है, जो उनके द्वारा सेंविंग की जाती है, उसको वे लोग हड़प लेते हैं। जो बड़े-बड़े कारपोरेट्स हैं, जो कम्पनीज हैं, जैसे स्टील कम्पनी के बारे में एक माननीय सदस्य ने बताया है। उनसे अभी तक रिकवरी नहीं हुई है। आप भूषण स्टील कहें, ESSAR स्टील कंपनी कहें, LANCO कहें, ऐसी और भी बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनीज हैं, जिन से अभी तक रिकवरी नहीं हुई है, लेकिन यदि किसी गरीब ने 5 हजार या 1 हजार रुपए का भी लोन लिया है, तो उससे रिकवरी के लिए बैंक के मैनेजर और अफसर भेजे जाते हैं।

सर, प्रधान मंत्री जी की जन-धन योजना के अंतर्गत 28 करोड़ अकाउंट्स खोले गए हैं और उनके माध्यम से 40 हजार करोड़ रुपए जमा हुए हैं। अब अगर वे रुपए अमीर लेकर चले जाएं,

[श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम]

तो उसका लाभ गरीबों को नहीं मिलेगा। इसीलिए इस बिल के माध्यम से ऐसे लोगों को कड़ी-से-कड़ी सज़ा देने के लिए मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूंगी। सर, non official figures के हिसाब से NPA धीरे-धीरे बढ़कर 15 लाख रुपए हो रहा है, यह चिंता की बात है। यह किस वजह से हुआ है, उसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है यह तय किया जाना चाहिए ताकि आगे से ऐसा न हो पाए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): अब समाप्त कीजिए।

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम: सर, मैं एक मिनट में समाप्त कर रही हूँ। सर, सभी मेंबर्स ने ऐसे उद्योगपतियों के नाम का खुलासा किए जाने की बात कही है, जिन्होंने लाखों करोड़ रुपए कर्ज लेकर बैंक्स को डुबोया है। यह बहुत ही चिंता की बात है। उनके खिलाफ सख्त कठोर दंड का विधान किया जाए।

महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बैंककारी विनियमन (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017 पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

महोदय, यह विधेयक बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 का और संशोधन करने के लिए लाया गया है, जिसके फलस्वरूप बैंककारी प्रणाली में दबावयुक्त आस्तियां या गैर-निष्पादित आस्तियां (एनपीए), जो अस्वीकार्य रूप से उच्च स्तरों पर पहुंच गयी हैं, उन्हें सुधार कर बैंकों की आर्थिक स्थिति को मजबूत बनाया जा सकेगा। साथ ही, यह विधेयक एनपीए के समाधान के संबंध में बैंककारी कंपनियों को निर्देश जारी करने के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को शक्ति प्रदान करता है।

महोदय, आज बैंकों के बढ़ते एनपीए की स्थिति को सुधारने व दिवाला समाधान प्रक्रिया को आरंभ करने के लिए यह संशोधन आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है। महोदय, बढ़ते एनपीए की वजह से, जोकि लगभग 9 लाख करोड़ रुपए है, बैंक दिवालिया हो रहे हैं और देश के चुनिंदा उद्योगपतियों पर करीब 2.5 लाख करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा का कर्ज है। इसे बैंक्स वसूल नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। यह बैंकों के कुल एनपीए का लगभग एक-चौथाई है। शायद इस संशोधन के बाद रिजर्व बैंक सख्ती से बैंकों को निर्देश देकर पैसा वसूली कर सकेगा। अब शायद रिजर्व बैंक, बैंकिंग सेक्टर को ज्यादा अनुशासित कर सकेगा और वह सरकार के प्रति जवाबदेह होगा।

महोदय, मैं एनपीए के कारणों की तरफ नहीं जाना चाहूंगा, परंतु इस चौपट वित्तीय व्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए प्रयासों से आशा है कि वित्तीय प्रबंधन में आवश्यक सुधार हो सकेगा तथा एनपीए को कम किया जा सकेगा और हमारे बैंक्स आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत हो सकेंगे, इस से देश आगे बढ़ेगा, समृद्ध होगा और परिणामस्वरूप हमारे देशवासियों का भला होगा।

अतः मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि बैंकिंग प्रणाली को मजबूत व पारदर्शी बनाने के साथ-साथ, जवाबदेह भी बनाएं क्योंकि जब तक बैंक प्रणाली जवाबदेह नहीं होगी, तब तक ऐसे ही ढुलमुल तरीके से कामकाज होता रहेगा। अतः हमें बैंकिंग व्यवस्था को जिम्मेदार बनाना होगा ताकि एनपीए को काबू किया जा सके और उसकी भरपायी सुनिश्चित हो सके।

महोदय, बैंकिंग प्रणाली को लेकर मेरी कुछ आशंकाएं इस प्रकार हैं। महोदय, अभी बैंक डिपॉजिट व लोन पर ब्याज दर में काफी अंतर है। मुझे लगता है कि लोन पर ब्याज दर कम करने की आवश्यकता है, जिस से defaulters की बढ़ती संख्या, जोकि 8000 है, कम हो सके और लोग समय पर किश्त चुकाएं। दूसरे, अभी बैंक्स में "कार्यकरण खर्च" सब से ज्यादा है, जिस पर नियंत्रण किया जाना चाहिए। तीसरे, सरकार defaulters की बढ़ती संख्या को कैसे कम करेगी और बड़े defaulters के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही प्रस्तावित है, जिस से ऋण की वसूली हो सके। क्या ऐसे कर्जदारों के नाम सार्वजनिक करने का भी कोई प्रस्ताव है?

महोदय, हमारे देश में कई बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपति हैं, जो करोड़ों-अरबों रुपये लेकर भाग गए हैं। उन पर तो कार्रवाई होती नहीं है, किंतु जो गरीब लोग हैं, किसान लोग हैं, यदि वे अपनी खेती के लिए लोन लेते हैं और यदि किसी कारणवश वे लोन नहीं दे पाते हैं या मजदूर लोग अपने कारोबार के लिए या छोटे व्यापारी अपने कारोबार के लिए लोन लेते हैं, यदि किसी कारणवश जमा नहीं कर पाते हैं, तो उन गरीबों के खिलाफ डुग्गी पिट जाती है, गांव में मुनादी करा दी जाती है, उन्हें जेल भेज दिया जाता है और बेइज्जत कर दिया जाता है। तो मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि उन बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों से पैसा वसूला जाए, जिनके पास अरबों, खराबों रुपया है। यदि उनसे पैसा वसूला जाएगा, तो किसानों पर कम भार पड़ेगा।

यदि हमें अपने देश की तरक्की करनी है, तो हमें किसानों की तरफ ध्यान देना होगा, मजदूरों की तरफ ध्यान देना होगा, क्योंकि किसी भी देश की तरक्की गांवों से होकर गुजरती है। जब गांव खुशहाल होंगे, शहर खुशहाल होंगे, तो हमारे देश की तरक्की होगी, इसलिए हमें किसानों की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने किसानों के कर्ज माफी की जो घोषणा की है, वह खाली खोखली है, अभी तक उस पर कुछ हुआ नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): कृपया समाप्त कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वीर सिंह: महोदय, मैं सिर्फ एक मिनट और लूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): मेरे पास एक मिनट नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वीर सिंह: इसलिए हमें किसानों और मजदूरों की तरफ विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): धन्यवाद।

श्री वीर सिंह: महोदय, चिट फंड कम्पनी घोटाले व पनामा सूची में आए डिफॉल्टर्स से सरकार कैसे निपटेगी व उनके खिलाफ क्या एक्शन होगा? इन्हीं सुझावों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you. Now, Dr. Narendra Jadhav; Dr. Narendra Jadhav, we don't have much time left. Please conclude within two minutes.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Okay, Sir. What the Banking Regulations (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017, does is, essentially, to authorize the Reserve Bank of India to direct banks to initiate recovery proceedings against the loan defaulters.

[Dr. Narendra Jadhav]

Now, what is wrong with this is, this should have been done much earlier. Better late than never!

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, we are facing a grave situation. On the one hand, under the Banking Regulations (Amendment) Ordinance, promulgated on 4th May, 2011, the RBI used its powers to identify 12 defaulters, each having an outstanding amount of more than ₹ 5,000 crores. Apparently, there is remorse on the part of these big-time defaulters. We all know that some of them have fled abroad and are mocking the Indian judicial system from abroad, while one of the defaulters has challenged the very constitutionality of the RBI's directions. On the other hand, in several parts of the country, small farmers have been committing suicides for their inability to pay small debts to the banks. Sir, I ask: have we become so insensitive that this grave irony doesn't touch our conscience? The situation must change, and change it must. And, this Bill is a very good step in that direction.

Sir, there are two main objections being raised while opposing the Banking Regulations (Amendment) Bill, 2017. The first objection is that this Amendment is superfluous because the powers being given to the RBI under the Bill already exist in the 1949 Act, especially Section 35A. To some extent, this is true, but isn't it amply clear that the existing provisions as well as the mechanisms have not worked as expected, as can be seen from the ballooning of the Non Performing Assets.

Sir, how long are we going to subject ourselves to what Economist Cairns called the 'tyranny of the status quo ante'? It is about time that we strengthened the hands of the RBI to address this serious problem. The proposed amendment is a major step in that direction and must, therefore, be strongly supported. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, I would take half-a-minute.

The second objection is this. A question is being asked – this was raised by my friend, Mr. Jairam Ramesh and others: Since RBI is a banking regulator, is it appropriate for a banking regulator to direct banks on specific business decisions such as recovery of loans from specific defaulters? This objection is entirely invalid in my opinion. If you look at the old documents, particularly the First Five Year Plan document, you would see that unlike Central Banks in other developed countries, in India, the role of the Reserve Bank of India as the Central Bank has never been confined to that of a regulator alone. But it is also concerned with the developmental aspect of the financial system which has invariably entailed the RBI issuing specific directions to the banks as a part of the monetary policy and financial stability considerations.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: There is nothing inappropriate about it. With these remarks, I whole-heartedly support the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2017. Thank you.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I, on behalf of my Party, rise to support this Bill. What is really the cause of concern is the steady increase in NPA levels year after year. In fact, the hon. Finance Minister is sitting here. As per the data that has been released by the RBI in 2008, the Non-Performing Assets were only about 2.3 per cent of the total advances given. In 2016, 2.3 per cent went up to 7.5 per cent. As per the RBI data that has been released recently, the NPA levels are expected to go up to 12 per cent by end of this 2017 which is really alarming and a cause of concern. Sir, what is the impact of this steady increase in NPA level, which may be as high as 12 per cent? I can confidently say that a majority of the banks would get into losses. Sir, despite the fact that the Government of India has taken some measures to maintain the financial stability of the banks, still the NPA levels are going up. There was demonetisation. Because of demonetisation, there is an inflow of cash from the economy into the banks. That has facilitated only the liquidity of the banks, but didn't improve the profitability of the banks. There is a scheme, namely, *Indradhanush* Scheme wherein the Government of India has to pump about ₹ 70,000 crore every year, since 2016 to 2019. Even then, the profitability of banks would still remain the same. Sir, as the hon. Finance Minister himself is an eminent advocate and has wide experience in the field of finance and two Chartered Accountants are sitting here as Cabinet Ministers, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister one fact. Sir, if the Statutory Central Auditors have to accept the recommendations of the Branch Auditors in so far as bad debts are concerned. If all the recommendations are to be accepted and provisioning for bad and doubtful debts are to be made in the Statutory Books of banks, I can confidently say that a majority of banks, as of today, would only be into the losses. That is the real scenario. What is there in reality is far from what is projected to be.

Sir, the second point which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister is regarding the Financial Stability Report published in June by the RBI. This Report ominously noted that a credit shock is likely to impact the capital adequacy and profitability of a significant number of banks. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, one more point. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No time; finish it now, please.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, the banks face one issue. When a debt becomes NPA, the banks will face the problem in deciding whether it has to be treated as NPA, whether a provisioning has to be made or restructuring of loan has to be done. Bankers will have these three options. Under the new provision, the RBI can set up a Committee to help the banks. That is what the new provision is.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; all right.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, this will expedite the process and remove the operational bottlenecks for banks. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do? It is already 5.20 p.m.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: I was not even given three minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have taken four minutes. Look at the watch. Now, Shri D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, as I understand, the purpose of this legislation is to empower the Government to authorise the Reserve Bank of India to issue directions to the banks for initiating proceedings in case of default in loan payment. These proceedings would be initiated under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. Sir, a majority of the NPAs, that is, 88 per cent, is in the public sector banks, where the Central Government is the majority shareholder. I can argue that the Government could have initiated recovery proceedings against defaulters without having authorised the RBI. Now, the Government, in its wisdom, has decided to empower the RBI instead of directly acting against the defaulters.

Sir, the banks and banking network constitute the central nerve system of any economy. That is why when banks were nationalised in July, 1969, by the then Indira Gandhi Government, we all welcomed that move and we supported that move. But now, there is a strong apprehension that the public sector banks are going to be weakened further and the Government's equity will be reduced and finally, these banks will be de-nationalised and handed over to private hands. The Finance Minister can explain this issue.

In this connection, I would like to suggest that the Finance Minister must take the employees into confidence because they are the real primary workforce in the banking sector and they know what is happening inside the banks and how credit

policy is implemented. When students take loans and don't repay the loans, they are penalised and there have been several suicide cases because of education loans to students. They cannot pay back the loans and the banks put out notices announcing their names and photographs. But when it comes to corporate houses, big business houses, this is not done.

Sir, when Mr. Jaitley took over as the Finance Minister, the NPAs, in 2014, stood at ₹ 2,16,739 crores. But, as on 30th September, 2016, the NPAs were ₹ 6,30,323 crores. It is growing. Now, the amount must be more. In this connection, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that All India Bank Employees Association, which is the largest employees union in the banking sector, has been demanding that the Government should publish the names of the defaulters. It has been asking the Government to take tough action to recover bad loans. It has been demanding to declare the names of wilful defaulters and treat wilful default as a criminal offence. Why is the Government not doing so? ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Finally, Sir, why do people doubt political will and determination of the Government? The Government is not acting. Panama papers were referred to. Probe on Panama papers led to the removal of the Head of the Government in Pakistan, removal of the Head of the Government in Iceland, removal of the Ethics Committee Member of FIFA, removal of the Executive Board Member of ABN AMRO, but nothing is happening in India. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... That is where the Government should show some political determination and will to take action against wilful defaulters. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva, please take only three minutes.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this Bill allows the Reserve Bank of India to give directions to the banks to initiate action for recovery of the NPAs. My pertinent question, realizing the time constraint, is as to what was the necessity for an Ordinance. Secondly, why must RBI be entrusted with this task? Can the Government not achieve this objective through the existing mechanism of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016? Moreover, Sir, 88 per cent of the NPAs are in public sector banks, to which the Government can, of course, issue directions. We have an apprehension and we are saying that the RBI need not be entrusted with this task because the RBI is a policy institution and giving this role to the RBI enables it to perform business functions which may act as an initiation of its expanding business role rather than policy role. Sir, the RBI must be given only the role for issuing guidelines and not directions. This also exposes the RBI to be moved to courts in case of any dispute regarding NPAs. We suggest that you differentiate the role of

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

the RBI from that of ordinary banks. The Bill should focus on addressing the NPA issue and how banks can effectively deal with it.

One suggestion which I would like to make to the Minister is this. I also spoke to him personally. Since the intention of the Bill is to come down very heavily on the NPAs, kindly exempt the education loan from coming under NPAs. Student loans amount to only 6.9 per cent of the NPAs. At least 70 per cent of the *dalit* and backward students are getting these loans and the loan amount is only five lakh rupees. If they come under NPA, they will be brought under CIBIL and that prevents or bans them from getting further loans.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I understood your point.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we say that this country is rich with youth population. And if the youth, who has defaulted in repaying his education loan, intends to start a small-scale industry or become an entrepreneur, he would be denied the loan and this would increase unemployment and there will be anarchy. I request the Minister to have another nomenclature for it. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Kindly don't bring education loan under NPAs and save students from disaster. Thank you very much, Sir.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the Members that the hon. Chairman has received a letter dated the 10th of August 2017 from Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, Member, representing the State of Rajasthan, resigning his seat in the Rajya Sabha. The hon. Chairman has accepted his resignation with effect from 10th of August 2017.

GOVERNMENT BILL — *Contd.*

The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2017

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I am extremely grateful to all the Members who expressed a very serious concern as far as rising NPAs are concerned. In fact, Mr. Jairam Ramesh made a very elaborate opening speech. I do agree with him on a large number of points that he stated. There is nothing wrong, as he rightly said, with loans being given. There is nothing wrong in banks then trying to effect, as per their due process, the recovery of those loans because it is only on the strength of banking finance that business expands, jobs are created and the economy moves on. But the loans have to be serviced. And as long as a loan is a service, the asset

available with the bank is a performing asset. The moment the debtor loses his ability to service the loan, after due notice, after the period of 90 days, it becomes a non-performing asset, because the bank then is neither getting the principal nor the interest.

There is yet another category called the wilful defaulter. The wilful defaulter is a person who has acted fraudulently, who has diverted the money, made false representation, siphoned off the money, etc. Now let us be very clear on this because these points occasionally come up. As far as these wilful defaulters are concerned, there is no prohibition on either publishing their names or photographs. In fact, names and photographs of all the wilful defaulters are even published by advertisements. These are the fraudulent ones.

There are normal commercial transactions. If you are not a wilful defaulter, why should your normal loan account, even though some money may be due to the bank, be published in the newspaper saying how much loan you have taken or how much money is available in your bank or your income tax returns? Similar provision is there with regard to tax laws. Then there are provisions in either the Banking Regulation Act or in the Income Tax Act which give a certain amount of responsibility that normal commercial details are never published. But in the case of wilful defaulters, there is no prohibition. It is regularly published. Let us be very clear on this.

Secondly, diverting from the issue, nobody has ever taken more action than this Government has on all the foreign accounts details which have come. Every account in Panama has been investigated. We have a rule of law. We do not have a system like our neighbouring countries that you remove first and then have the trial. We first make our own investigations. Whether it is the Liechtenstein cases or the HSBC cases or the other cases which have come to notice, or the Panama; in each of the cases we have been in touch with the authorities of the countries where those accounts are. Prosecutions are being filed wherever the documents are coming. Assessment proceedings are being cleared. There is no prohibition on publishing their names once the prosecutions are filed because they are filed in India in an open court. As long as you are investigating the matter, one of the considerations which is taken into account in order to get cooperation from the foreign country is till the time you do not use it for a political purpose or any other purpose. The confidentiality clause only applies till then but once you file it in a court proceeding, then the confidentiality itself ceases to exist.

Now, it is true that the NPA figure is rising. You linked it to my tenure, Mr. Raja. It has nothing to do with my tenure except that after I took over, the

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

interest keeps rising, the interest did not stop on that day. These are all old loans. You must know the basic commercial principle that the interest keeps rising.

Now, a very pertinent question Mr. Jairam Ramesh raised was that what the exact amount is. In the PSP banks, the amount as of 31st March, 2017, is about ₹ 6.41 lakh crores. Then, there are stressed assets, which if included in this, come to about ₹ 8.02 lakh crores. This figure will keep on fluctuating because some money comes back or some interest keeps getting added. For the scheduled commercial banks, the figure would be different because that also includes the private sector banks. Now, partly, Dr. Jadhav gave an answer to your query; why do you bring a regulator in it? RBI is not merely a regulator in India. If it were, you probably had a valid point. Dr. Jadhav gave an answer that RBI has been performing other functions also in relation to social sector. For instance, the public debt management is not a regulator's function. Some people believe there is a conflict between a regulator and a public debt management but we have given it consciously to the RBI. The other reason is that the Government as a shareholder of these banks can at best tell the banks, but it is for you to consider whether management of the public sector banks from the North Block is the right policy because a lot of ills in the past have flown from there. Therefore, the Government need not start micromanaging the operation of the banks itself. But these are loans which are given by a consortium. For instance, a loan may be given by twenty banks. Now, you may have five private sector banks and fifteen public sector banks. Obviously, the Government has no power then to issue those similar directions to the private sector banks because we are not a shareholder as far as private sector banks are concerned. But RBI has, under its Act and under the empowerment which we are giving, a jurisdiction over all of them. Therefore, the RBI is not selecting farmers. In fact, they are specifically excluded. The RBI is not selecting some students or any small loan of ₹ 5 lakhs or ₹ 20 lakhs or ₹ 1 crore. That energy is not to be wasted. As you all have been suggesting, Mr. Tapan Sen knows very well, he is connected with the trade union movement, it is the big defaulters who have been selected. In this case, they are ₹ 5,000 crores and above. Somebody has ₹ 40,000 crores and ₹ 45,000 crores loan to the banking system and, therefore, you need to get cracking as far as those loans are concerned. In some of these cases the situation is that if the banks go to the DRT, it will take its own time for the appeal and so on. In securitization, the bank takes over the asset. Then, these people say, 'What do you do with that asset? Does the bank have the capacity?' We also explored whether we can make a sample of one steel company, one power company, one port company and hand it over to the concerned PSUs in these sectors. To manage the PSUs, we have enough problems of our own.

Why do you saddle the defaulting companies on our head? So, we have explored all this. The insolvency mechanism, Sukhendu Da, has a very tight time schedule. People will try and go to court. Competent lawyers like you will argue for them. But, then, courts also have some sense of equity. Somebody owes ₹ 30,000 or ₹ 40,000 crores to the Government, to the banking system, and the court will say, 'Do not proceed against him.' You are one per cent right. One of these defaulters tried and the argument was: 'Why select me? There are hundred others who have not paid back to the banks.' And, the Government's, the banks' and the RBI's response was, 'This is for the first time that you are claiming an equality in the matter of not paying the banks back. Treat all defaulters alike.' Now, this is an unsustainable argument and I am glad that the court threw out the challenge. The court threw out the challenge, so, there is no stay. So, the list of 12 people that you read out are exactly the 12 against whom the RBI recommended in the first round. In the second tranche, the RBI is making its own analysis. Now, in the case of Governments, you may say, 'Well, the Government has a motivation in selecting 'A' and excluding 'B'. So, the Government maintains its arms length distance. The RBI is just directing the banks, and this includes the private sector banks also, which the Government can't do and say, 'Collectively move the insolvency'. Now, the moment they move the insolvency, in some cases, Insolvency Professional is appointed as an Administrator. Somebody is asked to look after the company and now will be the next stage where people including funds, foreign funds, asset reconstruction companies, domestic companies will come up and say, 'Well I am willing to take over this asset'. Some company may take it over for the purpose of running the management. In some cases, we are reading proposals coming every day. In some cases, they will come and take over the asset. And, of course, there will be commercial bargains in the process between the banks supervised by the National Company Law Tribunal as to on what terms they take it over. And, finally, you will see some activity starting that the banks are paid; the asset is run; the investment is put in and some activity starts as far as this company is concerned. This is our hope. These are parallel systems. The DRT is one system; the securitization is another system; and the schemes under the RBI are other systems. I think, this is one move which has shaken the defaulters and which has a potential because so far India has moved on the principle that till such time you take the loan, you run after the bank and, thereafter, the bankers run after you. And, then the creditors keep chasing the debtor and the debtor virtually has nothing to offer. The assets may become rusted. This has now reversed the trend where once you start the insolvency proceeding and in an 180 days' time, there is a danger that on the second month or the third month, the NCLT will say, 'You go out, somebody else will run the company and then we will see, who comes and takes over this company or there is a joint-venture or you sell your shares, etc.'

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

So, there is bound to be a displacement, as far as some of the managements are concerned. Some may settle. And, I can tell you that for the first time the defaulters have started now running after the banks and saying, 'We want to settle on these terms; we want to get a partner'. They are, at least, trying to come out with some solutions and the activity has started. Therefore, my plea to the hon. Members is, the other House also in one voice supported this legislation, this being a legislation which deals with the problem of the country, to support this. I can't say that any political party has created this problem. This is a problem which has emerged out of our economic system, and we must find a solution to this. With these words, Sir, I commend this Bill to this House.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no time. ...(*Interruptions*)... There is no time.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I have a simple point to ask. Sir, we are supporting this Bill. But the thing is that how you will make the banking system accountable so that they utilize seriously these instruments. That is number one. Number two is that the whole thing has to be processed to NCLT. Unless NCLT itself is expanded or strengthened, already the accumulation of cases in the NCLT is such, as per my information, there is a danger of getting it delayed. So, to make this exercise successful, you have to expand your NCLT.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, all right.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Not only NCLT but also DRTs, etc. We are expanding the infrastructure there. We had on the administrative side, at least, a discussion with the NCLT that do they need more members; do they need more space and do they need whatever resources. And, I must say to the credit of NCLT so far in the first month or month-and-a half, they moved quite expeditiously as far these cases are concerned. We are monitoring that very closely.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir,... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, Dr. Subbarami Reddy, I am going to put your Motion to vote. Are you going to say anything? I am going to put your Motion to vote.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I want to seek one clarification.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, do it fast because there is shortage of time.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, when I spoke, I requested through you, to the hon. Finance Minister to tell this House that in how many cases criminal proceedings have been initiated in accordance with the guidelines of the RBI. He was on record saying that criminal proceedings will be initiated. How much is the amount involved in those criminal proceedings?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: By a letter, I will certainly send it to you. But take it from me, in innumerable number of cases, which are wilful default cases, criminal prosecutions are being launched almost as a routine. And that is why you find the wilful defaulters trying to run away, some within the country, some outside. But ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: So you are saying that big...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, he said he will...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I said, against everyone, including them. ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Are they not wilful defaulters?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: They are wilful defaulters. Many of them are. ..*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, I am going to put your motion...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, before my decision whether to support the Bill and withdraw the motion, I want to ask two small questions from the hon. Finance Minister. One is, you have already told about wilful defaulters and defaulters in steel, infrastructure and various other industries where people could not pay the money in time and they also become defaulters.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: That is a difference between an NPA and a wilful defaulter. An NPA is a person, who because of business losses or otherwise, is not able to service the loan. A person, who has fraudulently acquired it or siphoned the money and has committed some kind of an offence along with it, is a wilful defaulter. Every NPA, *ipso facto*, is not a wilful defaulter and the *vice-versa* is also true.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: So my suggestion is...*(Interruptions)*... Let me tell, Sir. It is very important. Do you want me to withdraw it or...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you cannot withdraw. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not asking you to withdraw. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I am not asking you to withdraw. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot withdraw also.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: There are so many questions. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me ask them. What I am saying is, today, there are six lakh NPAs, banks are in bad shape and the Indian economy is in very bad shape. This is the impression going all over the world. My suggestion is, a wilful NPA and an NPA, which is temporarily NPA, where the industry says all right, they will pay it and becomes standard account. Why don't you classify wilful NPAs, which are gone cases and which will take time to repay? Are you taking any action through this Bill? *...(Interruptions)...* Let me tell, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. There is no time. How can you *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I am the most important person today. I have to withdraw *...(Interruptions)...* If I don't withdraw, it means all are gone. *...(Interruptions)...* Therefore, my request is, please apply mind and do this job. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you request? We will put it to vote. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I want you to respond to this. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you requesting? We will put it to vote. *...(Interruptions)...* We will put it to vote. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Before voting, I will take 4 to 5 minutes. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Not 45 minutes.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Okay; the Bill is good and I support the Bill. Even though I objected to the way of bringing this Ordinance, I support the Bill and I am withdrawing the Ordinance.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; now listen please. He cannot withdraw it because it is already moved. I shall now put the Statutory Resolution moved by Dr. T. Subbarami to vote. The question is:—

That this House disapproves the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017 (No. 1 of 2017), promulgated by the President of India on the 4th May, 2017.

The motion was negatived.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: That is why I am supporting you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion moved by Shri Arun Jaitley to vote. Now, the question is:—

That the Bill further to amend the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there are four Amendments (Nos. 1 and 2) by Shri T. K. Rangarajan and (Nos. 4 and 5) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Shri T. K. Rangarajan is not present. So, Amendments not moved. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, are you moving? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, before I... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already moved a Resolution.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, my Amendments enable the Reserve Bank of India to issue direction or orders to the banking company to initiate insolvency proceedings. Please bear with this. Secondly, in this Amendment, I have given the suggestion that Reserve Bank may specify committee or group with such members to advise banking companies on resolution of stressed assets.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Please bear in mind my suggestions and I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. So Amendments not moved. Shri T. K. Rangarajan is absent and Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy did not move. Thank you Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. I shall now put Clause 2 to vote.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, in Clause 1, there is one Amendment (No.3) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: As I said in the beginning, here also there was no hurry to resort to Ordinance. However, the Government wanted to make it to come into force from 4th May, 2017. I suggest that it should come into force on such a date as the Central Government may appoint by notification in the official gazette. They should bear it in mind. So, I am not moving the amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment not moved. I shall now put Clause 1 to vote.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I move:—

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I will take up Special Mentions. Before that I want to request all the Members about today's farewell meeting to our hon. Chairman. Please be there before 6.15 p.m. because group photograph is at 6.15 p.m. straightaway you can come.

Demand to give adequate compensation to land owners in Tamil Nadu for their land acquired by the National Highways Authority of India

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government the urgent need to pay due compensation to the land owners in Tamil Nadu. Land is being acquired by the National Highways Authority of India for laying new stretches of National Highways and for developing the existing ones. Pending the passage of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Bill, 2015, the Government took a laudable step in August, 2016, to help the land owners, particularly farmers whose lands were being acquired by the NHAI. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, in its order dated 8th August, 2016 stated that 'for acquisition of land under the National Highways Act, 1956, the factor by which the market value is to be multiplied in case of rural areas shall continue to be 2....'. However, NHAI applies a multiplication factor of 1 for all land acquisition across Tamil Nadu. Land owners in Tamil Nadu, farmers in particular, are the worst hit by this decision. Applying a multiplication factor 2 will be a boon to the farmers. A solatium of 100 per cent of the multiplied amount would mean four times the amount of market price as compensation. This would mitigate the sufferings of the beleaguered farmers. I appeal to the Government to apply a multiplication factor of 2 to all the rural areas in Tamil Nadu. I would also request the Government to assure that a final award of four times the market price will be paid for all land acquisition in rural areas in Tamil Nadu from 01.01.2015.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL) *in the Chair*]

Demand to allocate funds for conducting archaeological excavations at Keezhadi in Tamil Nadu

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Tamil Civilisation has 2000 years of continuous history and tradition. The excavations at Kaveripoompatinam, Arikamedu and Kodumanal provided archaeological evidence of the existence of Sangam Tamil civilization and their flourishing trade with ancient Egypt, Greece and Rome.

The latest excavations at Keezhadi near Madurai by the ASI had provided concrete proof of the existence of a sophisticated urban settlement belonged to the golden era of Tamil culture, the Sangam Age.

Several archaeological evidences were found at Keezhadi including the ancient structures, ring wells, walls and platforms, large brick floors along with antiquities, including an ivory *dayakattai* (a Tamil dice game). Keezhadi excavations had revealed the remnants of urban settlements like a complex drainage systems with terracotta pipes and bigger platforms made of bricks and six furnaces indicating industrial activity. Seventy-four Tamil Brahmi inscriptions on ancient potteries revealing Tamil names mentioned in Sangam literature were also discovered.

This is a great moment for all of us and if we excavate the ninty other explored sites along the Vaigai river, I am sure we will find many more ancient artefacts and archaeological evidence found mentioned in Sangam literature of the great Madurai city, the capital of a glorious Sangam Tamil civilization. Thus, for the first time, we have a chance to find clinching evidence of Vaigai river civilization similar to Indus Valley or Gangetic civilization.

I urge upon the Government to allocate ₹ 10 crore for conducting excavations at Keezhadi and to establish an *in-situ* museum for which the Government of Tamil Nadu is ready to provide the required land.

Demand to restart light and sound show at the Jalianwala Bagh Memorial

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान की धरोहर, इतिहास और परम्परा को आने वाली पीढ़ियों को मालूम करा देना अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। इस देश की आज़ादी का इतिहास "जलियांवाला बाग" के उल्लेख के बिना अधूरा है। जलियांवाला बाग, जो शहीदों का स्मारक है, वह हमारा स्फूर्ति-स्थान भी है। आज़ादी की लड़ाई तथा ब्रिटिशों के समय जलियांवाला बाग हत्या कांड की घटना को उस जगह पर पहले चित्र और ध्वनि द्वारा प्रेरणास्वरूप हमेशा दिखाया जाता था, जिसको देखकर और सुनकर आज भी रोंगटे खड़े हो जाते हैं, लेकिन वर्ष 2014 से अचानक उस ध्वनिचित्र को दिखाना बन्द कर दिया गया है। पहले इसे केंद्र सरकार के पुरातत्व विभाग, संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा यह दिखाया जाता था।

[श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल]

अतः मेरा निवेदन है कि इस चित्र/ध्वनिचित्र को तुरंत दिखाना शुरू किया जाए और आज़ादी की जंग का इतिहास अपनी आने वाली पीढ़ियों को उजागर करें।

Demand to allocate 100 additional undergraduate medical seats to Fatima Institute of Medical Sciences in Andhra Pradesh retrospectively, i.e., from academic year, 2015-16

SHRI C. M. RAMESH (Telangana): Sir, one more glaring instance of how medical colleges can play with the lives of students came to light recently. Fatima Institute of Medical Sciences, Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh, had admitted 100 medical students in their college for 2015-16 academic session on the basis of merit and counselling held in September, 2015, and the NTR University, Andhra Pradesh, had also accorded approval for admission of 100 students. A majority of the students are from minority category.

After seven months into academic session, news got published in the media that the High Court of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana cancelled the admissions into this college for 2015-16 academic year and directed the college to refund the fee. Students were shocked to hear the news, as they were not told by the management that there was some court case pending and admissions were subject to the final outcome of the case. So, this clearly indicates that FIMS suppressed the fact and admitted students. Students then went to the Supreme Court which also dismissed their petitions.

In view of this unprecedented development, students have already lost two valuable academic years of their education and they are running from pillar to post for help, as everything has happened without their knowledge and without any fault of theirs.

In view of the above, I request the Medical Council of India to allocate 100 additional undergraduate medical seats either to Fatima Institute of Medical Sciences retrospectively from academic year 2015-16 or to some other Government medical college in Andhra Pradesh so that these 100 medical students can be accommodated in that college to save their lives.

Demand to make a time-bound plan to fill up vacancies of teachers in institutions of higher studies

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, देश के शीर्ष शिक्षण संस्थानों में बड़ी संख्या में अध्यापकों के पद रिक्त होने के कारण छात्रों की पढ़ाई प्रभावित हो रही है। 40 केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में से 13 में 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक शिक्षकों के पद रिक्त हैं। 17,106 शिक्षकों के पदों में से 5,997 पद खाली पड़े हैं। इनमें अनुसूचित जाति के 1,073 पद रिक्त हैं, जबकि गत

तीन वर्षों में अनुसूचित जाति के केवल 111 पद भरे गए हैं। 23 आईआईटीज़ में 7,955 शिक्षकों के पदों में से 2,832 पद रिक्त हैं। आईआईटीज़ में अनुसूचित जाति के मात्र 122, जनजाति के 19 और ओबीसी के 278 शिक्षक ही हैं। छात्र, शिक्षक अनुपात 10:1 की जगह 16:1 है। आईआईएमज़ में भी 988 में से 257 शिक्षकों के पद रिक्त हैं। 32 एनआईटीज़ में से 8 में 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक शिक्षकों के पद रिक्त हैं। 7,212 शिक्षकों के पदों में से 3,256 पद रिक्त चल रहे हैं। 19 एनआईटीज़ में छात्र, शिक्षक अनुपात 15:1 से अधिक है। सरकार ने इन पदों पर भर्तियां तो नहीं कीं, बल्कि 1,760 अस्थाई शिक्षक और 1,063 कांट्रेक्ट पर लगा दिए हैं, जबकि अनुसूचित जाति के स्थाई शिक्षकों की संख्या मात्र 410 है। अतः उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों में अध्यापकों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए समयबद्ध कार्ययोजना बनाई जाए। अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति, ओबीसी के बैकलॉग को शीघ्र भरा जाए। अस्थाई, कांट्रेक्ट, विज़िटिंग स्टाफ में भी अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति, ओबीसी के शिक्षकों को लगाया जाए, जिससे वे भविष्य में स्थायी शिक्षकों के रूप में कार्य कर सकें।

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू (तेलंगाना): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Shri Ahamed Hassan; not present.

**Demand to take steps to allow use of Tamil in Madras High Court and
declare all languages in Eighth Schedule to the Constitution as
official languages of the Union**

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the Union Government the need to allow use of Tamil in the proceedings of Madras High Court. People of Tamil Nadu have been making this demand for a long time. Tamil Nadu Government has sent proposals to the Union Government several times requesting for necessary approval for the use of Tamil in the High Court of Madras. Department of Official Language in its letter dated 15.2.2017, had informed that the Full Court of the Supreme Court of India had reiterated its earlier stand disapproving the request of the State Government. Use of an ancient language in the High Court of a State is a matter of right and necessity. Article 348 (2) of the Indian Constitution and Section 7 of the Official Languages Act, 1963 are lucidly in favour of using the language of the state in its High Court. Under these provisions, the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have permitted use of Hindi in court proceedings and also for passing orders and judgements in their respective High Courts. If the Government of India declares all the languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution as official languages of the Union, the official language of a State will become the language of its High Court. I appeal to the Government to take steps to permit the use of Tamil in Madras High Court and also declare all the languages in the Eighth Schedule as official languages of the Union.

Demand to introduce a new train and increase the frequency of an existing train from Bhubaneswar to Mumbai

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN (Odisha): A large number of people from Odisha travel to Mumbai, Pune and different places of Maharashtra for business, service, education, healthcare and tourism purposes. They mostly depend on the Railways for their journey. A large number of people from Maharashtra also visit the holy city of Puri and other places of Odisha regularly. In a letter to hon. Railway Minister, the hon. Chief Minister of Odisha requested that a new AC express train should be introduced from Bhubaneswar to Mumbai and named 'Buxi Jagabandhu Express' as a fitting tribute to the iconic leader Buxi Jagabandhu who led the Paika Rebellion in 1817. He also requested to increase the frequency of Lokamanya Tilak Express from Bhubaneswar to Mumbai from three times in a week to daily. But no step has been taken by the Government till date regarding this. Due to paucity of trains between Odisha and Maharashtra, people face a lot of hardship. Keeping in view the increasing demand and aspiration of the State of Odisha, I 'therefore' demand to the Government to consider the above stated request of hon. Chief Minister of Odisha and introduce a new train in the name of Buxi Jagabandhu from Bhubaneswar to Mumbai and increase the frequency of Lokamanya Tilak Express from Bhubaneswar to Mumbai from three times in a week to daily.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Shri K.T.S. Tulsi; not present. Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey; not present. Ms. Dola Sen.

Demand to implement the West Bengal model of Kanyashree scheme throughout the country

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): The Kanyashree Scheme, brainchild of Bengal Chief Minister, Mamata Banerjee, is the State's flagship project for the girl child. Nearly 40 lakh girls have been brought under this Scheme. The Scheme was introduced to arrest the drop-out rate in schools and prevent early marriage among girl students. Recently, it won the United Nations Public Service Award in the Reaching the Poorest and Most Vulnerable through Inclusive Services and Participation.

Under the programme, a scholarship of ₹ 750 is to be paid to girls in the age group of 13 to 18 years (studying in Class VIII equivalent or above) for every year that they remain in education, provided they stay unmarried. When the girl turns 18, she is given a one-time grant of ₹ 25,000 for academic or job-oriented investment. The idea is to educate and empower the girl child, and to delay marriage and childbirth, so that early pregnancy and its health burden are prevented. The scheme is end-to-end IT-enabled and completely transparent, and hence easily accessible to beneficiaries.

Thus, the Centre needs to take cognizance of the good work done by the Bengal Government and follow a similar model to ensure every girl child in the country pursues education to a higher level and is independent enough to secure her future.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Chaudhary Munvvar Saleem; not present. Shri Ali Anwar Ansari; not present. Shri D. Bandyopadhyay; not present. Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya; not present. Shri Derek O'Brien

**Concern over Aadhaar being made mandatory for
Mid-day Meals in schools**

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, the recent attempts to make Aadhaar mandatory for mid-day meals in schools to eliminate proxy enrolment will, to say the least, exclude from its purview millions of children who are in utmost need of it. One of the key objectives of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme was to improve nutritional levels among children.

Of the 13.16 crore children enrolled in 11.5 lakh schools across India, as many as 10.03 crore students availed of mid-day meals in 2015-16. The Government must bear in mind the harsh reality of the state of under-nourishment for children in India. Almost half the children in India under the age of five are underweight, and one in three children has stunted growth.

Forcing children to enrol means subjecting them to lifelong tracking, without consent (them being minors). So this will result in a whole generation, who have been coerced into giving their biometrics to the State without having any say in the matter.

The Government has not conducted any study to determine the extent of proxy enrolments in Government schools. Thus, without any conclusive evidence of the quantum of duplicate or fake names, the Government seeks to arbitrarily force all children to enrol for Aadhaar or face starvation.

It is the duty of the Government to ensure the well-being of our future generation and this call for exclusion on the basis of Aadhaar is regressive and against the ethos of our nation.

**Demand to make public the contents of Indo-US
logistics agreement (LEMOA)**

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, India and the U.S. concluded the Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA), the first of the three foundational agreements between the two nations last August and it is yet to be operationalised. However, the two sides have been negotiating hard on

[Shri B. K. Hariprasad]

defining the exact contours of the Major Defence Partner (MDP) status bestowed by the U.S. on India. Some of the most important points need to be critically examined which include India's military neutrality. It is a question on Indian sovereignty by signing such an agreement. It may seriously affect India's traditional partners and allies, regionally and globally, including technology theft which we import from allies at a lesser cost for the most advanced equipments.

Air Force rarely stretch their reach beyond the Indian Ocean region and the western border with Pakistan. It is mostly the U.S. military that will be reaping the benefits. The Government should make the contents of the agreement public. If the decisions are taken unilaterally without national consensus, it may go against India's old NAM Policy.

**Demand to address the issues of delay in arrival and departure by
some Superfast Trains of South Central Railway and
North Central Railway**

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): महोदय, कैग (कंट्रोलर और ऑडिटर जनरल ऑफ इंडिया) की 28 जुलाई की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार NCR (नॉर्थ सेंट्रल रेलवे) और SCR (साउथ सेंट्रल रेलवे) की कुछ सुपरफास्ट ट्रेनें 95 फीसदी समय से लेट चलीं और NCR और SCR ने "सुपरफास्ट सरचार्ज" के नाम पर यात्रियों से 11.17 करोड़ रुपये वसूल किए हैं।

वर्ष 2013-14 से 2015-16 के बीच NCR और SCR की सुपरफास्ट ट्रेनों की punctuality पर अध्ययन हुआ, तो पाया गया कि अपने गंतव्य पर पहुंचने में 13.48 फीसदी से 95.17 फीसदी ट्रेनें लेट चलीं। कुल मिलाकर 21 सुपरफास्ट ट्रेनें 16,804 दिनों में से 3,000 दिन विलम्ब से चलीं, क्योंकि वे सुपरफास्ट स्पीड से चल ही नहीं पायीं। वर्ष 2013 से 2016 के बीच में कोलकाता-आगरा कैंट सुपरफास्ट 145 दिन में से 138 दिन विलम्ब से चली।

हमारे यहां 55 कि.मी. या औसत इससे अधिक गति से चलने वाली ट्रेनों को सुपरफास्ट ट्रेनें कहते हैं। अतः सरकार सुपरफास्ट ट्रेनों के समयबद्ध परिचालन पर गंभीरता से विचार करे और इस दिशा में प्रभावी कदम उठाये।

**Concern over the ill-effects of global warming resulting in increased
number of suicides by people**

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार (PNAS), 1980 के बाद खुदकुशी की दर में दोगुनी बढ़ोतरी हुई है। हर वर्ष विभिन्न कारणों से 1.30 लाख लोग खुदकुशी कर रहे हैं। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 7 परसेंट खुदकुशी ग्लोबल वार्मिंग की वजह से कर रहे हैं। आने वाले दिनों में जलवायु परिवर्तन से हालात और खराब होंगे और सही समय पर सकारात्मक कदम नहीं उठाया गया, तो खुदकुशी करने वालों की संख्या में और बढ़ोतरी हो सकती है। बढ़ती गर्मी से खेती का और नुकसान हो रहा है। इससे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर बहु-आयामी असर पड़ रहा है। खाद्य पदार्थ की कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं, खेती आधारित नौकरियां घट रही हैं, जिस से घरेलू

बाजार प्रभावित हो रहा है। इस से उपजे तनाव व हताशा के चलते किसान खुदकुशी करने के लिए मजबूर हो रहा है। विगत 30 वर्षों में सम्पूर्ण विश्व ग्लोबल वार्मिंग की समस्या से चिंतित है। भारत पर भी इस के दुष्प्रभाव पड़ रहे हैं। इस अंतराल में लगभग 59,000 लोग आत्म-हत्या कर चुके हैं, जिस में ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के दुष्प्रभाव की भूमिका ज्यादा है। महोदय, दक्षिण एशिया में पूरी दुनिया के 20 परसेंट लोग रहते हैं। यह पूरा इलाका बेहद गरीबी में फंसा है। विशेषज्ञों के अनुसार अगर कार्बन उत्सर्जन में कटौती नहीं की गयी तो गर्म हवाएं गंगा और सिंधु नदी के बेसिन की उपजाऊ जमीन को प्रभावित करना शुरू कर देंगी। इस से इस क्षेत्र में पैदावार कम हो जाएगी और गर्म हवाओं से उत्तरी भारत, बंगलादेश और पाकिस्तान में डेढ़ अरब लोग प्रभावित होंगे। गौर-तलब है कि 2015 में चली लू और गर्म हवाओं से भारत और पाकिस्तान में 3,500 लोग मारे गए थे। अतः सरकार से मेरी मांग है कि ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के कारण हो रहे जलवायु परिवर्तन के दुष्प्रभावों से बचने के लिए शीघ्र ही प्रभावी कदम उठाए जाएं।

Demand to release funds for Kadayampatti and Bhavani textile clusters and grant in principle clearance for other four textile clusters in Tamil Nadu

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Tamil Nadu is one of the leading States in India in the textile sector. Erode, Salem, Karur and Namakkal districts constitute a major textile belt, with 17 textile clusters along the Cauvery river with nearly 2,000 processing units which discharge effluents. Our beloved Leader and then hon. Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, had announced a scheme for the rehabilitation of these units to achieve Zero Liquid Discharge. Out of the six Diagnostic Study and Feasibility Reports under the consideration of the Government of India for in-principle approval, two have been approved. Approval of four is awaited. Accordingly, detailed Project Reports for the Kadayampatti and Bhavani clusters have also been sent to the Ministry of Textiles for sanction of Government of India's share of funding under the Integrated Processing Development Scheme. The State Government has indicated its willingness to bear its share of the cost for these projects. These detailed Project Reports have also been approved by the Ministry of Textiles at a project cost of ₹ 160 crores and ₹ 92.21 crores, respectively.

Therefore, I request the government to release funds to the Kadayampatti and Bhavani clusters based on the technology approval accorded by the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board. I also request the Government to grant in-principle clearance for the remaining four clusters as well. This issue has also been brought to the notice of the Government by the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in a memorandum to the hon. Prime Minister on 27.02.2017.

Demand to set up an enquiry into the matter of overpricing of generic medicines at AIIMS, Raipur in Chhattisgarh and appoint adequate staff at the Institute

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, छत्तीसगढ़ की राजधानी रायपुर में स्थित अखिल

[श्रीमती छाया वर्मा]

भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान (AIIMS) में इलाज हेतु रोजाना सैकड़ों आदिवासी, दलित व गरीब तबके के मरीज आते हैं। यहां फैकल्टी के कुल स्वीकृत पद 305 हैं और नियुक्ति मात्र 55 पदों पर ही हुई है जबकि 227 पद रिक्त हैं। इसी प्रकार डॉक्टर्स, नर्सों और पैरामैडिकल स्टाफ के 3,776 पद स्वीकृत हैं और नियुक्ति 496 पर हुई जबकि 3,280 पद रिक्त हैं। ये आंकड़े रायपुर AIIMS की खस्ता हालत को बयां कर रहे हैं, यानी AIIMS, रायपुर स्टाफ की कमी से खुद-ब-खुद बीमार है। यह अत्यंत चिंताजनक है, इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है?

केंद्र सरकार यह कहते नहीं थकती कि जेनेरिक दवाइयां सस्ती हैं, लेकिन रायपुर में निजी मेडिकल स्टोर्स पर खुदरा मूल्य पर 65 फीसदी तथाकथित छूट के बाद भी जेनेरिक दवाइयां बाजार की ब्रांडेड दवाइयों से महंगी हैं। यही नहीं, यहां के डॉक्टरों द्वारा लिखी गई दवाइयां अन्य शहरों में नहीं मिलती हैं, जिसके कारण गरीब मरीज अस्पताल के समीप निजी मेडिकल स्टोर्स से दवा खरीदने के लिए विवश होते हैं। जेनेरिक दवाइयों पर फर्जी तरीके से ऊंची दर छाप कर उन्हें बेचा जा रहा है, जो ब्रांडेड दवाइयों से महंगी हैं।

महोदय, मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह है कि रायपुर के AIIMS में जेनेरिक दवाइयों पर अधिक मूल्य वसूलने की जांच कराई जाए और रायपुर के मेडिकल कॉलेज में स्टाफ की कमी को अविलम्ब दूर किया जाए, ताकि सबको समय पर इलाज मिल सके, धन्यवाद।

Demand to make a national database on working conditions, accidents and workplace deaths of construction workers to address their plight

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, Every week, we read horrific stories about construction workers dying from injuries at worksites. India has witnessed rapid growth in the construction sector but safety improvements have not kept pace. I would like to draw attention to the plight of construction workers who are the unsung contributors to this growth. According to NSSO, this sector employs 5.2 crore people, yet, a national database on workers' deaths is not present. The Central Government only collects information on workers in the central sphere. Between 2014 and 2017, it recorded 150 deaths. However, a survey carried out by NDTV through RTIs discovered at least 1092 deaths at worksites between 2013 and 2016. Given this, I urge the Government to establish a national database, enhanced by information obtained from States. Existing mechanisms fail to address these occurrences. Labour laws do not have provisions to address accidents caused by structural flaws such as collapse of walls. The deterrent for builders is very low as the penalty for negligence is a meagre ₹ 2,000 or a 3-month jail term. Shockingly, only 23 per cent of the cess collected under the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act has been utilized till July 2017. I urge the Government to expedite its utilization, for which it is empowered to issue directions. As a new pucca, built India emerges, it is vital that we protect construction workers. The first

step towards this is to collect correct data about working conditions, accidents and workplace deaths in the construction sector.

Demand to withhold the introduction of GM mustard into the farming in the country

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): The Government is under the process of approving commercial cultivation of genetically modified mustard. In 2011-12, Standing Committee on Agriculture in its report had observed that the regulatory framework for GM crops in India is not appropriate. It had recommended to establish a bio-safety authority and restructuring of GEAC Committee. It had further suggested the Government to formulate a clear-cut policy framework for GM crops. In an Action Taken Report in 2013-14, the Committee observed that the Government has not taken any action for revamping the regulatory framework. It observed that there is a requirement for further research on transgenics in Indian agriculture and field trials for GM crops must not be allowed till the Government puts in place a proper monitoring framework.

A High-Level Committee set up by the Ministry of Environment and Forests in 2014 observed that proper caution needs to be taken while using bio-technology. Technical Expert Committee constituted by the Supreme Court of India had recommended that bio-safety regulation must be improved and, till such regulation is put in place, GM crop trials must be put on hold. Apart from the technical factors, the Government has also not taken into account the socio-economic factors and the impact it would have on farmers.

I urge upon the Government not to introduce GM mustard considering the impact it will have on India's environment and traditional farming techniques and establish more efficient bio-safety regulations so that it does not adversely affect bio-diversity and the welfare of farmers.

Demand to set up an integrated steel plant in YSR Kadapa District in Andhra Pradesh as outlined in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the Thirteenth Schedule to the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, outlines a plan for establishing an integrated steel plant in the YSR Kadapa District in Andhra Pradesh. To this effect, the Steel Authority of India Limited was to examine the feasibility of such a project within six months. Comprising representatives from the Central and State Governments along with SAIL, RINL and others, a Task Force was constituted almost two years later to prepare a roadmap for setting up of the steel plant. Unfortunately, it has

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

been three years since the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh, but the promise has not yet been fulfilled.

YSR Kadapa, like its neighbouring districts of Anantapur and Kurnool, is rich in iron-ore deposits and thereby an ideal location for setting up of a steel plant. Even the Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant, which procures iron-ore from places far-away, made profits till three years ago and is conferred with the 'Navratna' status.

Establishing a steel plant in the YSR district will financially be feasible and profitable when the Government provides necessary tax incentives and subsidies. The steel plant will generate jobs in the Rayalaseema region which is industrially backward with high unemployment rate and socio-economic disadvantages. Organisations like the Steel Plant Saadhana Samithi and Kadapa Ukku Porata Committee have been agitating relentlessly for the cause.

Hence, I urge the hon. Minister of Steel to pursue the State Government and the Geological Survey of India to submit the report expeditiously and hasten setting up of integrated steel plant in the YSR Kadapa District to fulfill the much-awaited promise to the people of Rayalaseema region. Thank you.

**Demand to address the problems being faced by Sweet industry,
particularly in West Bengal after imposition of GST on it**

SHRI MANISH GUPTA (West Bengal): The sweetmeat industry, across the country, is in a state of turmoil after the introduction of the GST. I wish to highlight the problems being faced in Bengal. The problems are not just limited to sweetshop vendors and consumers, but also the artisans who are directly dependent on this industry.

The sweetmeat industry in Bengal is an unorganized cottage industry with over one lakh shops and more than fifty lakh people employed therein. Meals are not complete without Mishtidoi, Sandesh and the world-famous Rosogolla. They do not have any infrastructure to implement GST. Introducing computerization for implementing GST in this unorganized industry is onerous, as most of the people do not have formal education. Forcing them to adapt at such a short notice is like snatching away their only means of sustenance.

Previously, there was no VAT on sweets. Also, the rates imposed on the various sweetmeats are baffling, every item is under a different tax slab, which is further complicating matters.

Plain barfi – 5 per cent; dry fruit barfi – 12 per cent; chocolate barfi – 28 per cent; rosogolla and plain sandesh – 5 per cent; mishti doi – 12 per cent; chocolate sandesh – 28 per cent.

Importantly, lassi and chaachh have been exempted from GST, but sweets from Bengal have not been.

I would urge upon the Government to kindly look into this urgent matter and ensure that such a huge body of citizens are not deprived of their livelihoods due to uninformed decisions taken by the GST Council. I request that the 5 per cent GST imposed be dispensed with.

**Demand to take necessary steps to provide basic maternity facilities
in rural areas, particularly in Bihar**

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, स्वास्थ्य एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है जिसमें सतत सुधार की गुंजाइश रहती है। हमारे देश में ग्रामीण इलाके में बुनियादी स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं का नितान्त अभाव है। राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन के अधीन पूरे देश में ग्रामीण इलाके में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र बनाए गए, लेकिन उन केंद्रों पर डाक्टरों तथा जीवन रक्षक दवाइयों की समुचित व्यवस्था अभी तक नहीं हो पाई है। इस बुनियादी जरूरत की अनदेखी की वजह से बिहार के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में बालिकाओं की एक बड़ी आबादी कुपोषण का शिकार है। बड़ी संख्या में युवतियां गर्भावस्था तथा प्रसव के दौरान काल का ग्रास बन जाती हैं। अभी भी लगभग 2.5 करोड़ बच्चियों की शादी कम उम्र में ही हो जाती है और तीन में से केवल एक ही बालिका गर्भ निरोधक उपकरणों/दवाओं का उपयोग कर पाती है। लगभग तीस लाख महिलाएं प्रतिवर्ष गर्भवती होती हैं, जिनमें से लगभग 6,500 महिलाएं बुनियादी प्रसव सुविधाओं के अभाव में दम तोड़ देती हैं।

महोदय, सबसे ज्यादा असुविधा उन वर्गों की बच्चियों के लिए है जो अत्यंत गरीब हैं, वे दवाई का खर्च नहीं उठा सकतीं। संस्थागत प्रसव का आंकड़ा पिछले पांच वर्षों से स्थिर है। इसका मतलब यह है कि जो सुविधा गरीब परिवारों तक पहुंचनी चाहिए थी, वह वहां तक नहीं पहुंची।

महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से सरकार से यह मांग करता हूं कि वह इस दयनीय स्थिति की ओर ध्यान दे तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों पर विशेष ध्यान देकर संस्थागत प्रसव सुविधा को बेहतर बनाने के साथ-साथ राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन के लक्ष्यों को सार्थक बनाने का प्रयास करें।

**Demand to take immediate steps to ensure restricted supply of LNG and
closure of illegal industries in Taj Trapezium Zone (TTZ), Agra to
protect Taj Mahal from air pollution**

SHRI LA. GANESAN (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, the Taj Trapezium Zone (TTZ), Agra, is a burning issue for the nation as it is causing loss in three areas — (a) to the Taj Mahal, (b) to the Exchequer of the Government; and (c) contamination of air in the environment. The reasons are given below:— (i) TTZ was formed in 1996

[Shri La. Ganesan]

to safeguard the historical monument of Taj Mahal from ever growing industrial air pollution. (ii) The Government has provided clean fuel of LNG for the industries, which are already existing there, to reduce air pollution, but, unfortunately, the deep-rooted nexus of officials and certain industrialists have blatantly violated the Government rules by allocating excess gas and expanding their industries in a clandestine manner. (iii) Though the Government as well as global leaders are combating climate change, the opposite is witnessed in the TTZ. Along with adverse effects on the environment, the supply of subsidized LNG is causing immense loss to the Exchequer as well as damaging the reputation of our country.

In view of the above, I urge upon the Minister of Environment and Forests, the Minister for Petroleum and Natural Gas and the Minister for Culture, through this august House, to look into the matter very seriously and take immediate steps to ensure restricted supply of gas as well as closure of illegal industries and also take stern action against those involved in damaging the world renowned monument.

Demand to declare 833 gold alloy (20 carat) legal in the interest of poor people and workers engaged in the business of gold jewellery

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA (Haryana): I bring to the notice of the Government, through this august House, a matter of public importance regarding the fate of 6 crore artisans engaged in Indian handicraft business known for its work globally.

The Ministry of Consumer Affairs has banned BIS hallmarking of the 20k(833) gold alloy. Only 14k, 18k and 22k alloys are legal. Out of these, 18k is for diamond jewellery and 22k is for plain gold jewellery.

The Government has banned 833 gold alloys. As a result, many artisans engaged in the 20k gold are now on road. Below 20K, it is too hard, and above 20k, it is too soft to be crafted without modern machines. Today only 9 per cent organized branded jewellery houses are having this machinery and the Government only wants to serve the branded houses by demolishing 6 crore jewellery artisan handicraft workers.

The present set-up will help the high class rich society of the country who buys high range jewellery from big branded jewellery stores. But traditional people, about 84 per cent, prefer 833 gold alloy as it is cheaper and ethnic and the percentage of gold in this is very high.

Sir, there must be five grades of BIS hallmark gold jewellery in which 20k(833) is a must for North India, UP, Haryana, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Chhattisgarh. Crores of jewellery artisans are involved in this work and

contribute 10 per cent of India's GDP. Sir, the Government can't force Indians to use only high-end costlier branded jewellery products which are of lesser buy-back value and have lesser percentage of gold.

So, it is requested that 833 hallmark gold, *i.e.*, 20 carat be declared legal in the interest of the poor and middle class.

Demand to consider the suggestions made by the Chief Minister of Karnataka to effect changes in the Manual for Drought Management

SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, the primary objective of the Government of India is to go out of the way to help the farming community in the country, particularly in those States which are drought-prone like Karnataka. It is no exaggeration when I say that Karnataka faced drought for 13 years out of last 16 years. This clearly indicates that the Government of India should be magnanimous towards such States.

The Ministry of Agriculture brought out a revised Manual for Drought Management last year to make it effective from Kharif, 2017. Under this Manual, some parameters for declaration of drought and eligibility for assistance have been changed, which makes it difficult for States to declare Taluks with significant crop loss as severely drought-affected. This would result in a drastic reduction in Central assistance under the NDRFI/SDRF which would impact farmers. The existing norms for assistance under NDRF/SDRF indicate that financial assistance under NDRF was increased by 50 per cent and the extent of crop damage was reduced to 33 per cent from 50 per cent to help the affected farmers. But, the revised Manual says that only Taluks which come under the 'severe' category shall be considered for providing relief under NDRF. If it is implemented, most of the genuinely affected small and marginal farmers will not be able to avail input subsidy for crop loss and that would defeat the very objective of the scheme.

The Government of Karnataka studied the revised manual for Drought Management, 2016 carefully and made some suggestions. The same were sent to the hon. Prime Minister by the Chief Minister. Hence, I request the Government of India to consider suggestions made by the Chief Minister of Karnataka so as to help the genuinely affected farmers to avail input subsidy for crop loss under NDRF.

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

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

Demand to instruct MMTC to provide the additional equity support to the Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd. (NINL) in Odisha

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Sir, the future of Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited (NINL), an integrated steel plant jointly promoted by MMTC Limited (a Central PSU under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry) and two State PSUs (OMC and IPICOL) is at stake. While 49.78 per cent of the equity of NINL is held by MMTC Limited, the State PSUs together hold 27.61 per cent of its equity. Due to depressed market conditions, the company has been incurring losses since 2012-13. In order to improve its financial condition, the company has undertaken various measures such as refinancing its existing project loan under the refinance scheme of RBI in the financial year 2015-16. While sanctioning the scheme, bankers have stipulated a pre-condition that the promoters have to infuse additional equity of ₹ 300 crores. At this stage, the company needs immediate equity infusion to overcome the acute financial crisis. The State Government of Odisha is deeply concerned about the survival and growth of NINL, which employs about 3,700 workers. On its part, the Government of Odisha has taken various steps like providing assured iron ore and infusion of equity of ₹ 80 crores to NINL, the disbursement of which is subject to the infusion of equity of ₹ 149.34 crores by MMTC Limited as their share. Therefore, I demand from the Government to instruct MMTC to provide the additional equity support to NINL at the earliest in the interest of the survival of NINL. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): The House stands adjourned till 11.00 hours on Friday, the 11th August, 2017.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

New provisions under PMKVY 2.0

*256. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new provisions under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY 2.0) and for entrepreneurial training;

(b) the details of guidelines for new skill training and for recognition of existing skill along with its benefits; and

(c) whether any new Sector Skill Councils have been added?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) With the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), 2015-16, Government has revamped and modified its guidelines to make it more effective, transparent and beneficiary oriented. The modified PMKVY (2016-20) enables a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training for securing employment and a better livelihood under three key components namely; Fresh Short Term Training, Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and special project. The objective of this Scheme is to encourage and promote Skill Development by aligning itself with the Common Norms in terms of ensuring standardization and consistency in the structure of skill training across India. In order to ensure uniformity and standardization under the vibrant skill ecosystem, the scheme encapsulates salient features namely costing based on Common Norms and NSQF based quality assurance framework as notified by the Ministry including market relevant training programmes, curriculum alignment, national certification, employable skills, placements, etc. 40 hours entrepreneurship and soft skill module have been incorporated in PMKVY2.0 to promote entrepreneurship and other concepts such as digital literacy, personality development, soft skill, etc.

To ensure wide and equitable coverage, the scheme has special provisions for residential training for People with Disability (PWD), North Eastern Region (NER), Jammu and Kashmir region and Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas.

In order to enhance transparency and build accountability, changes in the area of center validation, job roles, trainee handbooks, certificate, attendance and finance have been incorporated. Various IT measures such as Direct Benefit Transfer for direct disbursement of reward money, Aadhaar linkage of trainers and trainees for better monitoring, Biometric attendance of candidate for checking false enrolment of candidates etc. have been ensured. Scheme encourages the standalone TCs to voluntarily disclose the features and achievements of their training programmes, such as TC infrastructure, number of trainees trained, passed, certified, placed, and their placement details, on social media (Facebook and Twitter) on periodical basis as a part of the Performance Standards Metrics. The grading points are allocated on the basis of achievements of such parameters and further the level of targets is linked to achievements of grades. This scheme has provisions for high standard monitoring of TCs/TPs.

(c) As on date, 40 Sector Skill Council (SSCs) covering high priority sectors have been formed. Out of them, Domestic Workers Sector Skill Council was the last one to be formed on 15th February 2016.

Non-implementation of High Courts/CAT orders

*257. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that several Ministries have not been implementing the judicial orders of High Courts/Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) for the last more than five years, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government has received any representations against non-implementation of CAT orders by any Ministry and if so, the details in this regard and the action proposed to be taken on non-implementation of Court/CAT orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. No such case of deliberate non-implementation of the orders of Hon'ble High Courts or Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) has come to notice. Government holds the High Courts/Central Administrative Tribunals in highest esteem, and has the greatest regard for their orders. Government is also well aware of the fact that non-implementation of orders constitutes contempt of Court which may lead to penal consequences for all the officials concerned. The only event in which the orders may not be implemented is when a judicial review of the Court orders before a higher judicial forum is sought and decision thereon is pending.

The responsibility for implementation of the orders of the Hon'ble Courts/CAT is of the Ministries/Departments concerned and no centralised data is maintained regarding implementation or otherwise of the Court orders received.

However, the Department of Personnel and Training *vide* OM no. 28027/1/2016-Estt.A-III dated 16.3.2016 (Copy annexed) has issued guidelines/instructions to all Ministries/Departments to treat the orders received from Court with proper care and to ensure that timely action is taken at each stage of a court case. The details are given in the Statement (*See* below). Litigation should not be allowed to prolong to the extent that it results in contempt proceedings.

Statement

Guidelines/instructions issued to Ministries/Departments with regard to orders received from courts

F.No. 28027/1/2016-Estt.A-III

Government of India

Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

Department of Personnel and Training

Establishment Division

North Block, New Delhi-110001

Dated: 16th March, 2016

Office Memorandum

Subject: Court orders against Government of India instructions on service matters-consultation with Ministry of Law and Department of Personnel and Training on question of filing appeals.

The undersigned is directed to refer to this Department's O.M.No.28027/9/99- Estt. (A) dated 1st May, 2000 on the above subject (copy enclosed) and to say that the Department of Personnel and Training is the nodal Department that formulates policies on service matters and issues instructions from time to time. These instructions are to be followed by the Ministries/Departments of the Central Government scrupulously. All the Court cases filed by employees have to be defended on the basis of the facts available with the Administrative Ministry/Department concerned, keeping in view the instructions issued on the subject by this Department.

2. Reference is also invited to the Cabinet Secretariat's D.O letter No. 6/1/1/94-Cab dated 25.02.1994 and the Department of Expenditure's O.M. No. 7(8)/2012-E-II(A) dated 16.05.2012 *inter alia* provide that (i) a common counter reply should be filed before a Court of Law on behalf of the Union of India by the concerned administrative Department/Ministry where the petitioner is serving or has last served; and (ii) a unified stand should be adopted instead of bringing out each Department's/Ministry's point of view in the said reply. It further provides that it is primarily the responsibility of the Administrative Ministry to ensure that timely action is taken at each stage a Court case goes through and that a unified stand is adopted on behalf of Government of India at every such stage. In no case should the litigation be allowed to prolong to the extent that it results in contempt proceedings.

3. However, it is noticed that the Ministries/Departments are making several references to this Department seeking interpretation of the guidelines without exercising due diligence, The Ministries/Departments are advised not to make any references to this Department unless there are difficulties relating to interpretation/application of these guidelines or any relaxation in rules/instructions is warranted to mitigate a genuine hardship faced the Government servant. While seeking advice of this Department, instructions contained in this Department's O.M. number 43011/9/2014-Estt (D) dated 28.10.2015 may be followed.

4. The court cases may be further handled in the following manner:—

Sl. No.	Orders of Court	Action to be taken
1.	A decision/order has been quashed by Tribunal/Court on the ground that it is violative of the Rules/ Government instructions, but Government's policy has not come in for adverse comments.	The Administrative Department may implement the CAT Order/ Judgement if it is in consonance with Government policy and the Government case has been lost due to Administrative infirmities.
2.	Where the policy of DoPT has not been quashed, but the judgment/ order of the Tribunal/High Court/ Supreme Court has gone in favour of Respondents/Applicants.	
	(a) Where in above, the Administrative Ministry is in favour of implementing the judgement.	→ The Administrative Ministry may take a decision in consultation with DoPT and DoLA.
	(b) Where in above, a decision to file Writ Petition/Special Leave Petition (as the case may be) has to be taken.	→ The Administrative Department may take a decision to file Writ Petition/Special Leave Petition (as the case may be) in consultation with Department of Legal Affairs (DOLA) and DoP&T.
3.	Where the judgment has gone in favour of Applicant/Petitioner/ Respondent and a scheme/guideline/ OM outlining Government policy has been quashed.	The Administrative Department may take a decision to file WP/SLP (as the case may be) in consultation with DoPT and DOLA. The references to this Department should be sent at least one week in advance so that it can be properly examined in DoP&T.

Sl. No.	Orders of Court	Action to be taken
4.	CAT or a Higher Court has upheld Government's stand.	DoPT may only be informed with all details.

sd/-

(Mukesh Chaturvedi)

Director(E)

Tele: 23093176

To

The Secretaries of All Ministries/Departments (as per the standard list)

Copy to:

1. President's Secretariat, New Delhi.
2. Vice-President's Secretariat, New Delhi.
3. The Prime Minister's Office, New Delhi.
4. Cabinet Secretariat, New Delhi.
5. Rajya Sabha Secretariat/Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.
6. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India, New Delhi.
7. The Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi.
8. The Secretary, Staff Selection Commission, New Delhi.
9. All attached offices under the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.
10. Secretary, National Council (JCM), 13, Feroze Shah Road, New Delhi.
11. CVOs of all Ministries/Departments.
12. ADG (M&C), Press Information Bureau, DoP&T
13. NIC, Department of Personnel and Training, North Block, New Delhi (for uploading the same on the website of this Ministry under the Head OMs and Orders → Establishment → Miscellaneous
14. Hindi Section, DoP&T

sd/-

(Mukesh Chaturvedi)

Director(E)

Tele: 23093176

No.28027/9/99-Estt.(A)

Government of India

Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

Department of Personnel and Training

New Delhi, dated. the 1st May, 2000

Office Memorandum

Subject: Court orders against Government of India instructions on service matters-consultation with Ministry of Law and DoP&T on the question of filing appeals, before implementation of Court's orders.

The undersigned is directed to say that it has come to the notice of this department that in cases where the Courts have passed orders against the Government of India instructions, the administrative Ministry/Department has not consulted the Law Ministry on the question of filing appeal against such orders, before implementation of such orders.

2. The matter has been considered in this Department and it has been decided that whenever there is any Court order against the Government of India instructions on service matters, the administrative Ministry/Department/Office shall consult the Department of Legal Affairs and the Department of Personnel and Training on the question of filing appeal against such an order, as far as possible, well in time, that is before the time limit, if any, prescribed in such order or before the time limit for filing appeal. No such orders shall be implemented by the concerned Departments/Ministries without first referring the matter to the Department of Legal Affairs for advice and to Department of Personnel and Training.

3. The Ministries/Departments are requested to note the above instructions for strict compliance.

4. These instructions are issued in consultation with the C&AG, in regard to its applicability to Indian Audit and Accounts Department

sd/-

(Shrimati S. Bandopadhyay)

Director

To

All Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

Copy to:

1. Comptroller and Auditor General of India, New Delhi.
2. Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi.
3. Central Vigilance Commission, New Delhi.
4. Central Bureau of Investigation, New Delhi.
5. All Union Territory Administrations.
6. Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariat.
7. All Attached and Subordinate Offices of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Ministry of Home Affairs.

sd/-

(Shrimati S. Bandopadhyay)

Director

Loans provided by NSDC

*258. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the initial loans provided by the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) have turned bad, if so, the details in this regard; and

(b) whether any action has been taken against those who have been found responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) There are few loan accounts which have shown signs of stress and as per Prudential Norms, the same have been classified as Non-Performing Assets in the books of National Skill Development Corporation. As of 31st March 2017, 19 loan accounts are classified as NPA with a total overdue amount of ₹ 129.15 crores. As per Terms of the Agreement, Notice for Default has been sent and Legal Notices/Action has also been initiated against defaulting partners.

Allocation of funds according to population

†*259. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state whether Government proposes to allocate amounts for various schemes to State Governments according to their population and if so, the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): In the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment allocation of funds for Schemes is based upon specific guidelines under each Scheme and not on population criteria. Since the mandate of the Department is empowerment of its socially and economically marginalised target groups like Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes, Senior Citizens, Victims of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, Transgender persons, Beggars, Denotified and Nomadic Tribes (DNTs) and Economically Backward Classes (EBCs), the allocation is based on specific requirements of each of these categories.

Individuals trained under Skill India Programme

*260. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of individuals trained under the Skill India Programme since its inception, year-wise, State-wise and gender-wise;

(b) the number of individuals employed after training since its inception; and

(c) whether Government proposes to train around forty crore individuals by 2022, and if so, the details of targets set by Government for the next three financial years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Government is implementing more than 40 schemes through 22 different Ministries for providing a variety of skill development training programmes in the country. During last five years, from 2011-12 to 2015-16, the number of trained persons (in lakh) are 45.68, 51.88, 76.37, 76.11 and 104.16 respectively. The number of people trained in year 2016-17 is around 86.5 lakh. However, some ministries and States are yet to report their achievements for the year 2016-17. These schemes are implemented through States and Union Territories (UTs). A consolidated state-wise and gender-wise data is not maintained centrally for all the schemes. Such data may be available with individual Ministries.

However, under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill development and Entrepreneurship, as on 6th July 2017, total 30.67 lakh candidates are trained and undergoing training across the country. State wise information is given in the Statement (*See* below). Under this scheme, 16.87 lakh males and 13.72 lakh females have been trained and undergoing training.

Under PMKVY (2015-16), it was not mandatory for training partners to report employment data. However, under PMKVY (2016-20), which started from 2nd October 2016 onwards, placement tracking is mandatory. Till now, a total of 2.9 lakh candidates have been provided placement offers under PMKVY.

Skill Development is a shared responsibility of all the stakeholders. Training is not only done by Central Ministries and departments but also by State Governments. Lot of training is done by industries under their premises. Total need for skilling in the country was estimated to be around 40 crore over 2015-22. Out of this 40 crore, approximately 30 crore is up-skilling and re-skilling which happens at the workplace. Nearly, 10 crore is the skilling need for the new entrants. The Ministry is working as a catalyst in this entire skilling landscape, in co-ordination with all Central Ministries and State Governments and private institutions, to meet the challenge of skilling in the country at scale with speed.

Statement

State-wise details of candidates trained/undergoing training across the country

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Trained/undergoing training
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
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

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Trained/undergoing training
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

Sewage treatment plants

*261. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that untreated sewage of cities and towns located along major rivers flows directly into them and causes heavy pollution.

(b) whether Government has any plan to set up Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) at major towns located along major rivers, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any timeline has been fixed to set up STPs?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Government of India has launched the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) for basic urban infrastructure developments in 500 Mission cities/towns. Sewerage is one of the admissible components eligible for grant of Central Assistance under it. It consists of (i) Decentralized, networked underground sewerage systems, including augmentation of existing sewerage systems and sewage treatment plants, (ii) rehabilitation of old sewerage system and treatment plant.

Under the Mission, the Central Government approves the State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) submitted by the States/UTs. Government has already approved 1st and 2nd SAAP and have also considered/approved the third and final SAAP of all 36 States/UTs. The details of sewerage projects proposed by the States/UTs State-wise and year-wise under AMRUT is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The timeline for the Mission period is upto 2019-20.

Government of India has launched “Namami Gange” Program for the river Ganga and its tributaries. One of the objectives is creation of sewage treatment facility in all towns along the River Ganga and its tributaries with the aim of stopping untreated sewage falling in these rivers. National Mission for Clean Ganga has already approved STP projects for creation of additional 1124 MLD and 4199.42 km of sewer network. In addition, 1091 MLD of sewage treatment capacity is being created through rehabilitation of old STPs. The details of the projects sanctioned is given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

‘Namami Gange’ program has envisaged that in the next 5 years, existing Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) and Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) will be upgraded and new STPs and ETPs will be established.

Government of India is also supplementing the efforts of the State Government in pollution abatement of identified stretches of various rivers (excluding Ganga and its tributaries) through the National River Conservation Program (NRCP) which provides assistance for setting up sewerage network and Sewage treatment plants (STPs) for abatement of pollution in identified river stretches. Under NRCP, sewage treatment capacity of 2446.24 MLD has been created so far. It is estimated that by 2019-20, STPs with 330 MLD treatment capacity will be created. The details are given in the Statement.

Statement-I

Details of sewerage projects proposed by States in their approved SAAP under AMRUT

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	3rd and final SAAP
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	268.49	260.64
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.00	15.00	
4.	Assam	31.95	0.00	
5.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	37.74
6.	Chandigarh	1.00	0.00	60.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	122.79	320.65	4.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	
9.	Daman and Diu	4.44	5.75	
10.	Delhi	104.00	150.00	
11.	Goa	7.71	10.50	0
12.	Gujarat	916.07	628.80	1089.50
13.	Haryana	200.00	219.67	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	37.28	20.31	27.07
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	50.50	26.00	38.42
16.	Jharkhand	116.36	130.80	196.94
17.	Karnataka	612.65	727.24	1061.47
18.	Kerala	171.79	216.65	
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	925.65	1207.79	1578.81
21.	Maharashtra	223.10	963.52	2529.00
22.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	
23.	Meghalaya	22.22	26.00	
24.	Mizoram	4.06	3.67	6.00
25.	Nagaland	2.50	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Odisha	52.86	20.55	84.40
27.	Puducherry	6.00	4.50	
28.	Punjab	296.50	613.60	
29.	Rajasthan	555.00	786.25	766.50
30.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	
31.	Tamil Nadu	33.71	1974.42	3287.29
32.	Telangana	18.34	40.00	
33.	Tripura	2.50	5.00	
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1697.62	1795.00	2149.46
35.	Uttarakhand	39.36	97.4	88.98
36.	West Bengal	0.00	297.60	
TOTAL		6278.96	10576.00	13266.22

Statement-II*Projects sanctioned under NMCG till July 2017***Projects Sanctioned till July 2017**

Sl. No.	States	No of Projects	Sanction Cost (₹ in crore)	STP Capacity to be created (MLD)	Creation of STP capacity through rehabilitation of Old STP	Sewer Network to be laid (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Uttarakhand	10	129.56	23.90		106.72
		20	881.16	131.55		40.74
2.	Uttar Pradesh	14	2228.73	335.90		1255.68
		9	1677.98	156		462.63
3.	Bihar	9	1266.39	198	24	948.55
		7	1185.09	62	25	331.06
4.	Jharkhand	1	99.36	12	0	55
		1	50.23	3.5		34.21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	West Bengal	6	1148.12	92.53	17	838.05
		0	0	0	0	0
6.	Haryana	2	217.87	70	75	40.97
		0	0	0	0	0
7.	Delhi	1	1473.58	0	950	35.58
		1	344.81	94	0	90

Statement-III*Physical targets under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)*

Sl. No.	State	STP Capacity to be created (MLD)	
2017-18			
1.	Kerala	4.50	Pamba (4.50 MLD)
2.	Punjab	15.00	Khanauri (4.00 MLD) Moonak (3.00 MLD) Patran (4.00 MLD) Lehragaga (4.00 MLD)
3.	Odisha	2.00	Talcher (2.00 MLD)
4.	Sikkim	6.29	Gangtok
5.	Nagaland	25.43	Dimapur
TOTAL		53.22	
2018-19			
1.	Gujarat	187.00	Ahmedabad (187.00 MLD) V
TOTAL		187.00	
2019-20			
1.	Maharashtra	90.00	Pune (90 MLD)
TOTAL		90.00	

Metro link between T-1 and T-3 terminals at IGI Airport

*262. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any plans to construct a metro link between Terminal 1 and Terminal 3 at Indira Gandhi International (IGI) airport, New Delhi, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) which company would undertake the work of constructing the project?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Bogus enrolments in private ITIs

*263. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of bogus enrolments of students have been made in private Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) across the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has made any efforts to check such methods and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent bogus enrolments in future and remove the bogus entries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) No such complaints have been received by the Ministry in this regard. Day to day administration, management of ITIs rests with the concerned State Governments.

(b) and (c) An online portal has been created for keeping a record of all admissions on a pan India basis. Aadhar has been made mandatory for all the trainees getting admitted in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs).

Linking of MDMS with Aadhaar numbers

*264. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a performance audit of Mid-Day Meal Scheme, there was an institutionalised exaggeration of figures regarding students availing Mid-day meals, if so, the details in this regard; and

(b) whether, keeping this in view, Government proposes to link MDMS beneficiaries to Aadhaar numbers to ensure that the leakages are reduced to the minimum and if so, the details thereof and the progress made, so far, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) conducted the Performance Audit of Mid-day Meal Scheme in 113 districts and 3376 schools across 34 States/UTs except Mizoram and Telangana, covering the period of 2009-10 to 2013-14. The C&AG laid this report as Report No. 36 of 2015 in both the Houses of the Parliament on 18th December, 2015. In the Executive Summary of the Report, it is *inter alia* mentioned that Audit evidenced an institutionalised exaggeration of figures regarding students availing mid day meals. Para no. 2.6 of the Report, pertaining to coverage of children, *inter alia* mentions that there is a variation of data regarding percentage of actual number of children availing mid-day meal on the day of visit of Monitoring Institutions (MIs) of various States engaged by the Ministry for monitoring of the scheme as compared to the data furnished by respective States.

Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) is covered under the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016. The notification has been published in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) dated 28th February, 2017 which came into effect in all States and Union Territories except in the States of Assam, Meghalaya and Jammu and Kashmir. As per the notification, the beneficiaries are required to furnish proof of possession of Aadhaar number or undergo Aadhaar authentication and, if not enrolled for Aadhaar, shall have to apply for Aadhaar enrolment by 30th September, 2017 provided that till the time Aadhaar is assigned to the individual, he/she shall be entitled for benefit subject to the production of the following identification documents, namely:

- (i) If he or she has enrolled, his or her Aadhaar Enrolment Id slip; or
- (ii) A copy of his or her application made for Aadhaar Enrolment and an undertaking by the parent or legal guardian that the child is not availing benefit from any other school and any one of the documents mentioned in the notification.

The use of Aadhaar as identity document in MDMS would bring in transparency and efficiency for delivery of services, benefits or subsidies, simplify the Government delivery processes and enable beneficiaries to get their entitlements directly to them in a convenient and seamless manner. The States/UTs-wise status of Aadhaar enrolment is given in the Statement.

Statement*States/UTs-wise status of Aadhaar enrolment*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Elementary Level (Classes 1st-8th)		
		Enrolled children	Students with Aadhar	Percentage Achievement as on 24th July 2017
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Daman and Diu	18038	18038	100%
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42020	42020	100%
3.	Andhra Pradesh	2969658	2957097	99.6%
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	33410	33080	99%
5.	Haryana	1846912	1823538	99%
6.	Chandigarh	132956	129172	97%
7.	Punjab	2166562	2069324	96%
8.	Puducherry	55129	52304	95%
9.	Goa	161217	148321	92%
10.	Chhattisgarh	3240480	2981242	92%
11.	Kerala	2676969	2474011	92%
12.	Jharkhand	4870967	4384942	90%
13.	Gujarat	5973043	5247636	88%
14.	Telangana	2068327	1803788	87%
15.	Lakshadweep	6977	5994	86%
16.	Tripura	487738	414214	85%
17.	Maharashtra	10161197	8255470	81%
18.	Himachal Pradesh	1425780	1135274	80%
19.	Uttarakhand	744975	596613	80%
20.	Karnataka	4123316	3306966	80%
21.	Delhi	1728407	1366895	79%
22.	Bihar	20776613	15166927	73%
23.	Madhya Pradesh	8291637	5506300	66%
24.	Rajasthan	6278416	4040494	64%

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Tamil Nadu	5397913	3373667	62%
26.	Sikkim	73233	44442	61%
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	196267	93345	48%
28.	Uttar Pradesh	17851084	5648721	32%
29.	Odisha	5104795	1533580	30%
30.	Mizoram	151786	39403	26%
31.	Nagaland	159449	24203	15%
32.	Manipur	191062	13909	7%
*33.	West Bengal	12417750	-	-
TOTAL		121824083	74730930	61.3%
34.	Jammu and Kashmir	975479	489613	Exempted from
35.	Assam	4567270	0	Aadhaar seeded
36.	Meghalaya	596719	0	Enrolment

*The State had not submitted specific data.

Action against regional authorities for mass coping

*265. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any action against the regional authorities for not taking appropriate action against mass coping, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) takes appropriate action in reported cases of Mass copying which are dealt with by a committee constituted for the purpose as per the examination Bye-laws of NIOS. Further action in each case is taken on the basis of evidence and recommendations of the Unfair Means (UFM) Committee.

NIOS has framed Bye-Laws for conduct of examinations which are being followed by all Regional Centres in letter and spirit. Besides that, as a preventive measure, Regional Directors are directed to ensure free and fair conduct of examinations and to depute full time observer and flying squads team to oversee and ensure fair conduct of examinations at all the examination centres. In the

event any untoward incident of mass copying/malpractices is noticed, the same are dealt as per the Bye-Laws of the examinations, which are duly approved by the Competent Authority of NIOS.

Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has well established monitoring system to check unfair means practices during the conduct of examinations, for bringing transparency in the Examination system.

Some of the measures taken by CBSE are as follows:

- (i) Pre-Examination counseling of students.
- (ii) Frisking at the time of entry in Examination Centre.
- (iii) Appointment of external Centre Superintendent at Examination Centres.
- (iv) Photo-admit cards issued to the candidates.
- (v) Appointment of Officers from academic organizations as Observers.
- (vi) Flying squads for sudden checking at examination centres etc.
- (vii) Use of multiple sets of question papers.

Qualification for post of Secretary in NIOS

*266. MAHANT SHAMBHU PRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government plans to recruit full time Secretary for the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS);
- (b) the details of the years for which the Secretary incharge has been working at NIOS; and
- (c) the details of qualifications for the post of Secretary at NIOS?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Government proposes to recruit full time Secretary at National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) and NIOS is being asked to send a proposal to the Ministry Of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Department of Personnel and Training, through Ministry of Human Resource Development, for sending a suitable candidate for the post of Secretary, as per recruitment rules drawn from All India Services and Organized Group “A” Services.

(b) The present incumbent is working as Secretary incharge of NIOS since last three years. The details of the period during which the Secretary incharge has been working at NIOS is given in the Statement (*See below*).

- (c) The eligibility conditions and qualifications for the post are as under:

From All India Services and organized Group “A” Services holding analogous posts on regular basis or 5 years regular service in the scale of ₹ 15,600-39,100 + G.P ₹ 7,600/- (Pre-revised ₹ 12000-375-16500), having knowledge of:

- (i) Government of India Rules and Regulation regarding Administrative and Service Matters, Finance and Accounts and Legal Matters.
- (ii) Working knowledge of Hindi/English and computers. Failing which Officers of Government/Semi Government/Autonomous Bodies or Institutions holding analogous post on regular basis or 5 years of regular service in the grade of ₹ 15,600-39,100 + G.P ₹ 7,600/- (Pre-revised ₹ 12,000-375-16,500) having knowledge of:

- (i) Govt. of India Rules and Regulations regarding Administrative and Service Matters, Finance and Accounts and Legal Matters.

- (ii) Working knowledge of Hindi/English and computers.

Desirable

- (i) Second Class Masters degree with 55% marks.

OR

- (ii) PG Degree/Diploma in Management.

Statement

Details of the period during which the secretary incharge has been working at NIOS on Officiating (Offg.) basis or holding Additional (Addl) charge:

Sl. No.	Name Whether officiating or additional charge	Designation	From	To
1.	Shri Sunil Kaura (Offg.)	Joint Director (Admin.)	03.09.2009	31.03.2010
2.	Shri S. K. Misra (Offg.)	Joint Director (Admin.)	05.04.2010	14.04.2010
3.	Dr. R. K. Arya (Offg.)	Joint Director (Media)	15.04.2010	10.06.2010
4.	Shri C. Dharuman (Addl)	Director (Evaluation)/HOD	29.04.2011	30.05.2012
5.	Shri C. Dharuman (Addl)	Director (Evaluation)/HOD	16.07.2014	04.11.2016
6.	Shri Sunil Kaura (Offg.)	Joint Director (Admin.)	05.11.2016	04.12.2016
7.	Shri C. Dharuman (Addl)	Director (Evaluation)/HOD	05.12.2016	13.02.2017
8.	Shri Sunil Kaura (Offg.)	Joint Director (Admin.)	14.02.2017	27.02.2017
9.	Shri C. Dharuman (Addl)	Director (Evaluation)/HOD	28.02.2017	

Misreporting by foreign media organisations

*267. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRA SEKHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there are a number of foreign media organizations that are deliberately or inadvertently misreporting the counter-terrorism operations; and

(b) whether Government would consider strengthening its communications to avoid accidental misreporting and strict regulations to prevent deliberate misreporting?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) A number of foreign media organizations operate in India through resident correspondents or through locally hired journalists. Ministry of External Affairs regularly monitors the coverage of all events related to India, including counter terrorism operations. In the event of any misreporting of these events, either deliberately or inadvertently, the matter is immediately taken up with the concerned organization and India's position is clearly explained.

In so far as TV channels permitted to be viewed in India are concerned, all programmes and advertisements telecast on such 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 Networks Rules, 1994 framed thereunder. Rule 6(1)(p) of the Programme Code of the Cable Television Rules, 1994 prohibits telecast of any programme which contains live coverage of any anti-terrorist operation by security forces.

Integration of skill development with education and employability

*268. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of flagship schemes launched to integrate skill development with education and employability of youth;

(b) the details of funds provided during the last two years and the current financial year to various State Governments for the purpose; and

(c) the number and details of skill development units set up by the respective States for skill development training of youth along with the number of youth trained, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Ministry of Skill

Development and Entrepreneurship through National Skill Development Corporation is supporting Ministry of Human Resource and Development and State Government for implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Vocationalisation of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education (VS&HSE) and also supporting UGC for the curriculum alignment/assessments of the three schemes namely Community College, Bachelor of Vocation (B.Voc) and DDU Kaushal Kendras which is being introduced in colleges and universities.

VS&HSE is implemented in Government schools from Class 9 to Class 12 under the umbrella of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan. The scheme seeks to integrate vocational education with general academic education. The specific objectives of the scheme are to enhance the employability of youth through demand driven competency based, modular vocational courses; to fill the gap between educated and employable; and to reduce the dropout rate at the secondary level. It envisages close partnership with the industry in the design, development, delivery, assessment and certification of skills content. Vocational subject is offered as an additional subject at Secondary level and as a compulsory elective subject at Higher Secondary level. The scheme is being implemented in 6,120 schools, out of total 8,227 approved schools throughout the country.

(b) The details of funds released under VS&HSE to various States/UTs during the last two years and current year is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) There is no provision to set up skill development units under the scheme of VS&HSE.

Statement

*States/UTs-wise funds released under VS&HSE during
the last two years and current year*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State Name	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20.60	38.45	115.24
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	432.96	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	508.35	0
4.	Assam	25.61	1442.52	984.46
5.	Bihar	0	127.57	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	4.86	2.01

Sl. No.	State Name	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
7.	Chhattisgarh	440.74	1887.05	352.82
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10.10	19.80	0
9.	Daman and Diu	10.10	29.65	0
10.	Delhi	0	206.16	21.96
11.	Goa	128.73	148.02	281.28
12.	Gujarat	49.52	16.63	3.44
13.	Haryana	2375.11	1926.19	1139.29
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4238.16	5201.07	2708.46
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1581.73
16.	Jharkhand	187.84	385.70	90.73
17.	Karnataka	0	63.88	233.13
18.	Kerala	0	0	57.27
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0	494.53	2318.15
21.	Maharashtra	162.06	2642.48	1217.78
22.	Manipur	308.39	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	40.08	0	57.29
24.	Mizoram	156.62	78.49	0
25.	Nagaland	0	52.93	39.10
26.	Odisha	0	0	122.59
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	2779.45	2022.19	2029.65
29.	Rajasthan	1031.35	1745.04	1420.39
30.	Sikkim	704.60	1109.67	1097.93
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	230.23	0
32.	Telangana	0	0	1041.79
33.	Tripura	0	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	0	229.97	266.85
35.	Uttarakhand	96.98	722.52	0
36.	West Bengal	1330.80	473.76	0
TOTAL		14096.84	22240.668	17183.34

Manual scavenging

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

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that, despite ban, manual scavenging continues to take place, even for Government work taken up by contractors and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of action taken for incidents of manual scavenging;

(c) the number of cases of infections as well as deaths of manual scavengers reported during 2013 to 2017; and

(d) what further steps the Ministry is taking to stop the practice completely?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) and (b) No case of employment of manual scavengers for Government work has been brought to the notice of the Government after the coming into force of the "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavenger and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act 2013)". 13 States have reported identification of 13368 manual scavengers upto 31.07.2017. The manual scavengers identified by the States and Union Territories are provided the following rehabilitation benefits under 'Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers' to liberate them from manual scavenging:

- (i) Onetime cash assistance of ₹ 40,000/- to the identified manual scavenger.
- (ii) Skill Development Training with Stipend of ₹ 3,000/- per month for the training period upto two years or less for the identified manual scavenger/dependent family member.
- (iii) Loans upto ₹ 15 lakh for income generating activities with capital subsidy upto ₹ 3,25,000/- are provided to the identified manual scavenger/dependent family members at concessional rate of interest of 5% per annum (4% for women) for projects upto ₹ 25000/- and at the rate of 6% per annum for projects above ₹ 25000/-.

State-wise details of manual scavengers identified and rehabilitation benefits provided to them and their dependents are given in the Statement--I (*See below*).

(c) There have been reports of 70 cases of death of individuals while cleaning septic tanks and sewers as per details given in the Statement-II (*See below*). States have also reported identification of such cases and payment of compensation in pursuance of Supreme Court's directives in its judgment dated 27.03.2014 in Writ

Petition No. 583 of 2003 details of which are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and Ministry of Urban Development are implementing Swachh Bharat Abhiyan to provide technical and financial support to the States and Union Territories to accelerate sanitation coverage in rural and urban areas respectively to eliminate the need for manual scavenging.

The States and Union Territories are continuously pursued to complete the process of identification of all such persons who are still engaged in manual scavenging to ensure total eradication of manual scavenging.

In order to ensure complete rehabilitation of identified manual scavengers and their dependents, awareness camps are organized in areas having concentration of identified manual scavengers to motivate them to undertake skill development training programmes to enable them to take up alternative employment.

Statement-I

Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers under Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers upto 31.07.2017.

(Number of Beneficiaries)

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Number of manual scavengers identified	Provided onetime cash assistance	Self Employment Projects Sanctioned (Manual Scavengers and their dependents)	Capital Subsidy Provided	Skill Development Training (Manual Scavengers and their dependents)			Undergoing training
						Proposal sanctioned	Training Completed		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78	56	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Assam	154	147	0	0	10	0	0	0
3.	Bihar	137	131	0	0	91	0	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh*	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Karnataka	726	436	224	190	223	143	0	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh*	36	36	0	0	100	18	0	0
7.	Odisha	237	222	124	83	68	50	0	0
8.	Punjab	91	89	35	35	346	27	0	0
9.	Rajasthan	322	317	0	0	98	24	0	0
10.	Tamil Nadu	363	291	0	0	250	0	0	0
11.	Uttar Pradesh	10980	10530	682	186	12178	2453	1719	1719
12.	Uttarakhand	137	135	71	71	116	116	0	0
13.	West Bengal	104	95	97	97	97	97	0	0
TOTAL		13368	12488	1233	662	13577	2928	1719	1719

*All the identified manual scavengers have been rehabilitated by providing job employment in Municipal Corporation/Municipality

Statement-II

Details of cases of death of persons in sewers/septic tanks which have come to the notice Department from individuals/through Press

Sl. No.	State/UT	District/Place	Year	Number of cases	Reported by	Date of reporting	Date of reference to the State Government
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	2011	1	Chandigarh Dalit Welfare Association	March 2016	05.04.2016
2.		Chandigarh	2012	1	-do-	-do-	-do-
3.		Chandigarh	2014	1	-do-	-do-	-do-
4.		Panchkula	2015	3	-do-	-do-	-do-
	TOTAL			6			
5.	NCT Delhi	Swaroop Nagar, Delhi	2015	2	Newspaper	August, 2015	27.08.2015
6.		Keshopur, Delhi	2015	1	Newspaper	13.11.2015	17.11.2015
7.		Ghitroni, Delhi	2017	4	Newspaper	15.07.2017	17.07.2017
8.		Lajpat Nagar	2017	3	Newspaper	07.08.2017	07.08.2017
	TOTAL			10			
9.	Gujarat	Mehasna,	2014	3	Member, NCSK	16.04.2014	17.04.2014
	TOTAL			3			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Haryana	Dabwali, Sirsa	2014	2	Newspaper	26.05.2014	28.05.2014
11.		Faridabad	2017	3	Newspaper	29.03.2017	28.04.2017
	TOTAL			5			
12.	Karnataka	Jayamahar, Bengaluru	2015	2	Newspaper	August, 2015	24.08.2015
	TOTAL			2			
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Panna	1993	1	Safai Karamchhari Andolan	19.10.2015	28.10.2015
14.		Bhopal	2008	2	Safai Karamchhari Andolan	19.10.2015	28.10.2015
15.		Reeva	2012	2	Safai Karamchhari Andolan	19.10.2015	28.10.2015
16.		Shivpuri	2014	2	Safai Karamchhari Andolan	19.10.2015	28.10.2015
17.		Morena	2014	2	Member, Madhya Pradesh State Safai Karamchhari Commission	19.06.2014	25.07.2014
18.		Bhopal	2015	1	Safai Karamchhari Andolan	19.10.2015	28.10.2015

TOTAL				10					
19. Punjab	Patti	2017		2	Newspaper	03.05.2017		09.05.2017	
TOTAL				2					
20. Rajasthan	Pushkar	2015		3	State Government	09.12.2015		22.12.2015	
21.	Udaipur	2017		4	Newspaper	-		28.04.2017	
TOTAL				7					
22. Tamil Nadu	Ramnad	2004		1	Representation of victims mother	20.07.2015		31.07.2015	
23.	Okkiyam Pettai, Chennai	2016		4	Newspaper	20.01.2016		22.01.2016	
TOTAL				5					
24. Telangana	Rajendra Nagar, Hyderabad	2014		2	Website of Asian Human Rights Commission	06.6.2014		22.07.2014	
25.	Madhapur, Hyderabad	2016		4	Newspaper	14.08.2016		23.08.2016	
TOTAL				6					
26. Uttarakhand	Haridwar	2010		2	Representation of victims mother	10.07.2015		16.07.2015	
27.	Max Hospital, Dehradun	2013		3	Website of ibnlive.in.com Through Member, NCSK	20.05.2014		22.05.2014	
TOTAL				5					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Noida	2014	2	Website of indiatvnews.com through Member, NCSK	24.02.2014	19.03.2014
29.		Lucknow	2014	1	Representation received from Sh. Ram Singh Balmiki	July, 2016	05.07.2016
30.		Goverdhan, Mathura	2015	3	Newspaper	18.12.2015	22.12.2015
31.		Allahabad	2015	1	Newspaper	10.04.2015	01.05.2015
32.		Varanasi	2015	1	Newspaper	18.04.2016	02.05.2016
33.		Sector 54, Noida	2017	1	Newspaper	15.04.2017	28.04.2017
TOTAL				9			
GRAND TOTAL				70			

Statement-III

Details of compensation paid as per Supreme Court judgment dated 27.03.2014.

Sl. No.	State Government	Details of compensation paid
1.	Tamil Nadu	Full compensation has been paid in 141 cases of 144 identified cases. In the remaining 3 cases, legal heirs could not be found in 2 cases and in third case the owner himself was the victim.
2.	Punjab	18 cases partial compensation ranging from ₹ 1 lakh to 3 lakh.
3.	Karnataka	Of the total compensation of ₹ 5.7 crore for 57 cases the State Government has sanctioned ₹ 2,03,40,080/ and action has been initiated for sanctioning the balance amount of ₹ 3,76,59,920/- by the end of April, 2017. Full compensation has been released in 6 cases
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Compensation of ₹ 6,30,000/- in one case has been paid. In other 36 identified cases instructions have been issued by the State Government to the concerned district authorities for payment of compensation as per Supreme Court's order.
5.	Delhi	Full compensation has been paid in 1 case.
6.	Haryana	Full compensation has been paid in 3 cases.

Collaboration with NGOs for Saakshar Bharat Mission

*270. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has collaborated with some NGOs to work under the Saakshar Bharat Mission in the recent past, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken in this regard; and

(c) the manner in which this collaboration would help in improving the enrolment ratio and health and social indicators in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no direct collaboration with NGOs to work under the Saakshar Bharat programme, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

The programme is being implemented by the respective State Government through their respective State Literacy Mission Authority at State level, Zilla Lok Shiksha Samiti at District level, Block Lok Shiksha Samiti at Block level and Panchayat Lok Shiksha Samiti at Gram Panchayat level. However, there is a provision of representation of NGOs and other stakeholders such as elected representatives, eminent educationists, eminent social/literacy activists, college/school teachers, Mahila Mandal/SHG members etc. in the composition of the Saakshar Bharat Programme implementation committees.

(c) Does not arise.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Nuclear reactors at Kovvada built by westinghouse

2721. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Westinghouse Electric, the company that was supposed to build nuclear reactors at Kovvada in Andhra Pradesh has become bankrupt, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is considering the project proposals of other companies to build nuclear reactors there;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the State Government has started land acquisition on the site without holding a public hearing in violation of the Land Acquisition Act, 2013; and

(d) whether villagers have protested against acquisition of land for the project and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir. There is presently no proposal to set up nuclear power reactors at Kovvada in cooperation with any other country/company.

(c) No, Sir. The land acquisition is being carried out in accordance with the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013.

(d) There had been sporadic opposition among some sections of the local people against acquisition of land mainly on issue of compensation and rehabilitation. The issues related to rehabilitation are being addressed in association with the State Government. In addition, public awareness programmes to spread awareness and allay concerns of the people about the project have also commenced.

Nuclear power plants to reduce use of fossil fuels

2722. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to set up more nuclear power stations to curb the use of fossil fuels;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has undertaken survey to identify the locations for the proposed nuclear plants; and

(c) whether Government has taken a decision to understand the feelings of the people of any area before Government takes steps to set up nuclear plants, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) India is not very rich in fossil fuel resources and considering the large and growing energy demand, all energy sources are deployed optimally. Nuclear power is a clean and environment friendly base load source of electricity generation, which is available 24x7. It also has a huge potential and can provide the country long term energy security.

(b) The process of identification of potential sites for locating future nuclear power plants is an ongoing activity, carried out by the Standing Site Selection Committee (SSSC) of the Department of Atomic Energy.

(c) There exists a framework of considering the local people's opinions before setting up nuclear power plants. Public hearing is held at the time of land acquisition (as per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement [RFCTLARR] Act, 2013) and during the process of obtaining Environmental Clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC). In addition, queries received from local people or their representatives to the Government are responded. At all proposed new sites, public awareness programmes are also taken up in advance to spread awareness

about different aspects of nuclear power and allay any apprehensions in a simple and credible manner.

Commissioning of unit-3 of Kudankulam NPP

2723. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has analyzed the reasons behind the delay in commissioning of Unit-3 of nuclear power plant (NPP) at Kudankulam, if so, the details thereof;

(b) by what time, it is likely to be commissioned; and

(c) the details of reasons behind lesser production from the first two units of Kudankulam NPP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Does not arise as the construction of Units 3&4 has just commenced. The first pour of concrete for reactor foundation slab of Kudankulam Unit-3 (KKNPP-3) was done on June 29, 2017.

(b) The units are expected to be completed by 2023-24.

(c) The initial power levels of Kudankulam Units 1&2 were raised in steps as per the laid down procedures and in accordance with the regulatory clearances. At each stage, various tests were conducted and the results submitted to the regulatory authority, Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). As a result, the generation from the units was lower in the initial stages. Subsequently, however, the units have been operated at their rated power.

Establishment of eight additional power reactors

†2724. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has accorded in-principle site approval for the establishment of eight additional nuclear power reactors of 6800 Megawatt capacity, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Department of Atomic Energy has set a target of achieving installed capacity of 20,000 Megawatt of nuclear energy by 2020 with internal resources and foreign collaborations under the nuclear energy programme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Government has accorded 'in principle' approval

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of five sites for locating 28 nuclear power reactors with a total capacity of about 32000 MW.

In addition, there are presently nine reactors under construction with a total capacity of 6700 MW. The Government has also recently accorded administrative approval and financial sanction for twelve reactors with a total capacity of 9000 MW.

The details are as follows:

Presently, following nuclear power projects are under various stages of construction:

Project	Location and State	Capacity(MW)
KAPP-3&4	Kakrapar, Gujarat	2 x 700
RAPP-7&8	Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	2 x 700
KKNPP-3&4	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	2 x 1000
PFBR	Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	500
GHAVP-1&2	Gorakhpur, Haryana	2 x 700

In addition, following nuclear power projects have been accorded financial sanction and administrative approval by the Government:

Project	Location and State	Capacity (MW)
Projects Accorded Administrative Approval and Financial Sanction		
GHAVP-3&4	Gorakhpur, Haryana	2 x 700
Kaiga-5&6	Kaiga, Karnataka	2 x 700
Chutka-1&2	Chutka, Madhya Pradesh	2 x 700
Mahi Banswara-1 to 4	Mahi Banswara, Rajasthan	4 x 700
KKNPP-5&6	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	2 x 1000

The Government has also accorded 'In principle' approval of the following sites for setting up nuclear power plants in future.

Sites Accorded 'In-Principle' Approval

Bhimpur, Units-1 to 4	Bhimpur, Madhya Pradesh	4 x 700
Jaitapur, Units-1 to 6	Jaitapur, Maharashtra	6 x 1650
Kovvada, Units-1 to 6	Kovvada, Andhra Pradesh	6 x 1208
Chhaya Mithi Viridi, Units-1 to 6	Chhaya Mithi Viridi, Gujarat	6 x 1000*
Haripur, Units-1 to 6	Haripur, West Bengal	6 x 1000*

*Nominal Capacity

(b) On completion of the projects presently under construction and accorded financial sanction, the installed nuclear power capacity is expected to reach 10080 MW by 2020 and over 20000 MW by 2031.

Improving connectivity in Manipur

2725. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a working group on Improvement and Development of Transport Infrastructure in the North-East under the National Transport Development Policy Committee has submitted a report;

(b) if so, the details of recommendations for improving connectivity in the North-East with special focus on Manipur; and

(c) whether the Ministry has started/proposes to start any project for transport infrastructure in Manipur on line with those recommendations under NLCPR and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Working Group on Improvement and Development of Transport Infrastructure in the North East had submitted its report to National Transport Development Policy Committee (NTDPC) in June, 2012.

(b) The recommendations of the Committee *inter alia* include, intensifying transport linkage with Myanmar in particular; development of hubs and spoke model for improving air connectivity; development of skills for construction and maintenance; inclusion of provision for periodic maintenance in road contracts; optimal use of waterways and development of multi-model hubs.

(c) Under the scheme of Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR), projects are taken up on the basis of priority list submitted by State Government. In Manipur, under sector "Road and Bridges", 20 projects with approved cost of ₹ 92.37 crore have been completed and 06 projects with approved cost of ₹ 205.78 crore are in progress.

Protection of boundaries of Arunachal Pradesh

2726. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China has been claiming Arunachal Pradesh as their territory and has renamed some of the places in that States, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any dialogue has taken place between the two countries in this regard to protect the boundaries of that State and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS SHRI M. J. AKBAR: (a) and (b) China disputes the international boundary between India and China. In the Eastern Sector, China claims approximately 90,000 square kilometers of Indian territory in the State of Arunachal Pradesh. The fact that Arunachal Pradesh is an integral and inalienable part of India has been clearly conveyed to the Chinese side on several occasions, including at the highest level.

Ministry of Civil Affairs of China had issued a so-called 'notification' on its website on 13 April 2017 assigning names to places in the state of Arunachal Pradesh. Government of India has rejected China's move and made it clear that assigning invented names to places in the state does not alter the fact that Arunachal Pradesh is an integral and inalienable part of India.

India-Japan nuclear agreement

2727. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the landmark India-Japan civil nuclear agreement has come into force, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the agreement would provide an enhanced cooperation in energy security and clean energy and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) Yes. The Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Japan for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy has entered into force on 20 July 2017.

(b) The Agreement seeks to promote full cooperation between the two countries in the development and uses of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes on a stable, reliable and predictable basis and will pave the way for enhanced cooperation in energy security and clean energy.

Work on economic corridor

2728. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked China to stop work on its 'economic corridor' passing through Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (PoK);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Chinese Government thereto; and

(c) the details of steps proposed to be taken by Government in case China does not pay heed to our request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) to (c) The so-called 'China-Pakistan Economic Corridor' (CPEC), which is being projected as a flagship project of China's 'One Belt One Road' (OBOR) initiative, passes through parts of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir which has been in illegal occupation of Pakistan since 1947. Government has conveyed to the Chinese side, including at the highest level, its concerns about their activities in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir and asked them to cease these activities.

Government will continue to convey these concerns to the Chinese side at all appropriate opportunities.

Indian migrant labourers held in prisons

2729. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian migrant labourers presently held in the prisons of the eighteen countries of West Asia and the reasons for which they are being held country-wise;

(b) the number of complaints received by the Indian Missions located in those countries regarding the migrant labourers, country-wise; and

(c) the actions taken by the Indian Missions in those cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) and (b) As per the information available, a total of 4,329 Indian migrant labourers are held in jails in eighteen West Asian countries. Many foreign countries do not provide information on imprisonment of Indian nationals in their countries, except when they are under orders of deportation. The reasons for imprisonment include violating local laws, illegal stay or not possessing valid travel document. From 2015 till date, 45,444 complaints were received by the Indian Missions and Posts abroad located in these eighteen West Asia countries regarding the migrant labourers. Country-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Our Missions and Posts abroad extend all possible help and assistance to the imprisoned Indian nationals including when they are detained by local police/immigration authorities or put in jails for violation of immigration laws. After

confirmation of nationality of such persons, our Missions and Posts also facilitate their repatriation to India by issuing them necessary travel documents. The Mission/Post officials attend labour/general court hearings against Indian nationals. They also make regular visits to local jails and detention centers to ascertain the condition of Indian nationals lodged there and provide requisite help and support including legal assistance in deserving cases.

Statement*Country-wise details of complaints received by the Indian Mission/Posts*

Sl. No.	Country	The number of Indian migrant labourers held in the prison	The reasons for imprisonment	No. of complaints received during 2015	No. of complaints received during 2016	No. of complaints received till 04.08.2017	Total number of complaints received by the Indian Missions/Posts abroad
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Armenia	1	Not available	0	0	0	0
2.	Azerbaijan	1	Not available	1	1	2	4
3.	Bahrain	82	Murder, drug trafficking, financial fraud and illegal unauthorized stay	740	828	392	1960
4.	Cyprus	8	Sexual exploitation, theft and fraud, circulation of false documents and illegal employment	55	62	30	147
5.	Georgia	1	Violating fiscal laws by practicing unlawful money exchanges	0	0	0	0

6. Iraq	11	Detained for entering Iraq with forged documents, human trafficking, overstay after expiry of visa	500	396	82	978
7. Israel	4	Murder, assault on children, assault on employer, overstay	0	0	0	0
8. Jordan	2	Theft	9	68	113	190
9. Kuwait	488	Drugs, theft, liquor trading, traffic violation, forgery, adultery, prostitution, financial fraud	3493	4187	2614	10294
10. Lebanon	7	Murder, forgery, drug abuse and bribery	0	0	2	2
11. Oman	84	Not available	969	2195	1550	4714
12. Palestine	0	Not applicable	0	0	0	0
13. Qatar	177	Forgery, cheating, theft, destruction of property, trespassing into others property, sexual crimes, drugs and issue of fraud check	2336	2747	1182	6265

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Saudi Arabia	2084	Liquor related charges (liquor consuming, making, selling, etc.), theft, bribery, forgery, embezzlement, cheating, drugs and murder.	5023	8905	3230	17158
15.	Syria	0	Not applicable	2	6	0	8
16.	Turkey	2	Not available	0	0	0	0
17.	United Arab Emirates	1376	Not available	341	2504	879	3724
18.	Yemen	1	Not available (unofficially it is believed to be murder).	0	0	0	0
Total		4329		13469	21899	10076	45444

Visa to mother of Kulbhushan Jadhav

2730. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has written to the Government of Pakistan to grant Visa to mother of Kulbhushan Jadhav if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) what has been the reply from the Government of Pakistan;
- (c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to seek consular access for Kulbhushan Jadhav; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the outcome of such steps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) and (b) Yes. The Government issued a note verbale on 25 April 2017 to the High Commission of Pakistan in New Delhi requesting visas for the parents of Shri Kulbhushan Sudhir Jadhav. The External Affairs Minister also wrote a letter to the then Adviser to the Prime Minister of Pakistan on Foreign Affairs on 27 April 2017 seeking his personal intervention in the matter. However, there has been no response from Pakistan side.

(c) and (d) Government has repeatedly sought consular access to Shri Jadhav since 25 March 2016 when the High Commission of India in Islamabad was first informed of his custody with Pakistan authorities. However, Pakistan has not provided consular access to Shri Jadhav so far.

Indians in foreign prisons

2731. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Indian nationals lodged in foreign prisons convicted and under trials, domicile-wise, gender-wise, offence-wise and category-wise;
- (b) the total number of applications for repatriation received and the total number of Indian nationals repatriated from foreign prisons since the enactment of the Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003;
- (c) the number of countries with which India has bilateral agreements in regard to repatriation of prisoners; and
- (d) the details of inter-ministerial process of interaction between different Ministries and Departments within Government and the average time taken to process such repatriation requests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) As per the information available with the Ministry, country-wise list showing the details is given in the Statement (*See below*). Due to strong privacy laws prevailing in many countries, the local authorities do not share information on prisoners unless the person concerned consents to the disclosure of such information. Even, countries which share the information, do not generally provide the detailed information about the Indians who have been imprisoned.

(b) After the enactment of the Repatriation of Prisoners Act in 2003, 170 applications for repatriation have been received and 61 Indian prisoners have been repatriated from foreign prisons.

(c) So far, India has signed bilateral agreements with 30 countries. Besides this, India has acceded to the Inter American Convention, by virtue of which, India can receive and send requests to the member countries as well as those countries who have signed/ratified the Inter American Convention.

(d) The processing of cases of transfer of prisoners involves steps like nationality verification, security clearance, views of Narcotic Control Bureau, if drug trafficking is involved, identification of prison by the State/Union Territory Government, completion of documents process by the India/foreign Mission concerned and consent of the transferring/receiving Governments. Time taken to process and an application for transfer depends on the completion of necessary formalities and documents by the concerned agencies and State/ Union Territory Governments.

Statement*Details of Indian national lodged in foreign prisons, country-wise*

Sl. No.	Country	Number of Prisoners			Details of Indian nationals lodged in foreign prisons (As per information received from our Missions/Posts abroad)		
		Total Prisoners	Convicted	Under Trials	Domicile-wise	Gender-wise	Offence-wise
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Armenia	1	1	0	Details not provided	1-Male	Details not provided
2.	Austria	5	5	0	2-Punjab	5-Male	Murder
3.	Australia	65	50	15	Details not provided	65-Male	Sexual assault, murder, unlawful wounding, attempt to murder, road accident offence
4.	Azerbaijan	1	1	0	1-Kerala	1-Male	Possession of narcotics
5.	Bahrain	82			Details not provided	75-Male 7-Female	Theft, accepting bribes, financial fraud, consumption of alcoholic drinks
6.	Belarus	5	5	0	Punjab	5-Male	Crossing into Poland illegally

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Bangladesh	21	21	0	7-West Bengal 3-Tripura 1-Tamil Nadu 5-Manipur 5-Meghalaya	21-Male	Narcotic act, arms act, murder case, explosive act, control of entry
8.	Belgium	31	31	0	Details not provided	31-Male	Human trafficking
9.	Bhutan	62	62	0	36-West Bengal 16-Assam 1-Tamil Nadu	11- Male	Drugs, burglary, robbery, counterfeiting, auto stripping
10.	Brunei	1	0	1	1-Tamil Nadu	1-Male	Murder charge
11.	Cambodia	5	1	4	1-J&K 1-Punjab 1-Kerala 1-Gujarat and others	5-Male	Drug trafficking
12.	Canada	50	50	0	Details not provided	48-Male 2-Female	Murder, assault with a weapon, manslaughter, sexual interference and laundering precedes of crime

13. China	28	17	11	Details not provided	25-Male 3-Female	drugs smuggling, intentional injury causing death, smuggling import and export of goods, illegal cross border, embezzlement, rape, fake documentation, theft
14. Colombia	2	2	0	1-Punjab, 1-Gujarat	2-Male	Possession of fake documents, drug trafficking
15. Cote D' Ivoire	1			Details not provided	Details not provided	Details not provided
16. Croatia	3	0	3	Details not provided	3-Male	Details not provided
17. Cuba	1			Details not provided	1-Male	Corruption of minors and drug trafficking
18. Cyprus	8	3	5	3-Punjab 1-Haryana 4-not known	7-Male 1-Female	Premeditated murder, circulation of false document, illegal employment
19. Denmark	8	0	8	Details not provided	8-Male	Details not provided

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Egypt	3	1	2	1-Gujarat 2-Andhra Pradesh	3-Male	Drugs trafficking
21.	Ethiopia	3	2	1	2-Rajasthan 1-Tamil Nadu	3-Male	Financial fraud
22.	Djibouti	1			Details not provided		Details not provided
23.	Fiji	2	2	0	2-Punjab	1-Male 1-Female	Drugs and passport related
24.	France	13			Details not provided		Details not provided
25.	Germany	114	113	1	Details not provided	114-Male	Details not provided
26.	Georgia	1	Details not available	Details not available	Details not provided	1-Male	Details not provided
27.	Ghana	3			Details not provided		Details not provided
28.	Greece	17			Details not provided		Details not provided
29.	Guatemala	4	4	0	Details not provided	4-Male	Details not provided
30.	Indonesia	28	25	3	Details not provided	26-Male 2-Female	Immigration violation, misuse of stay permit, drug trafficking, fake documents
31.	Iran	37	17	20	22-Gujarat 1-Bihar 1-Jharkhand	37-Male	Diesel smuggling, illegal entry into Iranian waters

32. Iraq	11	1	10	2-West Bengal 1-Rajasthan 1-J&K and Others 6-Telangana 3-Bihar 1-Jharkhand 1-Maharashtra	11-Male	Human trafficking and overstaying without valid documents
33. Ireland	3	3	0	Details not provided	3-Male/Female	Details not provided
34. Israel	4			Details not provided		Details not provided
35. Italy	78	78	0	Details not provided	77-Male 1-Female	Details not provided
36. Japan	7	7	0	1-Delhi, 2-Kerala 1-Punjab 1-Uttarakhand 1-Uttar Pradesh 1-Maharashtra and Others	7-Male	Robbery and murder, violation of customs law, narcotics trafficking
37. Jordan	2	1	1	1-Chhattisgarh 1-Chhattisgarh	2-Male	Theft
38. Kazakhstan	1	1	0	Details not provided	1-Male	Details not provided

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
39.	Kenya	2	0	2	1-Haryana 1-Kerala	2-Male	Trafficking in narcotic drugs
40.	Korea (Republic of)	3	1	2	1-West Bengal 1-Kerala 1-Madhya Pradesh	3-Male	Violation of Unfair Competition, Prevention and Trade Secret Protection Act
41.	Kuwait	488	403	85	Details not provided	Details not provided	Murder and drug charges
42.	Kyrgyzstan	1			Details not provided	Details not provided	Details not provided
43.	Lebanon	7	0	7	Details not provided	7-Male	Murder, forgery, drug abuse, bribery
44.	Libya	1	1	0	Details not provided	Details not provided	Fake currency case
45.	Malaysia	304			Details not provided	287-Male 17-Female	Visa violation, drug related, human trafficking
46.	Maldives	11	11	0	Details not provided	Details not provided	Drug trafficking
47.	Mauritius	7	5	2	Details not provided	7-Male	Drug trafficking

48. Mexico	2			Details not provided	Details not provided	Murder and human trafficking
49. Mozambique	5	2	3	Details not provided	5-Male	Kidnapping, theft
50. Myanmar	39	38	1	Details not provided	Details not provided	Myanmar Immigration Act offence
51. Nepal	859	Details not available	Details not available	Details not provided	859-Male/Female	Narcotic smuggling, theft, Murder
52. Netherlands	1	1	0	1 - Haryana	1-Male	Murder
53. New Zealand	13	13	0	Details not provided	13-Male/Female	Details not provided
54. Niger	1			Details not provided	Details not provided	Details not provided
55. Nigeria	2			Details not provided	2-Male	Oil Bunkering and fraud case
56. Oman	84	84	0	Details not provided	84-Male/Female	Murder, theft, bribery, drug dealing and alcohol trading
57. Pakistan	467			416-believed to be Indian prisoners (fisherman-consular access not yet provided)	467-Male/Female	Pakistan Army Act, Official Secret Act, Foreigners Act, Entry Pakistan Act and Others.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					51-Civil prisoners as detailed below: 3-Gujarat 2-Punjab 6-J&K 5-MP 3-UP 4-Delhi 5-Bihar 5-WB 1-Maharashtra 1-Kerala 2-Rajasthan 1-Andhra Pradesh 1-Odisha 12-Not known		
58.	Panama	3	1	2	1-Delhi 1-Gujarat 1-Maharashtra	3-Male	Smuggling of illegal migrants, organised crime, imprisonment offence

59. Peru	1		Details not provided	Details not provided	Details not provided
60. Philippines	17	0	17	Details not provided	Kidnapping for ransom, anti trafficking, drug related offence, attempted murder, acquisition of explosive fire arms, robbery
61. Portugal	3			Details not provided	Details not provided
62. Qatar	177	Details not available	Details not available	Details not provided	Drug cases, cheque bounce, murder case, sex related crimes, theft cases, forgery and fraud, driving traffic violations
63. Romania	2			Details not provided	Details not provided
64. Russian Federation	5	5	0	Details not provided	Fraud, murder, sexual offence

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
65.	Saudi Arabia	2084	845	1239	Details not provided	Details not provided	Alcohol, Bribery, financial fraud, burglary
66.	Senegal	1	1	0	Details not provided	Details not provided	Details not provided
67.	Seychelles	2			Details not provided	Details not provided	Details not provided
68.	Singapore	133	80	53	Details not provided	126-Male, 7-Female	Causing death, sexual offences, commercial crimes, customs offence, drug related offence, immigration offences
69.	Slovak Republic	1	1	0	1-Punjab	1-Male	Human trafficking
70.	South Africa	7			Details not provided	Details not provided	Details not provided
71.	Spain	36	36	0	Details not provided	36-Male	Details not provided
72.	Sri Lanka	46	5	41	31-Tamil Nadu 3-Kerala 1-Maharashtra 6-Puducherry	4-Male 1-Female	Drugs, visa fraud

73. Suriname	3	0	3	Details not provided	Details not provided	Human trafficking and money laundering
74. Tanzania	3	1	2	Details not provided	3-Male	Possession of illegal items
75. Thailand	47	46	1	2-Andhra Pradesh 45-Others	44-Male 3-Female	Stealing
76. Trinidad and Tobago	1	1	0	1-Kerala	1-Male	Travelling on forged documents
77. Turkey	2	0	2	Details not provided	Details not provided	Details not provided
78. Uganda	1	1	0	1-Maharashtra	1-Male	Embezzlement of corporate funds
79. United Arab Emirates	1376	Details not available	Details not available	Details not provided	Details not provided	Details not provided
80. United Kingdom	376	Details not available	Details not available	Details not provided	376-Male/ Female	Details not provided
81. Ukraine	1			Details not provided	Details not provided	Details not provided
82. United States of America	279	8, detail of others not known	3, detail of others not known	Details not provided	276-Male/ Female	Criminal records, fraud case,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
83.	Uzbekistan	1	1	0	Details not provided	1-Male	Financial fraud
84.	Vietnam	1	0	1	1-Haryana	1-Male	Details not provided
85.	Yemen	1	Details not available	Details not available	Details not provided	1-Male	Not available (unofficially it is believed to be murder).
86.	Zambia	1	Details not available	Details not available	Details not provided	Details not provided	Details not provided
TOTAL		7620					

Inclusion of India in NSG

2732. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether during the recent visit of Prime Minister to America and Netherland, any discussion was held about including India in the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): Yes. During the visit of Prime Minister to United States of America and The Netherlands in June 2017, discussions were held on this subject and both the countries have expressed their support for India's early membership of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG).

Declaring syed salahuddin as global terrorist

2733. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hizbul Mujahideen leader Syed Salahuddin has recently been declared as specially designated global terrorist by Government of United States of America, on a specific request from Indian Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its effects on the activities of Salahuddin;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Salahuddin was emboldened enough to participate soon thereafter in a television interview where he leisurely promised more terrorist attacks in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) On 26 June 2017, during the visit of Prime Minister to the US, the US Department of State designated Syed Salahuddin, leader of the militant group Hizb- ul-Mujahideen (HM) as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist (SDGT). The Media Note issued by the State Department in this regard *inter alia* states "Under Salahuddin's tenure as senior HM leader, HM has claimed responsibility for several attacks, including the April 2014 explosives attack in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, which injured 17 people." There is close cooperation between India and the US on combating terrorism including through designation of terrorist entities and individuals.

(b) According to the State Department media note issued in this regard, "As a consequence of this designation, U.S. persons are generally prohibited from engaging in transactions with Salahuddin and all of Salahuddin's property and interests in

property subject to United States jurisdiction are blocked.” Further, according to the media note, this action “notifies the U.S. public and the international community that Mohammad Yusuf Shah, AKA Syed Salahuddin, has committed, or poses a significant risk of committing, acts of terrorism. Designations of terrorist individuals and groups expose and isolate organizations and individuals, and result in denial of access to the U.S. financial system. Moreover, designations can assist or complement the law enforcement actions of other nations.”

(c) In an interview broadcast on a Pakistani TV channel Geo News on 02 July 2017, Syed Salahuddin *inter alia* threatened more attacks in India including in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(d) On 03 July 2017, in response to a query regarding the aforementioned interview, the Official Spokesperson of Ministry of External Affairs stated that: “The brazen admission by Syed Salauddin of perpetrating terrorist attacks on India and having the capacity to carry out such attacks at any place and time in India is a further proof of Pakistan’s continuing policy of cross border terrorism. His confession of assistance in such activities from Pakistan also affirms the complicity of Pakistan’s state structure in using terrorist proxies as a matter of policy against the neighbours. The interview only highlights the unabashed manner in which terrorist organizations and leaders enjoy freedom of operations in Pakistan, including access to terror financing and procurement and supply of weapons for terrorism. It is a matter of deep regret that senior Pakistan functionaries continue to justify and defend the activities of such internationally designated terrorist entities and leaders who are responsible for killing thousands of innocent civilians over the past three decades. Pakistan must give up its policy of cross-border terrorism, fulfil its obligations under international resolutions and stop all activities of terrorists from the territory under Pakistan’s control.”

Talks during G-20 summit

2734. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India exercised, major influence on counter-terrorism, held talks on trade investment and migration at G-20 Summit;

(b) whether the fate of IT people, who have been displaced due to impact, of United States of America’s present policies seeking jobs in their countries figured in the talks; and

(c) if so, the reaction of those countries to provide job opportunities to our IT people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) The G20 Hamburg Summit was held on 7-8 July 2017. The Prime Minister presented an 11 point action agenda to the G20 Leaders on countering terrorism. The Hamburg G20 Leaders' Statement on Countering Terrorism was issued, wherein the G20 Leaders unanimously condemned all terrorist attacks worldwide. They were united and firm in their fight against terrorism and its financing, adding that terrorism is a global scourge that must be fought and terrorist safe havens eliminated in every part of the world. The issues on the agenda of the G20 Summit included trade and investment, and displacement.

(b) and (c) No comprehensive changes have been made so far in the United States of America (US) to the work visa programmes under which Indian I.T. professionals travel to the US. The Government of India remains closely engaged with the US Administration and the US Congress on this issue. There is positive recognition in the US of the contributions made by Indian skilled professionals to the growth and development of the US economy as well as in helping the US retain its competitive edge and innovation advantage.

Belt and road initiative of China

2735. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) of China which aims to link Asia with Europe for trade and other exchanges, represents an opportunity for India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even if some portion of what is proposed in the BRI is implemented, it would markedly change the economic and strategic landscape within which we operate; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) to (c) Government has taken cognizance of the 'One Belt One Road' (OBOR) or the 'Belt and Road Initiative' (BRI) of the People's Republic of China. Government is of firm belief that connectivity initiatives must be based on universally recognized international norms, good governance, rule of law, openness, transparency and equality, and must be pursued in a manner that respects sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The inclusion of the so-called China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), which passes through parts of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir under illegal

occupation of Pakistan, as a flagship project of OBOR reflects lack of appreciation of India's concerns on the issue of sovereignty and territorial integrity. Government has conveyed to the Chinese side, including at the highest level, its concerns about their activities in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir and asked them to cease these activities.

Meeting with foreign secretary of Sri Lanka

2736. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Secretary met his Lankan counterpart recently, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the issues of attacks on Indian Tamil fishermen were taken up during the discussions, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) Foreign Secretary visited Sri Lanka in April 2017 and held discussions with his counterpart and senior Sri Lankan leaders. A range of bilateral issues was covered in his talks.

(b) He reiterated India's concerns on this matter and urged that a constructive approach be taken.

Indians imprisoned and dying abroad

2737. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of imprisoned Indians including fishermen who died abroad during the last two years and the current year;

(b) whether Government has taken up the matter with the authorities of the respective countries;

(c) whether the autopsies of dead bodies of the imprisoned Indians were conducted by the authorities concerned and if so, the findings thereof, case- wise; and

(d) whether the mortal remains of all those who have died have been brought back to the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, case-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) As per the information available with the Ministry, details of imprisoned Indians including fishermen who died abroad during the last two years and the current year is given at Annexure.

(b) Upon receipt of information about death of Indian nationals, including those imprisoned, Indian Missions/Posts take up the matter with local authorities and also initiate prompt action to facilitate transportation of dead bodies to India. The Missions/Posts liaise with employers/sponsors/local authorities to expedite the process which includes requisite documentation and clearances of local authorities, preparation of the dead bodies for transportation, obtaining consent of the family of the deceased for acceptance of the body. In cases where the employers are non-cooperative financial assistance is also arranged by our Missions/Posts with contributions from the community associations, welfare fund, etc. Matters relating to compensation/terminal dues are actively pursued with employers/insurance companies. In cases which are pending with the courts, the Missions/Posts keep the family members of the deceased informed of the status of the case and liaise with the lawyers for expeditious settlement of the cases.

(c) and (d) Details are given in the Statement.

Statement*Data relating to Indians imprisoned and dying abroad on the basis of inputs received from Missions/Posts abroad*

Sl. No.	Country	Number of imprisoned Indians including fishermen who died during 2015	Number of imprisoned Indians including fishermen who died during 2016	Number of imprisoned Indians including fishermen who died during 2017 (till date)	Details of autopsies of dead bodies of the imprisoned Indians	Whether mortal remains brought to India, if not, reasons therefor?
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Afghanistan	1	0	0	Autopsy was conducted by the Afghan Govt. autopsy hospital and cause of death was asphyxiation/cardiac arrest	Yes
2.	Bangladesh	1	2	1	No autopsies demanded per available information with the Mission	One mortal remains was brought back to India in 2015 and one in 2016. One case of 2016 and one case in 2017, process for repatriation of mortal remains is under process.

3.	Malaysia	0	1	0	Local burial conducted	Local burial conducted
4.	Pakistan	2	3	2	Autopsy of the dead bodies of Indian prisoners and fishermen is done by Pakistani authorities before sending their mortal remains to India.	Yes
5.	Philippines	0	1	0	Yes, died due to Asthma attack	Yes
6.	Sri Lanka	0	0	1	According to post mortem report (Autopsy conducted by Judicial Medical Officer, District General Hospital, Negombo) he was suffering from Ischemic heart disease and died due to Atherosclerotic Coronary Artery Occlusive Disease	Yes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	United States of America	0	0	1	The final autopsy report in respect of Mr. Patel is still pending with the hospital authorities. However, the preliminary report from the hospital states that Mr. Patel has died of cardiac arrest.	Yes
TOTAL		4	7	5		

Increase in business with China

2738. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite growing tensions between India and China, there is an increase in doing business with China in as much as several Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) worth over 10,000 crore have been signed/executed by Public Sector Units (PSUs) in various States, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Chinese vendors have captured 49 percent of the Indian mobile handset market and Chinese smartphone maker Xiaomi, despite reports of data security breaches by IAF, alone would generate \$2 billion revenue from its operations in India this year, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) and (b) India and China have built up a substantial economic relationship in recent years that includes trade, project exports and investments. Bilateral trade was US\$ 71.48 billion in 2016-17. Due to market access challenges in China, India, however, ran a deficit of US\$ 51 billion. This is a matter of serious concern and has been taken up with the Chinese Government at high levels. Insofar as investment is concerned, China ranks 17th in terms of FDI equity inflows and the cumulative FDI stock from April 2000 to March 2017 is US\$ 1.64 billion.

Memorandums of Understanding, agreements and contracts have been signed by public sector undertakings as well as private business with Chinese companies in various sectors, based on extant policies governing such transactions.

According to Government statistics, India imported goods under HS Code 8517 (dealing with telephone sets cellular and wireless network) worth US\$ 3.67 billion from China in the last year. Individual revenue statistics are obtainable from companies concerned.

Government maintains a close and continuous watch on all developments that have security implications and takes appropriate measures from time to time.

Abduction and conversion of Hindu Girls

†2739. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindu girls are being abducted and converted in Pakistan;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, whether the Ministry has taken any steps in this regards; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) to (c) Government, from time-to-time, has come across reports of problems being faced by members of minority community, including forced conversion of Hindu Girls in Pakistan. Recently, in June 2017, a Hindu girl was reportedly abducted and forcefully converted and married to a Muslim man in Sindh.

It is primarily the responsibility of the Government of Pakistan to discharge its obligations towards its citizens, including members of the minority community and ensure their safety, security and well being. Government, from time to time, takes up the matter at a bilateral level with the Government of Pakistan.

Low cost houses for poor and slum dwellers

2740. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the poor and slum dwellers in the urban areas/cities of the country are provided/being provided low-cost houses under various schemes of Government, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the intended beneficiaries/allottees do not occupy their houses and keep them vacant;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for keeping their houses unoccupied; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to stipulate any timeline for occupying the houses by the allottees or otherwise to identify the persons/people waiting for allotment of such houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) '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.

(b) to (d) Identification of beneficiaries and allotment of houses under the schemes is the responsibility of the State/UT Governments concerned.

The Ministry undertakes reviews on regular intervals and during these reviews, State/UT Governments are advised to expedite completion and allotment of houses to the beneficiaries.

Illegal Jeans dying factories in Delhi

†2741. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that illegal jeans dying factories are being operated in various residential areas of Delhi, particularly in Shiv Vihar in North East Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that the chemicals and contaminated water flowing out of such factories are causing cancer and other deadly diseases to the public and also contaminating the groundwater; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) As per the information received, East Delhi Municipal Corporation has taken prosecution action against 44 jeans dyeing factories in Shiv Vihar area. Commissioner of Police, Delhi, has informed that they have registered a total of 31 cases under section 133 Code of Criminal Procedure upto 15.07.2017, against illegal jeans dyeing factories in Delhi, including at Shiv Vihar area. North Delhi Municipal Corporation (NrDMC) and South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) have informed that as and when any complaint in this regard is received, appropriate action is initiated.

(b) and (c) Delhi Pollution Control Committee, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, NrDMC and SDMC have informed that no such study is available with them.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sanitation ranking of NDMC of Delhi

†2742. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the sanitation ranking of Lutyen's Delhi-NDMC has gone down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the lacunae in the steps taken to improve this ranking and the details of steps taken to do away with them;

(c) whether any action has been taken against any employee for negligence towards sanitation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) In absolute terms, NDMC has scored higher (1707.96 out of 2000) in Swachh Survekshan 2017 as compared to Swachh Survekshan 2016 (1704 out of 2000). However, given that the coverage in 2017 (434 cities) was higher compared to the coverage in 2016 (73 cities), NDMC performance can be said to have been better (7th out of 434 cities) as compared to 2016 (4th rank among 73 cities). NDMC is taking following efforts for improving its ranking in next round of survey.

(a) Quality Council of India (QCI) has been engaged by NDMC and is carrying out gap analysis as per present parameters and guidelines provided by MHUA.

(b) QCI shall further carry out hand holding exercise with NDMC to complete any observed deficiency.

(c) NDMC has also taken many new initiative like waste segregation at source, distribution of twin bins to residents, intensive awareness activities in area regarding waste segregation and monitoring, training of servants and safaikaramcharis regarding waste segregation, installation of Bio-methanization plant, procurement of Organic waste converter plant to deal with wet waste conversion to compost/energy.

(d) 10 STPs with installed capacity of 3.1 MLD have already been made in NDMC area and recycled water is being used for horticulture purposes.

(e) Construction of new Public Toilet/Community Toilets in NDMC area at the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

areas prone to open defecation and urination Constructive citizen engagement through social media and other platforms to ensure participation of stakeholders is being ensured.

- (f) Night sweeping at commercial areas have been started.
- (g) IT based monitoring of field functions and feedback mechanism for public toilets and complaint redressal mechanisms has been developed to improve efficiency.
- (h) NDMC has installed state of the art Garbage Transfer Stations at the points of bulk waste generation to reduce the number of trips require to transfer the garbage.
- (c) and (d) Question does not arise.

Surrendering of DDA houses

†2743. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) the number of old houses included in Delhi Development Authority (DDA) Housing Scheme, 2017 which were surrendered by allottees because of deficiencies during the previous schemes;

(b) the improvements made and the repairs undertaken of such houses during 2014 to 2017 so that successful allottees of the current scheme do not surrender the houses; and

(c) whether the financial penalty proposed to be imposed on allottees for surrendering the houses in the current scheme is an attempt to forcibly handed over rejected houses to successful allottees revealing the shortcomings of DDA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that 12,072 flats of different categories in various locations in Delhi have been offered in its 'DDA Awasiya Yojana-2017'. These include 11,245 flats of various categories, which were surrendered/cancelled under the previous schemes mainly for following reasons:

- (i) Applicants did not like the location/area of the allotted flats.
- (ii) Applicants did not find build up area of allotted flats sufficient.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) Non-payment of demanded amount by the allottees within the stipulated timeframe.

DDA has further informed that 793 flats out of these 11,245 flats included in the Scheme are of 'old stock', which will be allotted to the successful allottees in good habitable condition after proper repairing/ retrofitting and ensuring provision of all the amenities and infrastructure.

(c): DDA has informed that the deterrent condition for surrender/cancellation charges in the DDA Awasiya Yojana-2017, has been incorporated not to force the allottees to accept the flats but with an objective to discourage speculation and extend the benefit of the Scheme to the needy/serious applicants only. Necessary arrangements have also been made by the DDA for the applicants to have a look and make assessment of the locality/flats before filing the application.

Assistance under credit linked subsidy scheme

†2744. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana;

(b) whether Government has any record related to financial assistance provided during the last two years under the Scheme, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase financial assistance under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) for EWS/LIG component of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY[U]}, beneficiaries of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) not owning a pucca house anywhere in India and seeking housing loans from Banks, Housing Finance Companies and other such identified institutions are eligible for an interest subsidy at the rate of 6.5% for a maximum tenure of 20 years *w.e.f.* 01.01.2017.

The credit linked subsidy is available only for loan amounts upto 6 lakh and additional loans beyond 6 lakh, if any, are at nonsubsidized rate. Under CLSS for EWS/LIG, an amount of Rs.96242.21 lakh has been credited into the home loan account of 49,566 beneficiaries as interest subsidy till 31st July, 2017.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government of India has also launched a new Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme to provide interest subsidy for housing loans to eligible beneficiaries belonging to Middle Income Group (CLSS for MIG). The scheme will be implemented initially in 2017 for a period of one year *w.e.f.* 01.01.2017.

The Scheme covers two income segments in the MIG *viz.* annual household income between ₹ 6,00,001 to ₹ 12,00,000 (MIG-I) and annual household income between ₹ 12,00,001 to ₹ 18,00,000 (MIG-II). The interest subsidy under the new scheme will be available to beneficiaries of MIG-I category and MIG-II for loan amounts upto ₹ 9,00,000/- and 12,00,000/-, respectively. The interest subsidy will be at the rate of 4% and 3% on the principal amount of the loan for the MIG I and MIG II beneficiary, respectively and would be credited upfront to the housing loan account of the beneficiary. Additional housing loans beyond ₹ 9,00,000/- and ₹ 12,00,000/-, respectively, if any, will be at non-subsidized rate.

There is no proposal to increase financial assistance under the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme.

Land pooling policy in Delhi

2745. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently declared 89 villages as urbanizable areas and 95 villages as development area of DDA thus paving the way for implementation of Land Pooling Policy (LPP) in Delhi and if so, the names of these villages;

(b) by when DDA would notify the rules and regulations for implementation of Land Pooling Policy in Delhi and announce the operationalisation of LPP; and

(c) whether Government would expedite the issue of notification of rules and regulations and operationalisation of the policy soon as a substantial time has already lapsed since the policy was notified in 2013?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) A list of 89 villages declared as 'Urban areas' vide notification dated 16.05.2017 and list of 95 villages declared as 'Development area' *vide* notifications dated 16.06.2017 are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II, respectively (*See* below). The regulations for operationalisation of the Land Pooling Policy are under consideration in Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and it is not possible to fix a time frame for the finalization of the same.

Statement-I

List of 89 Villages declared as 'Urban areas' vide notification dated 16.05.2017

Planning Zone	Sl. No.	Name of Villages under Land Pooling
Zone J 1	1.	Neb Sarai
Zone K-I	2.	Bakkarwala
16	3.	Baprola
	4.	Goela Khurd
	5.	Hastsal (Part)
	6.	Kamruddin Nagar
	7.	Kirari Suleman Nagar (Part)
	8.	Qutabpur
	9.	Mundka (Part in Zone L & Rohini Sub-city)
	10.	Nangloi Jat (Part)
	11.	Nangli Sakrawati (Part in Zone L)
	12.	Nawada Majra (Part)
	13.	Nilothi (Part)
	14.	Safipur Ranhola
	15.	Rajapur Khurd
	16.	Tajpur Khurd (Part in Zone L)
	17.	Tilangpur Kotla
Zone L	18.	Asalatpur Khawad
28	19.	Chhawla (Part in Zone K-I)
	20.	Daryapur Khurd
	21.	Daulatpur
	22.	Ditchaon Kalan
	23.	Dindarpur (Part in Zone K-I)
	24.	Hasanpur
	25.	Jafarpur Kalan
	26.	Jafarpur (HiranKunda)
	27.	Jhuljhuli
	28.	Kharkhari Jatmal

Planning Zone	Sl. No.	Name of Villages under Land Pooling
Zone N 21	29.	Kharkari Nahar
	30.	Kharkhari Pond
	31.	Khaira
	32.	Khera Dabur
	33.	Malikpurzer Najafgarh
	34.	Neelwal
	35.	Pindawala Kalan
	36.	Paprawat
	37.	Pindwala Khurd
	38.	Qazipur
	39.	Rawla Khanpur
	40.	Roshanpura (Part in Zone K-I)
	41.	Sarangpur
	42.	Shamspur Khalsa
	43.	Surehara
	44.	Sherpur Dairy
	45.	Ujwa
	46.	Bazidpur Thakran
	47.	Nangal Thakran
	48.	Bawana (Part in Zone P-I)
	49.	Puath-Khurd (Part in Zone M)
	50.	Sultanpur Dabas
	51.	Salahpur Majra
	52.	Budhanpur
	53.	Katawada
	54.	Jat Khor
	55.	Chandpur
	56.	Ladpur
	57.	Kanjhawala
	58.	Karala (Part in Zone M)

Planning Zone	Sl. No.	Name of Villages under Land Pooling
Zone P-II 23	59.	Madanpur Dabas (Part in Zone M)
	60.	Mohammadpur Majri (Part in Zone M)
	61.	Rani Khera (Part in Zone M)
	62.	Rasulpur
	63.	Ghewra (Part in Zone L)
	64.	Sawda
	65.	Daryapur Kalan (Part in Zone P-I)
	66.	Khera Khurd (Part in Zone M & Part in Zone P-I)
	67.	Akbarpur Majra
	68.	Bhalsawa Dairy/Jahangirpuri (Part in Zone C)
	69.	Burari (Part in Zone O)
	70.	Ibrahimpur (Part in Zone O)
	71.	Jharoda Majra (Part in Zone O)
	72.	Jindpur (Part in Zone P-I)
	73.	Kadipur
	74.	Kamalpur Majra
	75.	Khampur (Part in Zone P-I)
	76.	Mohammadpur Ramzanpur (Part in Zone O)
	77.	Mukandpur (Part in Zone C)
	78.	Mukhmalpur
	79.	Nanglipuna (Part in Zone P-I)
	80.	Saleempur Majara, Burari (Part in Zone O)
	81.	Tiggipur (Part in Zone O)
	82.	Fatehpur Jat (Part in Zone O)
	83.	Samapur (Part in Zone C)
	84.	Libaspur (Part in Zone C)
	85.	Seeraspur (Part in Zone P-I & Part in Zone C)
	86.	Bijapur (Part in P-I)
	87.	Alipur (Part in Zone P-I)

Planning Zone	Sl. No.	Name of Villages under Land Pooling
	88.	Tikri Khurd (Majorly in Zone P-I, about only 3-5 Ha in P-II)
	89.	Gadi Khasro

Statement-II

List of 95 Villages declared as 'Development area' vide notifications dated 16.06.2017

Planning Zone	Sl. No.	Name of Villages under Land Pooling
Zone J 1	1.	Neb-Sarai
Zone K-I	2.	Ambrai Heri (Part in Dwarka Sub-city)
20	3.	Bakkarwala (Part in Zone L)
	4.	Baprola
	5.	Dhool Siras (Part in Zone L & Part in Dwarka Sub-city)
	6.	Goela Khurd (Part in Zone L)
	7.	Hastal (Part)
	8.	Kakrola (Part)
	9.	Kamruddin Nagar
	10.	Kirari Suleman Nagar (Part)
	11.	Qutab Pur
	12.	Masoodabad (Part in Zone L)
	13.	Mundka (Part in Zone L & Rohini Sub-city)
	14.	Nangloi Jat (Part)
	15.	Nangli Sakrawat (Part in Zone L)
	16.	Nawada Mazara (Part)
	17.	Nilothi (Part)
	18.	Shafipur Ranhola
	19.	Rajapur Khurd
	20.	Tajpur Khurd (Part in Zone L)
	21.	Tilangapur Kotla
Zone L	22.	Asalatpur Khawad
30	23.	Chhawla (Part in Zone K-I)

Planning Zone	Sl. No.	Name of Villages under Land Pooling
	24.	Daryapur Khurd
	25.	Daulat Pura
	26.	Dichaon Kalan (Part in Zone K-I)
	27.	Dindarpur (Part in Zone K-I)
	28.	Hasanpur
	29.	Haibatpur
	30.	Jafarpur Kalan
	31.	Jaffarpur Hiran Kudna
	32.	Jhuljhuli
	33.	Kharkhari Jatmal
	34.	Kharkari Nahar
	35.	Kharkhari Rond
	36.	Khaira
	37.	KheraDabar
	38.	MalikpurZer
	39.	Najafgarh (Part in Zone K-I)
	40.	Neelwal
	41.	Pindwalan Kalan
	42.	Paprawat
	43.	Pindwalan Khurd
	44.	Qazipur
	45.	Rewla Khanpur
	46.	Roshan Pura (Part in Zone K-I)
	47.	Sarangpur
	48.	Shamspur Khalsa
	49.	Surehera
	50.	Sherpur Dairy
	51.	Ujwa
Zone N	52.	Bazidpur Thakran
21	53.	Nangal Thakran
	54.	Bawana (Part in Zone P-I)

Planning Zone	Sl. No.	Name of Villages under Land Pooling
Zone P-II 23	55.	Puath Khurd (Part in Zone M)
	56.	Sultanpur Dabas
	57.	Salahpur Majra
	58.	Budhan Pur
	59.	Katawada
	60.	Jat Khor
	61.	Chandpur
	62.	Ladpur
	63.	Kanjhawla
	64.	Karala (Part in Zone M)
	65.	Madanpur Dabas (Part in Zone M)
	66.	Mohd. Pur Majri (Part in Zone M)
	67.	Rani Khera (Part in Zone M)
	68.	Rasulpur
	69.	Ghewra (Part in Zone L)
	70.	Sawda
	71.	Daryapur Kalan (Part in Zone P-I)
	72.	Khera Khurd (Part in Zone M & Part in Zone P-I)
	73.	Akbarpur Majra
	74.	Bhalswa Jahangirpur (Part in Zone C)
	75.	Burari (Part in Zone O)
	76.	Ibrahim Pur (Part in Zone O)
	77.	Jharoda Majra (Part in Zone O)
	78.	Jindpur (Part in Zone P-I)
	79.	Kadipur
	80.	Kamalpur Majra
	81.	Khampur (Part in Zone P-I)
	82.	Mohammadpur Ramjanpur (Part in Zone O)
	83.	Mukundpur (Part in Zone C)
	84.	Mukhmalpur

Planning Zone	Sl. No.	Name of Villages under Land Pooling
	85.	Nanglipuna (Part in Zone P-I)
	86.	Saleempur Majra, Burari (Part in Zone O)
	87.	Tigipur (Part in Zone O)
	88.	Fatehpur Jat (Part in Zone O)
	89.	Samaypur (Part in Zone C)
	90.	Libaspur (Part in Zone C)
	91.	Seeraspur (Part in Zone P-I & Part in Zone C)
	92.	Bijapur (Part in Zone P-I)
	93.	Alipur (Part in Zone P-I)
	94.	Tikri Khurd (Majority in Zone P-I, about only 3-5 Ha in P-II)
	95.	Gadi Khasro

Progress of smart cities

2746. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has put in place any monitoring mechanism to evaluate the progress of smart cities selected under Phase-I;

(b) if so, the current state of physical progress;

(c) whether Government has any plan to advance the time-limit for completion of works identified for Phase-I cities as has been done in case of New Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) At the National level, the implementation of Smart Cities Mission is being monitored by an Apex Committee headed by Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. At State level, State level High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC) chaired by the Chief Secretary has been established. There is a provision under Smart Cities Mission Guidelines to establish a Smart City Advisory Forum at the city level to advise and enable collaboration among various stakeholders and it will include the District Collector, MP, MLA, Mayor, CEO of SPV, local youths, technical experts etc. Apart from these, progress of implementation is being reviewed regularly through Video Conference Review Meetings Chaired by

Secretary (HUA) every month. Besides, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs Nominee Directors on the Boards of SPVs are also monitoring the progress in respective cities on regular basis.

The progress of the implementation of the Mission for 20 cities selected in Round 1 (January 2016) is as follows:

These 20 cities have identified 882 projects worth ₹ 45,319 crore which are in various stages of implementation. The details are:

- 41 projects worth ₹ 555 crore have been completed.
- 141 projects worth ₹ 6,464 crore are under implementation.
- 169 projects worth ₹ 9,554 crore are under tendering.
- 531 projects worth ₹ 28,746 crore are under Detailed Project Report (DPR) stage.

(c) and (d) Presently, Government has no plan to advance the time-limit for completion of works identified for Round-1 Cities under Smart Cities Mission. The duration of the Smart Cities Mission is five years *i.e.* from Financial Year 2015-16 to Financial Year 2019-20. The Mission may be continued thereafter in the light of an evaluation to be done by this Ministry and incorporating the learnings into the Mission.

Development of integrated sub-cities in Delhi

2747. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

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

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has invited bids for development of three integrated sub-cities in NCT of Delhi and for development works along Yamuna Bank, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of sub-cities, area to be covered, smart features, etc; and

(c) the details regarding the total estimated cost involved in these projects and the schedule of their completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that it had invited bids for appointment of consultant for integrated development in three sub-cities at Dwarka, Rohini and Narela. However, in view of the Ministry of Finance, (Department of Expenditure), Government of India's, Manual

dated 18.04.2017 for 'Procurement of Consultancy any other services-2017', it has been decided to revise the bid document as per the said manual. The total area in these three sub-cities is 676 Ha. and the project envisages city level high density mix land use economic/commercial/residential hub. The estimated cost and schedule of completion is not yet finalized. DDA has further informed that no bid has been invited for development of work along Yamuna Bank.

Housing deficit

2748. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the current housing deficit in the country stands at 19 million units; if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) the interventions that Government has made to overcome this huge deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Government constituted a Technical Group (TG-12) on estimation of Urban Housing shortage of the country for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17). As per the Report of the said Committee the total housing shortage estimated at the beginning of 12th Five Year Plan *i.e.* in 2012, was 18.78 million.

State-wise details of Urban Housing shortage estimated by the Technical Group is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' being State subjects, it is for the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments to frame housing policies/schemes and provide affordable housing to all its citizens. Government of India, however, has launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] Mission 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).

So far, 5147 projects for construction of 23,42,495 Houses of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) category have been sanctioned under PMAY(U) mission in various States/UTs.

Statement

Details of housing shortage estimated by Technical Group (TG-12) on estimation of Urban Housing shortage at the beginning of the 12th Plan period (i.e. as on 2012) among the States/UTs

(in million)

State/UTs	Housing Shortage (in million)
Andhra Pradesh*	1.27
Arunachal Pradesh	0.03
Assam	0.28
Bihar	1.19
Chhattisgarh	0.35
Goa	0.06
Gujarat	0.99
Haryana	0.42
Himachal Pradesh	0.04
Jammu and Kashmir	0.13
Jharkhand	0.63
Karnataka	1.02
Kerala	0.54
Madhya Pradesh	1.10
Maharashtra	1.94
Manipur	0.08
Meghalaya	0.03
Mizoram	0.02
Nagaland	0.21
Odisha	0.41
Punjab	0.39
Rajasthan	1.15
Sikkim	0.01
Tamil Nadu	1.25
Tripura	0.03
Uttarakhand	0.16
Uttar Pradesh	3.07

State/UTs	Housing Shortage (in million)
West Bengal	1.33
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00
Chandigarh	0.02
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.05
Daman and Diu	0.01
Delhi	0.49
Lakshadweep	0.01
Puducherry	0.07
ALL INDIA	18.78

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

Source: Report of the Technical Group (TG-12) on Urban Housing Shortage (2012-17)

Assessment of increase in metro rail fare

†2749. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified various destination areas in the National Capital Territory before raising the metro rail fare and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether increase in fare would affect the poor, the lower middle class and the students; and

(c) if so, whether Government has made any impact assessment of increase in metro rail fare on commuters of various backgrounds residing in National Capital Territory and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Fare Fixation Committee (FFC), constituted by the Central Government, under the provisions contained in sections 33 to 37 of The Metro Railways (Operation and Maintenance Act), 2002, recommends the fare for a metro rail. The FFC is chaired by a working or retired judge of High Court and one nominee each of Central Government and the respective State Government. The recommendations made by the FFC are binding on the metro railway administration.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. has informed that the issue of affordability by various classes of metro travellers was kept in view by the 4th FFC in its report.

(c) No, Sir.

Rehabilitation of slum dwellers

2750. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started rehabilitation of slum dwellers under PMAY-U across the country including Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is facing any difficulty in resettling the slum dwellers under this project due to non-availability of suitable land in all the States including Tamil Nadu, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Ministry is currently implementing In-Situ Slum Rehabilitation (ISSR) component of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) mission, including the subsumed projects of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), for rehabilitation of slum dwellers across the country including the State of Tamil Nadu.

Out of 1,94,514 houses sanctioned under ISSR component of PMAY(U) including that of subsumed projects of RAY across the country, 1,25,718 houses have been grounded for construction.

(b) As slum including its rehabilitation is State subject, States/UTs have been advised to ensure availability of encumbrance free land while initiating a project.

Housing, sanitation and lavatory facilities to urban poor

2751. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of homeless urban poor, category-wise, SC, ST and others and State-wise;

(b) the total number of urban poor households without any sanitation facility, category-wise, SC, ST and others, and State-wise;

(c) the total number of urban poor households without toilets, category-wise, SC, ST and other, and State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to provide housing, sanitation and lavatory facilities to urban poors in last two years and outcome thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) As per Census 2011, total houseless population, houseless SC and ST population are given in the Statement-I to Statement-III (*See below*). The number of households by 'Availability of Bathing Facility' is given in the Statement-IV (*See below*) and the figures of SC and ST households are given in the Statement-V and Statement-VI, respectively (*See below*). Figures of households by 'Availability of Type of Latrine facility-Urban', are given in the Statement-VII (*See below*). The figures of SC and ST households not having latrine facilities within the premises is given in the Statement-VIII (*See below*).

(d) With the aim to provide assistance to all States/UTs in addressing the housing requirements of urban poor including slum dwellers, this Ministry is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban), launched on 25.06.2015. State/UT-wise details of PMAY (U) since inception are given in the Statement-IX (*See below*).

With the main objective to provide individual household toilets, community and public toilets in urban areas including urban poor for 100% toilet access and Open Defecation Free (ODF) status, Govt of India is implementing Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) for the period 02.10.2014 to 02.10.2019. This Mission would benefit people living in all 4041 statutory towns in country. Till date, 36,18,829 number of toilets have been constructed and 834 number of cities have been certified as ODF.

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
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

1	2	3	4	5	6
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
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 2011	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-wise Houseless Population for Scheduled Castes (SCs) in India-census-2011***

States/Union Territories	Houseless Population for Scheduled Castes				
	Total	Rural		Urban	
		Population	% age in Total	Population	% age in Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	19330	11472	59.3	7858	40.7
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Assam	785	594	75.7	191	24.3
Bihar	8930	6696	75.0	2234	25.0
Chhattisgarh	4,168	3,120	74.9	1048	25.1
Goa	20	5	25.0	15	75.0
Gujarat	4,524	1,463	32.3	3061	67.7
Haryana	10810	5875	54.3	4935	45.7
Himachal Pradesh	887	711	80.2	176	19.8
Jammu and Kashmir	273	147	53.8	126	46.2
Jharkhand	5,347	4,305	80.5	1042	19.5
Karnataka	24,105	15,030	62.4	9075	37.6
Kerala	802	370	46.1	432	53.9
Madhya Pradesh	19703	9937	50.4	9766	49.6
Maharashtra	16996	9227	54.3	7769	45.7
Manipur	77	58	75.3	19	24.7
Meghalaya	1	0	0.0	1	100.0
Mizoram	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nagaland	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Odisha	6,668	4,216	63.2	2452	36.8
Punjab	11338	7549	66.6	3789	33.4
Rajasthan	55562	37755	68.0	17807	32.0
Sikkim	11	11	100.0	0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	14270	2677	18.8	11593	81.2

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tripura	514	274	53.3	240	46.7
Uttar Pradesh	79177	47593	60.1	31584	39.9
Uttarakhand	1339	668	49.9	671	50.1
West Bengal	13,077	7,271	55.6	5806	44.4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chandigarh	324	0	0.0	324	100.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	5	71.4	2	28.6
Daman and Diu	7	0	0.0	7	100.0
Delhi	6346	68	1.1	6278	98.9
Lakshadweep			-		-
Puducherry	855	13	1.5	842	98.5
INDIA 2011	306253	177111	57.8	129142	42.2

Source: Primary Census Abstract: Houseless Population-2011, office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

Statement-III

State-wise Houseless Population for Scheduled Tribes (STs) in India-census-2011

States/Union Territories	Houseless Population for Scheduled Tribes				
	Total	Rural		Urban	
		Population	% age in Total	Population	% age in Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	19849	13969	70.4	5880	29.6
Arunachal Pradesh	830	735	88.6	95	11.4
Assam	1369	1305	95.3	64	4.7
Bihar	1575	1311	83.2	264	16.8
Chhattisgarh	6611	5484	83.0	1127	17.0
Goa	62	52	83.9	10	16.1
Gujarat	40869	18930	46.3	21939	53.7
Haryana	0	0	0.0	0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
Himachal Pradesh	291	290	99.7	1	0.3
Jammu and Kashmir	5992	3597	60.0	2395	40.0
Jharkhand	4858	4133	85.1	725	14.9
Karnataka	6052	3853	63.7	2199	36.3
Kerala	317	250	78.9	67	21.1
Madhya Pradesh	55162	33766	61.2	21396	38.8
Maharashtra	41264	30734	74.5	10530	25.5
Manipur	1201	955	79.5	246	20.5
Meghalaya	978	894	91.4	84	8.6
Mizoram	148	47	31.8	101	68.2
Nagaland	534	420	78.7	114	21.3
Odisha	8339	6572	78.8	1767	21.2
Punjab	0	0	0.0	0	0
Rajasthan	14512	9139	63.0	5373	37.0
Sikkim	92	89	96.7	3	3.3
Tamil Nadu	2824	1581	56.0	1243	44.0
Tripura	757	581	76.8	176	23.2
Uttar Pradesh	3686	2251	61.1	1435	38.9
Uttarakhand	173	153	88.4	20	11.6
West Bengal	4223	3148	74.5	1075	25.5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0.0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	596	468	78.5	128	21.5
Daman and Diu	112	39	34.8	73	65.2
Delhi	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
INDIA 2011	223276	144746	64.8	78530	35.2

Source: Primary Census Abstract: Houseless Population-2011, office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

Statement-IV
*Households by availability of bathing facility and type of drainage connectivity for waste water outlet-urban
(Excluding Institutional Households)*

Area Name	Total number of households	Number of households having bathing facility within the premises				Waste water outlet connected to		
		Yes		No		Closed drainage	Open drainage	No drainage
		Bathroom	Enclosure without roof	4	5			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
India	78,865,937	61,134,716	7,463,871	10,267,350	35,098,705	29,388,778	14,378,454	
Jammu and Kashmir	517,168	446,658	25,942	44,568	169,283	260,577	87,308	
Himachal Pradesh	166,043	149,876	4,213	11,954	107,929	47,416	10,698	
Punjab	2,094,067	1,828,202	157,454	108,411	1,206,879	696,702	190,486	
Chandigarh	228,276	197,817	6,997	23,462	199,390	19,762	9,124	
Uttarakhand	592,223	519,246	32,100	40,877	250,264	299,936	42,023	
Haryana	1,751,901	1,508,874	113,899	129,128	865,822	750,246	135,833	
NCT of Delhi	3,261,423	2,847,775	129,202	284,446	1,967,011	1,165,351	129,061	
Rajasthan	3,090,940	2,450,425	306,019	334,496	1,064,468	1,594,931	431,541	
Uttar Pradesh	7,449,195	5,193,500	1,109,506	1,146,189	2,397,065	4,557,591	494,539	
Bihar	2,013,671	920,775	461,245	631,651	603,171	834,418	576,082	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sikkim	35,761	32,019	879	2,863	14,135	18,807	2,819
Arunachal Pradesh	65,891	44,306	8,835	12,750	10,317	33,309	22,265
Nagaland	115,054	92,923	15,666	6,465	9,946	78,098	27,010
Manipur	171,400	83,393	29,286	58,721	10,350	110,315	50,735
Mizoram	116,203	97,213	7,050	11,940	23,736	68,622	23,845
Tripura	235,002	109,394	40,924	84,684	17,049	108,551	109,402
Meghalaya	116,102	86,171	6,591	23,340	20,767	72,506	22,829
Assam	992,742	711,564	127,654	153,524	153,261	406,146	433,335
West Bengal	6,350,113	3,808,042	678,833	1,863,238	1,549,545	2,694,331	2,106,237
Jharkhand	1,495,642	827,687	216,308	451,647	371,964	687,008	436,670
Odisha	1,517,073	826,804	149,185	541,084	301,342	594,399	621,332
Chhattisgarh	1,238,738	674,304	160,110	404,324	216,524	636,986	385,228
Madhya Pradesh	3,845,232	2,689,235	592,535	563,462	1,227,319	1,938,967	678,946
Gujarat	5,416,315	4,604,333	294,837	517,145	3,761,042	714,800	940,473
Daman and Diu	47,631	35,206	4,886	7,539	22,167	14,623	10,841
Dadra and Nagar	37,655	30,373	3,512	3,770	17,689	5,919	14,047
Maharashtra	10,813,928	9,298,003	1,014,011	501,914	6,780,734	3,076,258	956,936
Andhra Pradesh	6,778,225	5,803,240	474,003	500,982	3,362,348	2,620,014	795,863
Karnataka	5,315,715	4,874,674	249,269	191,772	3,005,430	1,651,008	659,277

Goa	198,139	175,730	12,332	10,077	108,508	45,953	43,678
Lakshadweep	8,180	7,896	91	193	1,214	907	6,059
Kerala	3,620,696	3,214,669	147,849	258,178	1,214,550	760,505	1,645,641
Tamil Nadu	8,929,104	6,741,681	863,509	1,323,914	3,996,676	2,694,850	2,237,578
Puducherry	206,143	173,332	16,276	16,535	66,668	103,556	35,919
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34,346	29,376	2,863	2,107	4,142	25,410	4,794

Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India (2011).

Statement-V

Scheduled Caste households by availability of bathing facility and type of drainage connectivity for waste water Outlet-Urban (Excluding institutional households)

Area Name	Total number of households	Number of households having bathing facility within the premises		Waste water outlet connected to			
		Bathroom	Enclosure without roof	No	Closed drainage	Open drainage	No drainage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
India	11,307,252	6,949,134	1,705,329	2,652,789	3,825,662	4,666,900	2,814,690
Jammu and Kashmir	40,145	23,202	7,500	9,443	8,439	23,999	7,707
Himachal Pradesh	30,610	25,092	1,262	4,256	16,717	10,462	3,431

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Punjab	564,681	416,489	89,026	59,166	251,508	246,894	66,279
Chandigarh	42,921	32,759	2,367	7,795	33,692	6,040	3,189
Uttarakhand	84,813	63,591	7,911	13,311	25,871	50,569	8,373
Haryana	327,075	229,119	45,268	52,688	106,835	182,167	38,073
NCT of Delhi	553,888	418,841	39,183	95,864	287,662	241,299	24,927
Rajasthan	503,928	297,591	97,246	109,091	110,216	290,528	103,184
Uttar Pradesh	1,113,083	580,166	231,824	301,093	243,431	756,803	112,849
Bihar	247,750	59,852	58,039	129,859	43,990	102,428	101,332
Sikkim	2,639	2,168	98	373	918	1,385	336
Manipur	14,452	4,240	2,335	7,877	1,000	10,820	2,632
Mizoram	2,617	1,956	169	492	741	1,317	559
Tripura	55,719	16,516	10,967	28,236	2,699	21,211	31,809
Meghalaya	5,765	4,078	408	1,279	1,155	3,483	1,127
Assam	133,756	82,770	21,201	29,785	17,602	51,318	64,836
West Bengal	1,173,282	474,517	158,025	540,740	157,902	426,076	589,304
Jharkhand	175,876	55,820	30,055	90,001	23,505	81,882	70,489

Odisha	248,407	79,055	25,990	143,362	30,138	81,357	136,912
Chattisgarh	169,031	60,362	27,865	80,804	17,955	84,700	66,376
Madhya Pradesh	617,360	316,127	149,927	151,306	136,896	330,761	149,703
Gujarat	504,377	415,252	34,716	54,409	345,741	66,105	92,531
Daman and Diu	1,247	1,006	99	142	565	242	440
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,968	1,414	208	346	797	276	895
Maharashtra	1,534,305	1,189,611	232,010	112,684	831,080	531,526	171,699
Andhra Pradesh	855,903	623,301	105,358	127,244	348,704	350,389	156,810
Karnataka	630,164	507,719	61,714	60,731	284,490	235,261	110,413
Goa	8,964	6,469	1,398	1,097	3,557	3,765	1,642
Kerala	296,436	204,384	28,403	63,649	50,189	58,788	187,459
Tamil Nadu	1,343,901	742,245	230,687	370,969	436,861	403,322	503,718
Puducherry	22,189	13,422	4,070	4,697	4,806	11,727	5,656

Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India (2011)

Statement-VI

*Scheduled Tribe households by availability of bathing facility and type of drainage connectivity for waste water Outlet-Urban
(Excluding Institutional Households)*

Area Name	Total number of households	Number of households having bathing facility within the premises				Waste water outlet connected to		
		Yes		No	Closed drainage	Open drainage	No drainage	
		Bathroom	Enclosure without roof					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
India	3,186,671	2,022,843	421,682	742,146	1,078,693	1,136,430	971,548	
Jammu and Kashmir	18,712	12,197	1,203	5,312	4,440	5,585	8,687	
Himachal Pradesh	7,791	6,833	214	744	4,947	2,172	672	
Uttarakhand	12,692	10,290	857	1,545	4,784	6,152	1,756	
Rajasthan	132,119	80,434	20,044	31,641	36,487	58,549	37,083	
Uttar Pradesh	153,150	102,089	25,079	25,982	52,057	86,130	14,963	
Bihar	35,984	14,205	8,963	12,816	9,344	15,324	11,316	
Sikkim	10,257	9,277	247	733	4,075	5,417	765	
Arunachal Pradesh	32,464	22,628	3,971	5,865	5,602	17,243	9,619	
Nagaland	82,222	68,278	10,228	3,716	6,204	55,913	20,105	

Manipur	20,909	12,788	4,092	4,029	1,405	12,775	6,729
Mizoram	109,401	92,120	6,568	10,713	22,131	64,899	22,371
Tripura	12,898	7,265	1,595	4,038	1,299	6,224	5,375
Meghalaya	79,425	56,062	4,994	18,369	12,374	47,633	19,418
Assam	72,906	47,600	10,363	14,943	9,713	26,724	36,469
West Bengal	157,103	73,723	17,522	65,858	29,616	61,555	65,932
Jharkhand	176,086	66,887	28,493	80,706	22,879	60,228	92,979
Odisha	149,699	38,875	14,947	95,877	14,614	39,910	95,175
Chhattisgarh	135,451	49,944	18,328	67,179	14,553	51,802	69,096
Madhya Pradesh	244,588	109,072	50,172	85,344	46,723	98,412	99,453
Gujarat	312,513	208,635	43,960	59,918	170,598	40,114	101,801
Daman and Diu	1,780	987	445	348	650	269	861
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6,068	2,750	1,722	1,596	1,018	619	4,431
Maharashtra	573,942	443,897	79,586	50,459	317,750	167,867	88,325
Andhra Pradesh	235,298	165,070	25,954	44,274	100,074	78,168	57,056
Karnataka	225,885	187,924	21,211	16,750	103,786	83,294	38,805
Goa	14,185	9,139	2,898	2,148	3,544	5,490	5,151

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Lakshadweep	7,591	7,391	55	145	1,050	832	5,709
Kerala	20,376	16,214	1,228	2,934	6,150	4,455	9,771
Tamil Nadu	144,711	99,824	16,729	28,158	70,778	32,297	41,636
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	465	445	14	6	48	378	39

Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India (2011).

Statement-VII

Households by availability of type of latrine facility-Urban (Excluding institutional households)

Area Name	Total number of households	Number of households having latrine facility within the premises	Type of latrine facility within the premises								Number of households		
			Flush/pour flush latrine connected to	Pit latrine	Night soil disposed into open drain	Service Latrine	Night soil removed by human	Night soil serviced by animal	Public latrine	Alternative source	No latrine within premises		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
India	78,865,937	64,162,119	25,775,247	30,087,437	1,372,544	5,066,323	530,820	942,643	208,323	178,782	14,703,818	4,743,807	9,960,011
Jammu and Kashmir	517,168	452,373	130,728	196,116	27,561	16,053	6,144	54,167	17,673	3,931	64,795	9,277	55,518

Himachal Pradesh	166,043	147,978	67,654	75,239	1,566	1,196	175	2,040	-	108	18,065	6,641	11,424
Punjab	2,094,067	1,955,147	1,334,882	417,428	40,441	122,344	19,911	16,711	840	2,590	138,920	17,543	121,377
Chandigarh	228,276	200,047	196,202	1,954	525	961	212	163	-	30	28,229	21,037	7,192
Uttarakhand	592,223	554,169	187,584	314,277	6,996	36,545	2,189	4,860	1,250	468	38,054	10,089	27,965
Haryana	1,751,901	1,574,783	959,662	416,287	34,632	118,833	16,343	26,180	685	2,161	177,118	23,381	153,737
NCT of Delhi	3,261,423	2,930,386	1,971,587	804,480	30,299	50,190	5,036	67,651	583	560	331,037	232,372	98,665
Rajasthan	3,090,940	2,535,241	792,252	1,409,975	74,845	131,941	36,318	83,992	1,800	4,118	555,699	40,479	515,220
Uttar Pradesh	7,449,195	6,190,972	2,107,698	3,491,029	149,976	179,361	39,634	95,054	106,681	21,539	1,258,223	154,061	1,104,162
Bihar	2,013,671	1,388,629	145,281	1,061,688	70,385	67,033	24,843	10,347	3,822	5,230	625,042	43,436	581,606
Sikkim	35,761	34,040	12,284	19,912	648	631	544	15	-	6	1,721	939	782
Arunachal Pradesh	65,891	58,977	9,075	35,330	4,924	3,516	5,663	230	100	139	6,914	2,477	4,437
Nagaland	115,054	108,845	5,195	77,394	8,473	7,581	9,629	404	108	61	6,209	3,656	2,553
Manipur	171,400	164,152	12,693	73,875	22,612	22,787	17,084	10,688	3,965	448	7,248	3,226	4,022
Mizoram	116,203	114,487	5,916	82,885	5,162	10,641	9,348	506	14	15	1,716	697	1,019
Tripura	235,002	230,039	15,691	88,346	13,402	87,420	22,961	1,812	118	289	4,963	1,988	2,975
Meghalaya	116,102	111,163	11,241	79,781	5,233	6,695	7,553	215	305	140	4,939	2,151	2,788
Assam	992,742	930,306	148,928	498,977	57,364	116,416	92,047	7,036	6,178	3,360	62,436	12,873	49,563
West Bengal	6,350,113	5,398,223	862,034	2,885,743	161,004	1,362,449	66,921	22,341	14,402	23,329	951,890	237,431	714,459

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jharkhand	1,495,642	1,004,578	209,864	735,837	22,218	21,016	6,059	5,702	775	3,107	491,064	27,543	463,521
Odisha	1,517,073	982,744	173,924	683,396	34,833	46,734	16,638	12,876	7,547	6,796	534,329	31,090	503,239
Chhattisgarh	1,238,738	745,715	112,771	602,010	11,859	11,164	3,079	3,377	184	1,271	493,023	66,386	426,637
Madhya Pradesh	3,845,232	2,854,081	775,253	1,927,886	47,738	47,068	16,774	30,467	2,717	6,178	991,151	126,871	864,280
Gujarat	5,416,315	4,750,063	3,270,206	1,313,454	29,354	108,195	7,751	17,648	1,158	2,297	666,252	193,001	473,251
Daman and Diu	47,631	40,683	2,982	36,975	141	485	62	24	-	14	6,948	4,989	1,959
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	37,655	30,610	3,019	27,013	202	226	30	5	113	2	7,045	2,863	4,182
Maharashtra	10,813,928	7,707,096	4,084,808	3,096,573	94,250	235,850	23,927	133,456	5,331	32,901	3,106,832	2,275,164	831,668
Andhra Pradesh	6,778,225	5,838,383	2,286,517	3,010,062	87,839	266,314	13,961	140,150	7,111	26,429	939,842	132,324	807,518
Karnataka	5,315,715	4,514,862	2,833,740	906,083	64,626	618,180	18,464	52,474	5,688	15,607	800,853	231,249	569,604
Goa	198,139	168,915	36,911	117,575	5,270	5,788	1,154	404	-	1,813	29,224	10,378	18,846
Lakshadweep	8,180	7,993	235	7,676	39	39	4	-	-	-	187	34	153
Kerala	3,620,696	3,527,650	518,633	2,052,709	154,774	776,382	15,551	7,546	1,653	402	93,046	32,425	60,621
Tamil Nadu	8,929,104	6,709,788	2,447,780	3,385,422	102,476	585,026	24,720	133,535	17,414	13,415	2,219,316	772,012	1,447,304
Puducherry	206,143	169,091	40,984	125,466	668	1,241	48	555	108	21	37,052	11,956	25,096
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34,346	29,910	1,033	28,584	209	22	43	12	-	7	4,436	1,768	2,668

Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India (2011).

Statement-VIII

(A) *State-wise list of Scheduled Tribe (ST) households by availability of type of latrine facility*

Sl. No.	State	Number of households not having latrine facility within the premises
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17
2.	Andhra Pradesh	67,387
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,388
4.	Assam	5,243
5.	Bihar	14,072
6.	Chhattisgarh	78,609
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,237
8.	Daman and Diu	860
9.	Goa	4,418
10.	Gujarat	92,731
11.	Himachal Pradesh	929
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	4,679
13.	Jharkhand	91,507
14.	Karnataka	68,198
15.	Kerala	1,232
16.	Lakshadweep	125
17.	Madhya Pradesh	28,022
18.	Maharashtra	33,001
19.	Manipur	637
20.	Meghalaya	3,468
21.	Mizoram	1,529
22.	Nagaland	4,285
23.	Odisha	101,725
24.	Rajasthan	48,017
25.	Sikkim	440
26.	Tamil Nadu	44,111

1	2	3
27.	Tripura	601
28.	Uttar Pradesh	30,066
29.	Uttarakhand	1,522
30.	West Bengal	50,808
TOTAL		1,084,864

(B) State-wise list of Scheduled Caste (SC) households by availability of type of latrine facility

Sl. No.	State	Number of households not having latrine facility within the premises
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,31,806
2.	Assam	12,597
3.	Bihar	1,41,667
4.	Chandigarh	9,856
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,00,068
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	490
7.	Daman and Diu	272
8.	Goa	1,809
9.	Gujarat	83,550
10.	Haryana	75,198
11.	Himachal Pradesh	6,144
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	14,976
13.	Jharkhand	1,02,947
14.	Karnataka	2,03,353
15.	Kerala	26,816
16.	Madhya Pradesh	2,82,631
17.	Maharashtra	6,34,326
18.	Manipur	870
19.	Meghalaya	299
20.	Mizoram	63

1	2	3
21.	NCT of Delhi	1,19,932
22.	Odisha	1,47,296
23.	Puducherry	10,017
24.	Punjab	84,193
25.	Rajasthan	1,87,178
26.	Sikkim	226
27.	Tamil Nadu	6,64,565
28.	Tripura	1,840
29.	Uttar Pradesh	4,01,729
30.	Uttarakhand	14,415
31.	West Bengal	2,91,930
TOTAL		3,853,059

Statement-IX*Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)-Housing for All (HFA)*

(as on 31st July, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Project Proposal Consider	Financial Progress (₹ in crore)			Physical Progress (Nos)			
			Investment	Central Assistance involved	Central Assistance released	Houses involved	Houses grounded	Houses Completed	Houses Occupied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
States									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	207	24,840.58	6,323.03	940.86	420,319	168,429	8,798	4,802
2.	Bihar	180	3,911.72	1,453.50	560.86	88,317	47,660	2,659	2,577
3.	Chhattisgarh	69	2,973.76	515.09	250.86	35,179	16,558	1,970	1,404
4.	Goa	-	1.12	0.22	0.22	11	10	11	11
5.	Gujarat	174	10,132.61	2,205.85	1,173.19	154,360	107,146	37,135	29,380
6.	Haryana	5	349.53	226.53	121.71	4,421	3,277	1,070	1,067
7.	Himachal Pradesh	36	221.92	96.52	36.83	4,893	1,401	25	25
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	44	292.71	104.23	10.80	6,250	366	83	83
9.	Jharkhand	184	3,031.25	1,263.43	444.02	81,681	43,016	4,285	3,129
10.	Karnataka	842	9,257.64	3,341.13	673.11	203,082	80,914	20,512	15,570

11.	Kerala	106	1,088.04	515.45	186.68	32,530	10,887	595	593
12.	Madhya Pradesh	368	19,448.68	4,404.84	1,416.51	286,628	109,171	5,451	3,358
13.	Maharashtra	49	14,035.12	2,023.22	620.05	131,081	46,561	11,503	11,503
14.	Odisha	116	2,666.61	976.49	302.57	59,515	18,168	1,643	1,363
15.	Punjab	329	1,215.33	603.09	73.89	42,845	600	336	336
16.	Rajasthan	65	3,192.75	787.46	361.31	44,627	28,223	12,012	6,582
17.	Tamil Nadu	1,634	11,955.68	5,082.21	1,641.74	334,517	146,928	19,454	17,264
18.	Telangana	146	5,004.17	1,251.92	469.64	83,036	43,134	843	421
19.	Uttar Pradesh	256	3,253.14	1,331.47	353.99	78,287	5,474	4,903	4,733
20.	Uttarakhand	41	517.72	202.39	96.86	8,005	4,238	1,338	1,322
21.	West Bengal	153	5,900.40	2,180.23	884.86	144,644	58,465	11,077	11,077
SUB-TOTAL (STATES)		5,004	123,290.47	34,888.28	10,620.55	2,244,228	940,626	145,703	116,600
North East States									
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	98.16	78.44	57.03	1,606	1,606	1	1
23.	Assam	47	1,248.69	548.67	82.45	36,565	69	69	69
24.	Manipur	24	679.68	396.72	97.24	26,451	1,294	70	70
25.	Meghalaya	8	33.02	11.51	0.68	764	58	24	24
26.	Mizoram	9	222.93	165.29	17.20	10,552	759	122	122
27.	Nagaland	13	335.13	229.27	85.29	13,560	1,081	458	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	Sikkim	1	2.00	0.65	0.02	43	1	1	1
29.	Tripura	24	1,267.98	722.52	318.47	45,968	40,844	918	768
SUB-TOTAL (NE STATES)		131	3,887.59	2,153.07	658.38	135,509	45,712	1,663	1,058
Union Territories									
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	53.96	9.14	-	609	-	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	-	1.17	0.19	0.19	9	9	8	8
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	36.57	14.47	2.83	918	115	103	103
33.	Daman and Diu	2	5.05	2.08	0.96	135	10	7	7
34.	Delhi	-	42.42	6.97	6.97	388	388	294	294
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry	6	162.92	58.01	23.38	3,866	18	17	17
SUB-TOTAL (UT)		12	302.09	90.86	34.33	5,925	540	429	429
GRAND TOTAL*		5,147	127,480.16	37,270.84	11,451.89	2,392,061	993,278	157,106	127,398

*Includes 6399 Houses of CLSS scheme for which State/UT-wise breakup is awaited from CNAs.
Monitoring Division- MoHUA.

Infrastructure development schemes

2752. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of urban and infrastructure development schemes running or proposed to begin in the country including the small and medium towns/ cities, State-wise;

(b) the proposals received by Government during the last three years and the current year, so far, under the schemes, city and State-wise;

(c) the proposals cleared, the funds sanctioned and the works undertaken under the schemes during the above period, city and State-wise; and

(d) the proposals that are lying pending, city and State-wise and by when these pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Government is implementing following Schemes and Missions for development of urban infrastructure:—

(i) **Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT):**

The AMRUT was launched on 25.06.2015 for development of basic urban infrastructure such as water supply, sewerage, drainage, urban transport and green space/parks in 500 cities/towns across the country. Under this Mission, the Government only approves the State Annual Action Plan (SAAP). Individual projects are to be identified and implemented by the concerned State Government within the SAAP.

(ii) **Smart Cities Mission:** Government of India has launched Smart Cities Mission on 25th June, 2015 with the objective to promote cities to drive economic growth and improve the quality of life of people by enabling local area development and harnessing technology, especially technology that leads to smart outcomes.

(iii) **Swachh Bharat Mission:** The Mission was launched on 2nd October, 2014 with the objective of eliminating open defecation, eradicating manual scavenging, promoting modern and scientific municipal solid waste management and to effect behavioural change regarding healthy sanitation practices and generate awareness about sanitation and its linkage with public health

(iv) **Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY):** The National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) scheme was launched on 21st January, 2015, with a focus on holistic

development of heritage cities. The scheme aims to preserve and revitalise soul of the heritage city to reflect the city's unique character by encouraging aesthetically appealing, accessible, informative and secured environment. This Scheme with a total outlay of ₹ 500 crore, is being implemented in 12 identified Cities.

(b) and (c) Under the Missions the Central Government approves the State Plans and provides the Central Assistance. The projects are designed, approved and executed by the States/UTs and the Cities. The funds released to the States under the Missions/Schemes are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Approval of plans and proposals received from various States/UTs is done according to the respective mission/scheme guidelines.

Statement

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

(₹ in crore)

State/UT	SAAP- 2015-16	Committed Central Assistance (CA)	First instalment of CA released
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.18	3.18	0.64
Andhra Pradesh	662.86	300.41	60.08
Arunachal Pradesh	40.94	36.84	7.37
Assam	188.16	169.34	33.87
Bihar	664.20	332.10	66.42
Chandigarh	15.04	15.04	3.01
Chhattisgarh	573.40	276.47	55.29
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.41	3.41	0.68
Daman and Diu	4.56	4.56	0.91
Delhi	223.07	223.07	44.61
Goa	59.44	29.71	5.94
Gujarat	1204.42	564.30	112.86
Haryana	458.02	219.01	43.80
Himachal Pradesh	88.23	79.41	15.88

1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir	171.00	153.87	30.77
Jharkhand	313.36	137.95	27.59
Karnataka	1258.54	592.29	118.46
Kerala	587.48	287.98	57.60
Lakshadweep	0.68	0.68	0.14
Madhya Pradesh	1655.81	672.03	134.41
Maharashtra	1989.41	914.92	182.98
Manipur	51.43	46.29	9.26
Meghalaya	22.81	20.53	4.11
Mizoram	40.56	36.50	7.30
Nagaland	34.98	31.48	6.29
Odisha	461.30	228.14	45.63
Puducherry	18.97	18.97	3.79
Punjab	709.66	318.86	63.77
Rajasthan	919.00	459.50	91.90
Sikkim	13.43	12.09	2.42
Tamil Nadu	3249.23	1372.41	274.48
Telangana	408.51	204.25	40.85
Tripura	36.62	32.96	6.59
Uttar Pradesh	3287.27	1409.07	281.81
Uttarakhand	148.53	133.68	26.74
West Bengal	1104.86	552.43	110.49
TOTAL	20672.37	9893.73	1978.74

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

(₹ in crore)

State/UT	SAAP- 2016-17	Committed Central Assistance (CA)	First instalment of CA released
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.60	3.6	0.72
Andhra Pradesh	877.05	351.6	70.32

1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	46.67	42	8.4
Assam	218.67	196.8	39.36
Bihar	775.20	387.6	77.52
Chandigarh	18.00	18	3.6
Chhattisgarh	740.38	308.58	61.72
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.60	3.6	0.72
Daman and Diu	5.75	5.75	1.15
Delhi	265.73	265.73	53.15
Goa	69.60	34.8	6.96
Gujarat	1401.00	599.18	119.84
Haryana	525.40	254.4	50.88
Himachal Pradesh	101.33	91.2	18.24
Jammu and Kashmir	197.33	177.6	35.52
Jharkhand	376.80	165.81	33.16
Karnataka	1624.72	771.6	154.32
Kerala	796.06	386.4	77.28
Lakshadweep	1.20	1.2	0.24
Madhya Pradesh	2050.90	862.8	172.56
Maharashtra	2489.91	1176	235.2
Manipur	60.00	54	10.8
Meghalaya	26.67	24	4.8
Mizoram	46.67	42	8.4
Nagaland	40.00	36	7.2
Odisha	530.40	265.2	53.04
Puducherry	21.60	21.6	4.32
Punjab	857.02	400.8	80.16
Rajasthan	1072.80	526.11	105.22
Sikkim	13.33	12	2.4
Tamil Nadu	3834.49	1582.8	316.56
Telangana	554.77	277.2	55.44

1	2	3	4
Tripura	49.33	44.4	8.88
Uttar Pradesh	3895.16	1638	327.6
Uttarakhand	197.33	177.6	35.52
West Bengal	1393.69	642	128.4
TOTAL	25182.16	11847.96	2369.60

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

(₹ in crore)

State/UT	III and Final SAAP	Committed Central Assistance (CA)	First instalment of CA released
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	1350.26	404.61	80.92
Bihar	1030.37	445.10	89.02
Chandigarh	62.03	21.05	4.21
Chhattisgarh	878.99	424.69	84.94
Goa	80.14	40.07	8.01
Gujarat	2279.00	906.48	181.30
Himachal Pradesh	114.96	103.46	20.69
Jammu and Kashmir	224.72	202.25	40.45
Jharkhand	555.58	262.41	52.48
Karnataka	2069.61	954.90	190.98
Madhya Pradesh	2493.95	1058.03	211.61
Maharashtra	3280.00	1443.16	288.63
Mizoram	53.02	47.72	9.54
Odisha	607.26	303.63	60.73
Rajasthan	1232.14	556.34	111.27
Tamil Nadu	4111.06	1801.37	360.27
Uttar Pradesh	4239.24	1875.39	375.08
Uttarakhand	247.16	222.44	44.49
West Bengal	1536.45	734.89	146.98
TOTAL	26445.94	11807.99	2361.60

Funds released under Smart City Mission, City-wise

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	Total released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	196
		Tirupati	196
		Kakinada	196
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	194
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat	2
4.	Assam	Guwahati	196
5.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	2
		Bhagalpur	196
		Biharsharif	2
6.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	73
7.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	196
		Bilaspur	2
8.	Daman and Diu	Diu	2
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	2
10.	Delhi	New Delhi Municipal Council	196
11.	Goa	Panaji	112.2
12.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	2
		Ahmedabad	196
		Surat	196
		Vadodara	111
		Rajkot	2
		Dahod	2
13.	Haryana	Karnal	2
		Faridabad	196
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	196
15.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	196
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu/Srinagar	2
17.	Karnataka	Mangaluru	111

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	Total released
		Belagavi	196
		Shivamogga	111
		Hubballi-Dharwad	111
		Tumakuru	111
		Davanagere	196
18.	Kerala	Kochi	196
19.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	196
		Indore	196
		Jabalpur	196
		Gwalior	196
		Sagar	2
		Satna	2
		Ujjain	196
21.	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai*	2
		Nashik	196
		Thane	196
		Greater Mumbai	2
		Amravati	2
		Solapur	196
		Nagpur	196
		Kalyan-Dombivali	196
		Aurangabad	196
		Pune	196
22.	Manipur	Imphal	111
23.	Meghalaya	Shillong	2
24.	Mizoram	Aizawl	2
25.	Nagaland	Kohima	111
26.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	196
		Raurkela	190

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	Total released
27.	Puducherry	Oulgaret**	2
28.	Punjab	Ludhiana	196
		Jalandhar	29
		Amritsar	29
29.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	196
		Udaipur	196
		Kota	196
		Ajmer	196
30.	Sikkim	Namchi	111
31.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli	2
		Tirunelveli	2
		Dindigul	2
		Thanjavur	111
		Tiruppur	2
		Salem	111
		Vellore	111
		Coimbatore	196
		Madurai	111
		Erode	2
		Thoothukudi	2
		Chennai	196
32.	Telangana	Karimnagar***	2
		Greater Warangal	94
33.	Tripura	Agartala	196
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	2
		Aligarh	2
		Saharanpur	2
		Bareilly	2
		Jhansi	2
		Kanpur	111

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	Total released
		Allahabad	2
		Lucknow	196
		Varanasi	111
		Ghaziabad	2
		Agra	111
		Rampur	2
		Merrut/Raebareli	2
35.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	2
36.	West Bengal	New Town Kolkata	2
		Bidhannagar	2
		Durgapur	2
		Haldia	2
TOTAL			9718.2

*As per the request received from State Government of Maharashtra, Navi Mumbai has been replaced by Pimpri Chinchwad.

**As per the request received from UT Administration of Puducherry, Oulgaret has been replaced by Puducherry.

***As per the request received from State Government of Telangana, Greater Hyderabad has been replaced by Karimnagar.

Release Under Swachh Bharat Mission [SBM(U)]

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	IHHL	CT	SWM	IEC&PA	CB and A&OE	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0634	0.9376	0.0648	0.2925	0.0036	1.3619
2.	Andhra Pradesh	77.3704	5.8246	206.9900	18.9750	8.1300	317.2900
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.4504	0.0600	6.8400	5.9300	1.9500	17.2304
4.	Assam	4.2000	0.7840	0.0000	8.4438	1.4975	14.9253
5.	Bihar	66.0000	35.2130	107.9700	3.9400	9.7487	222.8717
6.	Chandigarh	1.5934	0.1300	2.4717	0.1800	0.0400	4.4151
7.	Chhattisgarh	127.8548	39.0000	57.7882	25.2400	6.1400	256.0230
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.1984	0.0936	0.0000	0.0000	0.0600	0.3520
9.	Daman and Diu	0.1344	0.0013	0.0000	0.0000	0.0600	0.1957

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Delhi	25.0800	5.1500	63.1100	11.2000	0.2100	104.7500
11.	Goa	2.3640	0.2184	5.9284	2.9263	0.4182	11.8553
12.	Gujarat	171.5512	13.9900	268.1100	42.4100	10.4750	506.5362
13.	Haryana	13.9776	0.6800	57.6550	1.8700	0.4700	74.6526
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2.5100	0.5100	9.1000	3.6722	1.0800	16.8722
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.8087	1.3832	10.9000	11.1500	0.3800	39.6219
16.	Jharkhand	71.3042	4.1634	65.3690	10.2734	4.9892	156.0992
17.	Karnataka	84.8900	15.5400	57.2550	29.6600	17.6200	204.9650
18.	Kerala	31.6700	0.0000	0.0000	11.4500	0.5000	43.6200
19.	Madhya Pradesh	262.8268	65.4170	301.7500	80.1300	9.2400	719.3638
20.	Maharashtra	253.7100	33.3400	57.5600	19.0900	8.5200	372.2200
21.	Manipur	1.7850	0.0000	9.6100	2.7622	1.1700	15.3272
22.	Meghalaya	0.5000	0.0400	2.9800	0.4200	0.1100	4.0500
23.	Mizoram	1.2200	0.0800	8.2100	8.1750	2.0860	19.7710
24.	Nagaland	5.0630	0.6100	6.6800	2.0900	0.2700	14.7130
25.	Odisha	60.4598	16.1382	18.9795	8.0832	1.4166	105.0773
26.	Puducherry	4.5404	1.1146	2.1200	0.8300	2.8700	11.4750
27.	Punjab	28.0000	0.0000	23.0000	14.7800	1.0800	66.8600
28.	Rajasthan	166.2504	41.1772	344.2600	34.0900	8.4700	594.2476
29.	Sikkim	0.2910	0.0997	2.5200	0.5736	0.4596	3.9439
30.	Tamil Nadu	106.6258	53.2648	205.0100	55.0900	4.4000	424.3906
31.	Telangana	66.9100	1.3400	91.0200	11.6108	4.6700	175.5508
32.	Tripura	7.6126	0.1646	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	7.7772
33.	Uttar Pradesh	331.4206	80.0300	37.5600	8.9900	2.2400	460.2406
34.	Uttarakhand	6.5000	1.0440	5.0000	3.4342	1.6915	17.6697
35.	West Bengal	167.1400	8.2700	87.9800	24.0200	11.1900	298.6000
STATE/UT		2,169.8763	425.8093	2,123.7916	461.7822	123.6559	5,304.9152
MOUD					247.8508	24.2202	272.0710
TOTAL							5576.9862

IHHL-Individual Household Toilets,

CT-Community Toilets,

SWM-Solid Waste Management,

IEC&PA-Information, Education and Communication and Public Awareness,

CB and A&OE-Capacity Building and Administrative and Office Expenses.

Funds released under the HRIDAY Scheme

Amount Released during 2014-15 to 2017-18 (till July, 2017)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	City	Amount released so far
1.	Amritsar	29.47
2.	Ajmer	21.07
3.	Amaravati	11.15
4.	Badami	3.73
5.	Dwarka	5.78
6.	Gaya	12.70
7.	Kancheepuram	13.18
8.	Mathura	11.23
9.	Puri	7.43
10.	Velankanni	4.92
11.	Varanasi	50.27
12.	Warangal	18.19
TOTAL		189.12

Funds for Smart Cities

2753. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds sanctioned/released for development of smart cities, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to include more cities in the list of cities to be developed as smart cities, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to bring any change in the criteria for selection of smart cities and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Smart Cities Mission was launched on 25.06.2015 for development of 100 cities as Smart Cities. So far, 90 cities (20 cities in Round 1 in January, 2016, 13 cities in fast track round in May, 2016, 27 cities in Round 2 in September, 2016 and 30 cities in Round 3 in June, 2017) have been selected for development as Smart Cities under the Mission.

In terms of Smart Cities Mission Statement and Guidelines, the Central Government will provide financial support of ₹ 500 crore to each selected Smart City. An equal amount, on a matching basis, will have to be provided by State Governments/Urban Local Body.

Since the launch of the Mission (25.06.2015) and till date, total ₹ 9718.20 crore has been released by Government of India to Cities under Smart Cities Mission. The State-wise/City-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Based on the shortlisting done by the States/UTs, 98 potential Smart Cities were selected in August, 2015 to participate in All India City Challenge. Later on, on the basis of requests received from States, 12 new potential Smart Cities (left out capital cities and equal scoring cities) were also included in the list. Presently, no proposal is under consideration in this Ministry to include more cities in this list.

(c) No specific proposal has been initiated by this Ministry to modify the Guidelines/criteria for selection of cities under the Smart Cities Mission.

Statement

Release of funds under Smart City Mission State-wise/City-wise

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	Fund released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	196
		Tirupati	196
		Kakinada	196
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	194
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat	2
4.	Assam	Guwahati	196
5.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	2
		Bhagalpur	196
		Biharsharif	2
6.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	73
7.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	196
		Bilaspur	2
8.	Daman and Diu	Diu	2
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	2

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	Fund released
10.	Delhi	New Delhi Municipal Council	196
11.	Goa	Panaji	112.2
12.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	2
		Ahmedabad	196
		Surat	196
		Vadodara	111
		Rajkot	2
		Dahod	2
13.	Haryana	Karnal	2
		Faridabad	196
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	196
15.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	196
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu/Srinagar	2
17.	Karnataka	Mangaluru	111
		Belagavi	196
		Shivamogga	111
		Hubballi-Dharwad	111
		Tumakuru	111
		Davanagere	196
18.	Kerala	Kochi	196
19.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	196
		Indore	196
		Jabalpur	196
		Gwalior	196
		Sagar	2
		Satna	2
		Ujjain	196
21.	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai*	2
		Nashik	196

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	Fund released
		Thane	196
		Greater Mumbai	2
		Amravati	2
		Solapur	196
		Nagpur	196
		Kalyan-Dombivali	196
		Aurangabad	196
		Pune	196
22.	Manipur	Imphal	111
23.	Meghalaya	Shillong	2
24.	Mizoram	Aizawl	2
25.	Nagaland	Kohima	111
26.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	196
		Rourkela	190
27.	Puducherry	Oulgaret**	2
28.	Punjab	Ludhiana	196
		Jalandhar	29
		Amritsar	29
29.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	196
		Udaipur	196
		Kota	196
		Ajmer	196
30.	Sikkim	Namchi	111
31.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	2
		Tirunelveli	2
		Dindigul	2
		Thanjavur	111
		Tiruppur	2
		Salem	111
		Vellore	111
		Coimbatore	196

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	Fund released
		Madurai	111
		Erode	2
		Thoothukudi	2
		Chennai	196
32.	Telangana	Karimnagar***	2
		Greater Warangal	94
33.	Tripura	Agartala	196
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	2
		Aligarh	2
		Saharanpur	2
		Bareilly	2
		Jhansi	2
		Kanpur	111
		Allahabad	2
		Lucknow	196
		Varanasi	111
		Ghaziabad	2
		Agra	111
		Rampur	2
		Merrut/Raebareli	2
35.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	2
36.	West Bengal	New Town Kolkata	2
		Bidhannagar	2
		Durgapur	2
		Haldia	2
TOTAL			9718.20

*As per the request received from State Government of Maharashtra, Navi Mumbai has been replaced by Pimpri Chinchwad.

** As per the request received from UT Administration of Puducherry, Oulgaret has been replaced by Puducherry.

*** As per the request received from State Government of Telangana, Greater Hyderabad has been replaced by Karimnagar.

Private investment in PMAY

2754. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for modification in the guidelines for the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Urban) to invite private investment in the project;

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

(c) the number of houses which have been constructed during the last three years, including the current year, under the Housing for All scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Government has launched 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 house construction (BLC).

PMAY (Urban) 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 component and @ 1.5 lakh per EWS house under the AHP component is admissible under the mission.

State/UT wise details of houses constructed during last three years and current year under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) is given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of houses constructed during last three years and current year under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)

(as on 31st July, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Houses Constructed
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8,798
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
4.	Assam	69
5.	Bihar	2,659

Sl. No.	State/UT	Houses Constructed
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	8
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,970
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	103
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	7
10.	Delhi (UT)	294
11.	Goa	11
12.	Gujarat	37,135
13.	Haryana	1,070
14.	Himachal Pradesh	25
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	83
16.	Jharkhand	4,285
17.	Karnataka	20,512
18.	Kerala	595
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	5,451
21.	Maharashtra	11,503
22.	Manipur	70
23.	Meghalaya	24
24.	Mizoram	122
25.	Nagaland	458
26.	Odisha	1,643
27.	Puducherry (UT)	17
28.	Punjab	336
29.	Rajasthan	12,012
30.	Sikkim	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	19,454
32.	Telangana	843
33.	Tripura	918
34.	Uttar Pradesh	4,903
35.	Uttarakhand	1,338
36.	West Bengal	11,077
GRAND TOTAL		157,106

Houses to urban poor in Rajasthan

†2755. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government has formulated any action plan to provide houses to the urban poor in Rajasthan during the next five years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the population of urban poor in that State and by when houses would be provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Housing is a State subject and the responsibility for providing housing to its citizen comes under the purview of the State/UT Governments.

This Ministry is, however, in pursuance of Government's vision of facilitating housing to all by 2022, implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] Mission. The Mission aims to provide assistance to all States/UTs including the State of Rajasthan in addressing the housing requirements of the urban poor including slum dwellers through following four verticals:—

- (i) “*In-situ*” Slum Redevelopment;
- (ii) Credit-Linked Subsidy Scheme;
- (iii) Affordable Housing in Partnership; and
- (iv) Beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement.

The PMAY (U) Mission Guidelines makes it incumbent upon the States/UTs to undertake demand survey for assessing actual demand of housing under PMAY(U). Actual demand would, therefore, emerge after validation and completion of demand assessment by the States/UTs including the State of Rajasthan.

A total of 65 projects comprising Central Share of ₹ 787.46 crore has so far been approved under PMAY(U) for construction of 44,627 houses in the State of Rajasthan.

Perspective plan for engineering courses

2756. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the All India Council for Technical Education has asked States to submit a 10 year perspective plan for engineering courses, if so, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the number of vacant seats in engineering colleges is increasing across the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) in its meeting held on 14th March, 2017 has taken a decision to prepare long term perspective plan for technical education in India, so that, quality issues being faced in technical education may be addressed in a focused and planned way and State level planning be done accordingly. The Objective of the Perspective plan is to exploit opportunities and bridge the gap between envisaged future vision and current State and is supposed to provide specific and measurable goals, which are to be executed in next 10-years to enhance Access, Excellence and Inclusion in Technical education and a blue print on following:

- Expansion in Technical Education from Socio-economic Perspective
- Inclusiveness in the Technical Education.
- Quality in Technical Education, R&D in Technical Education.
- Role of ICT in Technical Education.
- Industry Demand Benchmarking.

(b) The total vacant seats (undergraduate and postgraduate) in engineering colleges during the last three years show slight variation, while the vacant seats in undergraduate courses have reduced; those in post graduate courses have gone up. The details thereof are as follow:—

Sl. No.	Academic Year	Vacant Seats (UG)	Vacant Seats (PG)	Total
1.	2014-15	8,30,671	93,564	9,24,235
2.	2015-16	7,79,864	1,18,050	8,97,914
3.	2016-17	7,78,033	1,29,599	9,07,632

(c) The AICTE has implemented different measures to reduce the vacant seats in the engineering colleges which include rationalizing the procedure to grant Extension of Approval (EoA), expansion of the courses and closure of the institute.

New degree colleges in Himachal Pradesh

2757. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the policy of Government for opening new degree colleges;
- (b) whether Government proposes to open new degree colleges in Himachal Pradesh; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) Education being in the concurrent list, the creation of new institutions is the responsibility of both Central Government and the State Governments. New degree colleges are opened mainly by State Governments. However, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) being implemented by the Ministry of HRD with the aim of promoting access, equity and quality, central assistance to States is provided *inter alia* for creation of Model Degree Colleges (MDC) in Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs) of the country where Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education is less than the national average of 12.4% based on 2001 census data.

The Project Approval Board (PAB) of RUSA had approved one Model Degree College each in 2 (two) EBDs *viz.* Chamba and Sirmour districts in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

ASHA project in NIOS

2758. SHRI MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA:

SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD:

SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any data about the ASHA project started in National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS);
- (b) whether Government has any data of the staff employed in ASHA project in NIOS in the country;
- (c) whether NIOS has finalized the ASHA staff in all the States for the ASHA project;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA) (a) Yes, Sir. National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 16th July, 2014 with National Health System Resource Centre (NHSRC), the technical wing of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW), Govt. of India for certification of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) and Accreditation of Associated Agencies in ASHA Training under the National Health Mission (NHM). The activities under this project are:—

- (i) Adaptation of curriculum into 200 hours of Vocational Studies,
- (ii) Develop Certification guidelines for training sites and trainers,
- (iii) Develop a protocol for Recognition of Prior Learning for trainers,
- (iv) Set up of Certification Cell in National and Regional Centres of NIOS,
- (v) Accreditation of District Training sites as AVIs of NIOS,
- (vi) Registration of ASHAs and ASHA Facilitators in the Vocational programme,
- (vii) Develop and print learning study guide for ASHA and ASHA facilitators,
- (viii) Conduct final examination for ASHA and ASHA facilitators and issue certificates.

Further, the details of Receipt and Expenses incurred by NIOS for ASHA Training Project for last three years and current year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (e) NIOS has engaged twenty three (23) staff members for ASHA Project. The staff is working in the States of U.P., Sikkim, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Tripura, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Delhi, Jharkhand, Punjab, Assam and NIOS Headquarters. For remaining States NIOS is in the process of engaging the staff. The details of staff working in different States are as under:—

State (City)/UT	No. of Staff
Uttar Pradesh (NOIDA)	04 (NIOS Headquarters)
Sikkim (Gangtok)	02
Chhattisgarh (Raipur)	02
Gujarat (Gandhi Nagar)	01
Tripura (Agratala)	02
Uttarakhand (Dehradun)	02
West Bengal (Kolkata)	02
Delhi	02

State (City)/UT	No. of Staff
Jharkhand (Ranchi)	02
Punjab (Chandigarh)	02
Assam (Guwahati)	02

Statement

Details of Receipt and Expenses incurred by NIOS for ASHA Training Project for last three years and current year

(Figures are in Rupees)

Financial Year	Receipt	Expenses	Closing balance as on 31.07.2017
2014-15	7,64,72,049.00	—	6,64,63,866.00
2015-16	—	28,74,455.00	
2016-17	—	56,10,983.00	
2017-18	—	15,22,745.00	
(from 01.04.2017 to 30.06.2017)			

Continuing literacy programme

2759. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the States in which the continuing literacy programme is going on;

(b) the funds earmarked for the programme during 2017-18; and

(c) the initiatives Government would take to implement skill upgradation and vocational training programmes under the programme in States like Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) There is no such programme as Continuing Literacy Programme. However, the Saakshar Bharat programme, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Adult Education and Skill Development is in operation since October, 2009. The details indicating the names of the States in which the eligible districts of Saakshar Bharat programme are presently covered is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The budget allocation for the Saakshar Bharat programme during 2017-18 is ₹ 320.00 crore.

(c) Under the Central Sector Scheme of Support to NGOs/Institutions/SRCs for Adult Education and Skill Development, there is a provision for imparting vocational and skill training to non/neo literates and school dropouts having rudimentary level of education in the 15+ age group through Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSSs). The vocational training is being provided through 248 JSSs in 26 States and 3 UTs including 21 JSSs in Maharashtra.

Statement

State/UT in which the eligible districts of Saakshar Bharat programme are presently covered

Sl. No.	States/UT	Sl. No.	States/UT
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14.	Maharashtra
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.	Meghalaya
3.	Assam	16.	Manipur
4.	Bihar	17.	Nagaland
5.	Chhattisgarh	18.	Odisha
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19.	Rajasthan
7.	Gujarat	20.	Sikkim
8.	Haryana	21.	Tamil Nadu
9.	Himachal Pradesh	22.	Telangana
10.	Jharkhand	23.	Tripura
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	24.	Uttar Pradesh
12.	Karnataka	25.	Uttarakhand
13.	Madhya Pradesh	26.	West Bengal

Quality improvement programme in technical education

2760. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) have started quality improvement programme in technical education to impart training to teachers of engineering colleges;

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

(c) whether any study has been made to know the extent to which the training has helped better knowledge transfer from lecturers to students, and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the focus on research and development and innovative techniques have improved after training for the lecturers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under the Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme phase-II (TEQIP-II) IITs have taken up pedagogical training of the faculty of the engineering colleges. The State-wise details of participants from engineering colleges in the training programmes offered by IITs is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Some of the benefits accrued by the training programmes at IITs, as given in feedback form of the participants are as below:—

- Overall improvement in teaching and learning methodologies,
- Enhancement of competencies in their own domains,
- Focus on R&D and Innovation, increase in publications in Refereed Journals, Patents etc.,
- Better Knowledge transfer to the post graduate and under graduate students, research scholars,
- Catalysed the development of curriculum that suits the industry needs,
- Improvement of the laboratories,
- Encouraged personality development of the participants.

(d) The focus on research and development and innovative techniques have improved after the training. Some of the improvements are as follows:—

- Students have been involved in taking up challenging areas of research projects,
- Exposure to current areas of research,
- Outcome based research activities have been undertaken,
- Helped in systematic planning of research activities,
- Helpful in developing new methodologies and patent techniques,
- Improvement in overall research environment.

Statement*State-wise details of participants from engineering colleges*

State	Number of participants
Andhra Pradesh	180
Assam	3
Bihar	4
Chhattisgarh	7
Delhi	39
Gujarat	672
Haryana	76
Himachal Pradesh	1
Jharkhand	87
Karnataka	117
Kerala	51
Madhya Pradesh	37
Maharashtra	663
NCT-Delhi	39
Odisha	43
Punjab	79
Rajasthan	50
Tamil Nadu	79
Telangana	80
Tripura	1
UT-Chandigarh	56
UT-Puducherry	1
Uttarakhand	37
Uttar Pradesh	145
West Bengal	522
Centrally Funded Institutions (CFI)	681
TOTAL	3750

Dubious Applicants under NEET

2761. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) aspirants are claiming domicile of multiple States in order to improve their chances in State Government colleges, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the list of such dubious applicants are with Government; and

(c) the remedial steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The responsibility of the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is to conduct the examination on behalf of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India as per Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and the Dentist Act, 1948 as amended in 2016. Further

(i) Condition of domicile is a State affair.

(ii) For State quota and other seats falling under the ambit of States, candidates can apply to the States where they are fulfilling the domicile condition.

(iii) Domicile rule varies from State to State and thus one candidate can avail the domicile of more than one State.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have confirmed that there is no provision of domicile in Central quota.

(b) and (c) There is no such list of dubious applicants with Government.

Packed food for students under MDMS

2762. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to replace the present freshly cooked food with that of the packed food for the students under Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS);

(b) if so, by when Government proposes to switch over to the supply of packed food system;

(c) what would be the time gap between the preparation and packaging of food and its supply for actual consumption by students; and

(d) the details of companies which have come forward for providing packaged food and what would be the procedure for awarding the contract?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Treating skill development courses as higher education

2763. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has proposed to treat long term skill development courses as higher education for the purpose of calculating the country's Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER);

(b) whether it is also a fact that GER in higher education in the country is calculated for the age group of 18-23 years; and

(c) whether the inclusion of skill courses in GER calculation is not expected to bring in significant improvement in higher education data immediately, 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. The students enrolled in skill levels 5 and above under National Skills Qualifications Framework will be treated as part of GER in higher education. The GER for higher education is expected to increase on account of inclusion of enrolment in skill courses.

Proposal for new IIMs and IITs

2764. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had proposed five new IIMs and IITs in the budget for the FY 2014-15 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps in this regards and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the proposed IIMs and IITs along with their status, as of now, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Yes, Sir. Government had proposed five new Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Punjab and Maharashtra and five new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) in Jammu, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala in the budget for the Financial Year 2014-15.

(b) and (c) Five new IIMs, one each in Sirmaur (Himachal Pradesh), Bodhgaya (Bihar), Sambalpur (Odisha), Amritsar (Punjab) and Nagpur (Maharashtra) have been established. The academic session of these IIMs has commenced from academic year 2015-16 from their temporary campuses. Five new IITs, one each in Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir), Bhilai (Chhattisgarh), Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh), Goa (Goa), and Palakkad (Kerala) have been established. The academic session in IIT-Palakkad and IIT-Tirupati has started in 2015-16 and in IIT Jammu, IIT Bhilai and IIT Goa in 2016-17 from their temporary campuses.

Proposal for school of planning and architecture

†2765. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Chhattisgarh for setting up a school of planning and architecture in the State, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Ministry is actively considering this proposal and if so, the details thereof and by when the said school is proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present, there is no proposal to establish a new school of planning and architecture in the country.

Opening of Navodaya and Kendriya Vidyalayas in MCDs

2766. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Navodaya and Kendriya Vidyalayas established in Minority Concentrated Districts (MCDs), district-wise;

(b) the number of national institutes established in MCDs, district-wise;

(c) whether a Committee headed by Afzal Amanullah has recommended setting up a three tier educational system for minorities comprising of central schools in MCDs, community colleges and national institutes;

(d) if so, whether the Ministry has accepted the recommendations and the same would be implemented;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether Muslims continue to lag behind on education indicators and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The district-wise details of the Navodaya Vidyalayas and Kendriya Vidyalayas sanctioned in the Minority Concentrated Districts (MCDs) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The district-wise data regarding national institutes established in the MCDs is not centrally maintained.

(c) to (e) The Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) is an autonomous society working under the aegis of the Ministry of Minority Affairs. The Committee headed by Shri Afzal Amanullah was constituted by MAEF on the establishment of educational institutions for minorities. The said Committee has submitted its report to the General Body of MAEF recently on 6th July, 2017, which was adopted by the General Body of MAEF. The Committee's report has not been referred by the MAEF to the Government.

(f) The major causes, as pointed out by the Committee for the Muslims lagging behind in education indicators, are economic and low accessibility to educational institutions.

Statement

(A) Minority concentration districts which have both socio-economic and basic amenities indicators below National average

Name of the District	No. of JNVs sanctioned	No. of KVs sanctioned
Arunachal Pradesh		
East Kemang	1	0
Lower Subansiri	1	1
Changlang	1	1
Tirap	1	1
Assam		
Kokrajhar	1	1
Dhubri	1	1
Goalpara	1	1
Bongaigaon	1	1

Name of the District	No. of JNVs sanctioned	No. of KVs sanctioned
Barpeta	1	1
Darrang	1	1
Marigaon	1	0
Nagoan	1	3
Cachar	1	7
Karimganj	1	1
Hailakandi	1	1
Kamrup	1	1
Bihar		
Araria	1	1
Kishanganj	1	1
Purnia	1	1
Katihar	1	1
Sitamarhi	1	1
Paschim Champaran	1	1
Darbhangha	1	2
Jharkhand		
Sahibganj	1	1
Pakur	2	1
Maharashtra		
Parbhani	1	0
Manipur		
Thoubal	1	0
Odisha		
Gajapati	1	1
Uttar Pradesh		
Bulandshahr	1	1
Badaun	1	1
Barabanki	1	1
Kheri	1	1
Shahjahanpur	1	2

Name of the District	No. of JNVs sanctioned	No. of KVs sanctioned
Moradabad	1	1
Rampur	1	1
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	1	0
Bareilly	1	6
Pilibhit	1	1
Baharaich	1	0
Shrawasti	1	1
Balrampur	1	1
Siddharthnagar	1	1
Bijnaur	1	0
West Bengal		
Uttar Dinajpur	1	1
Dakshin Dinajpur	1	1
Malda	1	3
Murshidabad	1	1
Birbhum	1	1
Nadia	1	2
South 24 Pgs	2	1
Bardhaman	1	7
Cooch Behar	1	2
TOTAL	54	70

(B) Minority concentration districts having either socio-economic or basic amenities below National average

Name of the District	No. of JNVs sanctioned	No. of KVs sanctioned
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		
Nicobar	1	0
Assam		
North Cachar Hills	1	0

Name of the District	No. of JNVs sanctioned	No. of KVs sanctioned
Arunachal Pradesh		
Tawang	1	1
West Kameng	1	1
Papum Pare	1	4
Delhi		
North East	1	1
Haryana		
Gurgaon	1	3
Sirsa	1	2
Jammu and Kashmir		
Leh (Ladakh)	1	2
Jharkhand		
Ranchi	1	6
Gumla	1	1
Karnataka		
Gulbarga	2	1
Bidar	1	1
Kerala		
Wayanad	1	1
Madhya Pradesh		
Bhopal	1	5
Maharashtra		
Buldana	1	0
Washim	1	0
Hingoli	1	0
Manipur		
Senapati	2	1
Tamenglong	1	1
Churachandpur	1	2
Ukhrul	2	1
Chandel	1	0

Name of the District	No. of JNVs sanctioned	No. of KVs sanctioned
Meghalaya		
West Garo Hills	1	1
Mizoram		
Lawngtlai	1	0
Mamit	1	0
Sikkim		
North Sikkim	1	0
Uttar Pradesh		
Lucknow	1	10
Shaharanpur	1	1
Muzzaffarnagar	1	1
Meerut	1	3
Baghpat	1	1
Ghaziabad	1	4
Uttarakhand		
Udham Singh Nagar	1	1
Haridwar	1	3
West Bengal		
Haora	1	1
North 24 Parganas	1	10
Kolkata	0*	4
TOTAL	40	74

*Only urban population.

Ranking of colleges

2767. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- the details of methodology adopted for ranking of colleges by the Ministry;
- the details of prominent colleges which did not participate in the process of ranking of colleges;
- the details of colleges from Rajasthan in the list of top 50 colleges; and

(d) the details of the steps being taken by Government to make qualitative improvements in the education standards in colleges, especially in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) The India Rankings, 2017 released by National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) ranked the educational institutes based on five parameters namely Teaching, Learning and Resources, Research and Professional Practice, Graduation Outcomes, Outreach and Inclusivity and Perception. The details regarding the parameters, sub-parameters and their respective weightage are given in the Statement (*See below*). Other details regarding methodology and metrics adopted for India Rankings, 2017 are also available on NIRF website https://www.nirfindia.org/Docs/Ranking_Methodology_And_Metrics_2017.pdf.

(b) The participation of institutes for the aforesaid ranking was on voluntary basis and no list of non-participating institutions has been maintained.

(c) There is no college from the State of Rajasthan in the top 50 colleges in India Rankings, 2017.

(d) With a view to improving the quality of technical education, the following action plan has been approved by the AICTE for all the States including Rajasthan:

1. **Planning:** Perspective Plans will be prepared for each State in consultation with the concerned State Government for assessing the demand-supply situation projected for the next 10 years. This will be a guiding document while approving new institutions by AICTE.
2. **Selection:** The students for the technical courses shall be selected based on a standardized examination.
3. **Induction training:** Every student, on admission, shall be put through a mandatory Induction training to reinforce the fundamental concepts and the required language skills required for the technical education. The model curriculum and the periodicity of this induction training will be separately notified by the AICTE.
4. **Revision of curriculum:** Every affiliating Technical University shall constitute subject-wise industry consultation committee (ICC) with the mandate of examining the existing curriculum and for making suitable changes in the curriculum every year. This process shall be completed in the month of December each year for the courses to be offered in the coming Academic year. Each institution, while applying for approval, shall certify completion of this process, which will be mandatory.

5. **Mandatory internships:** Every student in technical institution shall do three internships each spanning 4 to 8 weeks before completion of the under-graduation. The responsibility will be on the institution for helping the students in finding suitable industry or organisation for the internship.
6. **Industry readiness:** All students passing out of the undergraduate courses shall be imparted technical and soft skills required for working in the industry encompassing—managerial skills, entrepreneurial skills, leadership skills, communication skills, team-working skills and technical skills.
7. **Promoting innovation/start-ups:** There shall be efforts at every level for promoting innovation and creativity in the students. The innovation drives like Hackathon shall be promoted, so that innovative ideas would emerge that can be incubated in the start-up centres.
8. **Exam reforms:** The final exams being conducted by the institutions shall test the understanding of the concepts and the skill – rather than the subject knowledge. A model exam format would be prepared and shared with the institutions and the technical universities for suitable adoption. This aspect would be reviewed at the time of approval.
9. **Training of teachers:** Every teacher in each of the technical education disciplines shall mandatorily undergo an annual refresher course delivered through SWAYAM portal, encapsulating all the major advances in the field of their study. Online courses would also be prepared and delivered through the SWAYAM platform for improving the pedagogical techniques of the teachers. The participation in the courses by atleast 50% of the faculty would be a mandatory condition for approval of the institution. Similarly, there should be leadership training to the heads of the institutions once in 2 years. These trainings would also be hosted through the SWAYAM platform.
10. **Mandatory accreditation:** At least half of all the programmes in the technical institutions shall be accredited through the NBA before 2022. Unless there is credible progress each year, the approval of the institutions can be refused. In order to assist the institutions in meeting the mandatory requirements for applying for accreditation, a separate mechanism will be put in place.

Further, AICTE implements the National Employment Enhancement Mission (NEEM) and Employment Enhancement Training Programme (EETP) to enhance the employability of the students.

Statement*Details regarding the parameters, sub-parameters and their respective weightage*

Sl. No.	Broad Parameters	Weightage	Sub-parameters
1.	Teaching, Learning and Resources	0.30	(i) Student Strength including Doctoral Students (ii) Faculty-student ratio with emphasis on permanent faculty (FSR) (iii) Combined metric for Faculty with PhD (or equivalent) and Experience (FQE) (iv) Total Budget and Its Utilisation: (CBTU)
2.	Research and Professional Practice	0.30	(i) Combined metric for Publication (PU) (ii) Combined metric for Quality of Publications (QP) (iii) IPR and Patents: Filed, Published, Granted and Licensed (IPR) (iv) Footprints of Projects and Professional Practice and Executive Development Programme (FPPP)
3.	Graduation Outcomes	0.20	(i) Combined percentage for placement, Higher Studies and Entrepreneurship (GPHE) (ii) Metric for University Examination (GUE) (iii) Median Salary (iv) Metric for Graduating Students Admitted into Top Universities (GTOP)

Sl. No.	Broad Parameters	Weightage	Sub-parameters
			(v) Metric for Number of Ph.D. Students Graduated (GPHD)
4.	Outreach and Inclusivity	0.10	(i) Percentage Students for other States/Countries (Region Diversity RD) (ii) Percentage of women (WF) + (WS) + (WA) (iii) Economically and Socially Challenged Students (ESCS) (iv) Facilities for Physically Challenged Students (PCS)
5.	Perception	0.10	(i) Peer perception: Employers and Research Investors (PREMP) (ii) Peer perception: Academics (PRACD) (iii) Public Perception (PRPUB) (iv) Competitiveness (PRCMP)

Closure of engineering colleges in Maharashtra

2768. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Council for Technical Education has recently closed many engineering colleges in Maharashtra and other States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) received applications from 5 institutes from Maharashtra for closure during the academic year 2017-18, out of which 2 institutes have been permitted for closure. The details regarding engineering colleges which applied and granted closure across the country including Maharashtra are given in the

Statement-I and Statement-II, respectively (*See below*). The AICTE permits closure of courses on the request of engineering college subject to fulfillment of norms and guidelines prescribed in AICTE approval process handbook.

Statement-I

Details regarding engineering colleges which applied and granted closure

Institute Name	Closure of Institute Approved—Yes/No
1	2
Nova College of Engineering and Technology for Women	Yes
Nova's Institute of Technology for Women	No
Sreenivasa College of Engineering and Technology	No
Swarnandhra Engineering College	Yes
Tenali Engineering College	No
Vidya Jyothi Institute of Engineering and Technology	No
Pragati College of Engineering and Management	No
Apollo Institute of Engineering	No
Sondarba Ramsinh Mangrola Institute of Technology	No
BIS Institute of Engineering and Technology	No
Galaxy Institute of Technology and Management	No
Innovative Institute of Technology and Management	No
Institute of Information Technology and Management	No
Lingaya's GVKs Institute of Management and Technology	No
Swami Devi Dyal Institute of Engineering	No
Bapu Institute of Technology and Management	No
GITS (Gwalior Institute of Technology and Science)	No
Jagadguru Dattatray College of Technology, Indore	Yes
Jai Narain College of Technology and Science	Yes
Madhav Proudhyogiki Mahavidyalaya	No
Maxim Institute of Technology	Yes
NRI Institute of Technology and Management	No
Premier Institute of Technology	No
Radharaman Institute of Research and Techonology	Yes

1	2
Acharya Vinoba Bhave Institute of Technology	No
Genesis Institute of Technology	No
P.R.Patil College of Engineering and Technology	Yes
Pratap Institute of Management and Technology	No
Shri Babulalji Agnihotri College of Engineering	Yes
Gurukula College of Engineering for Women	No
Gurukula Institute of Technology	No
Vivekananda Institute of Technology	No
Regency Institute of Technology	No
Chitkara Institute of Engineering and Technology	Yes
Desh Bhagat Engineering College	No
RIMT Maharaja Aggrasen Engineering College	Yes
Alwar Institute of Engineering and Technology	No
Apex Group of Institutions	Yes
Deepshikha Kala Sansthan Group of Institutions	No
Maharaja College of Engineering	Yes
Maharishi Arvind College of Engineering and Research Center	No
Rajdhani Institute of Technology and Management	Yes
Swasthya Kalyan Technical Campus	Yes
Universal Technical College	Yes
Maharaja Prithvi Engineering College	No
SKP Institute of Technology	No
Sri Kalaimagal College of Engineering	Yes
Vivekanandha Institute of Engineering and Technology for Women	Yes
Aarushi Group of Institution	No
Anasuyadevi Institute of Technology and Sciences	No
Aurora's Technological Institute	No
Balaji Institute of Engineering and Sciences	Yes
Chilkur Balaji Institute of Technology	No
Ellenki College of Engineering for Women	Yes

1	2
Gnyana Saraswati College of Engineering and Technology	No
Gopal Reddy College of Engineering and Technology	No
KITE College of Professional Engineering Sciences	Yes
Madhira College of Engineering	Yes
Madhira Educational Society Group of Institutions	No
Pragna Bharath Institute of Technology	Yes
Pulla Reddy Engineering College	No
Pulla Reddy Institute of Technology	No
Raja Mahendra College of Engineering	No
Sahasra College of Engineering for Women	Yes
Sarada Institute of Technology and Science	No
Sreekavitha Institute of Science and Technology	Yes
Sri YPR College of Engineering and Technology	Yes
Sri K.S.Raju Institute of Technology and Sciences	No
Swarna Bharathi College of Engineering	No
T.R.V. College of Engineering and Technology	No
The Vazir Sultan College of Engineering	No
Vignan's Institute of Technology and Aeronautical Engineering	No
Vijay College of Engineering for Women	Yes
Vijay College of Engineering for Women	Yes
Vishwa Bharathi Institute of Technology and Sciences	No
Vishwabharathi PG College of Engineering and Management	No
Vivekananda Institute of Technology and Science (N9)	Yes
Aryabhatt College of Engineering and Technology	No
Dr. Z.H. Institute of Technology and Management	No
GNIT Girls Institute of Technology	No
Om Sai Institute of Technology and Science	No
Sanskriti Engineering College	No
Shree Bankey Bihari Institute of Technology	No
Shri Girraj Maharaj College of Engineering and Management	No
Dev Bhoomi Institute of Technology and Engineering	No
Camellia Institute of Engineering	No

Statement-II*Number of engineering colleges which applied and approved for closure*

State/UT	Applied for Closure of Institute	Approved for Closure
Andhra Pradesh	6	2
Chhattisgarh	1	0
Gujarat	2	0
Haryana	6	0
Madhya Pradesh	9	4
Maharashtra	5	2
Odisha	3	0
Puducherry	1	0
Punjab	3	2
Rajasthan	8	5
Tamil Nadu	4	2
Telangana	29	11
Uttar Pradesh	7	0
Uttarakhand	1	0
West Bengal	1	0
GRAND TOTAL	86	28

New kVs and JNVs in Telangana

2769. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any request from the State of Telangana to open new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and new Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) in the State including in the newly created 21 districts, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the total number of KVs/JNVs presently existing in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has informed that it has received proposals/requests for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the State of Telangana at Nizamabad Town, Bhongir, Siddipet, Suryapet, Vikarabad, Bhadradi Kothagudem, Jagtial, Jangaon, Jogulamba Gadwal, Jayashankar Bhupalpally, Kamareddy, Kumuram Bheem Asifabad, Nagarkurnool, Nirmal, Wanaparthy and Warangal (Rural).

Navodaya Vidyalaya scheme provides for opening of one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in each district of the country. Government has accorded approval for establishment of 62 new JNVs in uncovered districts of the country (as on 31.5.2014). As and when any proposal for opening of new JNVs in uncovered districts created after 31.5.2014 is taken up, the uncovered districts of the State of Telangana will also be included.

(b) At present 32 KVs and 9 JNVs are functioning in the State of Telangana.

Books in regional language

2770. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Government has received any information and taken any steps for not giving the text books for standard 10th in the regional languages including Gujarati for the examination in April, 2017, 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): Under Centrally sponsored scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan of Ministry of Human Resource Development, there is no provision for supplying text books to the secondary school students. However, the Gujarat State Board of School Textbooks prepares and publishes the textbooks in regional language *i.e.* Gujarati language and distributes State wide before the beginning of academic year.

Permanent and contractual staff in NIOS

2771. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formed any rule which allows to pay pension as well as consultancy in the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS);

(b) the details of the permanent and contractual staff in NIOS, State-wise;

(c) the details of incharge Regional Director's working at regional offices in the country; and

(d) the details of work distribution and responsibilities at NIOS Headquarter and at Regional Offices, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Pension under CCS (Pension) Rules 1972 was paid, to the regular staff of National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), appointed before 01.01.2004.

(b) The details are given in the Statement-I (list of Permanent staff), Statement-II (list of Contractual staff) and Statement-III (list of daily wages workers) (*See below*).

(c) The details are given in the Statement-IV (*See below*).

(d) The details are given in the Statement-V.

Statement-I

List of Permanent staff of NIOS, State-wise

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
NIOS Headquarters, NOIDA, U.P.		
1.	Prof. Chandra Bhushan Sharma	Chairman
2.	Shri C. Dharuman	Director (Evaluation)
3.	Shri Sunil Kaura	Joint Director (Administration)
4.	Shri S. K. Prasad	Joint Director (CBC)
5.	Shri S. K. Sinha	Joint Director (Academic)
6.	Dr. Manju Gupta	Joint Director (Academic)
7.	Dr. Sandhya Kumar	Deputy Director (Academic)
8.	Shri Manoj Kumar Jain	Deputy Director (Academic)
9.	Dr. Mamta Srivastava	Deputy Director (Academic)
10.	Shri Ashok Kumar	Deputy Director (Admn.)
11.	Shri S. K. Tanwar	Deputy Director (Admn.)
12.	Shri R. Mahapatra	Deputy Director (Admn.)
13.	Shri Suvendu Sekhar Das	Deputy Director (Academic)
14.	Shrimati Anitha Nair	Deputy Director (Academic)
15.	Shri Dayanand Upreti	Publication Officer
16.	Shri S. K. Jha	Assistant Director (Admn.)
17.	Shri Rajesh Gautam	Assistant Director (Admn.)
18.	Shrimati Sheela Ravi	Assistant Director (Admn.)
19.	Shrimati Neena Golani	Assistant Director (Admn.)
20.	Shrimati Veena Sehgal	Assistant Director (Admn.)
21.	Shrimati Priya Gupta	Assistant Director (Admn.)
22.	Shri K. K. Giri	Assistant Director (Admn.)
23.	Shri P. M. Pankaj	Assistant Director (Admn.)

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
24.	Shrimati Mamta Gupta	Assistant Director (Admn.)
25.	Dr. Bal Krishan Rai	Assistant Director (Academic)
26.	Shri Ram Naryan Meena	Assistant Director (Academic)
27.	Shri Rakesh Kumar	Assistant Director (CBC)
28.	Shri Naipal Singh	Librarian
29.	Shrimati Anshul Kharbanda	Academic Officer (Accountancy)
30.	Dr. Neelima Pant	Academic Officer (Agriculture)
31.	Dr. Sanghmitra Suryapani	Academic Officer (Biology)
32.	Dr. Saumya Rajan	Academic Officer (English)
33.	Dr. Azmat Noori	Academic Officer (History)
34.	Dr. Praveen Chauhan	Academic Officer (Home Science)
35.	Ms. Radhika B	Academic Officer (ICT)
36.	Dr. Rajendra Kumar Nayak	Academic Officer (Maths)
37.	Shri Sathish V	Academic Officer (Para Medical)
38.	Shri Sukanta Kumar Mahapatra	Academic Officer (Sociology)
39.	Ms. Madhur Bhatia	Academic Officer (TE)
40.	Dr. Monika Kadiyan	Academic Officer (Hindi)
41.	Dr. Manoj Kumar Thakur	R.E.O.
42.	Shri Anil Kumar	Accounts Officer (On Deputation)
43.	Shri Kamal Singh	Section Officer
44.	Shri S. Mahendran	Section Officer
45.	Shri Bhagwan Dutta	Section Officer
46.	Shri Ravinder Kumar	Section Officer
47.	Shri Bipan Singh Mahara	Section Officer
48.	Shri V. Swaminathan	Section Officer
49.	Shrimati Nishu Saini	Section Officer
50.	Shri Kailash Chand Belwal	Section Officer (On Deputation)
51.	Shrimati Bhupinder Kaur	PS to CM
52.	Shrimati Yashoda Prasad	Superintendent
53.	Shrimati Anu Nagpal	Superintendent

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
54.	Shrimati Jacinta Barva	Superintendent
55.	Shrimati Kiran Sihmar	Superintendent
56.	Shri K. Srinivas	Superintendent
57.	Shri Brijesh Singh	Superintendent
58.	Shri Virender Kumar	Superintendent
59.	Shrimati Nirmal Malhotra	Superintendent
60.	Shrimati Vatsala Atri	Personal Assitant
61.	Shri Parmod Srivastava	EDP Supervisor
62.	Shrimati Manju Chrungu	Assistant Librarian
63.	Shri Vinod Kumar Upadhyay	Cameraman
64.	Shri R. Srinivas Rao	Editor (Media)
65.	Shri Indra Jit Singh	Production Assistant (Media)
66.	Shri Ram Prasad	Technical Assistant (Publication)
67.	Shrimati Sheeja Biju	Technical Assistant (Publication)
68.	Mrs. Sarvesh Kumari	Translator
69.	Shri Prem Singh	Assistant
70.	Shri Bharat Singh	Assistant
71.	Ms. Rinku Rohilla	Assistant
72.	Shrimati Anita Rani	Assistant
73.	Shrimati Geeta Kandpal	Assistant
74.	Shri Mukesh Kumar	Assistant
75.	Shri Narain Singh Adhikari	Assistant
76.	Shri Surender Rana	Assistant
77.	Shrimati Shashi Kala	Assistant
78.	Shri Gurpreet Singh Anand	Assistant
79.	Shri Subhash Sharma	Assistant
80.	Shri Sunil Kr. Dhyani	Assistant
81.	Shri Om Prakash	Assistant
82.	Shrimati Urmila Kala	Assistant
83.	Shri Satnarayan	Assistant

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
84.	Shri Krishan Pal	Assistant
85.	Shrimati Shaila	Assistant
86.	Shri Rakesh Kumar	Assistant
87.	Shrimati Harbhajan Kaur	Assistant
88.	Shrimati Hemlata Jiwal	Assistant
89.	Shrimati Rupa Kanojia	Assistant
90.	Shrimati Sunita	Assistant
91.	Shri Ajit Singh Arya	Assistant
92.	Shrimati Geeta Kumari	Assistant
93.	Shri Dinesh Kumar	Assistant
94.	Shri Ramesh Kumar	Assistant
95.	Shri Shashi Kumar	Assistant
96.	Shri Raj Kumar	Assistant
97.	Shri Dayal Singh Rawat	Assistant
98.	Shrimati Rekha Ahuja	Assistant
99.	Shrimati Anita Dhingra	Assistant
100.	Shrimati Kamaljeet Kaur	Stenographer
101.	Ms. Anjanee Kumari	Stenographer
102.	Shrimati Bhavana Khanna	Stenographer
103.	Shri Vikash Kumar	Stenographer
104.	Ms. Dimple Goel	Stenographer
105.	Shri Ashok Kumar Rohilla	Library Assistant
106.	Shri Vijay Kumar Mehto	Junior Assistant
107.	Shri Ravi Ranjan Kumar	Junior Assistant
108.	Shri Amit Kumar	Junior Assistant
109.	Shri Mukesh Rawat	Junior Assistant
110.	Shri Ravinder Kumar	Junior Assistant
111.	Shrimati Sneh Lata	Junior Assistant
112.	Shri Pankaj Kumar	Junior Assistant
113.	Shri Sumit Kataria	Junior Assistant

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
114.	Shri Satguru	Junior Assistant
115.	Shri Sushil Kumar	Junior Assistant
116.	Shri Shailendra Kr Srivastava	Junior Assistant
117.	Shri Avkash Prashar	Junior Assistant
118.	Shri Rajesh Verma	Junior Assistant
119.	Shri Akash Kumar	Staff Car Driver
120.	Shri Suresh Kumar	Staff Car Driver
121.	Shri Ram Kumar	Staff Car Driver
122.	Shri Kamal Singh	Staff Car Driver
123.	Shri Mathew John	Electrician
124.	Shri Jugal Kishore Virmani	Photocopier Operator
125.	Shri Duli Chand	Peon
126.	Shri Devi Singh	Peon
127.	Shri Raj Singh-II	Peon
128.	Shri Jaipal Singh	Peon
129.	Shri Raj Singh-I	Peon
130.	Shri Vinod Kumar	Peon
131.	Shri Madan Pal Singh	Peon
132.	Shri Surender Singh	Peon
133.	Shri S. Sathiah	Peon
134.	Shrimati Ramvati	Peon
135.	Shri Amresh Kumar	Mali

Regional Centre, Allahabad

136.	Dr. Alok Kumar Gupta	Assistant Director (Academic)
137.	Shri S. K. Pandey	Section Officer
138.	Shri Hitesh Kumar Dixit	Junior Assistant
139.	Shri Rajesh Kumar Sinha	Junior Assistant

Regional Centre, Bengaluru

140.	Shri S. Chandrasekhar	DD/RD on Deputation
141.	Shri LMDV Prasad	AD (Acad.) on Deputation

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
142.	Shri Neeraj Kumar Agrahari	EDP Supervisor
143.	Shri Sushil Kumar Verma	Junior Assistant
Regional Centre, Bhopal		
144.	Dr. Shoaib Raza Khan	Assistant Director (Academic)
145.	Ms. Ekta Pandey	Assistant Director (on Dep.)
146.	Shri Deepak Gola	EDP Supervisor
147.	Shri Sudershan Singh	Assistant
148.	Shri Pankaj Bhayana	Assistant
149.	Shri Sundeep	Junior Assistant
Regional Centre, Bhubaneshwar		
150.	Shri Aditi Ranjan Rout	Deputy Director (Academic)
151.	Shri Gyan Ranjan Sahoo	Section Officer
152.	Shri Sunish Kumar Singhal	EDP Supervisor
Regional Centre, Chandigarh		
153.	Dr. T. N. Giri	Deputy Director (Academic)
154.	Shri Hardeep Singh	Assistant Director (Admn.)
155.	Shrimati Tarun	Assistant Director(Academic)
156.	Dr. Pawan Kumar Jain	Section Officer
157.	Ms. Sushma	EDP Supervisor
158.	Shri Karamjit Singh	Assistant
159.	Shri Ravi Kumar	Junior Assistant
160.	Shri Tejpal Singh	Junior Assistant
Regional Centre, Chennai		
161.	Shri P. Ravi	Deputy Director(Academic)
162.	Shri S. Baskar	Peon
Regional Centre, Dehradun		
163.	Shri Pradeep Kumar	DD/RD on Deputation
164.	Ms. Geetika Singh	AD (Acad) on Deputation
165.	Shri Pravesh Chandra	Section Officer
166.	Shri Aluru Lokesh Kumar	EDP Supervisor

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
167.	Shri Padam Bahadur Rawat	Junior Assistant
168.	Shri Krishan Kumar	Junior Assistant
169.	Shri Laxmi Prasad	Junior Assistant
Regional Centre, Delhi, NOIDA, U.P.		
170.	Shrimati Bhawna Dhyani	Joint Director (Administration)
171.	Shrimati Koushalya Barik	Deputy Director (Academic)
172.	Shri Gurdev Singh	Assistant Director (Admn.)
173.	Shrimati Madhu Bansal	Assistant Director (Admn.)
174.	Shrimati Anita Saxena	Section Officer
175.	Dr. Gowri Diwakar	P.R.O.
176.	Shrimati Sunita Rani (Pahuja)	Superintendent
177.	Shrimati Sunita Meena	Assistant
178.	Shri Ashok Kumar	Assistant
179.	Shri Banwari Lal	Assistant
180.	Shrimati Dayawati	Assistant
181.	Shrimati Sweety Bangia	Internal/Junior Auditor
182.	Shri Anuj Gupta	Junior Assistant
183.	Shri Ashok Kumar	Peon
Regional Centre, Dharamshala		
184.	Shri Sanjeev Kumar	DD/RD on Deputation
185.	Shri Santosh Kumar Limone	Section Officer
186.	Shri Joginder Singh	Assistant
187.	Shri Shankar Singh	Junior Assistant
Regional Centre, Gandhi Nagar		
188.	Dr. Rajeev Prasad	Assistant Director(Academic)
189.	Shri Mukesh Kumar	Section Officer
190.	Shri D.S. Bisht	Superintendent
191.	Shri Manak Chander Sogra	EDP Supervisor
Regional Centre, Guwahati		
192.	Shri Uday Kumar Khanikar	DD/RD on Deputation

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
193.	Dr. Piyush Prasad	Assistant Director (Admn.)
194.	Shri Pradeep Kumar	Section Officer
195.	Shri Keshab Kumar Singh	EDP Supervisor
196.	Shri Suman Moyong	Junior Assistant
197.	Shri Lenthang David Khongsai	Junior Assistant
Regional Centre, Hyderabad		
198.	Shri Anil Kumar	Deputy Director (Academic)
199.	Shri P. Subrahmanyam	Section Officer
200.	Shri R. Baskar	Section Officer
201.	Shri S. Narsimha Raju	Junior Assistant
Regional Centre, Jaipur		
202.	Shri K. L. Gupta	Deputy Director (Admn.)
203.	Dr. Manish Chugh	Assistant Director (Academic)
204.	Shri Amar Singh Rathore	Section Officer
205.	Shri Sushanta Behera	EDP Supervisor
206.	Shri Raj Kumar	Assistant
207.	Shri Jaipal Singh	Assistant
208.	Shri Prem Sagar	Stenographer
209.	Shri Virendra Kumar Sharma	Junior Assistant
210.	Shri Dinesh Kumar	Junior Assistant
Regional Centre, Kochi		
211.	Shri V. S. Raveendran	Deputy Director (Admn.)
212.	Ms. Shivali Chawla	Assistant Director (Academic)
213.	Shri Vinayak Ranade	Junior Assistant
Regional Centre, Kolkata		
214.	Dr. Rachna Bhatia	Deputy Director (Academic)
215.	Shri Bipin Chandra Raturi	AD (Acad) on Deputation
216.	Shri Brajesh Kumar	EDP Supervisor
217.	Shri Suraj Kumar Singh	Junior Assistant
218.	Shri Santanu Sinha	Junior Assistant

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
Regional Centre, Patna		
219.	Shri L. N. Rastogi	Section Officer
220.	Shri Surendra Kumar	Junior Assistant
221.	Ms. Priya Bharti	Junior Assistant
222.	Shri Alok Kumar Chandra	Junior Assistant
Regional Centre, Pune		
223.	Shri Ashok Kumar	Assistant Director (Admn.)
224.	Shri Mahesh Prasad Saha	Section Officer
225.	Shri Dilip Raj V. Nandanwar	Section Officer
226.	Ms. Sonika Tyagi	EDP Supervisor
227.	Shri Satish Kumar	Junior Assistant
Regional Centre, Raipur		
228.	Dr. Akhilesh Kumar Bhatta	DD/RD on Deputation
229.	Shri Amit Kumar	EDP Supervisor
230.	Shri Arun Kujur	Junior Assistant
Regional Centre, Ranchi		
231.	Dr. A. K. Singh	Deputy Director (CBC)
232.	Shri Deo Prakash Narayan	Section Officer
233.	Shri Surender Manjhi	Junior Assistant
234.	Shri Agapit Toppo	Junior Assistant
Regional Centre, Visakhapatnam		
235.	Shri V. Santhanam	Deputy Director (Admn.)
236.	Shri Amit Kalyan Tiru	EDP Supervisor
237.	Shri Randhir Kumar	Junior Assistant
238.	Shri Mohd. Izhar Ul Haque	Section Officer (on Deputation)
Sub-Regional Centre, Kota		
239.	Shri Sanjay Kumar	Section Officer
NIOS Centre, Gangtok		
240.	Dr. Chunnu Prasad	Assistant Director (Academic)

Statement-II*List of contractual staff (State-wise)*

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Department
1.	Shri Alok Kumar Singh	Executive Officer	CM Office
2.	Shri Jeevan Singh Rawat	Office Assistant	Recruitment
3.	Ms. Anita Arora	Office Assistant	Purchase
4.	Shri Sachin Gaba	Office Assistant	Maintenance
5.	Shri Ram Sahai	Pump Operator	Maintenance
6.	Shri Bikau Lal	Mali	Maintenance
7.	Shri Naresh Chandra	Office Assistant	Maintenance
8.	Shri Dharmesh Kumar	Office Assistant	Maintenance
9.	Ms. Sabita Bala Rout	Senior Executive Officer	Accounts
10.	Shri Pradeep Kumar	Office Assistant	Accounts
11.	Ms. Rajani Payal	Executive Officer	Accounts
12.	Shri Rajeev Kumar	Office Assistant	Accounts
13.	Shri Jeet Singh	Executive Officer	Audit
14.	Shri R.N. Jha	Consultant	Audit
15.	Shri Tara Datt Joshi	Senior Executive Officer	Audit
16.	Shri Vijender Kumar Verma	Executive Officer	Legal
17.	Shri Anil Kumar Singh	Senior Executive Officer (Legal)	Legal
18.	Shri Puran Singh	Office Assistant	Printing
19.	Shri Dharmanand Joshi	Executive Assistant	Printing
20.	Ms. Parveen	Executive Officer	Printing
21.	Shri Rajender Singh	Office Assistant	Printing
22.	Shri Jai Parkash	Executive Officer	MPD
23.	Shri Rajesh Kumar	Office Assistant	MPD
24.	Shri Rakesh	Office Assistant	MPD
25.	Shri Atul Kumar Bhargava	Office Assistant	MPD
26.	Shri Pramod Tripathi	Senior Executive Officer	Computer
27.	Shri Manoj Kumar Tyagi	Executive Officer	Computer
28.	Shri Balam	Executive Assistant	Computer

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Department
29.	Shri Chatura Datt	Office Assistant	Computer
30.	Ms. Prachi Chaturvedi	Executive Assistant	Computer
31.	Shri Harikesh Mishra	Executive Assistant (NLMA)	Computer
32.	Ms. Seema	Office Assistant	Computer
33.	Shri Gulshan	Office Assistant	Computer
34.	Ms. Madhuri Bhardwaj	Executive Assistant	LSC
35.	Shri Sunil Kumar	Executive Assistant	LSC
36.	Shri Ambrish Sharma	Executive Assistant	LSC
37.	Ms. Panchwati	Executive Assistant	LSC
38.	Ms. Parul Sharma	Executive Assistant	LSC
39.	Ms. Priyanka Paliwal	Executive Assistant	LSC
40.	Ms. Rajni Kashyap	Office Assistant	LSC
41.	Shri Lalit Mohan Choubey	Office Assistant	LSC
42.	Dr. Anjana Agarwal	Senior Executive Officer (Home Science)	Academic
43.	Ms. Udayana	Executive Officer (TE)	Academic
44.	Shri Pankaj	Executive Assistant	Academic
45.	Shri Manoj Kumar Chalia	Office Assistant	Academic
46.	Ms. Jyoti Pundir	Office Assistant	Academic
47.	Ms. Tejinder Kaur	Office Assistant	Academic
48.	Ms. Sanchita Bhattacharya	Senior Executive Officer	Academic
49.	Ms. Neelam Gupta	Senior Executive Officer	Academic
50.	Shri Vivek Singh	Senior Executive Officer	Academic
51.	Dr. Kanchan Bala	Senior Executive Officer (TE)	Academic
52.	Ms. Pushpa Rawat	Office Assistant	Academic
53.	Ms. Bijayalaxmi Pradhan	Senior Executive Officer (Physics)	Academic
54.	Ms. Siba Saraswathy	Senior Executive Officer (Accountancy)	Academic
55.	Dr. Shweta Verma	Executive Officer (Academic)	Academic
56.	Ms. Sonu Pandey	Senior Executive Officer (Sign Language)	Academic

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Department
57.	Shri Sunder Singh Rawat	Office Assistant	AEP
58.	Ms. Shveta Gupta	Senior Executive Officer	AEP
59.	Shri Anoop Thakur	Executive Assistant	Media
60.	Shri Ved Prakash	Executive Assistant	Media
61.	Shri Manish Mathur	Office Assistant	Evaluation
62.	Shri M.K. Goyal	Executive Officer	Evaluation
63.	Shri Raman Lal	Executive Officer	Evaluation
64.	Shri Mukesh Yadav	Executive Assistant	Evaluation
65.	Mr. Anil Rawat	Office Assistant	Evaluation
66.	Shri Charanjit Malhotra	Senior Executive Officer	Evaluation
67.	Shri R.S. Rana	Senior Executive Officer (NLMA)	Evaluation
68.	Ms. Reetu Bala	Executive Assistant	Evaluation
69.	Shri Santosh Kumar Tripathi	Office Assistant	Evaluation
70.	Shri Rajesh Bhardwaj	Consultant (Vig.)	Evaluation
71.	Shri C.B. Solanki	Executive Officer	Evaluation
72.	Smt. Ritu Sehgal	Office Assistant	Evaluation
73.	Shri Anil Kumar	Office Assistant	Evaluation
74.	Shri Pankaj Jagota	Office Assistant	Evaluation
75.	Shri Pawan Shah	Office Assistant	Evaluation
76.	Shri Joginder Singh	Office Assistant	Evaluation
77.	Ms. Geeta Singh	Office Assistant	Evaluation
78.	Shri Harish Chandra	Office Assistant	Evaluation
79.	Shri Shekhar Tomar	Office Assistant	Evaluation
80.	Shri Sanjay Singh	Office Assistant	Evaluation
81.	Shri Ankur Bansal	Executive Assistant	Evaluation
82.	Ms. Nazia Parveen	Executive Assistant	Evaluation
83.	Mrs. Hema Pant	Executive Assistant	Evaluation (NLMA)
84.	Shri Jamuna Singh	Executive Assistant	Evaluation
85.	Ms. S. Shashi Rekha	Office Assistant	Evaluation

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Department
86.	Ms. Renu Solanki	Office Assistant	Vocational
87.	Ms. Santosh Sagar	Office Assistant	Vocational
88.	Ms. Geeta Kaushik	Office Assistant	Vocational
89.	Shri Gopal	Office Assistant	Vocational (Accr.) SSS
90.	Shri Sanjay Kumar	Senior Executive Officer (OER Project)	Vocational
91.	Shri Saurabh Chandrashekharan	Executive Officer (Academic)	SSS
92.	Shri Ravandra Kumar	Executive Officer	SSS
93.	Shri Anil Kumar Singh	Senior Executive Officer	SSS
94.	Shri Ajay Singh	Senior Executive Officer	Online
95.	Shri Anil Singh	Executive Officer	SSS
96.	Shri P. K. Chauhan	Senior Executive Officer	NCOS/COMOSA
97.	Ms. Neha Sawant	Executive Assistant	SSS
98.	Ms. Jaishri	Office Assistant	SSS
99.	Shri Arun Kr. Upadhyay	Office Assistant	SSS
100.	Ms. Sonwati Sharma	Office Assistant	SSS
101.	Shri Narendra Singh Chauhan	Executive Assistant	Online
102.	Shri Ashok Kumar	Executive Assistant	Minority Cell
103.	Shri Alok Kumar Mishra	Project Director	Asha Project
104.	Ms. Namrata Singhdeo	Assistant Project Director	Asha Project
105.	Shri Sham Lal	Assistant Project Director	Asha Project
106.	Shri Randhir Kumar	Project Assistant cum DEO	Asha Project
107.	Shri Sunil Gupta	Office Assistant	HRD OFFICE
108.	Shri Sandeep Kumar	Office Assistant	HRD OFFICE
109.	Shri Sukhdev Singh	Office Assistant	HRD OFFICE
110.	Shri Nitin	Office Assistant	HRD OFFICE
111.	Shri Sachin Gupta	Office Assistant	RC-Delhi
112.	Shri Arun Kumar	Office Assistant	RC-Delhi
113.	Shri Harish Kumar	Office Assistant	RC-Delhi

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Department
114.	Shri Amit Kumar Sharma	Executive Officer	RC-Delhi
115.	Shri Rajeev Kumar Ranjan	Executive Officer	RC-Delhi
116.	Ms. Girija Mattoo	Office Assistant	RC-Delhi
117.	Shri Bhuwan Chandra	Office Assistant	RC-Delhi
118.	Ms. Laxmi Barva	Office Assistant	RC-Delhi
119.	Shri Satyendra Pratap Singh Parihar	Executive Assistant	RC-Delhi
120.	Ms. Vimla Rawat	Office Assistant	RC-Delhi
121.	Shri Atul	Office Assistant	RC-Delhi
122.	Shri Aanand Singh	Generator Operator	RC-Delhi
123.	Ms. Nikita Guglani	Office Assistant	RC-Delhi
124.	Ms. Anjali M. Nair	Office Assistant	RC-Delhi
125.	Shri Umesh Chandra Nailwal	Office Assistant	RC-Delhi
126.	Ms. Lata Waila	Office Assistant	RC-Delhi
127.	Shri Yogendra Kumar	Executive Officer	RC-Delhi
128.	Shri Sandeep Kumar	Office Assistant	RC-Delhi
129.	Shri Anurag Sharma	State Consultant (ASHA)	RC-Delhi ASHA
130.	Shri Mohit Sharma	Project Assistant cum D.E.O.	RC-Delhi ASHA
131.	Shri Ramtanu Ray	Office Assistant	RC-Kolkatta
132.	Shri Subhasis Saha Roy	Executive Assistant	RC-Kolkatta
133.	Ms. Kakali Ghosh	Executive Officer	RC-Kolkatta
134.	Shri Sayed Ismile Ali	Office Assistant	RC-Kolkatta
135.	Ms. Sukanya Boral	Office Assistant	RC-Kolkatta
136.	Shri Sadiqul Islam	Executive Officer	RC-Kolkatta
137.	Ms. Ranu Chatterjee	Executive Assistant	RC-Kolkatta
138.	Dr. C.K. Ghosh	Sr. Consultant	RC-Kolkatta
139.	Shri Pokhraj Dey	Project Assistant cum D.E.O. (ASHA)	RC-Kolkatta
140.	Shri Arnab Mandal	State Consultant (ASHA)	RC-Kolkatta
141.	Shri Jagadish Chandra Sahoo	Executive Officer	RC Bhubhaneshwar
142.	Ms. Monali Das	Executive Officer	RC Bhubhaneshwar

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Department
143.	Shri Paresh Chandra Panda	Office Assistant	RC Bhubhaneshwar
144.	Shri Sambit Mishra	Senior Executive Officer	RC Bhubhaneshwar
145.	Ms. Shabnam Khatoon	Office Assistant	RC Bhubhaneshwar
146.	Shri Basudev Kumar	Office Assistant	SRC Kota
147.	Shri Dharmender Yadav	Office Assistant	SRC Kota
148.	Shri Pushpraj Singh	Executive Assistant	RC-Allahabad
149.	Shri Sanjay Srivastava	Office Assistant	RC-Allahabad
150.	Shri Amit Kumar	Office Assistant	RC-Allahabad
151.	Shri Pawan Kumar Verma	Executive Officer	RC-Amethi
152.	Shri K. Santosh Kumar	Office Assistant	RC-Hyderabad
153.	Shri Mahender P Singh Bisht	Office Assistant	RC-Dehradun
154.	Shri Diwakar Negi	Office Assistant	RC-Dehradun
155.	Shri Pradeep Naithani	Office Assistant	RC-Dehradun
156.	Shri Bharat Singh Gusain	Executive Officer	RC-Dehradun
157.	Shri Ramendra Singh Bisht	Office Assistant	RC-Dehradun
158.	Shri Ashish Thapliyal	Senior Executive Officer	RC-Dehradun
159.	Ms. Richa Negi	Office Assistant	RC-Dehradun
160.	Shri Amit Dimari	Office Assistant	RC-Dehradun
161.	Ms. Poonam Joshi	Office Assistant	RC-Dehradun
162.	Shri Pramod Rawat	Project Assistant cum D.E.O.	RC-Dehradun ASHA
163.	Ms. Sumedha Attri	State Consultant	RC-Dehradun ASHA
164.	Shri N.I. Shaikh,	Executive Assistant	RC-Pune
165.	Shri Sunil M. Marane	Executive Assistant	RC-Pune
166.	Shri Vinod Shivaji Jagtap	Office Assistant	RC-Pune
167.	Ms. Uma Ashok Pillay	Office Assistant	RC-Pune
168.	Shri Trilokes De	Senior Executive Officer (TE)	RC-Guwahati
169.	Mr. Apurba Bezbaruah	State Consultant (ASHA)	RC-Guwahati
170.	Ms. Marijina Rahman	Project Assistant cum D.E.O. (ASHA)	RC-Guwahati

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Department
171.	Ms. Yashoda Adhikari	State Consultant	RC-Sikkim
172.	Ms. Geeta Chettri	Project Assistant cum D.E.O.	RC-Sikkim
173.	Ms. Nisha Singh	Executive Assistant	RC-Patna
174.	Ms. Namrta	Executive Assistant	RC-Patna
175.	Md. Akil Alam	Office Assistant	RC-Patna
176.	Shri Sanjay Kr. Singh	Executive Assistant	RC-Patna
177.	Shri Om Parth Sarthi	Executive Assistant	RC-Patna
178.	Shri Rajiv Ranjan Shukla	Senior Executive Officer	RC-Patna
179.	Mr. Rajesh Kumar	Office Assistant	RC-Patna
180.	Mr. Deepak Kumar	OA (Jan Swasthya)	RC-Patna
181.	Mr. Prashant Kumar Anand	OA (Jan Swasthya)	RC-Patna
182.	Mr. Kishore Kumar	OA (Jan Swasthya)	RC-Patna
183.	Shri Abhishek Kumar	Executive Assistant	RC-Patna
184.	Ms. Amita Kumar	Senior Executive Officer	RC-Bhopal
185.	Ms. Manjusha Rajpoot	Executive Assistant	RC-Bhopal
186.	Shri Ramesh Kumar Patel	Office Assistant	RC-Bhopal
187.	Km. Seema Sharma	Executive Officer	RC-Bhopal
188.	Shri Nilesh Singh Bagel	Executive Officer	RC-Bhopal
189.	Ms. Neetu Diwan	Executive Assistant	RC-Bhopal
190.	Shri Jitendra Singh Dhakar	Executive Assistant	RC-Bhopal
191.	Shri Devadash S. K.	Executive Officer	RC-Kochi
192.	Ms. Remya Gilmon (Antony)	Executive Assistant	RC-Kochi
193.	Ms. Omana Francis	Executive Assistant	RC-Kochi
194.	Shri Raj Mohan V. M.	Office Assistant	RC-Kochi
195.	Ms. Sindhu R Sajendrdan	Office Assistant	RC-Kochi
196.	Mr. Sony Xavier	Executive Assistant	RC-Kochi
197.	Shri RajeShri K. D.	Office Assistant	RC-Kochi
198.	Shri Sai V. Rahul	Office Assistant	RC-Kochi
199.	Shri Jagbir Singh	Office Assistant	RC-Dharamshala
200.	Ms. Ankush Kumar	Executive Assistant	RC-Dharamshala
201.	Mr. Kapil Singh	Office Assistant	RC-Dharamshala

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Department
202.	Ms. Ritika	Senior Executive Officer (TE)	RC-Dharamshala
203.	Shri Harish Kumar	Office Assistant	RC-Chandigarh
204.	Shri Munish Syal	Executive Assistant	RC-Chandigarh
205.	Shri Pankaj Bhayana	Executive Officer	RC-Chandigarh
206.	Shri Sandeep Singh	Office Assistant	RC-Chandigarh
207.	Shri Anil Kumar	Office Assistant	RC-Chandigarh
208.	Shri Sunil Kumar	Executive Assistant	RC-Chandigarh
209.	Ms. Sheily	Executive Assistant	RC-Chandigarh
210.	Ms. Surestha Verma	Office Assistant	RC-Chandigarh
211.	Ms. Mamta Rawat	Office Assistant	RC-Chandigarh
212.	Shri Parveen Thakur	Office Assistant	RC-Chandigarh
213.	Shri Harish Singh Rawat	Office Assistant	RC-Chandigarh
214.	Shri Lovedeep Singh	Office Assistant	RC-Chandigarh
215.	Ms. Gagandeep	Executive Assistant	RC-Chandigarh
216.	Ms. Kirandeep Kaur	Office Assistant	RC-Chandigarh
217.	Ms. Komal Mehta	Office Assistant	RC-Chandigarh
218.	Dr. Shivani Sharma	State Consultant (ASHA)	RC-Chandigarh
219.	Shri Vikas Kondal	Project Assistant cum D.E.O.	RC-Chandigarh
220.	Shri N Sreenivasa Rao	Executive Officer	RC-Vishakhapatnam
221.	Shri N. Venkata Rao	Executive Officer	RC-Vishakhapatnam
222.	Shri Deva Raju L	Office Assistant	RC-Bengaluru
223.	Shri Shankar N. Kammar	Office Assistant	RC-Bengaluru
224.	Smt. Rajni Khoda	Executive Officer	RC-Bengaluru
225.	Shri Parthiv Vaghela	Office Assistant	RC-Gandhinagar
226.	Shri Nishant Soni	Office Assistant	RC-Gandhinagar
227.	Shri Sandipsinh Vaghela	Office Assistant	RC-Gandhinagar
228.	Shri Rajesh V. Piparava	Executive Assistant	RC-Gandhinagar
229.	Dr. Rujuta D. Bhatpuria	State Consultant (ASHA)	RC-Gandhinagar
230.	Shri Kailash Yadav	Office Assistant	RC-Raipur
231.	Shri Doman Lal Thakur	Office Assistant	RC-Raipur

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Department
232.	Dr. Omnarayan Tiwari	State Consultant	RC-Raipur ASHA
233.	Ms. Ranjana Bunde	Project Assistant cum D.E.O.	RC-Raipur ASHA
234.	Shri Nilesh Kumar Singh	Executive Officer	RC-Ranchi
235.	Shri Kumar Gaurav	Office Assistant	RC-Ranchi
236.	Shri Amit Kumar Sharma	Office Assistant	RC-Ranchi
237.	Shri Sant Kumar Pathak	State Consultant (ASHA)	RC-Ranchi ASHA
238.	Shri Kunal Kumar Singh	Project Assistant cum D.E.O.	RC-Ranchi ASHA
239.	Shri K. Jeevanandam	Executive Officer	RC-Chennai
240.	Shri Manab Karmakar	State Consultant (ASHA)	Tripura ASHA
241.	Shri Sudhangshu Sekhar Sil	Project Assistant cum D.E.O.	Tripura ASHA

PMGDISHA Project and MOOC Project Staff at NIOS Hqrs.

242.	Shri Vivek Kumar	EA (MOOC)	MOOC
243.	Ms. Vinita Verma	EA (MOOC)	MOOC
244.	Shri Manjeet Singh	EA (MOOC)	MOOC
245.	Shri Sanjay	EA (MOOC)	MOOC
246.	Shri Gaurav Kumar Chauhan	Supervisor	PMGDISHA
247.	Shri Kuldeep Singh	Supervisor	PMGDISHA
248.	Shri Abhishek Kumar	Proctor	PMGDISHA
249.	Ms. Anju Bala	Proctor	PMGDISHA
250.	Shri Ashish Dutt	Proctor	PMGDISHA
251.	Shri Ashok Kumar	Proctor	PMGDISHA
252.	Shri Bijay Kumar	Proctor	PMGDISHA
253.	Ms. Sweta Rani	Proctor	PMGDISHA
254.	Shri Abhinav Srivastava	Proctor	PMGDISHA
255.	Shri P. Chennakesavulu	Proctor	PMGDISHA
256.	Shri Dhanendra Kumar	Proctor	PMGDISHA
257.	Ms. Garima Rai	Proctor	PMGDISHA
258.	Shri Gaurav Kaushik	Proctor	PMGDISHA
259.	Shri Kartikeya Gupta	Proctor	PMGDISHA
260.	Shri Kunal Kumar Singh	Proctor	PMGDISHA
261.	Shri Lav Kumar	Proctor	PMGDISHA

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Department
262.	Shri Neeraj Kumar	Proctor	PMGDISHA
263.	Shri Punit Sharma	Proctor	PMGDISHA
264.	Shri Rahul Kumar	Proctor	PMGDISHA
265.	Shri Ram Jatan Mishra	Proctor	PMGDISHA
266.	Shri Sahil Thakur	Proctor	PMGDISHA
267.	Shri Sahil Vaid	Proctor	PMGDISHA
268.	Ms. Shashi Prabha Chahal	Proctor	PMGDISHA
269.	Ms. Shruti Kirti	Proctor	PMGDISHA
270.	Ms. Swati	Proctor	PMGDISHA
271.	Shri Gaurav Sharma	Proctor	PMGDISHA
272.	Shri Gunasekhar Cherukuvada	Proctor	PMGDISHA
273.	Shri Kaushal Kumar	Proctor	PMGDISHA
274.	Shri Kuldeep Kumar Sharma	Proctor	PMGDISHA
275.	Shri Shivam Sharma	Proctor	PMGDISHA
276.	Shri Shriprakash Singh	Proctor	PMGDISHA
277.	Shri Somesh Nain	Proctor	PMGDISHA
278.	Shri Akhil Kumar A S	Proctor	PMGDISHA
279.	Shri Amit Joshi	Proctor	PMGDISHA
280.	Ms. Arpita Rastogi	Proctor	PMGDISHA
281.	Shri Baljeet Singh	Proctor	PMGDISHA
282.	Ms. Vandana Singh	Proctor	PMGDISHA
283.	Ms. Mamta Singh	Proctor	PMGDISHA
284.	Shri Dainy	Proctor	PMGDISHA
285.	Ms. Kiran	Proctor	PMGDISHA
286.	Ms. Aswathy Ashokan	Proctor	PMGDISHA
287.	Shri Ratnesh Kumar	Proctor	PMGDISHA
288.	Ms. B. Manorama	Proctor	PMGDISHA
289.	Ms. Ashi Choudhary	Proctor	PMGDISHA
290.	Shri Jogindra Kumar	Proctor	PMGDISHA
291.	Ms. Priyamvada Bhargava	Proctor	PMGDISHA
292.	Shri Harish Kumar	Proctor	PMGDISHA

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Department
293.	Shri Piyush	Proctor	PMGDISHA
294.	Shri Arbind Kumar	Proctor	PMGDISHA
295.	Shri Arun Kumar Kanojiya	Proctor	PMGDISHA
296.	Ms. Poonam	Proctor	PMGDISHA
297.	Shri Om Prakash Shah	Proctor	PMGDISHA

Statement-III

*(A) Daily wagers staff working at NIOS Headquarters and
Regional Centres of NIOS*

Sl. No.	Name	From	To	Designaton	Rates (per day) (in ₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Shri Uday Chand	03.07.2017	29.09.2017	Unskilled	617/-
2.	Shri Devender Kumar	03.07.2017	29.09.2017	Unskilled	617/-
3.	Shri Ramesh Kumar	03.07.2017	29.09.2017	Unskilled	617/-
4.	Shri Dharam Singh	03.07.2017	29.09.2017	Unskilled	617/-
5.	Shri Amod Kumar	03.07.2017	29.09.2017	Unskilled	617/-
6.	Shri Vijender Kumar	03.07.2017	29.09.2017	Unskilled	617/-
7.	Shri Karan Singh	03.07.2017	29.09.2017	Unskilled	617/-
8.	Shri Nand Lal Prasad	03.07.2017	29.09.2017	Unskilled	617/-
9.	Shri Kaushal Chand	03.07.2017	29.09.2017	Unskilled	617/-
10.	Shri Jagnaresh	03.07.2017	29.09.2017	Unskilled	617/-
11.	Shri Krishan	03.07.2017	29.09.2017	Unskilled	617/-
12.	Shri Satish Kumar	03.07.2017	29.09.2017	Unskilled	617/-
13.	Shri Rajbir Singh	03.07.2017	29.09.2017	Unskilled	617/-
14.	Shri Kamal Kishor	03.07.2017	29.09.2017	Unskilled	617/-
15.	Shri Begraj Singh	03.07.2017	29.09.2017	Unskilled	617/-
16.	Shri Raju	03.07.2017	29.09.2017	Unskilled	617/-
17.	Shri Giriya Prasad	03.07.2017	29.09.2017	Unskilled	617/-
18.	Shri Sita Ram	03.07.2017	29.09.2017	Unskilled	617/-
19.	Shri Rajender Kumar	03.07.2017	29.09.2017	Unskilled	617/-

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Shri Narain Pandit	03.07.2017	29.09.2017	Unskilled	617/-
21.	Shri Chandra Sen	03.07.2017	29.09.2017	Unskilled	617/-
22.	Shri Rakesh Kumar	03.07.2017	29.09.2017	Unskilled	617/-
23.	Shri Shyam Pal	03.07.2017	29.09.2017	Unskilled	617/-
24.	Shri Rajesh Kumar Chauhan	03.07.2017	29.09.2017	Unskilled	617/-
25.	Shri Lakhpat	03.07.2017	29.09.2017	Unskilled	617/-
26.	Shri Wazir Singh	03.07.2017	29.09.2017	Unskilled	617/-
27.	Shri Rakesh-11	03.07.2017	29.09.2017	Unskilled	617/-
28.	Shri Shyam Kumar	03.07.2017	29.09.2017	Unskilled	617/-
29.	Shri Pradip Roy	03.07.2017	29.09.2017	Unskilled	617/-

(B) Seniority list of Daily Wages Peons

S1. No.	Name	Date of Joining/Appointment
1.	Chander Sen	1.2.1997
2.	Surender Kumar	1.2.1997
3.	Karan Singh	1.2.1997
4.	Shyam Pal	1.2.1997
5.	Kamal Kishore	1.2.1997
6.	Virender Kumar	1.2.1997
7.	Dharam Singh	1.2.1997
8.	Devender Kumar	1.2.1997
9.	Rakesh Kumar	1.2.1997
10.	Lakhpat	1.2.1997
11.	Pratap Singh	1.2.1997
12.	Nand Lal Prasad	1.2.1997
13.	Kaushal	1.2.1997
14.	Kaptan Singh	1.2.1997
15.	Krishan Pal	1.2.1997
16.	Rajender Kumar	1.2.1997
17.	Ramesh Kumar	1.2.1997

Sl. No.	Name	Date of Joining/Appointment
18.	Amod Kumar	1.2.1997
19.	Uday Chand	1.2.1997
20.	Manoj Kumar	1.2.1997
21.	Chaman Singh	1.2.1997
22.	Sunil Kumar	1.2.1997
23.	Satender Singh	1.2.1997
24.	Rajbir Singh	1.2.1997
25.	Jagnaresh	1.2.1997
26.	Vigul Pal	1.14.1997
27.	Rajesh Kumar	2.6.1997
28.	Begraj Singh	2.6.1997
29.	Sunil Bajaj	2.6.1997
30.	Harain Singh	2.6.1997
31.	Sanjay Kumar	2.6.1997
32.	Wazir Singh	2.6.1997
33.	Rajpal Singh	2.6.1997
34.	Santosh Kuldeep	2.6.1997
35.	Arun Kumar	2.14.1997
36.	Nitin Kumar	2.14.1997
37.	Birender Roy	2.14.1997
38.	Rakesh Kumar	2.14.1997
39.	Raj Singh-1	2.18.1997
40.	Raj Singh	2.18.1997
41.	Jaipal Singh	2.18.1997
42.	Devi Singh	2.18.1997
43.	Duli Chand	2.18.1997
44.	Ashok Kumar Rohilla	2.18.1997
45.	Madan Pal Singh	2.18.1997
46.	Vinod Kumar	2.18.1997
47.	Narender Kumar	2.22.1997

S1. No.	Name	Date of Joining/Appointment
48.	Ashok Kumar	2.28.1997
49.	Ghanshyam	3.4.1997
50.	Satya Prakash	3.18.1997
51.	Prem Raj	3.18.1997
52.	Prabhu Dayal	3.20.1997
53.	Shailendra	3.25.1997
54.	Shyam Kumar Bedha	3.25.1997
55.	Pradeep Kumar	3.25.1997
56.	Rajesh Kumar	5.12.1997
57.	Vijender Kumar	5.12.1997
58.	Yagdutt Bhardwaj	5.12.1997
59.	Raju	5.12.1997
60.	Suraj Prakash	5.12.1997
61.	V. Muruganandhan	5.12.1997
62.	Rajan Verma	5.12.1997
63.	Pushp Kumar	5.12.1997
64.	Suresh Kumar	5.12.1997
65.	Vidyarthi Prasad	5.12.1997
66.	Vijender Kumar	5.13.1997
67.	Girija Prasad	5.13.1997
68.	Bhushan Kr. Mahto	5.23.1997
69.	Yash Pal	6.2.1997
70.	Devender Kumar	6.13.1997
71.	Kailash Kumar	7.9.1997
72.	Ram Bhajan	7.9.1997
73.	Jai Bhagwan	7.9.1997
74.	Sharanvir	7.9.1997
75.	Pushpender	7.9.1997
76.	Dilawar Singh	7.21.1997
77.	Suraj Kumar	8.6.1997

S1. No.	Name	Date of Joining/Appointment
78.	Inder Singh Jangra	8.6.1997
79.	Ganga Prasad	8.6.1997
80.	Daya Ram	8.6.1997
81.	Brijesh Kumar	8.6.1997
82.	Pawan Kumar	8.19.1997
83.	Satish Kumar-I	8.19.1997
84.	Anil Kumar	8.19.1997
85.	Ravinder Kumar	8.19.1997
86.	Kamlesh Yadav	8.19.1997
87.	Mukesh Mehra	8.19.1997
88.	Sandip Kumar	8.19.1997
89.	Ramesh Chand	8.19.1997
90.	Raghvinder Singh	8.19.1997
91.	Ram Niwas	8.19.1997
92.	Navin Chand	8.19.1997
93.	Rakesh Chand	8.19.1997
94.	Narain Pandit	8.19.1997
95.	Surender Singh Rawat	8.19.1997
96.	Krishan	8.19.1997
97.	Sunil Dutt	8.19.1997
98.	Anoop Kumar	8.19.1997
99.	Dharmender Kumar	8.19.1997
100.	Dashrath	8.19.1997
101.	Pawan Kumar	8.19.1997
102.	Devenath Mahto	8.19.1997
103.	Vijay Kumar	8.19.1997
104.	Surender Kumar	8.19.1997
105.	Raj Kumar	8.19.1997
106.	Ravinder Kumar	8.19.1997
107.	Deepak Kumar	8.19.1997

Sl. No.	Name	Date of Joining/Appointment
108.	Arun Yadav	8.19.1997
109.	Trilok Chand	8.19.1997
110.	Kamal Kumar	8.19.1997
111.	Raja Ram Prasad	8.19.1997
112.	Vinod Kumar Nikhade	8.19.1997
113.	Satvir Ruhil	8.19.1997
114.	Baini Singh	8.19.1997
115.	Satish Kumar Nimesh	8.19.1997
116.	Babu Singh Negi	8.19.1997
117.	Kumar Pal	8.19.1997
118.	Shyam Lal	8.19.1997
119.	Satish Kumar-II	8.19.1997
120.	Rajesh Prasad	8.19.1997
121.	Jitender	8.19.1997
122.	Somvir	8.19.1997
123.	Deepak Gurani	8.19.1997
124.	Darshan Pal	8.19.1997
125.	Hemant Kumar Kujur	8.19.1997
126.	Dhruba Charan Mohanty	8.20.1997
127.	Rajender Lal	10.10.1997
128.	Sanjay Kumar	11.6.1997
129.	Dharam Pal	11.11.1997
130.	Satish Kumar-III	11.11.1997
131.	Sanjay	1.8.1998
132.	Satender Singh	1.23.1998
133.	Rakesh Kumar	2.11.1998
134.	Anil Kumar	2.15.1998
135.	Mukesh Kumar	4.3.1998
136.	Sanjay Kumar	4.20.1998
137.	Nand Kishore	4.21.1998

Sl. No.	Name	Date of Joining/Appointment
138.	Jagbir Singh	4.30.1998
139.	Ram Karan Singh	4.30.1998
140.	Luxman Singh	5.12.1998
141.	Ram Dhuri	5.12.1998
142.	Rajender Kumar	5.13.1998
143.	Raghuraj Singh	5.14.1998
144.	Inder Pal Singh	5.14.1998
145.	Sheetal Srivastava	5.14.1998
146.	Arun Devrani	5.14.1998
147.	Ompal Singh	5.14.1998
148.	Ram Raj	5.20.1998
149.	Ram Kishan	5.20.1998
150.	Banwari Lal	5.20.1998
151.	Naresh Kumar	5.20.1998
152.	Kishore Kumar	5.20.1998
153.	Davendra Kumar	5.20.1998
154.	Ram Gulam	5.22.1998
155.	Sant Lal	7.1.1998
156.	Naresh Tajra	7.1.1998
157.	Rajesh Kumar	7.20.1998
158.	Virender Singh	7.20.1998
159.	Basant Kumar	7.27.1998
160.	Balram	7.27.1998
161.	Shyam Lal	8.10.1998
162.	Upender Kumar	8.10.1998
163.	Mehar Singh	8.10.1998
164.	Lila Das	8.10.1998
165.	Asis Iqbal	8.10.1998
166.	Mohan Singh Bisht	8.10.1998
167.	Rajhiraj Singh	8.14.1998

Sl. No.	Name	Date of Joining/Appointment
168.	Sanjeev Kumar	8.24.1998
169.	Naveen Sharma	8.24.1998
170.	Bighan Das	8.24.1998
171.	Pushpender Kumar	8.24.1998
172.	Sanjeev Sharma	8.24.1998
173.	Mahinder Kumar	8.24.1998
174.	Harish Kumar	8.24.1998
175.	Narender Singh	8.24.1998
176.	Subodh Kumar	8.24.1998
177.	Prasuram Yadav	8.24.1998
178.	Mukesh Kumar	8.28.1998
179.	Rajesh Kumar	8.31.1998
180.	Gopal Dutt	9.21.1998
181.	Manoj Kumar	9.21.1998
182.	Jai Narain	9.21.1998
183.	Satpal	9.21.1998
184.	Sushil Kumar	9.21.1998
185.	Manjeet Kumar	9.21.1998
186.	Gouri Shankar	9.21.1998
187.	Dilip Kumar	9.21.1998
188.	Pramod Kumar	9.28.1998
189.	Jagjiven	10.9.1998
190.	Dalal Singh	11.10.1998
191.	Jagjit Singh	11.10.1998
192.	Ajit Singh	11.10.1998
193.	Vijul Pal	11.10.1998
194.	Tej Ram Liwas	11.10.1998
195.	Salek Chand	11.13.1998
196.	Anil Kumar	11.13.1998
197.	Sikander Kumar	11.16.1998

Sl. No.	Name	Date of Joining/Appointment
198.	Chhotan Prasad	11.16.1998
199.	Satish Kumar-IV	11.16.1998
200.	Ravinder Kumar	11.18.1998
201.	Manoj Kumar	12.11.1998
202.	Lalit Kumar	12.14.1998
203.	Ramender Kumar Pandey	12.14.1998
204.	Badri Narain Yadav	12.14.1998
205.	Hirender	12.14.1998
206.	Hare Ram Prasad	12.14.1998
207.	Santosh Kumar Sharma	12.14.1998
208.	Ram Anuj Sharma	12.15.1998
209.	Pramod Kumar	12.15.1998
210.	Sanjeev Kumar	12.16.1998
211.	Pramod Kumar	12.30.1998
212.	Prabhu	1.8.1999
213.	Karan Pal	1.25.1999
214.	Mahesh	2.1.1999
215.	Mukesh Kumar Shah	2.1.1999
216.	Krishan Kumar Pandey	2.8.1999
217.	Amir Prasad	2.8.1999
218.	Tikam Singh	4.9.1999
219.	V. Bajaj	4.21.1999
220.	Surender Pal Singh	4.21.1999
221.	Jai Prakash	4.21.1999
222.	Daulat Ram	4.22.1999
223.	Vijay Pal Singh	4.22.1999
224.	Rajbir Singh	4.22.1999
225.	Manoj Kumar	4.22.1999
226.	Mahesh Kumar	5.4.1999
227.	Vinod Kumar	5.6.1999

Sl. No.	Name	Date of Joining/Appointment
228.	Mohan Kumar R	5.6.1999
229.	Sanoj Mehto	5.10.1999
230.	Raghuraj Singh	5.10.1999
231.	Bhajan Dutt	5.10.1999
232.	Raj Dev Mahto	5.10.1999
233.	Nand Lal Prasad	5.10.1999
234.	Shyam Singh	5.14.1999
235.	Prem Veer Singh	5.19.1999
236.	Prakash Chander	5.25.1999
237.	Om Prakash	6.24.1999
238.	Anil Kumar	6.25.1999
239.	Chatura Dutt	6.25.1999
240.	Dinesh Kumar	7.5.1999
241.	Dalip Kumar	7.7.1999
242.	Sachin Kumar	7.23.1999
243.	Manish Kumar	7.23.1999
244.	Vijay Pal Singh	7.23.1999
245.	Achhal Lal Shah	8.3.1999
246.	Kishor Kumar	8.10.1999
247.	Rajeev Kumar Dhawan	8.10.1999
248.	Ravi Sambha	8.10.1999
249.	Gaura Ganesh Chandra	8.10.1999
250.	Sanjay Mahto	8.10.1999
251.	Amar Sabli	8.10.1999
252.	Krishan Kumar	8.10.1999
253.	Dina Nath Roy	8.10.1999
254.	Amar Dev Kumar	8.10.1999
255.	Pradeep Kumar Shah	8.10.1999
256.	Shastinadra Kumar	8.10.1999
257.	Subhash Chandra	8.10.1999

S1. No.	Name	Date of Joining/Appointment
258.	Guddu Kumar Singh	8.10.1999
259.	Dev Kumar Yadav	8.10.1999
260.	Chandrika Kumar Ray	8.10.1999
261.	Police Roy	9.2.1999
262.	Akash Kumar	9.13.1999
263.	Sudhir Kumar	9.14.1999
264.	Pradeep Kumar	9.14.1999
265.	Ram Kishan Mahto	9.27.1999
266.	Janeshwar Das	10.25.1999

Statement-IV

Details of the Incharge Regional Directors

Regional Centre, Allahabad		
	Dr. Alok Kumar Gupta	Assistant Director (Academic)
Regional Centre, Bhopal		
	Dr. Shoaib Raza Khan	Assistant Director (Academic)
Regional Centre, Chandigarh		
	Sh. Hardeep Singh	Assistant Director (Admn.)
Regional Centre, Gandhi Nagar		
	Dr. Rajeev Prasad	Assistant Director (Academic)
Regional Centre, Pune		
	Sh. Ashok Kumar	Assistant Director (Admn.)
NIOS Centre, Gangtok		
	Dr. Chunnu Prasad	Assistant Director (Academic)

Statement-V*Details of work distribution and responsibility at NIOS HQs and Regional Centres (State-wise)*

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Work distribution and responsibility
Academic			
1.	Shri S. K. Sinha	Director Incharge	<p>The Academic Department takes care of academic courses which encompasses the entire school education continuum from primary to predegree level. The Academic Department is engaged in development of curriculum and self learning materials, revision of learning materials, together with research and development activities and also provides support in the area of evaluation of learners.</p> <p>The NIOS Academic Department has the following units:—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Basic Education (OBE) • Secondary and Senior Secondary Education • Capacity Building Cell • NCOS Secretariat • COMOSA Secretariat • Graphic Unit • Library and Documentation Services.
2.	Dr. Sandhya Kumar	Deputy Director (Academic)	
3.	Dr. Bal Krishan Rai	Assistant Director (Academic)	
4.	Shri Ram Naryan Meena	Assistant Director (Academic)	
5.	Shri Sukanta Kumar Mahapatra	Academic Officer (Sociology)	
6.	Dr. Saumya Rajan	Academic Officer (English)	
7.	Dr. Azmat Noori	Academic Officer (History)	
8.	Dr. Rajendra Kumar Nayak	Academic Officer (Maths)	
9.	Dr. Sanghmitra Suryapani	Academic Officer (Biology)	
10.	Ms. Madhur Bhatia	Academic Officer (TE)	
11.	Shrimati Anshul Kharbanda	Academic Officer (Accountancy)	
12.	Dr. Manoj Kumar Thakur	R.E.O.	

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Work distribution and responsibility
13.	Shri Naipal Singh	Librarian	
14.	Shrimati Manju Chrungu	Assistant Librarian	
15.	Shrimati Kamaljeet Kaur	Stenographer	
16.	Shri Prem Singh	Assistant	
17.	Shri Bharat Singh	Assistant	
18.	Shri Ashok Kumar Rohilla	Library Assistant	
19.	Shri Duli Chand	Peon	
20.	Shri Devi Singh	Peon	
Administration			
21.	Shri Sunil Kaura	Joint Director (Administration)	The administration department of NIOS is headed by the Secretary and takes care of all matters related to Memorandum of association of NOS Society, Constitution of various committees of NIOS and organization of Meetings of apex committees, Matters related to personnel, Legal matters, Budgets/accounts, Production and distribution of Materials, Purchase and supply of equipment, Maintenance, Promotion of Hindi (Raj Bhasha), Parliament Questions, RTI, VIP references etc.
22.	Shri Manoj Kumar Jain	Deputy Director (Academic)	
23.	Shri Ashok Kumar	Deputy Director (Admn.)	
24.	Shri S. K. Tanwar	Deputy Director (Admn.)	
25.	Shri Dayanand Upreti	Publication Officer	
26.	Dr. Monika Kadiyan	Academic Officer (Hindi)	
27.	Shri Anil Kumar	Accounts Officer (On deputation)	
28.	Shri S. K. Jha	Assistant Director (Admn.)	
29.	Shri Rajesh Gautam	Assistant Director (Admn.)	

30.	Shri Kamal Singh	Section Officer
31.	Shri S. Mahendran	Section Officer
32.	Shri Bhagwan Dutta	Section Officer
33.	Shri Ravinder Kumar	Section Officer
34.	Shri Bipan Singh Mahara	Section Officer
35.	Shrimati Bhupinder Kaur	PS to CM
36.	Shrimati Vatsala Atri	Personal Assitant
37.	Shrimati Yashoda Prasad	Superintendent
38.	Shri Ram Prasad	Technical Assistant (Publication)
39.	Shrimati Sheeja Biju	Technical Assistant (Publication)
40.	Ms. Rinku Rohilla	Assistant
41.	Shrimati Anita Rani	Assistant
42.	Shrimati Geeta Kandpal	Assistant
43.	Shri Mukesh Kumar	Assistant
44.	Shri Narain Singh Adhikari	Assistant
45.	Shri Surender Rana	Assistant
46.	Shrimati Shashi Kala	Assistant
47.	Shri Gurpreet Singh Anand	Assistant
48.	Shri Subhash Sharma	Assistant

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Work distribution and responsibility
49.	Shri Sunil Kr. Dhyani	Assistant	
50.	Shri Om Prakash	Assistant	
51.	Shrimati Urmila Kala	Assistant	
52.	Shri Satnarayan	Assistant	
53.	Shri Dayal Singh Rawat	Assistant	
54.	Mrs. Sarvesh Kumari	Translator	
55.	Ms. Anjanee Kumari	Stenographer	
56.	Shri Akash Kumar	Staff Car Driver	
57.	Shri Suresh Kumar	Staff Car Driver	
58.	Shri Kamal Singh	Staff Car Driver	
59.	Shri Mathew John	Electrician	
60.	Shri Vijay Kumar Mehto	Junior Assistant	
61.	Shri Ravi Ranjan Kumar	Junior Assistant	
62.	Shri Amit Kumar	Junior Assistant	
63.	Shri Mukesh Rawat	Junior Assistant	
64.	Shri Ravinder Kumar	Junior Assistant	
65.	Shrimati Sneh Lata	Junior Assistant	
66.	Shri Jugal Kishore Virmani	Photocopier Operator	

67.	Shri Amresh Kumar	Mali	Under the Open and Distance Learning System, learner support is of paramount importance. The student Support Services (SSS) Department is responsible for providing support to learners in their learning and related issues. The main functions of the Student Support Services (SSS) Department of NIOS are as follows:—
68.	Shri Raj Singh-II	Peon	
SSS Department			
69.	Dr. Manju Gupta	Joint Director (Academic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Formulation of policy and planning related to student enrollment and registration.● Advocacy and publicity of NIOS programmes.● Identification and establishment of study centres for accreditation from amongst recognized and reputed academic institutions all over the country, thereby building a network of Accredited Institutions (AIs), Accredited Vocational Institutions (AVIs) and Accredited Agencies (AAs).● Enrolment and registration of secondary and senior secondary learners of NIOS.● Monitoring of the functioning of study centres and conduct of Personal Contact Programmes.
70.	Shrimati Sheela Ravi	Assistant Director (Admn.)	
71.	Shrimati Neena Golani	Assistant Director (Admn.)	
72.	Shrimati Veena Sehgal	Assistant Director (Admn.)	
73.	Shri V. Swaminathan	Section Officer	
74.	Shrimati Anu Nagpal	Superintendent	
75.	Shrimati Jacinta Barva	Superintendent	
76.	Shrimati Kiran Sihmar	Superintendent	
77.	Shrimati Rekha Ahuja	Assistant	
78.	Shri Krishan Pal	Assistant	
79.	Shrimati Shaila	Assistant	
80.	Shri Rakesh Kumar	Assistant	
81.	Shrimati Harbhajan Kaur	Assistant	
82.	Shrimati Hemlata Jiwal	Assistant	
83.	Shri Pankaj Kumar	Junior Assistant	
84.	Shri Sumit Kataria	Junior Assistant	

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Work distribution and responsibility
85.	Shri Jaipal Singh	Peon	● Development of policy for continuous assessment of the learners through Tutor Marked Assignments (TMA).
86.	Shri Raj Singh-I	Peon	● Coordination with the Regional Centres for timely and effective support to the learners.
			● Redressal of the problems and grievances of the learners.
CBC/Computer			
87.	Shri S. K. Prasad	Joint Director (CBC)	The NIOS has come a long way in the forefront of ICT since it made a small beginning with only two personal computers in 1989. Over the years all necessary hardware and software infrastructure were installed for computerization of NTOS activities.
88.	Shri Rakesh Kumar	Assistant Director (CBC)	
89.	Shri Parmod Srivastava	EDP Supervisor	
90.	Shrimati Rupa Kanojia	Assistant	
91.	Shrimati Sunita	Assistant	
92.	Shri Ajit Singh Arya	Assistant	● EDP Unit.
93.	Shri Satguru	Junior Assistant	● Internet and On-line Application Unit.
			● Software Development and Implementation Unit.
			● Networking and Maintenance Unit.
			● On-Demand Examination Unit.

CM Office

Assisting the Chairman.

94. Prof. Chandra Bhushan Sharma
Chairman
95. Shrimati Priya Gupta
Assistant Director (Admn.)
96. Shri Sushil Kumar
Junior Assistant
97. Shri Ram Kumar
Staff Car Driver
98. Shri Vinod Kumar
Peon

Evaluation

99. Shri C. Dharuman
Director (Evaluation)
100. Shri R. Mahapatra
Deputy Director (Admn.)
101. Shri Suwendu Sekhar Das
Deputy Director (Academic)
102. Shrimati Mamta Gupta
Assistant Director (Admn.)
103. Shri K. K. Giri
Assistant Director (Admn.)
104. Shri P. M. Pankaj
Assistant Director (Admn.)
105. Shrimati Nishu Saini
Section Officer
106. Shri Kailash Chand Belwal
Section Officer (on Deputation)
107. Shri K. Srinivas
Superintendent
108. Shri Brijesh Singh
Superintendent
109. Shri Virender Kumar
Superintendent
110. Shrimati Bhavana Khanna
Stenographer
111. Shri Vikash Kumar
Stenographer

Evaluation and Assessment is an integral component of any teaching-learning system. The Government of India in 1990 vested NIOS with the authority to examine and certify students up to pre-degree level, and thus, NIOS became one of the National Boards of Examination. It is the only Board which conducts two full-fledged examinations every year during April/May and October/November. NIOS has been conducting its public examinations since 1991. Unique Features of the NIOS Examination System.

- NIOS does not have the infrastructure of its own. It shares the infrastructure and human resources of the institutions established by the public sector and private sector to conduct its examinations without disturbing their academic schedule.

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Work distribution and responsibility
112.	Ms. Dimple Goel	Stenographer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• NIOS gives a lot of flexibility to the students in matters related to examination such as (no compulsion of appearing in all the subjects at the same examination) appearing in one or more subjects in the examination as per the convenience, credit accumulation of the passed subjects, nine chances to appear in the public examinations over a period of five years, and transfer of credit of two subjects passed from other selected boards and up to four subjects in the case of ex-NIOS learners.• A student is allowed to write answers in the examination in any of the scheduled languages of India except language papers even if he/she has not opted for that medium.• A student can appear in On Demand Examination at Secondary level and Senior Secondary level examination any number of times as per his/her convenience.
113.	Shrimati Geeta Kumari	Assistant	
114.	Shri Dinesh Kumar	Assistant	
115.	Shrimati Anita Dhingra	Assistant	
116.	Shri Ramesh Kumar	Assistant	
117.	Shri Shailendra Kumar Srivastava	Junior Assistant	
118.	Shri Avkash Prashar	Junior Assistant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A student is allowed to write answers in the examination in any of the scheduled languages of India except language papers even if he/she has not opted for that medium.• A student can appear in On Demand Examination at Secondary level and Senior Secondary level examination any number of times as per his/her convenience.
119.	Shri Rajesh Verma	Junior Assistant	
120.	Shri Madan Pal Singh	Peon	
121.	Shri Surender Singh	Peon	
122.	Shri S. Sathiah	Peon	
Vocational			
123.	Dr. Mamta Srivastava	Deputy Director (Academic)	Vocational Education and Training (VET) is an important element of the nation's education initiative. In. order

124.	Shrimati Anitha Nair	Deputy Director (Academic)	for Vocational Education to play its part effectively
125.	Dr. Praveen Chauhan	Academic Officer (Home Science)	in the changing national context and for India to
126.	Shri Sathish V.	Academic Officer (Para Medical)	enjoy the fruits of the demographic dividend, there
127.	Dr. Neelima Pant	Academic Officer (Agriculture)	is an urgent need to redefine the critical elements of
128.	Ms. Radhika B.	Academic Officer (ICT)	impacting vocational education and training to make
129.	Shrimati Nirmal Malhotra	Superintendent	them flexible, contemporary, relevant, inclusive and
130.	Shri Shashi Kumar	Assistant	creative. The Government is well aware of the important
			role of Vocational Education and has already taken a
			number of important initiatives in this area. School-
			based Vocational Education in India is currently covered
			by a centrally sponsored scheme which was mooted
			in 1988 and was aimed at providing an alternative to
			the pursuit of higher academic education. One of the
			objectives of the Vocational Education Programme of
			NIOS is to meet the need for skilled and middle-level
			manpower for the growing sectors of economy, both
			organized and unorganized. The range of Vocational
			Education courses has been expanding over the years
			depending upon needs of learners and market demands.
			The present Vocational Education courses of NIOS are
			meant for both urban and rural sectors.
			– maintain data of skill development programmes and
			initiatives in the country.

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Work distribution and responsibility
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – foster National and International linkage with the organizations in the area of ODL, Skill Development etc. – new courses for development as per NVEQF/NSQF in their respective areas/ sectors. – develop approach paper and curriculum for new courses. – Development of SLM as per NIOS style. – prepare blue prints, question paper design, sample question papers and marking schemes. – support Media Unit in the development of audio/video programme. – prepare course specific practical guidelines, accreditation norms, assessment criteria etc.

Media

131.	Shri Vinod Kumar Upadhyay	Cameraman	One of the major activities of the NIOS is to make use of modern means of Communication and Educational Technology in distance Education. Audio and Video programmes are significant components of the multi-media packages offered by NIOS for its various courses
132.	Shri R. Srinivas Rao	Editor (Media)	
133.	Shri Indra Jit Singh	Production Assistant (Media)	
134.	Shri Raj Kumar	Assistant	

of study. The audio/video programmes supplement and complement the other modes of learning such as printed self learning materials and personal contact programmes.

Peon

135. Shrimati Ramvati

Regional Centres

RC-Allahabad

136. Dr. Alok Kumar Gupta Assistant Director (Academic) All Regional Centres are looking after the work of Admission, Evaluation, Student Support Services and Administration of their respective region.
137. Shri S. K. Pandey Section Officer
138. Shri Hitesh Kumar Dixit Junior Assistant
139. Shri Rajesh Kumar Sinha Junior Assistant

RC-Bengaluru

140. Shri S. Chandrasekhar DD/RD on Deputation
141. Shri LMDV Prasad AD (Acad.) on Deputation
142. Shri Neeraj Kumar Agrahari EDP Supervisor
143. Shri Sushil Kumar Verma Junior Assistant

RC-Bhopal

144. Dr. Shoaib Raza Khan Assistant Director (Academic)
145. Ms. Ekta Pandey Assistant Director (on Dep.)
146. Shri Deepak Gola EDP Supervisor
147. Shri Sudershan Singh Assistant
148. Shri Pankaj Bhayana Assistant

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Work distribution and responsibility
149.	Shri Sundeeep	Junior Assistant	
	RC-Bhubaneshwar		
150.	Shri Aditi Ranjan Rout	Deputy Director (Academic)	
151.	Shri Gyan Ranjan Sahoo	Section Officer	
152.	Shri Sunish Kumar Singhal	EDP Supervisor	
	RC-Chandigarh		
153.	Dr. T. N. Giri	Deputy Director (Academic)	
154.	Shri Hardeep Singh	Assistant Director (Admn)	
155.	Shrimati Tarun	Assistant Director (Academic)	
156.	Dr. Pawan Kumar Jain	Section Officer	
157.	Ms. Sushma	EDP Supervisor	
158.	Shri Karamjit Singh	Assistant	
159.	Shri Ravi Kumar	Junior Assistant	
160.	Shri Tejpal Singh	Junior Assistant	
	RC-Chennai		
161.	Shri P. Ravi	Deputy Director (Academic)	
162.	Shri S. Baskar	Peon	

RC-Dehradun

163. Shri Pradeep Kumar DD/RD on Deputation
 164. Ms. Geetika Singh AD (Acad.) on Deputation
 165. Shri Pravesh Chandra Section Officer
 166. Shri Aluru Lokesh Kumar EDP Supervisor
 167. Shri Padam Bahadur Rawat Junior Assistant
 168. Shri Krishan Kumar Junior Assistant
 169. Shri Laxmi Prasad Junior Assistant

RC-Delhi

170. Shrimati Bhawna Dhyani Joint Director (Administration)
 171. Shrimati Koushalya Barik Deputy Director (Academic)
 172. Shri Gurdev Singh Assistant Director (Admn.)
 173. Shrimati Madhu Bansal Assistant Director (Admn.)
 174. Shrimati Anita Saxena Section Officer
 175. Dr. Gowri Diwakar P.R.O.
 176. Shrimati Sunita Rani (Pahuja) Superintendent
 177. Shrimati Sunita Meena Assistant
 178. Shri Ashok Kumar Assistant
 179. Shri Banwari Lal Assistant
 180. Shrimati Dayawati Assistant

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Work distribution and responsibility
181.	Shrimati Sweety Bangia	Internal/Junior Auditor	
182.	Shri Anuj Gupta	Junior Assistant	
183.	Shri Ashok Kumar	Peon	
	RC-Dharamshala		
184.	Shri Sanjeev Kumar	DD/RD on Deputation	
185.	Shri Santosh Kumar Limone	Section Officer	
186.	Shri Joginder Singh	Assistant	
187.	Shri Shankar Singh	Junior Assistant	
	RC-Gandhi Nagar		
188.	Dr. Rajeev Prasad	Assistant Director (Academic)	
189.	Shri Mukesh Kumar	Section Officer	
190.	Shri D.S. Bisht	Superintendent	
191.	Shri Manak Chander Sogra	EDP Supervisor	
	RC-Guwahati		
192.	Shri Uday Kumar Khanikar	DD/RD on Deputation	
193.	Dr. Piyush Prasad	Assistant Director (Admn.)	
194.	Shri Pradeep Kumar	Section Officer	
195.	Shri Keshab Kumar Singh	EDP Supervisor	

196.	Shri Suman Moyong	Junior Assistant
197.	Shri Lenthang David Khongsai	Junior Assistant
RC-Hyderabad		
198.	Shri Anil Kumar	Deputy Director (Academic)
199.	Shri P. Subrahmanyam	Section Officer
200.	Shri R. Baskar	Section Officer
201.	Shri S. Narsimha Raju	Junior Assistant
RC-Jaipur		
202.	Shri K. L. Gupta	Deputy Director (Admn.)
203.	Dr. Manish Chugh	Assistant Director (Academic)
204.	Shri Amar Singh Rathore	Section Officer
205.	Shri Sushanta Behera	EDP Supervisor
206.	Shri Raj Kumar	Assistant
207.	Shri Jaipal Singh	Assistant
208.	Shri Prem Sagar	Stenographer
209.	Shri Virendra Kumar Sharma	Junior Assistant
210.	Shri Dinesh Kumar	Junior Assistant
RC-Kochi		
211.	Shri V. S. Raveendran	Deputy Director (Admn.)

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Work distribution and responsibility
212.	Ms. Shivali Chawla	Assistant Director (Academic)	
213.	Shri Vinayak Ranade	Junior Assistant	
	RC-Kolkata		
214.	Dr. Rachna Bhatia	Deputy Director (Academic)	
215.	Shri Bipin Chandra Raturi	AD (Acad.) on Deputation	
216.	Shri Brajesh Kumar	EDP Supervisor	
217.	Shri Suraj Kumar Singh	Junior Assistant	
218.	Shri Santanu Sinha	Junior Assistant	
	RC-Patna		
219.	Shri L. N. Rastogi	Section Officer	
220.	Shri Surendra Kumar	Junior Assistant	
221.	Ms. Priya Bharti	Junior Assistant	
222.	Shri Alok Kumar Chandra	Junior Assistant	
	RC-Pune		
223.	Shri Ashok Kumar	Assistant Director (Admn.)	
224.	Shri Mahesh Prasad Saha	Section Officer	
225.	Shri Dilip Raj V. Nandanwar	Section Officer	
226.	Ms. Sonika Tyagi	EDP Supervisor	

227.	Shri Satish Kumar	Junior Assistant
	RC-Raipur	
228.	Dr. Akhilesh Kumar Bhatta	DD/RD on Deputation
229.	Shri Amit Kumar	EDP Supervisor
230.	Shri Arun Kujur	Junior Assistant
	RC-Ranchi	
231.	Dr. A. K. Singh	Deputy Director (CBC)
232.	Shri Deo Prakash Narayan	Section Officer
233.	Shri Surender Manjhi	Junior Assistant
234.	Shri Agapit Toppo	Junior Assistant
	RC-Visakhapatnam	
235.	Shri V. Santhanam	Deputy Director (Admn.)
236.	Shri Amit Kalyan Tiru	EDP Supervisor
237.	Shri Randhir Kumar	Junior Assistant
238.	Shri Mohd. Izhar Ul Haque	Section Officer (on Deputation)
	SRC-Kota	
239.	Shri Sanjay Kumar	Section Officer
	NIOS Centre-Gangtok	
240.	Dr. Chumnu Prasad	Assistant Director (Academic)

Deficiency of funds under SSA

2772. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any gap between Ministry's estimated resource demand under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for 2017 and the allocated funds towards SSA for the aforesaid period; and

(b) if so, whether any alternate funding mechanism is proposed to fill the deficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A total sum of ₹ 23,500 crore has been provided for SSA for the year 2017-18 at Budget Estimate stage against the Ministry's estimated resource demand of ₹ 55,000 crore.

Under the SSA programme, budgetary support, as per the existing funds sharing pattern, is provided towards implementation of the different components of the scheme including the payment of teachers' salaries etc. Further, Section 7(1) of the RTE Act, 2009, States that both the Centre and the State shall have concurrent responsibility for providing funds for carrying out the provisions of the Act. Section 7(3) states that the Central Government shall provide to the State Government, as grants-in-aid of revenues, such percentage of expenditure as it may determine, while, Section 7(5) States that the State Government shall, taking into consideration the sums provided by the Central Government to a State Government, be responsible to provide funds for the implementation of the provisions of the Act.

With the acceptance of the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission by the Government of India, the devolution of funds to the States has been increased from 32% to 42 % of the net Union Tax Receipts. With the enhanced devolution of funds, States may consider allocating more funds to SSA so as to carry out the functions and responsibilities conferred upon the States by Section 7(5) of the RTE Act, 2009.

It is, therefore, clear that the responsibility for meeting the fund requirement vests with both the Centre and the States.

Standards of schools under RTE Act

2773. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has the detailed estimate of funds needed for bringing up the schools to the standards mandated under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of funds allocated during the last three years towards bringing the schools to the mandated standards, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government has any concrete proposals and timelines for allocation of additional funds to address under allocation of funds in the budget, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has been designated as the vehicle for implementing the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. Section 7(1) of the RTE Act, 2009, states that both the Centre and the State shall have concurrent responsibility for providing funds for carrying out the provisions of the Act. Section 7(2) states that estimates for implementing the Act shall be prepared and the Project Approval Board (PAB) outlay may be taken as the estimates prepared in compliance with this sub-section. Further, Section 7(3) states that the Central Government shall provide to the State Government, as grants-in-aid of revenues, such percentage of expenditure as it may determine, while, Section 7(5) states that the State Government shall, taking into consideration the sums provided by the Central Government to a State Government, be responsible to provide funds for the implementation of the provisions of the Act.

The outlay or estimates of expenditure to States and UTs in terms of Section 7(2) of the RTE Act are made by the PAB based on their Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B) as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme, which includes the share of both the centre and State. The approved outlay is apportioned between central and State share as per the existing funds sharing pattern of 60:40 (90:10 for North-Eastern States and 3 Himalayan States). 100% central share is provided to Union Territories without Legislature.

(b) The State/UT-wise details of funds estimated (including State share) and released under SSA during the last three years (2014-15 to 2016-17) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) With the acceptance of the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission by the Government of India, the devolution of funds to the States has been increased from 32% to 42 % of the net Union Tax Receipts. With the enhanced devolution of funds, States have been advised to consider allocating more funds to SSA so as to carry out the functions and responsibilities conferred upon the States by Section 7(5) of the RTE Act, 2009.

Statement*State-wise funds estimated and released under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)*

Sl. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		(₹ in lakh)
		Allocation/Estimate (including State share)	Release of Central share	Allocation/Estimate (including State share)	Release of Central share	Allocation/Estimate (including State share)	Release of Central share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	286775.47	154566.68	211606.15	66810.81	263700.49	63302.18	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41573.46	33607.83	35864.48	18179.44	38085.81	19956.64	
3.	Assam	180927.56	97782.17	168215.67	100464.64	167692.16	87652.30	
4.	Bihar	802157.80	216336.05	738714.81	251557.33	966527.08	270688.44	
5.	Chhattisgarh	146266.71	92705.34	214934.28	62219.70	235111.31	59262.77	
6.	Goa	2577.08	1310.38	2423.75	813.58	2903.76	869.11	
7.	Gujarat	140821.83	78476.48	197359.78	61563.82	259135.02	77740.50	
8.	Haryana	93301.66	42110.65	112058.25	34501.21	106238.33	32000.88	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	25065.25	12547.30	34533.84	12139.13	42682.22	12825.46	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	178530.32	51276.51	237195.26	129980.55	206255.37	107250.05	
11.	Jharkhand	193794.50	75775.18	164930.30	55863.31	156659.35	50945.73	

12.	Karnataka	133978.35	66213.52	154580.82	41759.33	187896.99	54495.50
13.	Kerala	43109.17	21844.02	41200.40	12858.86	52747.60	11316.74
14.	Madhya Pradesh	449489.52	149094.91	460633.51	160197.85	522316.19	154455.09
15.	Maharashtra	143914.77	58288.54	157494.84	41225.28	229633.33	60369.65
16.	Manipur	32181.27	21465.80	32202.78	18355.46	27640.13	4405.31
17.	Meghalaya	40632.71	20404.51	28572.45	16626.96	45124.44	20067.00
18.	Mizoram	21046.25	14739.69	20723.49	9437.51	19625.21	10934.31
19.	Nagaland	29834.27	20568.72	31401.22	8739.53	30078.84	10725.34
20.	Odisha	192326.54	66695.31	232170.16	82081.65	221584.02	70423.00
21.	Punjab	85356.37	36215.98	98473.90	30003.82	105924.19	30002.69
22.	Rajasthan	483635.95	248041.55	502613.61	193462.09	586663.06	182578.48
23.	Sikkim	6057.89	4526.13	6120.57	4054.36	6851.10	3479.24
24.	Tamil Nadu	198987.49	135819.79	232915.02	82111.73	265603.51	82111.30
25.	Telangana	195982.92	81406.88	166734.42	21776.01	183371.60	41776.09
26.	Tripura	23075.82	19800.13	26134.95	16956.97	29303.32	19190.95
27.	Uttar Pradesh	882045.88	449867.53	1513952.24	505434.30	1901436.29	505433.99
28.	Uttarakhand	51885.58	22880.56	58173.09	22588.40	60826.59	25268.98
29.	West Bengal	476627.83	97240.30	429479.85	84679.41	468849.08	82185.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1031.98	147.21	895.45	359.46	1807.66	479.14
31.	Chandigarh	6909.78	3893.53	5968.24	3521.81	6557.82	3333.55
32.	Dadra and Nager Haveli	1795.04	911.74	2141.03	594.91	3132.32	1068.38
33.	Daman and Diu	633.70	72.77	603.55	78.38	829.27	300.00
34.	Delhi	20290.53	6223.73	19202.29	7293.80	18726.98	8306.19
35.	Lakshadweep	291.05	58.83	311.82	139.87	366.48	239.87
36.	Puducherry	814.13	100.00	762.67	583.14	981.85	304.68
TOTAL		5613726.43	2403016.25	6341298.94	2159014.41	7424868.77	2165744.85

Right to Education Act for Minority Institutions

2774. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of institutions that are enjoying 'Minority Institution' status, State-wise;
- (b) the details of institutions that are enjoying 'Minority Institution' status under linguistic minority tag as per Article 30(1) of the Constitution;
- (c) whether it is a fact that all the religious institutions are exempted from the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act;
- (d) if so, whether linguistic minorities also enjoy the same facility; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor in spite of Article 30(1) which protects the interests of linguistic minorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) State-wise details of Minority Status Certificate (MSC) as on 01.08.2017, given by National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI), is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development administers the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) Act, 2004 and as per its Notification dated 6.6.2014, the minority communities notified under the NCMEI Act are Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Zoroastrian (Parsis) and Jains. No linguistic minority is defined under NCMEI Act, 2004.

(c) to (e) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has been amended and the following sub-Sections are inserted *vide* RTE (Amendment) Act, 2012:—

- “(4) Subject to provisions of articles 29 and 30 of the Constitution, the provisions of this Act shall apply to conferment of rights on children to free and compulsory education.
- (5) Nothing contained in this Act shall apply to Madrasas, Vedic Pathsals and educational institutions primarily imparting religious instruction.”

Statement*State-wise and year-wise details of Minority Status Certificates issued*

(As on 01.08.2017)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Year-wise Break Up													Total No. of MSC
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	9
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4	9	24	6	30	2	17	35	71	113	75	28	10	424
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	2	-	6	-	-	12	1	-	1	1	-	23
4.	Assam	-	2	-	17	2	13	111	32	16	9	7	5	2	216
5.	Bihar	1	2	20	17	3	3	27	6	15	10	12	14	10	140
6.	Chandigarh	-	2	3	1	1	1	3	1	4	2	-	2	-	20
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	1	4	5	7	55	91	3	24	28	10	3	1	232
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
9.	Daman	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
10.	Delhi	2	36	8	15	10	14	33	37	28	27	12	23	2	247
11.	Goa	-	9	31	28	81	4	3	3	-	2	-	3	1	165
12.	Gujarat	-	3	3	5	8	5	5	-	2	4	7	13	2	57
13.	Haryana	-	20	12	3	4	-	24	23	27	13	16	18	6	166
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	9	3	4	-	1	3	3	-	-	1	2	1	27
15.	Jharkhand	-	2	15	15	3	1	4	15	21	11	6	10	1	104

16.	Karnataka	-	4	26	15	11	9	12	43	105	186	156	88	35	690
17.	Kerala	-	9	78	97	524	822	852	844	492	453	263	143	51	4628
18.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	-	15	19	12	23	23	58	73	64	62	49	43	20	461
20.	Maharashtra	11	22	28	21	7	3	2	17	37	21	4	15	8	196
21.	Manipur	-	1	-	1	-	-	32	-	1	-	-	1	1	37
22.	Meghalaya	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	7
23.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
24.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
25.	Odisha	-	14	16	23	6	12	6	2	4	4	1	21	2	111
26.	Puducherry	-	2	13	-	3	-	-	1	1	-	1	3	2	26
27.	Punjab	-	11	39	4	-	9	5	7	13	14	14	3	3	122
28.	Rajasthan	-	2	22	37	20	4	2	-	4	8	1	3	1	104
29.	Sikkim	-	3	13	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	18
30.	Tamil Nadu	1	9	19	13	14	16	12	23	66	88	200	240	108	809
31.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	60	67	1	136
32.	Tripura	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	13
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1	107	99	48	59	114	253	693	592	435	183	366	101	3051
34.	Uttarakhand	-	36	17	6	4	3	11	4	6	8	10	6	4	115
35.	West Bengal	1	85	215	113	15	7	89	85	74	7	5	-	-	696
TOTAL		21	422	737	507	848	1122	1656	1966	1670	1515	1095	1122	374	13055

Exemptions for linguistic minorities under RTE Act

2775. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of institutions that have been exempted before and after Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE), State-wise;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that in many States linguistic minorities are deprived of exemptions under RTE in spite of the fact that Article 30(1) is applicable to both the linguistic and religious minorities; and

(c) the manner in which the Ministry is protecting the constitutional rights of linguistic minorities under Article 30(1)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 came into force from 1st April, 2010. The RTE Act was amended in 2012 whereby the provisions of the Act were made applicable to conferment of rights on children to free and compulsory education subject to provisions of articles 29 and 30 of the Constitution. Educational Institutions primarily imparting religious education, Madrasas and Vedic Pathshalas are exempted from the RTE Act.

All the States (except Jammu and Kashmir) and Union Territories are implementing the RTE Act across the country, as per their respective notified State RTE Rules. The State-wise details of institutions that have been exempted before and after the RTE Act are not maintained at the Central level.

Infrastructure of KVs, JNVs and KGBVs in Manipur

2776. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs), Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) in Manipur;

(b) whether the infrastructure of those Vidyalayas are very poor and if so, the details thereof and the plans of the Ministry for their improvement; and

(c) whether there is any plan to set up more such Vidyalayas in the State 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) The details of Kendriya

Vidyalayas (KVs), Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) in Manipur are as under:—

Category of Schools	Number of schools	Particulars
KVs	8	Chura Chand Pur (BSF), Loktak (HEP), Imphal No. I (Lamphelpat), Imphal No. II (CRPF), Imphal No. III (Leimakhong), Tamenglong, Ukhrul and Akampat.
JNVs	11	Bishnupur, Chura Chand Pur, Senapati-I, Sepapati-II, Thoubal, Chandel, Imphal West, Imphal East, Ukhrul-I, Ukhrul-II and Tamenglong.
KGBVs	11	Moirang, Chakpikarong, Machi, Tengenoupal, Henglep, Irilbung, Wangoi, Shaikhul, Tousem, Thaubal and Chingai.

(b) No, Sir. The infrastructure in all these Vidyalayas is satisfactory.

(c) No such proposals are under consideration at present.

Survey for quality of education in Government schools

2777. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made to find out improvement in quality of education in Government schools in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons for poor quality of education among students in Government schools as compared to private schools; and

(c) the corrective measures proposed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts periodic national surveys of learning achievement of children in classes III, V, VIII and X. Four rounds of National Achievement Survey (NAS) for class V, three rounds for classes III and VIII and one round for class X, have been conducted so far. These surveys reveal improvement in learning achievement levels of pupils, in identified subjects from first round to fourth round.

As per results of third round of National Achievement Survey (NAS) in class-III 73% children achieved above 50% in language and 76% children achieved more than

50% in Maths. In class-V, 36% children achieved more than 50% in language and 37% children achieved more than 50% in Mathematics. In class VIII the achievement in Maths was low as only 14% children could achieve more than 50% marks. In science similar positions persisted as only 17% children could answer more than 50% questions correctly. In class X the 16% children achieved more than 50% marks in maths and in science 22% children achieved more than 50% scores.

From current year onwards, Government has decided to conduct Survey of Learning Outcomes as National Achievement Survey with district as the sampling unit. The Survey will assess the competencies developed in the students studying in grades III, V and VIII in Government and Government aided schools.

In order to focus on quality of education, the Central Rules to the RTE Act, 2009 have been amended on 20th February, 2017 to include reference on class-wise and 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 level 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 NCERT.

Benefits of Pay Commission to employees of KVS and NVS

2778. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in spite of orders issued by the Ministry of Finance for extending the Seventh Pay Commission recommendations to the employees of Autonomous Bodies, the staffs of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) and Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) have been denied its benefits;

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

(c) whether any effort has been made to implement the said recommendations to KVS and NVS employees;

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

(e) by when it would be implemented in KVS and NVS including disbursal of arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (e) No, Sir. Approval of the competent authority for the extension of the revised pay scales as per the Seventh Pay

Commission recommendations for the employees of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) and Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has been conveyed on 11th July, 2017 and 26th July, 2017 respectively. NVS and KVS have been advised to project their specific requirement of funds for implementation of the 7th Pay Commission recommendations to their employees and reflect them in their proposals for Revised Estimates 2017-18. Disbursement of arrears etc. will depend upon projection of requirement by these organizations as also allocation of funds for this purpose. As such, no time-frame can be fixed for the disbursement of arrears to the employees of NVS and KVS.

Toilets for girls in schools

2779. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lack of toilets for girls' schools in the country is the main reasons for drop-out rate of girls in schools;

(b) what is the status of building toilets for women and girls in schools; and

(c) the time-frame by when they would get proper toilets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Lack of toilet facilities in schools has been one of the reasons for girls to drop out from schools. The Government of India has since prioritised the education of girls and launched the Swachh Vidyalaya initiative in collaboration with State Governments, UT Administrations, Public Sector Undertaking and private corporates for provision of separate toilets for girls and boys in all government schools. Under this initiative, 4,17,796 toilets including 1.91 lakh girls toilets were constructed/re-constructed in 2,61,400 government schools in one year alone by 15th August, 2015. With this, students in government schools have access to gender segregated toilets. This has had a positive impact on retention of girls in schools. Further, all States and UTs have been advised to comply with the provision of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which *inter alia* states that every elementary school building should have separate toilets for boys and girls.

The Central Government supports States and UTs for creation and augmentation of infrastructure facilities including construction of toilets in government elementary and secondary schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) schemes, respectively. Since the inception of SSA in 2000-01 till 31.3.2017, 10.36 lakh toilets including 5.09 lakh separate girl's toilets in elementary schools have been sanctioned to States and UTs. Under RMSA, a total of 35,124 girl's toilets have been sanctioned in government secondary schools.

Single higher education regulator

2780. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to replace the UGC and the All India Council of Technical Education with a single higher education regulator, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to eliminate overlap in jurisdiction of two bodies and to remove irrelevant regulatory provisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) was established in 1956 under the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) was established in 1987 under the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987. These two institutions have been created to achieve two distinct objectives in the sphere of higher education. While the objective of the UGC is to promote and co-ordinate University education and to determine and maintain standards of teaching, examination and research in Universities, the AICTE aims at ensuring coordinated and integrated development of technical and management education and maintenance of standards.

The idea of establishing a single regulator for higher education is not new. Various committees on higher education have earlier recommended a single regulatory body. While National Knowledge Commission (2006) recommended an independent regulatory authority for higher education, the Committee on Renovation and Rejuvenation of Higher Education (Professor Yashpal Committee: 2009) advocated an apex regulatory body by converging multiple regulatory agencies in the field of higher education. Further, the University Grants Commission Review Committee (Prof. Hari Gautam Committee) in 2014 had recommended that the UGC should be replaced by an apex institution titled National Higher Education Authority.

However, no such proposal is under consideration at present, to merge the University Grants Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) into a single higher education regulator.

Common entrance test for teachers

2781. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed common entrance test for teachers would incorporate different linguistic and cultural conditions in the country; and

(b) if so, on what parameters these teachers would be adjudged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) An entrance examination is under consideration. The exact modalities of this are being worked out.

Meetings of Committee on Official Language

†2782. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of meetings held by the Committee on Official Language Implementation and Advisory Committee from the year 2014 till date with reference to annual programme issued by department of Official Language of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the replies to letters in Hindi and English originally received in English and the total number of remarks made and letters written by head of the Ministry in Hindi and English respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): The Meetings of Official Language Implementation Committee are being held regularly in Ministry of Human Resource Development from 2014 and meetings of Hindi Advisory Committee were held on 14.10.2015 and 22.05.2017. Out of 91,177 letters originally received in English, 50,343 letters were replied to in Hindi. No record of letters sent to Region “C” is maintained.

During the year 2014-15 to 2016-17, total 77,557 Remarks were made, out of which 42,366 Remarks were made in Hindi and 35191 Remarks were made in English. As per the report of Progressive Use of Hindi, no record of letters sent by the Head of the Ministry is maintained. However 12,5,238 letters were sent in Hindi and 11,8,656 letters were sent in English by the Ministry.

Quality education and skills for engineers

2783. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 60 per cent of the eight lakh engineers graduating from technical institutions across the country every year remain unemployed;

(b) if so, the percentage of engineering graduates unemployed in the country;

(c) whether the corporate sector often complains that most of the engineering graduates in the country do not get the necessary skills and talent; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details of steps taken by Government to ensure quality education with required skill and talent in engineering courses across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) As per the data collected by AICTE from 10,328 technical institutions, 6.96 lakh out of the 15.87 lakh students who passed-out in 2015-16 were placed in jobs through the campus placements. This does not include the students who got jobs directly without going through campus placements, who are self-employed in start-ups and those who had taken to higher studies.

(c) and (d) With a view to improving the quality of technical education, the following action plan has been approved by the AICTE:—

1. **Planning:** Perspective Plans will be prepared for each State in consultation with the concerned State Government for assessing the demand-supply situation projected for the next 10 years. This will be a guiding document while approving new institutions by AICTE.
2. **Selection:** The students for the technical courses shall be selected based on a standardized examination.
3. **Induction training:** Every student, on admission, shall be put through a mandatory Induction training to reinforce the fundamental concepts and the required language skills required for the technical education. The model curriculum and the periodicity of this induction training will be separately notified by the AICTE.
4. **Revision of curriculum:** Every affiliating Technical University shall constitute subject-wise industry consultation committee (ICC) with the mandate of examining the existing curriculum and for making suitable changes in the curriculum every year. This process shall be completed in the month of December each year for the courses to be offered in the coming Academic year. Each institution, while applying for approval, shall certify completion of this process, which will be mandatory.
5. **Mandatory internships:** Every student in technical institution shall do three internships each spanning 4 to 8 weeks before completion of the under-graduation. The responsibility will be on the institution for helping the students in finding suitable industry or organisation for the internship.
6. **Industry readiness:** All students passing-out of the undergraduate courses shall be imparted technical and soft skills required for working in the industry encompassing – managerial skills, entrepreneurial skills, leadership skills, communication skills, team-working skills and technical skills.

7. **Promoting innovation/start-ups:** There shall be efforts at every level for promoting innovation and creativity in the students. The innovation drives like Hackathon shall be promoted, so that innovative ideas would emerge that can be incubated in the start-up centres.
8. **Exam reforms:** The final exams being conducted by the institutions shall test the understanding of the concepts and the skill – rather than the subject knowledge. A model exam format would be prepared and shared with the institutions and the technical universities for suitable adoption. This aspect would be reviewed at the time of approval.
9. **Training of teachers:** Every teacher in each of the technical education disciplines shall mandatorily undergo an annual refresher course delivered through SWAYAM portal, encapsulating all the major advances in the field of their study. Online courses would also be prepared and delivered through the SWAYAM platform for improving the pedagogical techniques of the teachers. The participation in the courses by at least 50% of the faculty would be a mandatory condition for approval of the institution. Similarly, there should be leadership training to the heads of the institutions once in 2 years. These trainings would also be hosted through the SWAYAM platform.
10. **Mandatory accreditation:** At least half of all the programmes in the technical institutions shall be accredited through the NBA before 2022. Unless there is credible progress each year, the approval of the institutions can be refused. In order to assist the institutions in meeting the mandatory requirements for applying for accreditation, a separate mechanism will be put in place.

Further, AICTE implements the National Employment Enhancement Mission (NEEM) and Employment Enhancement Training Programme (EETP) to enhance the employability of the students.

Timeline of Higher Education Financing Agency

2784. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has missed the operational timeline of the Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) during 2016-17, if so, the reasons therefore; and

(b) what would be the strategy for fund raising for HEFA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The

Government had decided to set up a Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) as per Budget announcement 2016-17 to finance improvement in infrastructure and research facilities in the higher educational institutions with an initial capital base of ₹ 1,000 crores. The HEFA has been incorporated as a Section 8 Company under the Company Act, 2013 with an initial capital base of ₹ 300 crores. The HEFA is now ready for operations.

Improving education System

2785. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a majority of students getting education from Government schools do not have the required knowledge and skills;

(b) whether the present Government school courses do not meet the practical requirements and expectations of the current education system and needs changes; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of steps taken by Government in this regard to improve the education system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (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 and VIII. These reveal improvement in learning achievement levels of pupils, in identified subjects from first round to fourth round. From current year onwards, the Government has decided to conduct National Achievement Survey where District will be the sampling unit.

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 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.

National Eligibility Test

2786. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the University Grants Commission has now decided to conduct the National Eligibility Test (NET) once in a year instead of twice;
- (b) if so, the pass percentage of students who took NET exam earlier;
- (c) whether the pass percentage would increase if it is held once in a year; 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. Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Department of Higher Education *vide* letter dated 15.05.2017 had asked the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) to continue to conduct the UGC-NET examination as per the existing schedule.

University Grants Commission (UGC) has intimated that a total of 11,16,526 number of candidates had appeared for the University Grants Commission-National Eligibility Test (UGC-NET) exam during 2016-17 (July, 2016 and January, 2017) which was 31,566 more than the number of candidates appeared for the exam during 2015-16 (June, 2015 and December, 2015). However, the qualifying percentage of students, who have taken four such recent examinations during 2015-2017, has ranged between 3.99% (January, 2017) to 4.96% (December, 2015).

Skill training centres through NIOS

2787. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) would train handicraft workers belonging to the Scheduled Castes, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the NIOS would set up the skill training centres in many parts of the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) In National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), there is no separate programme to train handicraft workers belonging to the Scheduled Caste. However, NIOS has different programmes where handicraft workers including Scheduled Caste (SC) candidates can take admission and get trained.

(b) No, Sir. However NIOS has accredited 15 Central Field Institutions (CFIs) of Directorate General of Training (DGT) (List is at Annexure-I) as Special Accredited Institution for Academic and Skill Development(SAIASD) so that they support the Industrial Training Institute (ITI) learners in the admission process and their participation in the examination to avail benefit of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between DGT and NIOS for credit transfer from ITI courses for award of academic Certificates of NIOS at 10th and 12th level. The details of Central Field Institutions (CFIs) of Directorate General of Training (DGT) are given in the Statement.

Statement***Details of CFIs of Directorate General of Training (DGT)***

-
1. Advanced Training Institute, Opp. Shivam, Vidyananagar, Telangana-500007, Hyderabad
 2. Advance Training Institute for Electronics and Process Instrumentation, Ramanthapur, Hyderabad
 3. Advanced Training Institute DGT, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Government of India, V. N. Purav Marg, Chunabhatti, Sion, Mumbai-400022, Maharashtra
 4. Advanced Training Institute, Tedhi Pulia, Nainital Road, P.O. Kathgodam, Haldwani, Nainital, 263126, Uttarakhand
 5. Advanced Training Institute, Udyog Nagar, Kanpur-208022, Uttar Pradesh
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6. Advanced Training Institute, CTI Campus 10, Alandur Road, Saidapet, Guindy, Chennai-600032
 7. Advanced Training Institute (ATI), Gill Road, Distt. Ludhiana-141003, Punjab
 8. Advanced Training Institute, Heavy Industrial Area, Near Saras Dairy, Distt. Jodhpur-342005
 9. Advanced Training Institute, Dasnagar, Howrah, West Bengal-711105
 10. Foremen Training Institute, (FTI), Outer Rind Road, Off Tumkur Road, Distt. Bangalore-560022
 11. National Vocational Training Institute for Women, D-1, Sector-1, NOIDA-201301
 12. Regional Vocational Training Institute for Women, Near N.F.L. Colony, G.T. Road, Distt. Panipat
 13. Regional Vocational Training Institute, Shanti Nagar, B/H Tarsali ITI, Tarsali, Vadodara-390009, Gujarat
 14. Regional Vocational Training Institute for Women, Jhalana Doongri, Distt. – Jaipur-302017, Rajasthan
 15. Regional Vocational Training Institute, Allahabad, 6 New Katra Road, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh
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Funds for primary education

2788. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds for primary education has been reduced during the last three years and if so, reasons therefor; and

(b) if not, the details thereof and the percentage of budget allocated therefor during those years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides a legal entitlement to every child of the age of six to fourteen years for free and compulsory elementary education in a neighbourhood school. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which is the designated scheme for meeting the objectives of the RTE Act, 2009, provides assistance to State Governments and UT Administrations for universalization of elementary education in the country. The outlay or estimates of expenditure to States and UTs in terms of Section 7(2) of the RTE Act are made through the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) as per the programmatic and

financial norms of the scheme, which includes the share of both the Centre and State. The approved outlay is apportioned between Central and State share as per the existing funds sharing pattern of 60:40 (90:10 for North-Eastern States and 3 Himalayan States). 100% Central share is provided to Union Territories without Legislature.

The Budget allocations made under SSA during the last three years are ₹ 24380.00 crore in 2014-15, ₹ 22015.42 crore in 2015-16 and ₹ 22500.00 crore in 2016-17.

Section 7(1) of the RTE Act, 2009, states that both the Centre and the State shall have concurrent responsibility for providing funds for carrying out the provisions of the Act. Section 7(3) states that the Central Government shall provide to the State Government, as grants-in-aid of revenues, such percentage of expenditure as it may determine, while, Section 7(5) states that the State Government shall, taking into consideration the sums provided by the Central Government to a State Government, be responsible to provide funds for the implementation of the provisions of the Act.

With the acceptance of the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission by the Government of India, the devolution of funds to the States has been increased from 32% to 42 % of the net Union Tax Receipts. With the enhanced devolution of funds, States have been advised to allocate more funds to SSA so as to carry out the functions and responsibilities conferred upon the States by Section 7(5) of the RTE Act, 2009.

Suicides among engineering students

2789. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is an alarming rise in the number of suicides among engineering students in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has launched any inquiry into the matter;
- (c) the reasons behind young students resorting to suicide;
- (d) whether there is a problem with the curriculum of the colleges; and
- (e) the details of number of suicides during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (e) No, Sir. Three cases of suicide have been reported in the AICTE approved engineering colleges during the last two years while 12 cases of suicide have been reported in various IITs during the last three years. The details regarding these incidents including reasons are given in the Statement (*See* below). As per the procedure established

by AICTE, expert committee are constituted to go into the circumstances of such incidents and to suggest suitable rectification measures. IITs have already put in place a detailed mechanism for early detection of depression and counselling for preventing suicides.

Statement

AICTE approved engineering colleges

No. of suicides	Name of Institution	Reason	State
Year-2015			
Nil			
Year-2016			
1	Bhagath College of Diploma in Engineering and Technological Science, Nalgonda	Ragging or other aggressive actions by the seniors or unknown persons.	Telangana
1	B. N. College of Engineering and Technology, Lucknow	Harassment	Uttar Pradesh
1	Nehru College of Engineering, Pampady.	Factual report on suicide is awaited from State Government of Kerala	Kerala
Year-2017			
Nil			

Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)

Sl. No.	Year	Name of the institute	No. of suicides	Total	Reasons
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	2014	IIT Kharagpur	2	4	Academic stress, domestic and personal reasons.
		IIT Guwahati	2		
2.	2015	IIT Bombay	1	5	
		IIT Madras	2		

1	2	3	4	5	6
		IIT Guwahati	1		
		IIT Hyderabad	1		
3.	2016	IIT Madras	1	3	
		IIT Guwahati	1		
		IIT BHU (Varanasi)	1		

Nutrition value of food under MDMS

2790. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provisions of ₹ 3.76 per day per child for primary stage and ₹ 5.64 per day per child for upper primary stage would be able to provide sufficient food under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS);

(b) the manner in which the nutrition value of meals provided to the school children under MDMS is measured; and

(c) the calorie count fixed by the medical boards for each child per day and the calorie count provided through the Mid-Day Meals to each child of all stages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The cooking cost which includes the cost of vegetables, pulses, oil, condiments and fuel is being upwardly revised annually since 01.04.2010. The cooking cost has been enhanced by 7% w.e.f. 01.07.2016 and it now stands at ₹ 4.13 and ₹ 6.18 per child per day for primary and upper primary stages respectively. Besides the above, the Central Government provides 100% funding for foodgrains, transport assistance, kitchen devices and Management/Monitoring Expenses. Several State/UT Governments are also contributing additional funds over and above their minimum mandatory share under Mid-Day Meal Scheme. Food grains under Mid-Day meal scheme are provided through Food Corporation of India (FCI) to States/UTs at rates under National Food Security Act *i.e* ₹ 2 and ₹ 3 per kg. for wheat and Rice respectively. The economic cost of wheat is ₹ 23.45 per kg. and that of rice is ₹ 32.67 per kg.

(b) The Central Government has notified the Mid-Day Meal Rules, 2015 in September, 2015 under the National Food Security Act, 2013. These Rules, *inter alia*, provide that hot cooked meal provided to children shall be evaluated and certified by the Government Food Research Laboratory or any other laboratory accredited or

recognized by law so as to ensure that the meal meets with the prescribed nutritional standards and quality. The samples are to be collected at least once in a month from randomly selected schools or centralized kitchens for testing by such laboratories.

(c) The Mid-Day Meal Guidelines prescribe the following nutritional content and calorie count to achieve the objectives of the Scheme in the Mid-Day Meal:—

Items	For children of Primary classes	For children of Upper Primary classes
(A) Nutritional Norms (Per child per day)		
Calorie	450	700
Protein	12 gms	20 gms
(B) Food Norms (Per child per day)		
Food-grains	100 gms	150 gms
Pulses	20 gms	30 gms
Vegetables	50 gms	75 gms
Oil and fat	5 gms	7.5 gms
Salt and condiments	As per need	As per need

Rankings of educational institutes

†2791. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has released the India Rankings 2017 for educational institutes, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether India Rankings, 2017 is committed towards bringing about change in the quality of education for the students of the entire country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Yes, Sir. The India Rankings 2017 has been released on 3rd April, 2017. Rankings were announced for top 100 Universities, Engineering, Overall, Colleges and top 50 Management and Pharmacy category institutions. In addition, rank bands were also released under all these categories. The details of the rankings and the parameters considered are available on website <https://www.nirfindia.org/Home>.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) The India Rankings, 2017 aims to enhance the quality of education by recognizing the excellence of premier institutions, creating a healthy competitive environment amongst higher education institutes in their respective category and infusing enthusiasm among other institutions to introduce reforms and perform better on the rankings, thereby attempting to improve the rankings of Indian higher educational institutes, internationally.

Shortcomings in SSA

2792. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed any shortcomings in the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of measures taken to improve the pupil-teacher ratio to achieve the objectives of SSA; and

(c) the details of findings of the independent study commissioned for assessing the present status of school drop-outs and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has been designated as the vehicle for implementing the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. Since the inception of SSA in 2000-01 till 31.03.2017, 3.64 lakh new elementary schools, construction of 3.11 lakh school buildings and 18.73 lakh additional classrooms, 2.42 lakh drinking water facilities, 10.36 lakh school toilets and 19.46 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned to States and UTs. Out of this, 3.59 lakh elementary schools have been opened, 2.93 lakh school buildings and 17.76 lakh additional classrooms have been constructed, 2.32 lakh drinking water facilities have been provided, 9.83 lakh school toilets have been constructed and 15.75 lakh teachers have been recruited as on 31st March, 2017.

The implementation of SSA is reviewed twice every year by a Joint Review Mission comprising independent experts and external funding agencies covering States. The Ministry of Human Resource Development convenes periodic meetings with State Education Ministers and Secretaries to review the programme implementation. Educational data on outcomes is collected through a Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) every year. The status of these evaluations and monitoring is placed in the public domain on the Ministry's website. National Achievement Surveys (NAS) are conducted to check the health of the educational system and to provide information about the learning achievement of students.

(b) The RTE Act, 2009 in its Schedule lays down pupil teacher ration (PTR) for both primary and upper primary schools. At primary level, the PTR should be 30:1 and at the upper primary level, it should be 35:1. As per UDISE 2015-16, the PTR at national level for elementary schools is 25:1.

The recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers are primarily in the domain of the State Governments and UT Administrations. The Central Government has been consistently pursuing the matter of expeditious recruitment and redeployment of teachers with the States and UTs at various fora. Advisories on this issue have also been issued to States and UTs from time to time.

(c) As per an independent survey commissioned in 2014 by Ministry of Human Resource Development, 60.64 lakh children were estimated to be out of school in the age group of 6 to 13.

Universal enrolment is the first goal of SSA, and hence all efforts are being made to bring all children in schools. SSA has provided 2.06 lakh primary and 1.61 lakh upper primary schools for ensuring universal provisioning of schooling facilities. Preference for opening of school is given to tribal areas, and areas with high concentration of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and minority population. In addition, 3729 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.

Under SSA, provisions have also been made for residential schools/hostels and transportation/escort facility for children living in sparsely populated areas, children living in areas where schools cannot be opened due to unavailability of land and children in need of care and protection. Special training is also provided to all such children who are school dropouts and long absentees and they are enrolled in “back to school” camps.

Additionally, other strategies adopted under SSA such as strengthening school infrastructure, improving pupil-teacher ratios, providing incentives like free textbooks, uniforms for eligible category of children and mid-day meal in schools have proved to be useful in increasing the enrolment of children in elementary schools.

Facilitating internships for students by AICTE

2793. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has signed an agreement to facilitate internships for Indian students, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the AICTE is set to mandate internships for all students enrolled in institutions recognized by it in a bid to enhance the employability of students, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) AICTE has signed MoU with Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Government of India, Internshala, NETiit, Engineering Council of India, Telecom Sector Skill Council (TSSC), National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology (NIELIT) and other organizations to facilitate internship of students through their wide network with MSMEs. It has been proposed that every student in technical institution shall go through three internships each spanning 4 to 8 weeks before completion of the under-graduation. The responsibility will be on the institution for helping the students in finding suitable industry or organisation for the internship.

Vacant posts of teachers in Maharashtra

†2794. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the Right to Education Forum more than five lakh posts of teachers are vacant in the country including Maharashtra whereas 6.6 lakh of teachers require training and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the total number of posts of teachers and principals sanctioned and vacant in Kendriya and Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country including Maharashtra; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to fill up the vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The Right to Education (RTE) Forum is a collective of national education networks, teachers' organizations and educationists working in the field of education with the intent of bringing systemic reforms in education. As per their report of 2014-15 there were 5.68 lakhs posts of teachers vacant in the year 2013-14. The Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development was not associated with this report.

The recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers are primarily in the domain of the State Governments and UT Administrations. The Central Government through the flagship programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) at elementary level provides assistance to the State Governments and UTs for additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil Teacher Ratio as per the prescribed norms for various

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

levels of schooling. The Central Government has been consistently pursuing the matter of expeditious recruitment and redeployment of teachers with the States and UTs at various fora. Advisories on this issue have also been issued to States and UTs from time to time. Provision for in-service teacher training is an integral component of SSA programme. The State-wise details of vacant posts of teachers and untrained in-service teachers in Government Schools including Maharashtra are given in the Statement-I and II, respectively (*See below*).

The total number of posts of teachers including Principals sanctioned in Kendriya Vidyalaya are 46672 and 13736 in Navodaya Vidyalayas. 11673 posts are lying vacant in Kendriya Vidyalayas and 2951 posts are lying vacant in Navodaya Vidyalayas respectively in the country including Maharashtra.

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has conducted examination and interviews for 6205 teaching posts including Principals. 82 Principals are undergoing induction course. Panel for remaining 6120 teaching posts will be prepared and teachers will be posted against the vacant posts across the country. In addition, action has also been initiated for filling up 4473 teaching posts through Limited Departmental Examination (LDE).

Regarding Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti Schools, 56 Principals have been appointed on direct recruitment in April, 2017 and remaining 51 posts will be filled up through LDE shortly. The recruitment of 2240 posts of teachers have been completed in the month of August, 2017 and remaining will be filled up through LDE shortly. 104 vacant posts of SUPW teachers cannot be filled up as the recruitment of SUPW teachers have been frozen.

Statement-I

Status on Teachers under SSA at Elementary Level as on 31.03.2017

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sanctioned Post			Working			Vacancies		
		By State	Under SSA	Total	By State	Under SSA	Total	By State	Under SSA	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2963	206	3169	2751	206	2957	212	0	212
2.	Andhra Pradesh	124432	24353	148785	111477	24353	135830	12955	0	12955
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6720	7342	14062	6662	6976	13638	58	366	424
4.	Assam	158921	45686	204607	152033	32469	184502	6888	13217	20105
5.	Bihar	190497	402044	592541	108119	280488	388607	82378	121556	203934
6.	Chandigarh	3935	1390	5325	3055	1000	4055	880	390	1270
7.	Chhattisgarh	159307	41122	200429	112170	39753	151923	47137	1369	48506
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	858	946	1804	789	841	1630	69	105	174
9.	Daman and Diu	483	118	601	483	85	568	0	33	33
10.	Delhi	51898	6541	58439	45927	4419	50346	5971	2122	8093
11.	Goa	5515	179	5694	5515	179	5694	0	0	0

12.	Gujarat	163418	53688	217106	163418	49649	213067	0	4039	4039
13.	Haryana	56655	13435	70090	46545	11614	58159	10110	1821	11931
14.	Himachal Pradesh	44022	5556	49578	42390	5556	47946	1632	0	1632
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	57830	43471	101301	52816	41277	94093	5014	2194	7208
16.	Jharkhand	69466	122678	192144	45804	68075	113879	23662	54603	78265
17.	Karnataka	174767	29057	203824	169613	19719	189332	5154	9338	14492
18.	Kerala	123457	2925	126382	123457	1525	124982	0	1400	1400
19.	Lakshadweep	699	32	731	649	32	681	50	0	50
20.	Madhya Pradesh	184171	178928	363099	152204	144372	296576	31967	34556	66523
21.	Maharashtra	299551	15387	314938	280880	15387	296267	18671	0	18671
22.	Manipur	15591	3235	18826	15591	2871	18462	0	364	364
23.	Meghalaya	9215	13417	22632	9215	12541	21756	0	876	876
24.	Mizoram	10280	2228	12508	9180	2193	11373	1100	35	1135
25.	Nagaland	13866	3464	17330	13866	3147	17013	0	317	317
26.	Odisha	136669	92337	229006	136669	92337	229006	0	0	0
27.	Puducherry	3894	12	3906	3127	12	3139	767	0	767
28.	Punjab	84588	10661	95249	66413	10661	77074	18175	0	18175
29.	Rajasthan	161392	122024	283416	138150	108677	246827	23242	13347	36589

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
30.	Sikkim	7687	405	8092	7687	405	8092	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	112962	35020	147982	109174	35020	144194	3788	0	3788
32.	Telangana	83230	14277	97507	68929	14277	83206	14301	0	14301
33.	Tripura	25625	6070	31695	21486	5808	27294	4139	262	4401
34.	Uttar Pradesh	336543	423285	759828	207256	328245	535501	129287	95040	224327
35.	Uttarakhand	35144	10909	46053	32153	6322	38475	2991	4587	7578
36.	West Bengal	253890	200970	454860	221229	145850	367079	32661	55120	87781
TOTAL		3170141	1933398	5103539	2686882	1516341	4203223	483259	417057	900316

Source: AWP&B and PAB Minutes 2017-18.

Statement-II

*State-wise data on the number of untrained in-service teachers
in the Government Schools*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1512
4.	Assam	44797
5.	Bihar	98351
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	11963
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0
10.	Delhi	0
11.	Goa	134
12.	Gujarat	0
13.	Haryana	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1259
15.	Jharkhand	21417
16.	Karnataka	0
17.	Kerala	0
18.	Lakshadweep	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	1455
20.	Maharashtra	352
21.	Manipur	4452
22.	Meghalaya	19437
23.	Mizoram	570
24.	Nagaland	7115
25.	Odisha	18562
26.	Puducherry	0

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Total
27.	Punjab	0
28.	Rajasthan	0
29.	Sikkim	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	0
31.	Telangana	0
32.	Tripura	28141
33.	Uttar Pradesh	15559
34.	Uttarakhand	1784
35.	West Bengal	234819
TOTAL		511679

Source: as reported by State Governments in the month of July, 2017.

Pensionary benefits to JNV teachers

2795. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) where Government has any proposal to resume the pensionary benefit to Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) teachers as it was there earlier, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details regarding the financial and legal lacunae, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The employees of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) had been given the benefits of Contributory Provident Fund (CPF) scheme since its inception. The New Pension Scheme (NPS), which was introduced for the Central Government employees w.e.f. 1.1.2004, was made applicable to the regular employees of NVS w.e.f. 1.4.2009. Those employees who had joined NVS on regular basis before 1.4.2009 were given an option to continue with the existing CPF scheme or to join the NPS. The option was to be exercised by 3.11.2009. Those employees of NVS who have opted for and are covered under the NPS, are entitled to the benefits envisaged under this scheme. Thus, the teachers of the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas are already entitled to benefits of either the CPF scheme or the NPS scheme having regard to the option exercised by them.

Earn while learn scheme

†2796. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering to provide jobs to youths under 'Earn While Learn Scheme';

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal with Ministry of Human Resource Development;

(b) and (c) In view of the reply to para (a) above, does not arise.

Cable TV digitization

2797. SHRI C.M RAMESH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request from Government of Andhra Pradesh has been received in the Ministry requesting to extend Phase-III and IV of Cable TV digitization by two more years that is up to December, 2018 in State: and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Ministry on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) On 7th April 2017, Ministry had received a request from Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh for extension of cut-off date of Phase-III and Phase-IV of Cable TV Digitization in Andhra Pradesh up to 31st December, 2017.

(b) Before the receipt of the request Ministry had fixed 31.01.2017 as cut-off date for Phase-III areas and already issued instruction on 30.03.2017 to all the stakeholders to ensure that no analog signals are transmitted over the cable networks in Phase-IV areas after the notified cut-off date of 31.03.2017. The Hon'ble Chief Minister was informed accordingly.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Misuse of permissions by channels

2798. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that most of the permissions are being misused by channel in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is security threat/violation by giving subcontract of channel permissions by the registered service providers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to control service providers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Permission to uplink and downlink private satellite TV channel is granted in accordance with the extant Policy Guidelines for Uplinking and downlinking of TV channels in India. Such permission holder companies, are required to abide by all the rules and regulations mentioned in the Policy Guidelines. As per clause 11 of the Uplinking Guidelines and clause 10 of the Downlinking Guidelines, the permission issued for uplink/downlink of a channel is non-transferrable unless with the prior approval of the Government.

Whenever any instance regarding giving sub-contract of channel permissions by the registered service providers comes to the notice of this Ministry, action is taken on case to case basis, under the provisions of the Policy Guidelines.

Withdrawal of issue of annual certificates to channels

2799. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the issuing of annual certificates to television channels has been withdrawn in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken to control those channels who have stopped the service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) In conformity with the Policy Guidelines for uplinking and downlinking of TV channels in India, Government has decided that the broadcasters which hold valid permission for uplinking and/or downlinking, shall not require to obtain annual Renewal Permission from the Ministry. The payment of annual permission fee, 60 days before the due date will by itself be sufficient permission for continuation of a channel for a further period of one year from the due date.

(b) Whenever any instance of stoppage of service by any channel comes to the notice of this Ministry, action is taken against the broadcaster as per the provisions of Policy Guidelines for uplinking and downlinking of TV channels in India, 2011.

Expenditure on advertisements by ministries

2800. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent by Government on advertising and visual publicity during the last three years;

(b) the details of amount spent on advertisement and visual publicity, Ministry-wise; and

(c) the total amount spent by public sector organisations on Government schemes for advertisement and visual publicity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) The expenditure by Government on advertisements released through DAVP for advertising and visual publicity for the last three years is as under:—

Year	Total Expenditure (in ₹)
2014-15	998.34 crore
2015-16	1188.85 crore
2016-17	1285.77 crore

(b) The details of committed expenditure Ministry-wise and Media Vehicle-wise is available at DAVP's website under the head "Reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2800" at the link below:- <http://www.davp.nic.in/rajasabhaquestion.html>.

(c) The total committed expenditure of public sector organizations for the advertisements released through DAVP as per data maintained:—

Year	Total Committed Expenditures (in ₹)
2014-15	12,28,390 crore
2015-16	18,98,370 crore
2016-17	22,72,766 crore

Digital addressable system

2801. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tamil Nadu has become the first state in the country to receive the Digital Addressable System, if so, the details in this regard; and

(b) whether any request has been received from Government of Bihar and Jharkhand in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) No, Sir. Cable TV Digitization has been mandated across the country in 4 phases as below:—

Phase I	Metro cites of Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai	31st Oct., 2012.
Phase II	38 cities (with population more than one million)	31st March, 2013
Phase III	All other urban areas	31st January, 2017
Phase IV	Rest of India	31st March, 2017

(b) No, Sir.

Effects of GST on small budget films

2802. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recently introduced GST would push up the cost of exhibition of films and affect the screening of small budget films; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider measures to promote small budget films and documentaries and also to ensure their screening in theatres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) The schedule of GST rates for service as approved by GST council provides that 28% with full Input Tax Credit (ITC) has been levied on exhibition of cinematographic films. However, in 16th meeting held on 11.06.2017, the GST Council has decided to levy 18% with full Input Tax Credit (ITC) on admission of cinematographic films where the consideration for admission is ₹ 100 or less.

(b) There is no plan scheme of Government of India for promotion of films and documentaries. Screening of films in theatres is under the purview of State Governments. The I&B Ministry holds documentary Film Festival once every two year and award the best documentaries.

**Compliance with Directions of Department of
Official Language on advertisements**

†2803. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the Ministry-wise advertisements given to newspapers, magazines, hoardings-banners and electronic media in Hindi, English and regional languages every year starting from 2014-15 along with their respective amount and the reasons for complying or not complying with the directions regarding advertisements issued by the department of official language, Ministry of Home Affairs, every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): DAVP is the nodal agency for media publicity of all Government Ministries/Departments. Advertisements are released through various media platforms including print, electronic and outdoor publicity in different languages including Hindi, keeping in view the target audience, focus areas, budget and other requirements of various Ministries for wide dissemination of the information.

Percentage of the total print advertisements issued in Hindi by DAVP during the last three years and the current year is as under:—

Year	Percentage of advertisements issued in Hindi (in ₹ terms)
2014-15	34.04%
2015-16	37.93%
2016-17	38.46%
2017-18 (upto July, 2017)	41.95%

Since 2015-16, DAVP has made consistent efforts to comply with the directions of the Rajbhasha Vibhag, Ministry of Home Affairs as well as existing Print Media Policy wherein 35% of advertisements are to be issued in Hindi.

The details of Ministry-wise committed expenditure for Print advertisements in Hindi, English and Regional Languages for the last three years is available on the website of DAVP at the link below: <http://www.davp.nic.in/writereaddata/rajyasabha2803.pdf>.

In respect of electronic media, it is informed that campaigns in TV channels are run in Hindi, English and Regional Languages. These TV channels telecast their programmes through DTH platforms and are visible across the country at a time.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Since the channels footprint is available throughout, separate language-wise data is not maintained.

In case of Outdoor Publicity, normally all advertisements are released in the states in their respective regional languages, including Hindi, based on target audience, for disseminating the information effectively. Since Outdoor Publicity includes many media, compilation of details of advertisement given in different languages, including Hindi, has not been maintained.

Non-implementation of CAT orders

2804. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of judicial orders of Central Administrative Tribunals (CATs) are not being implemented by the Ministry and its subordinate offices;

(b) if so, the details of such cases along with the reasons for not implementing the orders; and

(c) the steps being taken to implement the orders which are five years old?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Information and Broadcasting Ministry has been regularly monitoring the status of court cases under purview of Hon'ble Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT). Monitoring is done through the Legal Information Management & Briefing System (LIMBS), progress reports are prepared and reviewed to assess the status of cases. Meetings for monitoring the status of pendency and progress made in respect of disposal of court cases, including CAT cases pertaining to the Ministry and its subordinate offices are held regularly by the designated Nodal Officer for LIMBS in the Ministry.

Grant of permission to FM radios

2805. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of FM radios which have been given permission and are functioning in the country;

(b) the number of private FM channels given permission in Kerala;

(c) the conditions required to run an FM radio channel;

- (d) the mechanism in place to check the content of an FM radio channel;
- (e) whether any complaint has been raised against FM radio channels for vulgar and objectionable content and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the name of FM radio channels given show-cause notices for broadcasting defamatory or derogatory comments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) 312 Private FM radio channels have been given permission and are functioning in the country.

(b) 20 FM radio channels have been given permission in Kerala.

(c) Only Indian companies registered under the Company's Act, 2013 are eligible for bidding and obtaining permission for FM radio channels. The conditions are elaborated in the Policy Guidelines for expansion of FM radio broadcasting through private agencies Phase-III which is available on Ministry's website www.mib.nic.in

(d) The Grant of Permission Agreement (GOPA) provides that FM Radio Channels should follow the same Programme and Advertisement Codes as followed by All India Radio. These Codes contain a whole range of parameters to regulate content on FM channels.

Apart from this, the Ministry has also issued directions to States to set up District level and State level Monitoring Committees to regulate content telecast on cable TV/FM Radio channels/Community Radio Stations to ensure adherence to the AIR Broadcast Code.

(e) Details of action taken on violation of provision of GOPA and Programme and Advertising Codes as followed by All India Radio (AIR) by private FM radio channels by airing of obscene, vulgar and objectionable content during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(f) During the last three years and the current year, the Ministry has issued 4 show cause notices to 93.5 Red FM, Hit 95 FM, 94.3 FM Radio One and Radio City 91.1 FM on 23.01.2015, 17.2.2016, 02.09.2016 and 01.08.2016, respectively for airing allegedly vulgar, obscene and objectionable content in violation of the provisions of GOPA and Programme and Advertising Codes as followed by All India Radio (AIR).

Statement*Details of action taken on violation of provision of GOPA*

Sl. No.	Name of the private FM radio broadcaster/Channel	Details of the content aired by FM radio channels	Action taken
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s ENIL, Patna	Radio Mirchi aired from Patna	Final reply sent to Shri Nitin Chandra on 17.4.2015
2.	M/s Malayala Manorama, Kochi	Complaint against Radio Mango 91.9 FM	Letter sent to Shri Arunchandra on 1.5.2014, requesting to provide further details regarding date, time show name etc. No reply received
3.	M/s Digital Radio Broadcasting (Delhi) Ltd.	93.5 Red FM Radio channel Delhi aired the programmes 'Morning No.1' and 'Midnight Masala', the content of which was obscene and vulgar	An advisory dated 26.6.2015 was issued to the FM channel.
4.	All FM Channel	Excessive political message broadcast over the private FM channels.	Letter sent to Sh. Anil Gaindhar on 13.6.2016, requesting to provide the names of the FM channels, which broadcast political messages. No reply received.
5.	All FM Channel	Song broadcast on the FM Channels are incomplete and often cut abruptly	MIB issued an Advisory on 5.7.2016 to all the Private FM broadcasters, besides AIR, requesting to be sensitive to the sensibilities of the music loving listeners of FM Radio.

1	2	3	4
6.	Private FM Radio broadcasters in Tamil Nadu	Advertisement in Tamil Language instead of Hindi Language	Final reply sent to Dr. A. Sakthivel on 18.6.2016.
7.	M/s Clear Media (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Broadcast of obscene programme called 'Naacho Pancho' by the FM channel, Hit 95 FM	A warning dated 06.01.2017 was issued to the FM channel
8.	M/s Next Radio Delhi.	Broadcast of obscene programme 'Delhi Open Up' by the FM channel, 94.3	A warning dated 02.03.2017 was issued to the FM channel.

Launching of health care channel

2806. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that separate television channels for almost every field have already been launched;

(b) whether Government has plans to launch a healthcare channel for creating awareness among the public especially for the people of rural areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Ministry grants permission to uplink and/or downlink private satellite TV channels in accordance with the provisions of the Policy Guidelines for uplinking and downlinking of TV channels in India, 2011. As per these Guidelines, the permission can be granted under two categories only, *i.e.* News and Current Affairs and Non-news and Current Affairs. A TV channel permitted under Non-News and Current Affairs category can telecast content in any field, other than News.

In addition to this, Doordarshan, through its network of channels provides comprehensive coverage to every sector including health, education, agriculture etc. catering to all segments of the population in both urban and rural areas.

Reforms in public broadcasting

2807. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether several committees, including the 2014 Sam Pitroda panel recommended structural reforms in public broadcasting, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a top panel of Secretaries had recommended to make public broadcasters, Doordarshan and All India Radio corporate entities to reduce their dependence on Government funds and give them elbow room to take decisions; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) In 2013, the Government had set up an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Sam Pitroda on 28.01.2013, to review the functioning of Prasar Bharati. The Committee had submitted its Report on 24.1.2014 and recommended framing a long-term vision and strategy for Prasar Bharati that would include and be dependent upon the technology choices, assessment of human resources, review of programming, including review of existing channels and also a study of independent sources of finances for Prasar Bharati. Details of recommendations of the Expert Committee may be seen in its Report which is available on the website of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting at the following address: [>> Broadcasting>>Broadcasting-Documents>>Report of Expert Committee on Prasar Bharati Vol 1 and Report of Expert Committee on Prasar Bharati Vol 2.](http://www.mib.nic.in)

(b) and (c) A Group of Secretaries has recommended to transform Doordarshan and All India Radio as corporate entities. No decision has been taken so far.

Grants to Prasar Bharati

2808. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of quantum of money spent by way of giving grants to Prasar Bharati during the last three years;

(b) whether the grants are mostly spent on meeting salary and related expenditure and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of employees whose salaries are paid through these grants and details thereof; and

(d) the details of the expenditure of remaining amount of the total grants given to Prasar Bharati?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) As per the information received from Prasar Bharati, the grants given in the last three years and expenditure incurred on Salary and salary related heads are as tabulated below:

(₹ in crore)

Financial year	Actual Total Grants received	Actual Grant received for Salary and Salary related expenditure out of the Grant as in Col. B	Salary and Salary related expenditure as per details given in Col. C
A	B	C	D
2014-15	2425.62	2001.98	2033.70*
2015-16	2494.46	2231.94	2231.94
2016-17	3105.63	2683.64	2683.64

*Excess expenditure met from Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of Prasar Bharati

(c) 28169 employees have been paid salaries during March, 2017 from the grants. The details are as under:—

All India Radio	14049
Doordarshan	14120
TOTAL	28169

(d) The details of the expenditure incurred by Prasar Bharati out of the grant received from the Government other than that received for Salary and salary related expenses:

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Actual Grant received by PB other than the grant for Salary and Salary related expenses	Actual Expenditure incurred out of the Grants mentioned in Col. B on	
		Content	Capital assets
A	B	C	D
2014-15	423.64	43.02	411.11*
2015-16	262.52	26.25	236.27
2016-17	421.99	49.33	372.66

*Excess expenditure met from Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of Prasar Bharati.

Expenditure on advertisements

2809. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount spent on advertisements during the last three years under the heads—print publicity, audio/visual, outdoor publicity, exhibition, year-wise and Ministry-wise;

(b) whether there was an increase in Government spending in advertisements since the announcement of demonetization *i.e.* 8th November, 2016 and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of amount spent on promotion of digital transaction during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) The detail of amount spent on advertisements in the last three years is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The detail of committed expenditure year-wise and Ministry-wise is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) The commitments of the client Ministries/Departments are dynamic in nature since it depends on their publicity requirement and budget availability. As per the client Ministries/Departments' requirement, the number of advertisement released fluctuates almost every month. The table given below shows the committed expenditure of the period Nov-Mar 2015-16 and Nov-Mar 2016-17. It is found that there was no increase in spending since the announcement of Demonetisation *i.e.* 8th November, 2016.

2015-16		2016-17	
Period	Committed Expenditure (in ₹)	Period	Committed Expenditure (in ₹)
November to March	709.62 crore	November to March	642.11 crore

(c) The total committed expenditure on promotion of Digital transaction by DAVP on behalf of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, NITI Aayog, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Commerce is ₹ 55.41 crore.

Statement-I*Media-wise expenditure for financial years 2014-15 to 2016-17*

(₹ in crores)

Financial Year	Print Media	Audio-Visual	Printed Publicity	Outdoor Publicity	Exhibition	Total
2014-15	424.84	473.67	12.8	81.27	5.76	998.34
2015-16	508.22	531.6	15.76	120.34	12.93	1188.85
2016-17	468.53	609.14	15.81	186.59	5.7	1285.77

Statement-II*Details of committed expenditure year-wise and ministry-wise*

Sl. No.	Ministry Name	Print	Audio Visual (AV)	Outdoor Publicity (OP)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Commitment 2016-2017					
1.	Agriculture	15,42,18,414	8,64,27,765	40,94,450	24,47,40,629
2.	Chemical and Fertilizers	59,76,168	-	-	59,76,168
3.	Civil Aviation	21,70,171	-	-	21,70,171
4.	Coal	15,08,532	-	-	15,08,532
5.	Commerce and Industry	3,34,92,738	7,37,97,425	-	10,72,90,163
6.	Communication and IT	8,60,22,888	4,32,07,995	14,17,29,683	27,09,60,566
7.	Corporate Affairs	3,36,43,665	11,02,068	-	3,47,45,733
8.	Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	10,98,84,308	8,34,51,340	24,45,23,409	43,78,59,057
9.	Culture	2,86,41,808	84,89,911	-	3,71,31,719
10.	Defence	98,45,42,676	25,83,87,343	-	1,24,29,30,019
11.	DONER	1,12,93,249	19,62,567	-	1,32,55,816
12.	Earth Sciences	57,43,639	-	-	57,43,639
13.	Environment and Forest	1,15,85,295	-	-	1,15,85,295

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	External Affairs	52,43,405	-	-	52,43,405
15.	Finance	1,69,46,89,227	1,33,25,71,641	41,64,97,168	3,44,37,58,036
16.	Food Processing Industries	1,49,47,364	28,69,003	-	1,78,16,367
17.	Health and Family Welfare	40,80,42,241	1,42,70,80,418	10,19,92,557	1,93,71,15,216
18.	Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	8,27,178	-	-	8,27,178
19.	Home Affairs	13,30,24,030	1,03,22,868	71,57,756	15,05,04,654
20.	Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	44,37,613	-	-	44,37,613
21.	Human Resources Development	11,68,68,596	1,76,94,638	-	13,45,63,234
22.	Information and Broadcasting	85,10,73,388	1,07,46,94,170	5,81,67,504	1,98,39,35,062
23.	Labour and Employment	4,96,74,792	5,08,90,311	3,62,31,334	13,67,96,437
24.	Law and Justice	30,66,128	-	-	30,66,128
25.	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	3,85,91,096	-	-	3,85,91,096
26.	Mines	4,52,739	-	-	4,52,739
27.	Minority Affairs	5,69,83,662	6,18,74,018	76,65,012	12,65,22,692
28.	New and Renewable Energy	2,44,54,075	-	-	2,44,54,075
29.	Overseas Indian Affairs	-	-	-	-
30.	Panchayati Raj	6,53,21,204	-	-	6,53,21,204
31.	Parliamentary Affairs	1,02,26,404	-	-	1,02,26,404
32.	Personnel Public Grievance and Pensions	2,10,26,913	46,34,979	-	2,56,61,892

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	5,22,24,328	2,94,36,010	43,06,750	8,59,67,088
34.	Power	6,70,15,441	1,14,09,530	96,36,977	8,80,61,948
35.	Rural Development	18,68,28,854	2,16,90,36,427	18,27,95,688	2,53,86,60,969
36.	Science and Technology	1,88,91,776	-	-	1,88,91,776
37.	Shipping Road Transport and Highways	9,64,75,269	8,00,76,408	1,88,48,560	19,54,00,237
38.	Social Justice and Empowerment	33,29,26,181	11,65,90,309	27,43,64,286	72,38,80,776
39.	Statistics and Programme Implementation	90,11,960	76,13,148	2,99,99,480	4,66,24,588
40.	Steel	4,42,116	-	-	4,42,116
41.	Textiles	3,14,76,293	-	-	3,14,76,293
42.	Tourism	9,86,81,624	4,21,90,399	6,81,98,460	20,90,70,483
43.	Tribal Affairs	13,92,596	-	-	13,92,596
44.	Urban Development	5,91,96,697	75,92,04,876	40,48,60,908	1,22,32,62,481
45.	Water Resources	1,72,54,487	-	-	1,72,54,487
46.	Women and Child Development	4,24,44,879	25,11,29,259	9,79,01,243	39,14,75,381
47.	Youth Affairs and Sports	2,89,07,425	18,32,842	-	3,07,40,267
48.	Atomic Energy (Independent Deptt.)	6,81,482	5,31,852	-	12,13,334
49.	Space	-	-	-	-
50.	Central Information Commission	8,68,970	-	-	8,68,970
51.	Comptroller General of India	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
52.	Election Commission of India	35,47,263	-	-	35,47,263
53.	National Human Rights Commission	6,99,238	-	-	6,99,238
54.	Planning Commission	12,25,93,110	18,90,27,581	21,93,349	31,38,14,040
55.	U.P.S.C	7,58,06,001	-	-	7,58,06,001
56.	President Sectt.	18,35,924	-	-	18,35,924
57.	Prime Minister's Office	66,012	-	-	66,012
58.	Cabinet Sectt.	87,71,192	-	-	87,71,192
59.	Central Vigilance Commission	36,70,513	-	-	36,70,513
60.	Andaman and Nicobar Administration (Directorate of Sports, Arts and Culture)	-	-	-	-
61.	Reserve Bank of India (RBI)	-	-	-	-
62.	Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	5,09,22,822	-	-	5,09,22,822
63.	Ministry of Railways	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		6,28,03,06,059	8,19,75,37,101	2,11,11,64,574	16,58,90,07,734

Commitment 2015-2016

1.	Agriculture	30,80,16,625	2,13,91,592	4,57,16,046	37,51,24,263
2.	Chemical and Fertilizers	61,53,892	-	-	61,53,892
3.	Civil Aviation	27,57,665	1,89,612	-	29,47,277
4.	Coal	21,85,866	-	-	21,85,866
5.	Commerce and Industry	4,64,35,927	1,18,56,084	-	5,82,92,011

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Communication and IT	4,80,61,163	2,56,66,163	1,86,13,781	9,23,41,107
7.	Corporate Affairs	2,00,74,468	-	-	2,00,74,468
8.	Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	17,61,36,519	14,76,22,411	9,54,62,332	41,92,21,262
9.	Culture	1,21,84,557	9,42,193	-	1,31,26,750
10.	Defence	1,07,89,59,592	33,85,78,371	2,86,87,706	1,44,62,25,669
11.	DONER	2,47,28,371	28,76,813	-	2,76,05,184
12.	Earth Sciences	27,81,669	-	-	27,81,669
13.	Environment and Forest	2,35,81,041	-	-	2,35,81,041
14.	External Affairs	1,32,18,179	-	-	1,32,18,179
15.	Finance	1,13,44,58,714	39,17,30,156	19,49,24,142	1,72,11,13,012
16.	Food Processing Industries	1,10,19,133	-	-	1,10,19,133
17.	Health and Family Welfare	48,38,18,743	1,32,34,83,063	24,81,13,326	2,05,54,15,132
18.	Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	24,81,072	-	-	24,81,072
19.	Home Affairs	18,92,48,744	6,78,78,983	17,17,500	25,88,45,227
20.	Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	23,60,882	-	-	23,60,882
21.	Human Resources Development	9,36,34,193	2,35,50,153	1,50,65,790	13,22,50,136
22.	Information and Broadcasting	69,21,50,404	42,36,14,081	2,81,83,586	1,14,39,48,071
23.	Labour and Employment	2,02,36,241	1,04,74,806	-	3,07,11,047
24.	Law and Justice	52,48,809	-	-	52,48,809
25.	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	2,28,71,047	-	-	2,28,71,047
26.	Mines	11,08,483	-	-	11,08,483

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Minority Affairs	5,68,24,831	8,52,09,346	2,50,56,941	16,70,91,118
28.	New and Renewable Energy	3,25,51,971	15,76,665	-	3,41,28,636
29.	Overseas Indian Affairs	95,295	-	-	95,295
30.	Panchayati Raj	1,06,25,093	-	-	1,06,25,093
31.	Parliamentary Affairs	1,59,44,223	-	-	1,59,44,223
32.	Personnel Public Grievance and Pensions	1,28,49,902	-	-	1,28,49,902
33.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	5,02,85,373	9,71,16,839	2,25,95,685	16,99,97,897
34.	Power	15,84,87,800	4,79,93,481	8,13,87,039	28,78,68,320
35.	Rural Development	11,12,43,505	1,33,95,26,044	57,05,22,665	2,02,12,92,214
36.	Science and Technology	1,17,56,622	-	-	1,17,56,622
37.	Shipping Road Transport and Highways	8,35,79,381	9,77,59,182	2,73,81,908	20,87,20,471
38.	Social Justice and Empowerment	29,93,14,208	79,92,902	4,24,00,012	34,97,07,122
39.	Statistics and Programme Implementation	1,31,41,911	8,19,728	2,99,02,041	4,38,63,680
40.	Steel	6,16,009	-	-	6,16,009
41.	Textiles	5,01,57,955	-	-	5,01,57,955
42.	Tourism	10,02,78,634	58,45,31,280	14,36,67,938	82,84,77,852
43.	Tribal Affairs	20,05,851	-	-	20,05,851
44.	Urban Development	2,41,81,750	-	-	2,41,81,750
45.	Water Resources	2,43,18,990	-	-	2,43,18,990
46.	Women and Child Development	7,00,15,290	29,67,97,384	8,76,53,726	45,44,66,400

1	2	3	4	5	6
47.	Youth Affairs and Sports	99,93,245	85,86,147	-	1,85,79,392
48.	Atomic Energy (Independent Deptt.)	20,88,986	-	-	20,88,986
49.	Space	-	-	-	-
50.	Central Information Commission	4,43,974	-	-	4,43,974
51.	Comptroller General of India	-	-	-	-
52.	Election Commission of India	19,57,631	47,90,875	-	67,48,506
53.	National Human Rights Commission	10,54,852	-	-	10,54,852
54.	Planning Commission	8,70,15,207	12,34,676	54,55,215	9,37,05,098
55.	U.P.S.C	8,72,49,434	-	-	8,72,49,434
56.	President Sectt.	8,05,158	-	-	8,05,158
57.	Prime Minister's Office	1,03,953	-	-	1,03,953
58.	Cabinet Sectt.	74,65,247	-	-	74,65,247
59.	Central Vigilance Commission	42,24,100	-	-	42,24,100
60.	Andaman and Nicobar Administration (Directorate of Sports, Arts and Culture)	-	-	-	-
61.	Reserve Bank of India (RBI)	7,87,483	-	-	7,87,483
62.	Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	4,26,59,986	-	27,22,792	4,53,82,778

1	2	3	4	5	6
63.	Ministry of Railways	7,24,266	-	-	7,24,266
TOTAL		5,79,87,60,115	5,36,37,89,030	1,71,52,30,171	12,87,77,79,316

Commitment 2014-2015

1.	Agriculture	26444997	101986859	0	128431856
2.	Chemical and Fertilizers	1496850	0	0	1496850
3.	Civil Aviation	1020890	0	0	1020890
4.	Coal	1585329	0	0	1585329
5.	Commerce and Industry	14653116	0	0	14653116
6.	Communication and IT	60079616	9909900	18194647	88184163
7.	Corporate Affairs	22077388	0	0	22077388
8.	Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	207616825	34807607	140415796	382840228
9.	Culture	16311381	0	0	16311381
10.	Defence	848607768	77527308	9826249	935961325
11.	DONER	357677	0	0	357677
12.	Earth Sciences	2734427	0	0	2734427
13.	Environment and Forest	21585463	0	0	21585463
14.	External Affairs	17446161	0	0	17446161
15.	Finance	688090132	137122830	92291826	917504788
16.	Food Processing Industries	29277969	0	0	29277969
17.	Health and Family Welfare	354377435	374099376	61083231	789560042
18.	Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	4316943	0	0	4316943
19.	Home Affairs	157215141	74872950	1685400	233773491
20.	Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	4045724	0	0	4045724

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Human Resources Development	100273179	0	3820240	104093419
22.	Information and Broadcasting	537520224	170227367	56777153	764524744
23.	Labour and Employment	32533807	2352729	0	34886536
24.	Law and Justice	3180510	0	0	3180510
25.	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	38553472	0	0	38553472
26.	Mines	437892	0	0	437892
27.	Minority Affairs	55680257	0	0	55680257
28.	New and Renewable Energy	18000629	0	0	18000629
29.	Overseas Indian Affairs	125058	4449362	0	4574420
30.	Panchayati Raj	171928	0	0	171928
31.	Parliamentary Affairs	24962986	0	0	24962986
32.	Personnel Public Grievance and Pensions	18080763	0	0	18080763
33.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	81716381	382838	0	82099219
34.	Power	65360192	20571294	25938125	111869611
35.	Rural Development	51203014	166365669	110300360	327869043
36.	Science and Technology	18269929	0	0	18269929
37.	Shipping Road Transport and Highways	55300154	30586379	0	85886533
38.	Social Justice and Empowerment	289459934	0	1669557	291129491

1	2	3	4	5	6
39.	Statistics and Programme Implementation	19347637	0	7871189	27218826
40.	Steel	277397	0	0	277397
41.	Textiles	47008791	0	0	47008791
42.	Tourism	41339509	34240606	119660605	195240720
43.	Tribal Affairs	5449711	6795533	0	12245244
44.	Urban Development	3252636	0	0	3252636
45.	Water Resources	28440672	0	0	28440672
46.	Women and Child Development	49982226	28822908	129674033	208479167
47.	Youth Affairs and Sports	9419759	0	0	9419759
48.	Atomic Energy (Independent Deptt.)	5265835	0	0	5265835
49.	Space	0	0	0	0
50.	Central Information Commission	262901	0	0	262901
51.	Comptroller General of India	0	0	0	0
52.	Election Commission of India	4299405	0	0	4299405
53.	National Human Rights Commission	280690	0	0	280690
54.	Planning Commission	20530601	1329955	1166895	23027451
55.	U.P.S.C	102162659	0	0	102162659
56.	President Sectt.	2345400	0	0	2345400
57.	Prime Minister's Office	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
58.	Cabinet Sectt.	5977841	0	0	5977841
59.	Central Vigilance Commission	4322451	0	0	4322451
60.	Andaman and Nicobar Administration (Directorate of Sports, Arts and Culture)	0	0	0	0
61.	Reserve Bank of India (RBI)	48808	0	0	48808
62.	Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	1079366	0	0	1079366
63.	Ministry of Railways	1839088	0	0	1839088
TOTAL		4223104924	1276451470	780375306	6279931700

Committed Expenditure Ministry-wise for Exhibition (2016-17)

Sl. No.	Ministry	Expenditure (in ₹)
1.	Information and Broadcasting (Plan and Non Plan)	4.93 crore
2.	Health and Family Welfare	0.77 crore
TOTAL		5.7 crore

Committed Expenditure Ministry-wise for Exhibition (2015-16)

Sl. No.	Ministry	Expenditure (in ₹)
1.	Information and Broadcasting (Plan and Non Plan)	11.61 crore
2.	Health and Family Welfare	0.68 crore
TOTAL		12.29 crore

Committed Expenditure Ministry-wise for Exhibition (2014-15)

Sl. No.	Ministry	Expenditure (in ₹)
1.	Information and Broadcasting (Plan and Non Plan)	3.42 crore
2.	Women and Child Development	1.54 crore
3.	Health and Family Welfare	0.8 crore
TOTAL		5.76 crore

Recruitment rules of autonomous organisation

2810. DR. C.P. THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the autonomous organisations under the Central Government and the organisations registered under the Society Registration Act are free to change the Recruitment Rules (RR) at any point of time or they need to take approval from the Ministry in advance, the details thereof;

(b) in what manner the Ministry keeps a check on such organisations; and

(c) the provisions to check maneuvering in the name of governing board decisions as it has come to the notice in several organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) An autonomous organization under Central Government and organizations registered under Society Registration Act can make rules in accordance with the provisions of the statute or charter of its constitution, pursuant to which it was created/set up. The autonomous organization and organization registered under Society Registration Act, with the approval of competent authority, can make their own rules or adopt the rules of the Central Government or adopt the same with suitable amendments as may be permissible under the legal framework governing such an organization. The administrative Ministry/ Department of the concerned organisation exercises the power and carry out duties as per the bye-laws/Articles of Association/Statute governing the autonomous body/society.

Procurement procedures of Kendriya Bhandar

2811. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of brands of basmati rice, pulses, mustard oil, sugar and atta purchased by Kendriya Bhandar in consumer packs together with their purchase and selling prices;

(b) the details of procedures adopted by Kendriya Bhandar procurement of these items;

(c) whether popular and branded haldi/ lal mirch/haldi powder are not available in Kendriya Bhandar stores and consumers are forced to buy these items of unbranded and inferior quality; and

(d) by when popular and branded items would be made available in stores of Kendriya Bhandar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The detail obtained from Kendriya Bhandar indicating brands of basmati rice, pulses, mustard oil, sugar and atta sold in Kendriya Bhandar, along with their cost and selling price is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) As per Bye-law 22(i) (n) of Kendriya Bhandar, the Board of Directors have the powers to prescribe policies and procedures for purchase of goods procured by the Society either for sale or for office use. As informed by Kendriya Bhandar, the items are procured for sale to consumers with the prior approval of its Board of Directors/Executive Committee. The Board has been directed to lay down a specific detailed procedure, which if required to be deviated from, may be done only with the prior approval of the Board in every case.

(c) and (d) As informed by Kendriya Bhandar, popular brands of spices such as those of MDH and Everest are also available in Kendriya Bhandar stores. The list is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Approved Branded Basmati Rice in Kendriya Bhandar as on 03.08.2017

S1. No.	Brand	Cost Price (₹)	Selling Price (₹)
Aeroplane			
1.	Raw Super, 1 KG	92.00+5%	108.00
2.	Gold, 1 KG	69.00+5%	81.00
3.	Diabetic Rice, 1 KG	120.00+5%	141.00
4.	Brown Rice, 1 KG	110.00+5%	129.00
Hello			
1.	Hello Imperial, 1 kg	104.00	116.00
2.	Hello Oriental, 1 kg	71.00	80.00
3.	Hello Majestic, 1 kg	62.00	69.00
4.	Hello Royal, 1 kg	59.00	66.00
5.	Hello Daily, 1 kg	53.00	59.00
6.	Hello Rozana, 10 kg	496.00	556.00
7.	Hello Dubar, 10 kg	393.00	440.00
8.	Hello Mogra, 10 kg	339.00	359.00
9.	Hello Mini Mongra, 10 kg	298.00	316.00
10.	Hello Broken, 10 kg	229.00	243.00

S1. No.	Brand	Cost Price (₹)	Selling Price (₹)
India Gate			
1.	India Gate B/Rice Classic, 1 kg	148.00	166.00
2.	-do- Super, 1 kg	108.00	121.00
3.	-do- Dubar, 1 kg	81.00	91.00
4.	-do- Mogra, 10 kg	470.00	498.00
5.	-do- Mini Mogra-I 10 kg	405.00	429.00
6.	-do- Mini Mogra-II 10 kg	302.50	321.00
7.	-do- Sella Dubar 1 KG	28.00	31.00
8.	-do- Golden Sella Tibar, 25 kg	240.00	269.00
9.	-do- Mini Dubar 10 kg	535.00	567.00
10.	-do- HDPE Bag	62.00	69
11.	India Gate Bemisal Basmati Rice, 1 kg	67.50+5%	80
12.	-do- Bemisal B/Rice, 5 kg	332.50 + 5%	391
Lal Mahal			
1.	Dubar 1 kg	70+5%	83.00
2.	Tibar 1 kg	73.5+5%	87.00
3.	Supreme 1 kg	95+5%	112.00
4.	Empire 1 kg	143+5%	169.00
5.	-do- 10kg	530+5%	590.00
6.	Long Grain 1 kg	52+5%	62.00
7.	Super Gldn 25kg	77+5%	89.00
8.	-do- 10kg	780+5%	901.00
9.	Parmal 407 1 kg	32+5%	37.00
10.	Pargol Prml 1 kg	29+5%	32.00
Pansari			
1.	Signature, 1 kg	102.00+5%	121
2.	Royal, 1 kg	95.00+5%	112
3.	Khana Khazana, 1 kg	80.50+5%	95
4.	Tasty (Tibar), 10 kg	556.00+5%	620
5.	Daily (Dubar), 10 kg	479.00+5%	533
6.	Mahak (Mogra), 10 kg	408.00+5%	457

S1. No.	Brand	Cost Price (₹)	Selling Price (₹)
Shakti Bhog			
1.	Swad Long Grain Rice, 1 kg	54.00+5% GST	64
2.	-do- 5 kg	268.00+5% GST	315
3.	SB Everyday Rice 1 kg	58.00+5% GST	68
4.	-do- 5 kg	290.00+5% GST	341
5.	Royal Basmati Rice, 1 kg	75.00+5% GST	88
6.	-do-	375.00+5% GST	441

Daawat

1.	Daawat Super Basmati (Old), 1 kg	130.00+5%	146.00
2.	-do-, 5 kg	650.00+5%	728.00
3.	Daawat Rozana Gold Basmati Rice, 1 kg	70.00+5%	78.00
4.	-do-, 5 kg	350.00+5%	392.00

Approved branded pulses in Kendriya Bhandar as on 03.08.2017

S1. No.	Brand (1 Kg)	Cost Price (₹)	Selling Price (₹)
Mangat Ram			
1.	Dal Arhar	79.00+5% GST	93
2.	Dal Chana	82.00+5% GST	96
3.	Kala Chana	88.00+5% GST	103
4.	Kabli Chana(D)	137.00+5% GST	161
5.	Moong Dhuli	80.00+5% GST	94.00
6.	Moong Chhilka	78.00+5% GST	92.00
7.	Moong Sabut	77.00+5% GST	91.00
8.	Kala Masoor	63.00+5% GST	74.00
9.	Malka Red	66.00+5% GST	78.00
10.	Rajma Sharmili	97.00+5% GST	114.00
11.	Rajma Chitra	124.00+5% GST	146.00
12.	Urad Dhuli	96.00+5% GST	113.00
13.	Urad Chhilka	94.00+5% GST	111.00

S1. No.	Brand (1 Kg)	Cost Price (₹)	Selling Price (₹)
14.	Urad Sabut	93.00+5% GST	109.00
15.	Lobia Small	70.00+5% GST	82.00
16.	Green Mutter	53.00+5% GST	62.00
17.	Moth	66.00+5% GST	78.00
18.	Safed Lobia	93.00+5% GST	109.00
19.	Matar Safed	44.00+5% GST	52.00
20.	Safed Chana (Dollar)	152.00+5% GST	179.00
21.	Kulth Dal	83.00+5% GST	98.00
22.	Panchmel Dal	81.00+5% GST	95.00

Rajdhani

1.	Dal Arhar	74+5% GST	87.00
2.	Dal Chana	79.5+5% GST	93.00
3.	Kala Chana	80.5+5% GST	95.00
4.	K Chana (D)	127+5% GST	149.00
5.	K Chana (M)	141+5% GST	166.00
6.	Mong Dhuli	78+5% GST	92.00
7.	Mong Chilka	75+5% GST	88.00
8.	Mong Sabut	71+5% GST	83.00
9.	K. Masoor	69+5% GST	81.00
10.	Malka Red	68+5% GST	80.00
11.	Rajma Red	82.5+5% GST	97.00
12.	Rajma Sh.	87+5% GST	102.00
13.	Rajma Chitra	109+5% GST	128.00
14.	Urad Dhuli	92+5% GST	108.00
15.	Urad Chilka	92+5% GST	108.00
16.	Urad Sabut	81+5% GST	95.00
17.	Lobia Safed	77.5+5% GST	91.00
18.	Green Muter	50.5+5% GST	59.00
19.	Urad Gota	89.5+5% GST	105.00
20.	Moth Sabut	83+5% GST	98.00

S1. No.	Brand (1 Kg)	Cost Price (₹)	Selling Price (₹)
21.	Lobhia Lal	83+5% GST	98.00
22.	Matar Safed	40.1+5% GST	47.00
23.	Mix Dal	74+5% GST	87.00

Tirupati

1.	Dal Arhar	70.00	78.00
2.	Dal Chana	77.00	86.00
3.	Kala Chana	77.00	86.00
4.	Kabuli Chana	124.00	139.00
5.	Moong Dhuli	73.00	82.00
6.	Moong Chhilka	67.00	75.00
7.	Moong Sabut	64.00	72.00
8.	Kala Masoor	56.00	63.00
9.	Malka Red	58.00	65.00
10.	Masoor Dal (Red)	58.00	65.00
11.	Rajma Sharmili	84.00	94.00
12.	Rajma Chitra	107.00	120.00
13.	Rajma Jammu		
14.	Rajma Red Capsule	77.00	86.00
15.	Urad Dhuli	77.00	86.00
16.	Urad Chhilka	75.00	84.00
17.	Urad Sabut	72.00	81.00
18.	Green Mutter	48.00	54.00
19.	Moth	64.00	72.00
20.	Safed Lobia	77.00	86.00
21.	Lobia Red	80.00	90.00
22.	Matar Safed	40.00	45.00
23.	Matar Dal		
24.	Panchmel Dal	70.75	79.00
25.	Urad Gota (White)	77.00	86.00

Approved mustard oils in Kendriya Bhrandar as on 03.08.2017

S1. No.	Brand	Cost Price (₹)	Selling Price (₹)
Kanodia			
1.	Kanodia Mustard Oil, 500 ml	53.25+5%	59.00
2.	Kanodia Mustard Oil, 1 Ltr.	102.00+5%	112.00
3.	Kanodia Mustard Oil, 2 Ltr.	204.00+5%	225.00
Divine			
1.	Divine Mustard Oil, 750ml	86.25+5%	102.00
Hafed			
1.	Hafed Mustard Oil, 500ml	46.67+5%	52.00
2.	Hafed Mustard Oil, 1 Ltr.	90.48+5%	100.00
3.	Hafed Mustard Oil, 15 kg Tin	1468.57+5%	1619
Dalda			
1.	Dalda Pure Mustard Oil 2 Ltr. Pet	196.80+5%	217.00
2.	Dalda KGMO 1 Ltr. Pet	97.80+5%	108.00
3.	Dalda KGMO 5 Ltr. Jar	495.00+5%	546.00
Azeez			
1.	Azeez M/Oil, 500 ml	50.65+5%	56.00
2.	-do-, 1 Ltr.	97.80+5%	108.00
3.	-do-, 2 Ltr.	196.90+5%	217.00
Saloni			
1.	Saloni M/Oil, 1/2 Ltr	48.92+5%	54.00
2.	-do-, 1 Ltr.	95.95+5%	106.00
3.	-do-, 2 Ltr.	191.90+5%	212.00
Pansari			
1.	Pansari KGMO, 1 Ltr.	94.00+5%	104.00
2.	-do-, 2 Ltr.	188.00+5%	207.00
Fortune			
1.	Bullet M/oil, 1 Ltr Bottle	93.84+5%	103.00
2.	KGMO, 1 Ltr. Bottle	102.00+5%	112.00

S1. No.	Brand	Cost Price (₹)	Selling Price (₹)
3.	-do-, 200ml	24.48+5%	27.00
4.	-do-, 500ml Bottle	52.02+5%	57.00
Tez			
1.	TEZ KGMO, 200 ml	23.00+5%	25.00
2.	-do-, 1/2 Ltr.	51.00+5%	56.00
3.	-do-, 1 Ltr.	99.00+5%	109.00
4.	-do-, 2 Ltr.	198.00+5%	218.00
P Mark			
1.	P Mark M/Oil, 500 ml	49.75+5%	55.00
2.	P' Mark M/Oil, 1 Ltr.	102.00+5%	112.00
3.	P' Mark M/Oil, 2 Ltr.	203.00+5%	224.00
4.	-do-, 15 Ltr.	1520.00+5%	1676.00

Approved Branded Sugar in Kendriya Bhandar as on 03.08.2017

S1. No.	Brand	Cost Price (₹)	Selling Price (₹)
Mawana			
1.	Mawana Crystal Sugar, 1 kg	44.00+5%	49.00
2.	-do-, 5kg	220.00+5%	244.00
Uttam			
1.	Uttam Sugar, 1 Kg	44.00+5%	49.00
2.	Uttam Sugar, 5 Kg	220.00+5%	244.00

Approved Branded Atta in Kendriya Bhandar as on 03.08.17

S1. No.	Brand	Cost Price (₹)	Selling Price (₹)
Rajdhani			
1.	Rajdhani Atta, 10 Kg	240.95+5% GST	263
Shakti Bhog			
1.	Shakti Bhog Atta, 10 kg	245+5%GST	267.00
2.	-do-, 5 kg	125+5%GST	139.00
3.	-do- MP Wheat Atta, 5kg	190+5%GST	210.00

Sl. No.	Brand	Cost Price (₹)	Selling Price (₹)
Pansari			
1.	Pansari Atta Chakki Fresh 10 kg	232.38+5%	254
Haathi			
1.	Haathi Brand Atta, 10 kg	240.95+5% (253)	263
2.	-do- 5 kg	122.85+5%	137.00
Nature Fresh			
1.	Nature Fresh Sampoorna Atta, 10 kg	242.85+5%	265
Aashirwad			
1.	Aashirwad Atta, 10 kg	259.05+5% GST (272)	282.00
2.	Aashirwad Atta, 5 kg	131.90+5% GST (138.5)	146.00
3.	Aashirwad Multigrain Atta, 5 kg	207.61+5%	231.00
4.	Aashirwad Select, 5 kg	200.00+5%	224.00
Deepak			
1.	Deepak Brand Atta, 10 kg	237.14+5% GST	246.66+5% (259.00)

Statement-II

Approved Branded Spices in Kendriya Bhandar as on 03.08.17

Sl. No.	Brand
MDH	
1.	Meat Masala, 100 gm
2.	Chana Masala, 100 gm
3.	Dhania Powder, 100 gm
4.	Lal Mirch Powder, 500 gm
5.	Amchoor, 100 gm
6.	Lal Mirch (P), 100 gm

Sl. No.	Brand
7.	Kitcen king 100gm
8.	Dal Makhni 100gm
9.	Pav Bhaji 100gm
10.	Jal Jeera 100gm
11.	Rajma Masala 100gm
12.	Chat Masala 100gm
13.	Kasmiri Mirch 100gm
14.	Deggi Mirch 100gm
15.	Chicken Masala, 100g
16.	Haldi Powder, 500 gm
17.	Dhania Powder (P), 500 gm
18.	MDH Hing, 10 gm
19.	MDH Garam Masala, 100 gm
20.	MDH Kasoori Methi 25 gm

Everest Brand

1. Garam Masala, 100 gm
2. Meat Masala, 100 gm
3. Sambhar Masala, 100 gm
4. Chhole Masal, 100 gm
5. Chat Masala, 100gm
6. Black Pepper, 100 gm
7. Pav Bhaji, 100gm
8. Rajma Masala 100gm
9. Chicken Masala, 100g
10. Shahi Paneer Masala, 100gm

Appointment of lokpal

2812. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is unable to appoint Lokpal in the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons for delay in their appointment; and

(c) by when Lokpal would be appointed for bringing more transparency in Government institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 came into force w.e.f. 16.01.2014. The Government initiated the process for appointment by convening the Selection Committee meeting on 03.02.2014. The Selection Committee under section 4(1) of the Act, also constituted an eight Member Search Committee on 21.02.2014 in terms of section 4(3) of the Act. Two members of the Search Committee declined the offer of appointment. Looking into such difficulties experienced and to remove certain difficulties in the operationalisation of the Act including issues relating to appointment of Chairperson and Members of Lokpal, etc. in the absence of a Leader of Opposition recognized as such in the Lok Sabha, the Government introduced the Lokpal and Lokayuktas and other related law (Amendment) Bill, 2014 in Lok Sabha on 18.12.2014. The Bill was referred to the Department – related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice for examination and report. The said Committee has submitted its report in the Parliament on 07.12.2015. The recommendations of the said Committee were presented before an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) comprising seven Union Ministers. The recommendations of the IMC are under consideration of the Government.

Exchange of academicians and Government professionals

2813. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given any serious thought on exchange of academicians working with the universities and scientific/technical research institutions and the professionals working with Government and PSUs at senior positions to derive the benefits of academics into the respective professional fields and vice-versa, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, whether Government has any plan to constitute a high-level working group to develop upon this issue and make recommendations, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. No such proposal is under consideration.

Drawal of facilities from subordinate offices

2814. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Ministries are drawing staff, cars and other facilities from their Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), subordinate and other offices thereby causing a huge financial burden on these organisations;

(b) whether Ministry would seek details from all Ministries of such facilities being used in their respective Ministries, in the offices of Ministers and other dignitaries as their personal staff or otherwise;

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that Ministries meet their requirement of staff and other facilities from their own resources; and

(d) whether drawing such facilities from PSUs is admissible under the rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) Government has already liberalized procurement of computers for official purpose and laptops can be given to Deputy Secretary and above levels on functional requirement basis. Reimbursement of telephone charges has been fixed at a liberal scale. Purchasof new vehicles on functional requirement is being permitted and instructions also exist for hiring of private vehicles to augment the Government fleet to meet functional requirements. Facilities like fax, AC etc. to individual officers are provided by the concerned Ministries as per requirements. The ceiling on consumption of diesel/petrol in staff car has been fixed at a reasonable level. Therefore, the existing instructions already cater to the issue of providing requisite facilities to officers based on the requirements of modernising Government offices.

However, Department of Personnel and Training had directed all Ministries/ Departments to issue instructions to all concerned for not utilising the infrastructure of any Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and autonomous bodies under the Government, by the officers/staff in the Government Departments and that any such use shall attract suitable action against them. These instructions have been reiterated.

Return of examination fee

†2815. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that the fee charged from candidates for examination to fill Government appointments published through advertisements by various departments is not refunded in case the appointments for the posts are cancelled due to any reasons;

(b) the number of cases in the country wherein fee charged from candidates was not refunded in case of cancellation of appointments; and

(c) whether the Ministry would consider a proposal to charge fee only from those candidates who get new Government appointments so that unemployed candidates are not put under a financial burden?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The main recruitment agencies in the Central Government *i.e.* Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Staff Selection Commission (SSC) and Railway Recruitment Board/ Railway Recruitment Cell charge examination fee from the candidates for different examinations. However, women candidates and candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Physically Handicapped category are exempted from paying examination fee.

In case, any examination is cancelled or postponed, it is re-conducted and no additional fee is charged from the candidates.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

Vacancies in OBC category

2816. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nine key departments have a large number of unfilled vacancies in OBC category totaling to about 11,000, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken to fill up these vacancies; and

(c) whether any time-frame has been fixed to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The data showing the status of details of backlog OBC vacancies, vacancies filled up and yet to be filled in 10 major Departments/Ministries are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Based on the recommendations of a Committee headed by the then Secretary, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Personnel and Training issued instructions in November/December, 2014 to all Ministries/Departments to

constitute in-house Committee to identify backlog reserved vacancies, study of the root cause of backlog reserved vacancies, initiation of measures to remove such factors and to fill up such vacancies through Special Recruitment Drive.

As per information updated as on 31.12.2016, 10 Ministries/Departments having majority of the employees in Central Government including their Public Sector Banks/Financial Institutions, Central Public Sector Undertakings etc., reported 40,562 backlog vacancies for Other Backward Classes. Out of these, 27,027 vacancies have been filled up during the period 01.04.2012 to 31.12.2016 and 13,535 vacancies of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) remained unfilled.

Seven meetings have already been held with these 10 Ministries/Departments who have been requested to take expeditious action for filling up the remaining backlog vacancies.

Statement

Details of backlog OBC vacancies

Ministry/Department	Other Backward Classes		
	Vacancies	Filled up	Yet to be filled
Posts	718	234	484
Defence Production	164	149	15
Financial Services	14455	13030	1425
Atomic Energy	1444	802	642
Defence	2707	1439	1268
Railways	2204	2194	10
Revenue	5064	2076	2988
Urban Development	692	95	597
Human Resources			
Development	1557	571	986
Home Affairs	11557	6437	5120
TOTAL	40562	27027	13535

Submission of immovable assets by IAS officers

2817. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of IAS officers have failed to submit details of their immovable assets to Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor, service and cadrewise; and

(c) the corrective steps, including denying promotion and empanelment, taken by Government in this regard to ensure strict implementation of rules in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Out of 5004 officers as per the Civil List 2017, as on date 379 IAS officers have not filed their Immovable Property Returns (IPRs) for the year 2016 (as on 01.1.2017). Of these, 38 officers have retired till date and two(2) have expired. A cadre- wise list of 379 officers is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Department of Personnel and Training *vide* OM No. 104 /33/2005-AVD.I dated 07.09.2011 had issued instruction that officers who have not submitted the annual property returns of the previous year, latest by 31 st January of the following year, as required under Government of India decisions under Rule 16 of the All India Services (Conduct) Rules, 1968, would be denied vigilance clearance by the Central Government. Further, they will not be considered for empanelment for senior level posts in Government of India, as well as for deputation requiring the Central Government's clearance, appointment to sensitive posts and assignment to training programmes.

Statement

Cadre-wise number of IAS officers who have not filed their IPRs for the year 2016 (as on 01.01.2017)

Sl. No.	Cadre	No. of Officers at Centre
1.	Andhra Pradesh (AP)	32
2.	Union Territory (UT)	34
3.	Assam-Meghalaya (AM)	9
4.	Bihar (BH)	8
5.	Chhattisgarh (CG)	2
6.	Gujarat (GJ)	2
7.	Haryana (HY)	11
8.	Himachal Pradesh (HP)	3
9.	Jammu and Kashmir (JK)	11
10.	Jharkhand (JH)	19

Sl. No.	Cadre	No. of Officers at Centre
11.	Karnataka (KN)	18
12.	Kerala (KL)	3
13.	Madhya Pradesh (MP)	12
14.	Maharashtra (MH)	1
15.	Manipur-Tripura (MT)	37
16.	Nagaland (NL)	19
17.	Odisha (OR)	20
18.	Punjab (PB)	22
19.	Rajasthan (RJ)	17
20.	Sikkim (SK)	5
21.	Tamil Nadu (TN)	4
22.	Telangana (TG)	15
23.	Uttarakhand (UD)	17
24.	Uttar Pradesh (UP)	31
25.	West Bengal	27
TOTAL		379

Contractual appointments in government departments

2818. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the retired Government employees are being re-appointed on contractual basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the terms and conditions and the remunerations, benefits/facilities provided to them;

(c) whether the retired officers appointed on contractual basis could be given higher ranks and salaries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the interests of the unretired serving employees who are eligible to higher posts are protected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Government posts are to be filled in accordance with the recruitment rules. Wherever recruitment

rules provide reemployment as a mode of recruitment or in cases of exigencies of work, retired Government servants are reappointed on contractual basis for a specific period.

(b) and (c) The Central Civil Services (Fixation of Pay of re-employed Pensioners) orders, 1986 as amended from time to time govern the pay fixation of re-employed pensioners including the persons re-employed on contract basis, unless the contract provides otherwise.

(d) The interests of serving employees with regard to promotions/financial upgradations to higher post are taken care of by the respective service rules/regulations applicable to them.

Posting of law officers in ministries

2819. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for posting of law officers in the Ministries/ Departments;

(b) if so, the details of Ministries/ Departments which have approached the Government in this regard; and

(c) the action that has been taken, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

Cases of corruption

2820. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of corruption registered during the last two years by CBI;

(b) the number of traders, officials and politicians involved in them;

(c) the number of cases which are pending in courts and out of them the number of politicians, officials and businessmen facing charges; and

(d) in how many corruption cases, courts have issued judgements during these years and how many have been punished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The details of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (PC Act) cases registered along with number of persons involved, during the last 2 years i.e. 2015, 2016 and 2017 (upto 30.6.2017) are as under:—

Year	No. of PC Act cases registered	No. of Persons involved			
		Public Servants (excluding Politicians)	Private Persons	Politicians	Total
2015	617	1958	3978	21	5957
2016	673	1451	1385	6	2842
2017 (upto 30.6.2017)	339	487	660	14	1161

(c) The details of PC Act cases which are under trial along with number of persons involved, during 2015, 2016, 2017 (upto 30.6.2017) are as under:—

Year	PC Act cases pending trial at the end of the year	No. of Persons involved			
		Public Servants (excluding Politicians)	Private Persons	Politicians	Total
2015	6663	17015	18426	131	35572
2016	6502	16979	17206	113	34298
2017 (upto 30.6.2017)	6414	16875	18780	115	35770

(d) The details of PC Act cases which ended in conviction along with number of persons convicted during 2015, 2016, 2017 (upto 30.6.2017) are as under:—

Year	PC Act cases ended in conviction	No. of persons Convicted			
		Public Servants (excluding Politicians)	Private Persons	Politicians	Total
2015	434	530	347	1	878
2016	503	598	404	3	1005
2017 (upto 30.6.2017)	199	228	192	0	420

Administrative officers on central deputation

2821. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any specific guidelines are there to determine the number of administrative officers who are placed on Central deputation from State cadres;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether any questions have been raised about preferential treatment of certain State cadres and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of officers from West Bengal cadre deputed to the Centre during the last three years; and

(d) the number of IAS officers at the Centre, cadre-wise, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Up to 40% of Senior Duty Posts in any state are authorized as Central deputation Reserve in the IAS for that state. The representation of any state at any point of time *inter alia* depends on the number of officers recommended by that state for central deputation.

(c) and (d) 33 IAS officers from West Bengal cadre were deputed to the Centre in the last three years.

The details showing the state wise number of IAS officers on Central deputation are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details showing the state wise number of Indian Administrative Service officers on Central deputation

Sl. No.	Cadre	No. of Officers at Centre
1.	AGMUT	50
2.	Andhra Pradesh	26
3.	Assam Meghalaya	43
4.	Bihar	51
5.	Chhattisgarh	11
6.	Gujarat	27
7.	Haryana	14
8.	Himachal Pradesh	24
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	14

Sl. No.	Cadre	No. of Officers at Centre
10.	Jharkhand	18
11.	Karnataka	29
12.	Kerala	38
13.	Madhya Pradesh	39
14.	Maharashtra	28
15.	Manipur	16
16.	Nagaland	11
17.	Odisha	24
18.	Punjab	18
19.	Rajasthan	24
20.	Sikkim	5
21.	Tamil Nadu	32
22.	Telangana	14
23.	Tripura	16
24.	Uttar Pradesh	74
25.	Uttarakhand	10
26.	West Bengal	19

Three year Action Agenda of NITI Aayog

2822. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of three year Action Agenda of NITI Aayog released recently;
- (b) the manner in which NITI Aayog is concerned about introduction or non-introduction of Genetically Modified (GM) seeds in the country; and
- (c) what is the role of NITI Aayog in the recently approved GM Mustard by Genetic Engineering Approval Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) NITI Aayog has prepared Three Year Action Plan document after extensive consultations with Central Ministries/Departments, Eminent Experts/Economists and State Governments. The Three Year Action Plan document is at draft stage and has not yet been finalized.

(b) The Task Force on Agricultural Development constituted by NITI Aayog is strongly of the view that as a part of the strategy to bring a Second Green Revolution, India must return to permitting proven and well tested GM technologies with adequate safeguards.

(c) There is no specific role of NITI Aayog in the recently approved GM Mustard by Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC).

Privatisation of select services in hospitals

2823. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to moot privatisation of select services in district hospitals of the country;

(b) whether Government has received any reply from the State Governments in this regard;

(c) the project proposals of Government under PPP model along with the funding details thereof; and

(d) the suggestions of Government for the poor patients and patients from BPL families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Guidelines for provision of healthcare services under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode have been circulated to the States/UTs for:

1. Emergency Transport Services
2. Mobile Medical Units Services
3. Provision of Free Diagnostics Service Initiative (Free Pathological Services, Free Tele radiology Services, Free CT Scan Services)
4. Biomedical Equipment Management Maintenance Programme
5. National Dialysis Programme
6. Provision of Hospital Waste management, segregation, treatment and disposal services in health facilities
7. Management of the Health Facilities by NGOs under PPP mode

A Model Concessionaire Agreement and guidelines for the prevention and provision of treatment services for non-communicable diseases (Cardiovascular Diseases,

Oncology, and Pulmonary Sciences) in PPP mode at the district level, especially in tier 2 and 3 cities, is being developed.

Status of MoU signed by States

2824. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government is contemplating on checking the status of Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) signed by the States for various projects, as most of the MoUs have failed to take off and are on only on paper;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Legislative reforms for generating jobs

2825. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to bring in legislative reforms in the area of tax and land in order to generate jobs;

(b) if so, by when and the details thereof; and

(c) whether there are any plans of Government to set up labour intensive industries and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government have already been implementing many programmes/schemes for generating jobs like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana, Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) and National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM), Startup India, Standup India etc. Programmes such as Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Yuva Yojana are enhancing the employability of the labour force to access job opportunities. Besides these initiatives, flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Projects, Housing for All, MGNREGA, Sagar Mala and major reforms

like Goods and Services Tax have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities.

Direct intervention schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 percent of the stipend payable to apprentices enhances employability of the youth to access employment. The Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) incentivizes industry to promote employment generation wherein Government reimburses employer's contribution of 8.33% EPS made to new employees.

The Model Land Leasing Act has been prepared to facilitate States for enactment of own land leasing laws to enhance agricultural productivity. The new legal framework is likely to encourage the land owners to lease out land without any fear of losing land rights and enable the tenant farmers to access bank credit, insurance, disaster relief and other support services. The land owners may also lease out land for agricultural purpose and thus help occupational mobility of the rural poor and help in rural poverty reduction. This shall provide opportunity for occupational diversification to land owners to opt for non-farm employment.

The textile package announced by the Government includes several tax and production incentives. Under the package, the entire employer's contribution of 12% towards the Employers Provident Fund Scheme, for new employees of garment industry earning less than ₹15,000 per month, is met by the Government of India for the first three years. In addition, considering the seasonal nature of the industry, fixed term employment has been introduced for the garment sector. A fixed term workman will be considered at par with permanent workman in terms of working hours, wages, allowances and other statutory dues. The Government has also suggested bringing in flexibility in labour laws to increase productivity.

Ending poverty and other problems

2826. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that India has urged the United Nations to end poverty in all forms everywhere, ensure food security, achieve gender equality and empower women and girls, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that India had submitted a report on voluntary national review of the implementation of sustainable development goals, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) In September 2015, 193 countries including India committed

to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as detailed in the United Nations resolution, 'Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development'. There are 17 SDGs, which have 169 targets to be achieved by 2030. The SDG 1 is to "End poverty in all its forms everywhere"; SDG 2 is to "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture"; and SDG 5 is to "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls." The SDGs facilitate the development action for greater human wellbeing.

(b) India presented a report on Voluntary National Review on the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in the country to the 2017 High Level Political Forum (HLPF) of the United Nations on 19th July 2017. The India Voluntary National Review report focused on SDG 1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere); SDG 2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture); SDG 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages); SDG 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls); SDG 9 (Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation), SDG 14 (Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development) and SDG 17 (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development).

Starting more skill training centres

2827. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to start more skill training centres with the support of NITI Aayog, top educational institutes and public and private sector companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government for employment of skilled/trained workforce;

(c) whether Government has taken steps to increase the numbers of strategic partners for enhancing the capacity for skill training facilities in the country particularly in Tamil Nadu; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and of the strategic partners in that State affiliated to NSDC and other arms of the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna does not mandate establishing of skill center, but aims to encourage and promote Skill Development for the youth throughout the country by aligning itself with Common Norms guidelines. The scheme is being implemented

through Public- Private and Public–Public Partnership along with state government through project based approach. Centres are set up by private/public organisations and only the cost of training and certification is borne under PMKVY. Additionally under PMKVY all the Training Partners/Training Centres have to adhere to norms and guidelines as specified under center Accreditation guideline and is to come through the SMART portal thus ensuring uniformity in infrastructure and standards across training centers.

Under PMKVY 2.0, which started from 2nd October 2016 onwards with an outlay of Rs.12000 crore to impart skilling to one crore people over four years (2016-2020), the focus on employment has been significantly enhanced. The Scheme has provision for Skill Development Management System (SDMS) to monitor and track details of the trainees like their name, personal details, location, course taken, post placement details. The last 20% payment to training partners would be made only after Employment (both wage and self) on an annual basis of at least 70% of the successfully certified candidates within three months of completion of training, with at least 50% of the trainees passing out being placed in wage employment.

As on date, there are 92 Training Partners that have been allocated target under short term training in PMKVY (2016-20) in the State of Tamil Nadu. The list of Training Partners is given in the Statement.

Statement

List of Training Partner that have been allocated target under short term training PMKVY (2016-20) in Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Training partner
1.	Aaruthal Foundation
2.	Acme India Microsys Pvt. Ltd.
3.	ADS Skills Pvt. Ltd.
4.	Akshara Spinning Mills Private Limited
5.	Amman Spinning Mills
6.	Anugraha Fashion Mill Private Limited
7.	Arrina Education Services Pvt. Ltd.
8.	Aruppukottai Sri Jayavilas Limited
9.	Bharani Pipes and Tubes Private Limited
10.	Bismi Educational Trust
11.	CAP Workforce Development Institute Pvt. Ltd.

Sl. No.	Training partner
12.	Capital Coaching Center
13.	Care Trust
14.	Celebrity Fashions Limited
15.	Chennai's Amirta International Institute of Hotel Management
16.	Chenniappa Yarn Spinners Private Limited
17.	Cotton Blossom (India) Private Limited
18.	CPIT Edutech Private Limited
19.	D N Leather Solutions Private Ltd.
20.	De Unique Educational Society
21.	Dr. Mrs. Francis Memorial Community Care Foundation
22.	Dream India Women's Charitable Trust
23.	E Careerpluz Info India Pvt. Ltd.
24.	Emerge Vocational Skills Private Limited
25.	ESIGO Consulting Private Limited.
26.	Gainup Industries India Private Limited
27.	Goldsmith Academy Pvt. Ltd.
28.	GRAS Education and Training Services Pvt. Ltd.
29.	Greenway Institute of Skills Private Limited
30.	Hindustan Textiles
31.	IL&FS Skills Development Corporation Limited
32.	Jansirani Educational Trust
33.	Jeyavishnu Spintex Private Limited
34.	Jeyram Educational Trust
35.	Jose and Jenice Multitech Private Limited
36.	K.K.P. Spinning Mills Private Limited
37.	Kaniyappa Memorial Educational Trust
38.	Kayaar Exports Private Limited
39.	KPR Mill Limited
40.	Labournet Services India Private Limited
41.	Laqsh Job Skills Academy Pvt. Ltd.

Sl. No.	Training partner
42.	Mahala Mills
43.	Meiyur Education and Skill Development Pvt. Ltd.
44.	Melange Club Private Limited
45.	Mer Pedagogy Pvt. Ltd.
46.	Muthamil Arakkattalai
47.	Possit Skill Organisation
48.	Prassanna Spinning Mills Private Limited
49.	Premier Center for Competency Training Pvt. Ltd.
50.	Prim Educational & Charitable Trust
51.	Providers SKILL Academy Private Limited
52.	PSR Skill Development Private Limited
53.	R.M. Educational Trust
54.	Rasi Tex India Private Limited
55.	REEP Trust
56.	Rescue Skills Private Limited
57.	Rise India Skills Solutions Private Limited
58.	RSK Educational and Charitable Trust
59.	Rugmini Ram Raghav Spinners Private Limited
60.	Rural Education and Environment Protection-REEP Trust
61.	Salona Cotspin Limited
62.	Sangeeth Textiles Private Limited
63.	Saranya Spinning Mills Private Limited
64.	Shiva Taxyarn Limited
65.	Shivabharathi Syntex India Private Limited
66.	Shri Govindaraja Textiles Private Limited
67.	Shri Harikrishna Cotton Mills Private Limited
68.	Shri Siddhivinayaga Tex India Private Limited
69.	Skills India Foundation
70.	Smile Skills India Private Limited
71.	Space Textiles Private Limited

Sl. No.	Training partner
72.	SRG Apparels Private Limited
73.	Sri Baby Textiles
74.	Sri Jayajothi and Company Limited
75.	Sri Kannpiran Mills Limited
76.	Sri Lakshmi Saraswathi Textiles (Arni) Limited
77.	Sri Nachammai Cotton Mills Limited
78.	Sri Shanmugha Educational Charitable Trust
79.	STC Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
80.	Sterling Insurance ATI Pvt. Ltd.
81.	Supertex Mills (India) Private Limited
82.	Surewin Quality Certification Private Limited
83.	T.R.K. Textile (India) Private Limited
84.	The Rise Creative Solutions Private Limited
85.	Thiruvalluvar Educational and Rural Development Trust
86.	Tirupur Sai Educational Trust
87.	UIT Educational Trust
88.	UTL Technologies Limited
89.	V.M.D. Mills Private Limited
90.	Vidya Care
91.	Wayline management consultants Pvt. Ltd.
92.	Yuva Vikas Society

Quality of training in ITIs

2828. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to State:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up new Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in various parts of the country for imparting industrial training to more and more youth and developing their skill, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is a need to improve the quality of training being provided by ITIs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) New Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) are set up by State Government/ UT Administration or by a Society/Trust registered under Indian Trusts Act/Societies Registration Act etc. These proposals are received at Directorate General of Training (DGT), and cases found conforming to National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) norms are placed before NCVT Sub Committee dealing with affiliation matters, for affiliation.

(b) and (c) Directorate General of Training under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been making continuous efforts to improve the quality of training being offered by the ITIs functioning in the country, which include:—

- (i) Prescribing new Affiliation Norms for ITIs for quality training.
- (ii) Regular inspection of ITIs and de-affiliation of ITIs to weed out ITIs not conforming to the NCVT norms and standards.
- (iii) ISO 29990 Certification of ITIs to raise the overall quality and standards.
- (iv) Grading of ITIs to evaluate their performance.
- (v) Introduction of new trades and removal of obsolete trades for industry relevance.
- (vi) Regular up-gradation of training content of ITI curriculum as per industrial requirement
- (vii) Aligning the course of CTS to National Skills Qualification Framework (NQS F)
- (viii) Implementation of 'Dual System of Training' in ITIs leading to better ITI–Industry linkage.
- (ix) Training and re-training of ITI Instructors.
- (x) Up gradation of infrastructure of ITIs through following centrally funded schemes:
 - (i) World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP).
 - (ii) Up-gradation of 1396 Government ITIs through PPP.
 - (iii) Up-gradation of existing Government ITIs into Model ITIs.

Reduction in skill centres

2829. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of skill centres in the country, State-wise; and

(b) whether it is a fact that initially the Ministry had 12,000 skill centres in Phase-I and then reduced the number to 1,400, if so, the reasons therefor?

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 two flagship schemes known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) on pan-India basis to cover the prospective youth. PMKVY enables large number of prospective youths for taking Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training partner/training centers.

About 13,000 Training Centres were involved under PMKVY 2015-16 for imparting skill training. Under modified PMKVY (2016-20), as on 17th July 2017, targets have been allocated to 3365 Training Centers throughout the country.

Under PMKK, Government is establishing model aspirational skill centres in every district for imparting skill training through PMKKs. As on 16th July 2017, 556 PMKKs have been allocated in 514 districts across the country.

Skill development centres in Bihar

†2830. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of skill development centres opened in Bihar, district and block-wise;

(b) the trades in which skill development training is being provided by these centres;

(c) whether Government has carried out any study to find out the effectiveness of skill development being provided through NGOs and to what extent it has reached to the ground level; and

(d) if so, whether it has also come to the notice that training provided by NGOs has remained just on papers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Ministry is implementing two flagship skill India schemes known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) in the country covering the state of Bihar. Under the PMKVY 2015-16, about 13,000 Training

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Centres were involved for imparting skill training. Out of them 485 were in State of Bihar. Under modified PMKVY (2016-20), as on 31st July 2017, 5007 Training Centers (STT and RPL) have been involved in skill training throughout the country. Out of which, 244 are in the State of Bihar covering all the districts.

Ministry through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is also implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) scheme for setting up Model Skill Centre in every district of the country. Under the scheme, as on 16th July 2017, 556 PMKKs have been allocated to 514 districts throughout the country. Out of which, 32 are in State of Bihar.

(c) and (d) Ministry has not yet carried out any study on skill development training imparted by NGOs. However, Ministry has laid out National Policy on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015 with the objective to meet the challenges of skilling at scale with speed and standards. This policy links skill development to improve employability and productivity. With keeping abreast of National Policy on Skill development and suggestions made by several stakeholders the flagship scheme modified to make it more effective, transparent and target oriented.

Under the modified PMKVY 2016-20, focus on quality capacity building is significantly enhanced. All accreditation is done by an online SMART portal with inspections done by an independent third party. The target allocation is based on the Stars assigned to the TC by the Centre Accreditation and Affiliation Committee. The grading is linked to quality of training, infrastructure availability, training capacity, past performance, geographical location and other relevant parameters. Various IT interventions such as Direct Benefit Transfer, Aadhaar linkage of trainers and trainees, Biometric attendance of candidate, maintaining of all MIS through SDMS portal to check duplication of candidates etc. have been ensured.

Regional directorates for apprenticeship training centres

†2831. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to set up more Regional Directorates for apprenticeship training centres during the current year, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) whether the Ministry has received a proposal from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh to set up Regional Directorates for apprenticeship training office and if so, the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) No, Sir. The Government of India doesn't have any plan to set up more new Regional Directorates of Apprenticeship Training office during the current year.

(b) Ministry has not received any proposal from State Government of Uttar Pradesh to set up Regional Directorate for Apprenticeship Training office in Uttar Pradesh. Regional Directorate of Apprenticeship Training, Kanpur is already established in the Uttar Pradesh.

Jobs under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

†2832. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the availability of jobs under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana is almost nil;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether any effort would be made to provide jobs along with training to the unemployed under the above scheme; and

(c) if not, the number of persons trained under the said scheme and the number of persons who got employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing its flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on pan-India basis. PMKVY enables large number of prospective youth for taking Short Term Training and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training partner/training centers. Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), as on 6th July 2017, total 30,67,080 candidates are trained/undergoing training across country. Under PMKVY 2015-16, it was not mandatory for Training providers to report employment data. However, under PMKVY 2016-20, which started from 2nd October 2016 onwards, placement tracking is mandatory. Till now, a total of 2.9 lakh candidates have been provided placements offer.

Under PMKVY 2016-20, the focus on employment has been significantly enhanced. The Scheme has provision for Skill Development Management System (SDMS) to monitor and track details of the trainees like their name, personal details, location, course taken, post placement details. This also helps in prevention of duplication

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of candidates. The last 20% payment to training partners would be made only after Employment (both wage and self) on an annual basis of at least 70% of the successfully certified candidates within three months of completion of training, with at least 50% of the trainees passing out being placed in wage employment.

New ITIs in Chhattisgarh

†2833. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to establish new Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the remote areas of Chhattisgarh to provide industrial training to maximum number of youth there and for their skill development and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of ITIs being run in remote areas of the State, at present, area-wise; and

(c) whether there is a need to improve the quality of training being imparted in these ITIs and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Vocational Training is a concurrent subject under the Constitution (entry 23). The Central Government is entrusted with responsibility of formulation of policy, laying down training standards, norms, conduct of examinations and certification and affiliation/de-affiliation of ITIs etc., whereas setting up of ITIs (by own funds) and day to day administration including admissions in ITIs is under the domain of respective State/UTs. However, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has formulated a scheme titled “Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE)”, under which, setting up of 9 ITIs in 9 LWE affected districts in the State of Chhattisgarh is covered. The details of location of these ITIs are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of locations of ITIs affiliated to National Council of Vocational Training (NCVT) in Chhattisgarh are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Directorate General of Training under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been making continuous efforts to improve the quality of training being offered by the ITIs functioning in the country, which include:

1. Prescribing new Affiliation Norms for ITIs for quality training.
2. Regular inspection of ITIs and de-affiliation of ITIs to weed out ITIs not conforming to the NCVT norms and standards.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

3. ISO 29990 Certification of ITIs to raise the overall quality and standards.
4. Grading of ITIs to evaluate their performance.
5. Introduction of new trades and removal of obsolete trades for industry relevance.
6. Regular up-gradation of training content of ITI curriculum as per industrial requirement.
7. Aligning the course of Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) to National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF).
8. Implementation of 'Dual System of Training' in ITIs leading to better ITI-Industry linkage.
9. Training and re-training of ITI Instructors.
10. Upgradation of infrastructure of ITIs through following centrally funded schemes:
 - (a) World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP)/ Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE).
 - (b) Up-gradation of 1396 Government ITIs through Public Private Partnership (PPP).
 - (c) Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States and Sikkim.

Statement-I

*Location of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) under the scheme
"Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism"
in the State of Chhattisgarh*

Sl. No.	District Covered	ITI Location
1.	Dantewada	Konta
2.	Baster	Bakawand
3.	Kanker	Narharpur
4.	Surguja	Sitapur
5.	Rajnandgaon	AmbagarhChaoki
6.	Bijapur	Bhairamgarh
7.	Narayanpur	Narayanpur
8.	Kondagaon	Kondagaon
9.	Sukma	Sukma

Statement-II*Details of locations of ITIs affiliated to NCVT in Chhattisgarh—Government ITIs*

Sl. No.	ITI Name	District	Location
1.	Government Industrial Training Institute (Women), Raipur	Raipur	Urban
2.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Ambikapur	Surguja	Rural
3.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Bemetra	Bemetara	Rural
4.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Berla	Bemetara	Rural
5.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Chirmiri	Koriya	Rural
6.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Dabhra	Janjgir-Champa	Rural
7.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Dhamtari	Dhamtari	Rural
8.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Dharamjaigarh,	Raigarh	Rural
9.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Dondilohara	Durg	Rural
10.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Gaurela	Bilaspur	Rural
11.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Hathband	Baloda Bazar Bhatapa	Rural
12.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Katghodi	Koriya	Rural
13.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Keshkal	Kondagaon	Rural
14.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Kharsia	Raigarh	Rural
15.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Kurud	Dhamtari	Rural
16.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Mainpur	Raipur	Rural

Sl. No.	ITI Name	District	Location
17.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Malkharoda	Janjgir-Champa	Rural
18.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Marwahi	Bilaspur	Rural
19.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Nagari-Sihava	Raipur	Rural
20.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Pali	Korba	Rural
21.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Pathalgaon	Jashpur	Rural
22.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Pratappur	Surajpur	Rural
23.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Raipur	Raipur	Urban
24.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Saragaon	Janjgir-Champa	Rural
25.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Sarangarh	Raigarh	Rural
26.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Saria	Raigarh	Rural
27.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Shakti	Janjgir-Champa	Rural
28.	Government Industrial Training Institute for Women Korba	Korba	Rural
29.	Government Industrial Training Institute for Women, Bhilai	Durg	Urban
30.	Government Industrial Training Institute for Women, Koni-Bilaspur	Bilaspur	Rural
31.	Government Industrial Training Institute for Women, Raigarh	Raigarh	Rural
32.	Government Industrial Training Institute Kabirdhaam	Kabeerdham	Rural
33.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Balod	Durg	Rural

Sl. No.	ITI Name	District	Location
34.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Bastar	Bastar	Rural
35.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Bhilai	Durg	Urban
36.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Durg	Durg	Urban
37.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Jagdalpur	Bastar	Rural
38.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Kasdol	Baloda Bazar Bhatapa	Rural
39.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Koni-Bilaspur	Bilaspur	Rural
40.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Korba	Korba	Rural
41.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Mahasamund	Mahasamund	Urban
42.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Raigarh	Raigarh	Rural
43.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Sanjari	Durg	Rural
44.	Government Industrial Training Institute for Tribal Women, Narayanpur	Narayanpur	Rural
45.	Government Industrial Training Institute Vishrampur	Kondagaon	Rural
46.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Dongargadh	Rajnandgaon	Rural
47.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Mohla	Rajnandgaon	Rural
48.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Rajnandgaon	Rajnandgaon	Urban
49.	Government Industrial Training Institute for women, Ambikapur	Surguja	Urban

Sl. No.	ITI Name	District	Location
50.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Aarang	Raipur	Rural
51.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Gariyaband	Raipur	Rural
52.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Gharghoda	Raigarh	Rural
53.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Mana	Raipur	Urban
54.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Maro	Durg	Rural
55.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Parpodi	Bemetara	Rural
56.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Suregaon	Durg	Rural
57.	Government Industrial Training Institute Akaltara	Janjgir - Champa	Rural
58.	Government Industrial Training Institute Antagarh	Uttar Bastar Kanker	Rural
59.	Government Industrial Training Institute Bhanupratappur	Uttar Bastar Kanker	Rural
60.	Government Industrial Training Institute Bijapur	Bijapur	Rural
61.	Government Industrial Training Institute Geedam	Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	Rural
62.	Government Industrial Training Institute Kanker	Bastar	Rural
63.	Government Industrial Training Institute Manendragarh	Koriya	Rural
64.	Government Industrial Training Institute Masturi	Bilaspur	Rural
65.	Government Industrial Training Institute Mungeli	Mungeli	Rural
66.	Government Industrial Training Institute Pankhajur	Uttar Bastar Kanker	Rural

Sl. No.	ITI Name	District	Location
67.	Government Industrial Training Institute Premnagar	Surajpur	Rural
68.	Government Industrial Training Institute Pusaur	Raigarh	Rural
69.	Government Industrial Training Institute Surajpur	Surguja	Rural
70.	Government Industrial Training Institute Tamnar	Raigarh	Rural
71.	Government Industrial Training Institute Tilda/Neora	Raipur	Rural
72.	Government Industrial Training Institute Wadrafnagar	Balrampur	Rural
73.	Government Industrial Training Institute Women Kanker	Uttar Bastar Kanker	Rural
74.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Bilha	Bilaspur	Rural
75.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Khamaria	Bilaspur	Rural
76.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Kharod	Janjgir-Champa	Rural
77.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Kondagoan	Kondagaon	Rural
78.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Patharia	Bilaspur	Rural
79.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Rajpura	Balrampur	Rural
80.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Sukma	Sukma	Rural
81.	Government Industrial Training Institute, Takhatpur	Bilaspur	Rural
82.	Government Mini Industrial Training Institute Basna	Mahasamund	Rural
83.	Government Industrial Training Institute Balodabazar	Baloda Bazar Bhatapa	Rural

Details of locations of ITIs affiliated to NCVT in Chhattisgarh—Private ITIs

Sl. No.	ITI Name	District	Location
1.	A.T. College of Electronics ITC	Raipur	Rural
2.	Agarsen ITC	Raipur	Rural
3.	Agarsen Industrial Training Centre	Janjgir-Champa	Rural
4.	Agarsen ITC	Durg	Rural
5.	Agarsen ITC	Durg	Rural
6.	Agashe Industrial Training Centre	Raipur	Rural
7.	Agashe Western Industrial Training Institute	Bemetara	Rural
8.	Agrasen Baikunthpur	Koriya	Rural
9.	Agrasen Industrial Training Centre	Durg	Rural
10.	Agrasen Industrial Training Centre	Korba	Rural
11.	Agrasen Industrial Training Centre, Raigarh	Raigarh	Rural
12.	Agrasen ITC Chirmiri	Koriya	Rural
13.	Agrasen ITC Manendragarh	Koriya	Rural
14.	Agrasen Jagdalpur	Bastar	Rural
15.	Agrasen Kanker	Uttar Bastar Kanker	Rural
16.	Ambika ITC	Surguja	Rural
17.	Ansh Private ITI	Raipur	Urban
18.	Apollo ITC, Antora Durg	Durg	Rural
19.	Arihant Private ITI	Durg	Rural
20.	Arunodaya Industrial Training Centre	Durg	Rural
21.	Balaji Industrial Training Centre	Bilaspur	Rural
22.	Balaji ITC	Baloda Bazar Bhatapa	Rural
23.	BHABHA	Bastar	Urban
24.	Bharat Private Industrial Training Institute	Durg	Urban
25.	Bm Private ITI	Durg	Rural
26.	D. B. M. Private ITI	Janjgir-Champa	Rural
27.	DAV Bhansi	Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	Rural

Sl. No.	ITI Name	District	Location
28.	Gayathri Technical Training Centre	Rajnandgaon	Rural
29.	Global ITC Akaltara	Janjgir-Champa	Rural
30.	Gracious Abhanpur	Raipur	Rural
31.	Gyansagar Industrial Training Centre	Raipur	Rural
32.	Happy Technical Institute ITC	Durg	Rural
33.	Institute of Technology and Science Private ITI,	Raipur	Rural
34.	Jagrani Devi ITC	Janjgir-Champa	Rural
35.	Jagrani Devi ITC	Janjgir-Champa	Rural
36.	Jagrani Devi ITC	Janjgir-Champa	Rural
37.	Jagrani Devi Private ITI	Janjgir-Champa	Rural
38.	Jay Jaya ITC Koni	Bilaspur	Rural
39.	JIFSA Private ITI	Korba	Urban
40.	K.N.S. Shrimal Industrial Training Centre	Mahasamund	Rural
41.	Kabirdham ITC	Kabeerdham	Urban
42.	Kamla Dongargaon	Rajnandgaon	Rural
43.	Kamlakant Shukla Bhatpara	Baloda Bazar Bhatapa	Urban
44.	Krishna ITC Manendragarh	Koriya	Rural
45.	Kshetriya Gramya Vikas I.T.C, Mungeli	Bilaspur	Rural
46.	Laprosy Mission Chhattisharh V. Trg. ITC	Janjgir-Champa	Rural
47.	Mahamaya ITC	Bilaspur	Rural
48.	Mahamaya ITC	Bilaspur	Rural
49.	Mansa Industrial Training Centre	Durg	Rural
50.	Naveen Adarsh Industrial Traininig Centre	Durg	Rural
51.	Naveen Adarsh Private ITI	Raigarh	Urban
52.	New Maharana Ambikapur ITC	Surguja	Rural
53.	New Maharana Akaltara	Janjgir-Champa	Rural
54.	New Maharana Chirmiri ITC	Koriya	Rural

Sl. No.	ITI Name	District	Location
55.	New Maharana ITC	Korba	Rural
56.	New Maharana ITI Laluram colony TP Nagar Korba	Korba	Urban
57.	New Maharana Kota Raipur	Raipur	Urban
58.	New Maharana Manendragarh ITC	Koriya	Rural
59.	New Maharana Private ITI	Bilaspur	Urban
60.	NMDC Limited D.A.V ITC	Bastar	Rural
61.	Op Jindal Raigarh	Raigarh	Urban
62.	Param Mitter Private ITI	Korba	Rural
63.	Pratibha (Pvt.) Industrial Training Institute	Mahasamund	Rural
64.	Prerna ITC Ambikapur	Surguja	Rural
65.	Prism Patan	Durg	Urban
66.	Pt. Ramsakha Upadhyay ITI	Raipur	Urban
67.	Puri ITC	Durg	Rural
68.	Puri ITC	Koriya	Rural
69.	Puri Technical Training Institute	Durg	Rural
70.	Raja Vijay Bhushan Singh Dev Private ITI	Jashpur	Rural
71.	Rajendra Prasad Industrial Training Centre	Durg	Rural
72.	Raman Private ITI	Durg	Urban
73.	Ramkrishna Mission	Narayanpur	Rural
74.	S.A. Private I.T.I.	Bemetara	Urban
75.	Sai Industrial Training Centre	Durg	Rural
76.	Sakshi ITC	Bilaspur	Rural
77.	Samadhan ITC Bemetara	Durg	Urban
78.	Samadhan Private Industrial Training Institute	Bemetara	Rural
79.	Samrat Ashoka ITC Kawardha	Kabeerdham	Urban
80.	Sandipani Academy Private ITI	Durg	Rural

Sl. No.	ITI Name	District	Location
81.	Sandipani Masturi	Bilaspur	Rural
82.	Shiva ITI Pithora	Mahasamund	Rural
83.	Shri Maharana Pratap Bilaspur	Bilaspur	Rural
84.	Shri Mahaveer Private ITI	Durg	Urban
85.	Shri Rawatpura Sarkar ITC	Raipur	Rural
86.	Shri Sai Pvt. ITI	Durg	Rural
87.	Siddhi Swastik Balod	Durg	Urban
88.	Soni Industrial Training Centre	Bilaspur	Rural
89.	Sonkar Pvt. ITI	Mungeli	Urban
90.	Sreyash ITC Durg	Durg	Urban
91.	Sri Balaji ITC Rajnandgaon	Rajnandgaon	Urban
92.	Sri Onkar ITC Raipur	Raipur	Urban
93.	Sri Sai Industrial Training Centre	Durg	Rural
94.	Sri Siddhi Balaji ITC Rajnandgaon	Rajnandgaon	Urban
95.	Sri Agrasen Industrial Training Centre	Durg	Urban
96.	Srijan ITC Balod	Durg	Urban
97.	Srijan Private Industrial Training Institute, Bemetara	Bemetara	Urban
98.	Swayam Prabha Private ITI	Bilaspur	Rural
99.	Udaan ITC Bilaspur	Bilaspur	Rural
100.	Unnati ITC	Durg	Rural
101.	Vartika Private ITI	Baloda Bazar Bhatapa	Rural
102.	VRV Dongargarh	Kabeerdham	Rural
103.	Yash ITC	Janjgir-Champa	Rural

Shortfall of skilled trainers

2834. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the lack of skilled trainers is proving to be the biggest impediment in the success of Skill India Initiatives; and

(b) if so, the estimated shortfall of skilled trainers in the country and the steps taken by Government to meet this shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Trainers are required for increasing number of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and other vocational training schemes. Directorate General of Training (DGT) under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) runs Crafts Instructors Training Scheme (CITS) to train instructors for ITIs through its Central Field Institutes (CFIs) and Institutes for Training of Trainers (IToTs). Currently the scheme is being implemented through 30 CFIs and 17 IToTs (12 Private and 5 State Governments IToTs) which collectively have current training capacity of about 8600 instructor trainees per annum.

The above numbers include following recent initiatives taken by DGT, MSDE to enhance trainers' training capacity:—

- 12 new Institutes of Training of Trainers (IToTs) in private sector have been granted affiliation by National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT).
- 4 MITIs have been upgraded to Advanced Training Institutes (ATIs) which run CITS program
- 5 new Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTIs) for Women have been set up and CITS training has been introduced.
- 5 Institutes of Training of Trainers (ITOTs) have been set up under State Governments with World Bank assistance.

Multi skill training institutes

2835. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had planned for setting up of 1,500 Multi Skill Training Institutes across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of this proposal as well as the number of such institutes established till now, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has also been providing financial assistance to the States for this purpose;

(d) the funds allocated and utilized for this purpose; and

(e) the total number of beneficiaries under this programme since its inception, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Yes, Sir. The

Government has planned for setting up of 1,500 Multi Skill Training Institutes (MSTIs) in unserved blocks/underserved areas across the country.

(b) to (e) The scheme is under the process of Government Approval.

National apprenticeship promotion scheme in Andhra Pradesh

2836. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned a sum of ₹ 10,000 crore to the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) in August, 2016 to train cumulatively 50 lakh apprentices by 2019-20;

(b) if so, the respective target for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(c) the funds released for both these states to achieve the targets; and

(d) whether a monitoring cell has been set up in Visakhapatnam to co-ordinate skill development activities, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India has earmarked Rs. 10,000 crore for National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) in August, 2016 to train cumulatively 50 lakh apprentices by 2019-20.

(b) Scheme does not have State specific targets. Scheme is open for all employers to register for NAPS and avail benefits under the scheme.

(c) Fund released so far to the States Andhra Pradesh and Telangana is ₹ 2,47,36,050/- and ₹ 89,79,000/- respectively.

(d) Regional Director under the O/o State Apprenticeship Advisor, Andhra Pradesh is monitoring the scheme in Vishakhapatnam.

Establishment of skill universities

2837. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the States have submitted their views regarding establishment of Skill Universities across the country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) whether Government has arrived at any conclusion after obtaining the views of the State Governments, 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) to (c) A Working Group was constituted on 31st March, 2015 to lay down the road map for setting up of Skills University. The Working Group submitted its Report on 22nd April, 2015 along with a draft Bill for establishment of National Skills Universities. The draft Bill was circulated to the Central Ministries/Departments concerned and State Governments for seeking their comments. So far, no comments have been received from States.

Registration of training partners under PMKVY

2838. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the registration of private partners/training partners (TPs) under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) has been closed;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, along with the district-wise details in case of Uttar Pradesh;

(c) if not, the present procedure for registration of private partners/TPs under PMKVY;

(d) the details of registration of private partners/TPs under PMKVY during 2017-18, State-wise and district-wise in case of UP; and

(e) the details of steps Government would take to simplify the said registration in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (e) Under PMKVY 2016-20, the registration of training centres/training providers for their accreditation and affiliation is being done under single window IT application known as SMART. SMART provides a transparent, unified and one-stop- solution to the training providers mandating time bound delivery of accreditation and affiliation of training providers. The details pertaining to the process of registration on SMART is available on the website at <https://smart.nsdcindia.org>. Under the scheme, as on date more than 600 PMKVY training centres are operational in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

Skill development schemes of ministries and departments

2839. SHRI MAJEED MENON: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various schemes under skill development and entrepreneurship currently being implemented by Central Ministries/Departments;

(b) the details of people trained under the Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) programme during the last two years and the current year and the credit linkage/financial assistance, if any, provided during the said period, State-wise; and

(c) the amount of funds allocated to Maharashtra for the skill development during that period and the actual utilisation of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) The details of major schemes under skill development and entrepreneurship currently being implemented by the Central Ministries/Departments are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of people trained under Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) programme during the last two years and the current year and the credit linkage/financial assistance provided are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The information is being collected from various Central Ministries/Departments.

Statement-I

Details of major schemes under skill development and entrepreneurship

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department	Name of Scheme
1.	Department of IT and Communication	Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM)
2.	Food Processing	Skill Development Scheme
3.	Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	Employment Through Skill Programme (ESTP)
4.	Human Resource Development	Vocationalization of School Education and Jan Shikshan Santhan
5.	Home Affairs	Udaan
6.	Health and Family Welfare	(i) National Rural Health Scheme
7.	Minority Affairs	(i) Sikho aur Kamao (ii) Nai Manjil (iii) Ustaad
8.	Road Transport	Heavy Commercial driving training
9.	Rural Development	Deendayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY)
10.	Shipping	Sagarmala

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department	Name of Scheme
11.	Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	(i) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (ii) Pradhan Mantri Yuva Udyamita Vikas Abhiyan (iii) World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (iv) Upgradation of existing Government ITIs into Model ITIs (v) National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme
12.	Textile	Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS)
13.	Tribal Affairs	Vocationalization training for Tribal youth
14.	Tourism	Hunar Se Rojgar Training (HSRT)
15.	Women and Child Development	Sported Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)

Statement-II

State-wise Training, Settlement and Credit Linkage details of RSETIs for the Financial Years 2015-16 to 2017-18 (up to June 2017)

Sl. No.	States	Total No. of Candidates Trained	Candidates Settled Under			Total
			Bank Finance	Self Finance	Wage Employment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2015-16						
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	299	504	15	26	545
2.	Andhra Pradesh	12769	2773	3939	1659	8371
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	210	0	0	8	8
4.	Assam	14556	3787	5314	509	9610

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Bihar	27528	5626	14120	1065	20811
6.	Chhattisgarh	11486	2845	2538	1398	6781
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	731	248	61	9	318
8.	Gujarat	26728	6392	11107	663	18162
9.	Haryana	13984	2746	6317	859	9922
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5603	1932	2474	454	4860
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	10185	2664	3489	951	7104
12.	Jharkhand	20169	3807	9800	426	14033
13.	Karnataka	36346	13103	5454	1282	19839
14.	Kerala	13477	5497	2447	814	8758
15.	Lakshadweep	102	32	18	0	50
16.	Madhya Pradesh	32337	7568	14162	1939	23669
17.	Maharashtra	24946	7272	9352	1144	17768
18.	Manipur	304	29	39	0	68
19.	Meghalaya	1461	79	129	35	243
20.	Mizoram	508	32	309	39	380
21.	Nagaland	297	6	75	0	81
22.	Odisha	25807	8527	10017	2000	20544
23.	Puducherry	764	95	378	43	516
24.	Punjab	11833	2081	4775	393	7249
25.	Rajasthan	30728	4070	13364	4218	21652
26.	Sikkim	482	107	252	4	363
27.	Tamil Nadu	25158	7599	6994	3913	18506
28.	Tripura	3752	1051	891	38	1980
29.	Uttar Pradesh	53166	8970	22791	3265	35026
30.	Uttarakhand	6909	1562	4322	137	6021
31.	West Bengal	16267	6304	4721	126	11151
32.	Telangana	7493	1707	3310	486	5503
TOTAL		436385	109015	162974	27903	299892

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2016-17						
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	365	183	61	66	310
2.	Andhra Pradesh	12640	2046	5262	2298	9606
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	485	348	12	0	360
4.	Assam	15057	4662	6253	363	11278
5.	Bihar	30543	8419	14682	581	23682
6.	Chhattisgarh	13320	3252	3543	1907	8702
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	763	235	329	17	581
8.	Gujarat	24211	8928	17124	1294	27346
9.	Haryana	15126	3129	7960	1445	12534
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5765	1775	3682	801	6258
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	7462	1868	3295	795	5958
12.	Jharkhand	19607	4918	8620	711	14249
13.	Karnataka	34504	16652	9281	3202	29135
14.	Kerala	14129	6774	3710	965	11449
15.	Lakshadweep	3	0	0	0	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	34769	10481	13841	1791	26113
17.	Maharashtra	26582	11254	11261	1568	24083
18.	Manipur	355	70	227	7	304
19.	Meghalaya	2244	320	1087	14	1421
20.	Mizoram	408	215	164	60	439
21.	Nagaland	336	30	188	0	218
22.	Odisha	25456	8759	8504	2304	19567
23.	Puducherry	788	94	384	88	566
24.	Punjab	11861	2035	6684	508	9227
25.	Rajasthan	33369	10481	15986	3019	29486
26.	Sikkim	484	49	254	1	304
27.	Tamil Nadu	26287	7362	8873	3989	20224

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	Tripura	3508	1337	708	80	2125
29.	Uttar Pradesh	54700	12411	25360	7054	44825
30.	Uttarakhand	6922	2069	4250	281	6600
31.	West Bengal	15248	6404	4155	444	11003
32.	Telangana	7809	1417	3002	739	5158
TOTAL		445106	137977	188742	36392	363111

2017-18 up to 30.06.2017

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	75	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2278	501	1003	377	1881
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	73	97	0	0	97
4.	Assam	3564	1210	791	41	2042
5.	Bihar	5205	778	2138	314	3230
6.	Chhattisgarh	2199	303	293	196	792
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	48	0	11	3	14
8.	Gujarat	3108	547	1964	169	2680
9.	Haryana	2713	404	1387	112	1903
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1045	253	546	97	896
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1826	482	374	50	906
12.	Jharkhand	2802	217	536	126	879
13.	Karnataka	6281	1990	2441	235	4666
14.	Kerala	1784	931	754	173	1858
15.	Lakshadweep	10	0	0	0	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	4912	545	1335	121	2001
17.	Maharashtra	5245	913	1244	236	2393
18.	Manipur	123	23	46	0	69
19.	Meghalaya	490	57	97	1	155
20.	Mizoram	87	14	178	0	192
21.	Nagaland	57	6	2	0	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Odisha	3727	1015	928	130	2073
23.	Puducherry	108	1	101	6	108
24.	Punjab	2622	425	908	116	1449
25.	Rajasthan	5986	656	1492	307	2455
26.	Sikkim	85	31	66	0	97
27.	Tamil Nadu	4788	1248	1424	318	2990
28.	Tripura	476	214	3	0	217
29.	Uttar Pradesh	9514	1022	3789	1103	5914
30.	Uttarakhand	1230	239	423	15	677
31.	West Bengal	2264	1180	514	22	1716
32.	Telangana	1136	209	549	115	873
TOTAL		75861	15511	25337	4383	45231

Reservation for SCs/STs under skill development programmes

2840. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the reservations provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under skill development programmes and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe candidates provided training during the last three years;

(b) the number of persons including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes provided job in Government and Non-Government Organisations after skill development training and the details of their average income/wages/remuneration; and

(c) the total number of organised workers including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes provided job during the last three years after providing special training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) There are more than 40 schemes in 20 different Ministries which provide a variety of Skill Development training programmes to people, including people belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) of the country. In the domain of long term skill training, National Council for Vocational training (NCVT) has made provision for reservation of seats in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) for training of candidates belonging to SC and ST categories.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship skill development scheme of Government of India targeting to skill youth from all sections of the society including SCs and STs. PMKVY, implemented through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), enables such 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 6th July 2017, total 30,67,080 candidates are trained/undergoing training across country. Out of which, number of trained candidates belonging to SC and ST categories under PMKVY is 4,35,020 and 1,19,015 respectively. Under PMKVY 2015-16, it was not mandatory for NSDC's training partners to report employment data. However, reporting the data for placement has become mandatory under PMKVY (2016-20). Till now, under PMKVY, 2.9 lakh candidates including SCs and STs have been given the placement offer.

Agreement with foreign countries for professional skill development

2841. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed agreements with some foreign countries for professional skill development in various sectors and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of persons who have been imparted professional skills and employed in the country and abroad, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has signed a number of Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with different foreign countries viz. Germany, UK, China, UAE, Qatar, Switzerland, Japan, France etc. to scale up apprenticeships support, training of trainers, curriculum development, ensure benchmarking of standards and create Centres of Excellence for skill training across the country. Details and salient features of MoUs signed with other countries are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of MoUs signed by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) with other countries

Sl. No.	Country	MoU	Expected Outcomes
1.	United Kingdom	UK India Education and Research Initiative (UKIERI)	(i) Institutional capacity building of UK and Indian officials and institutions handling skills development.

Sl. No.	Country	MoU	Expected Outcomes
		UKIERI-II 29th March, 2016	(ii) Sharing of technical expertise, building linkages and identification of gap in the areas of skill development, curriculum development and reform, benchmarking of assessment, accreditation models, and certification and training methods.
		UKIERI-III 5th September, 2016	(iii) Sharing of best practices in approved areas including policies on skills development, credit framework designs, occupational standards and apprenticeship models. (iv) Joint initiatives such as validation of National Occupational Standards and other initiatives on Sector Skill Council engagement through the National Skill development Corporation (NSDC) and UK Commission for Employment and Skills (UKCES) (v) Joint activities on teacher training and use of ICT, MOOCs and other digital initiatives (vi) Underpinning collaborative research or study to focus as decided on priority areas (vii) Joint training on entrepreneurship development in approved areas.
2.	China	15th May, 2015	The main areas of cooperation in the MoU are establishment of Centre of Excellence in Gujarat, advisory and knowledge sharing, development and designing of courses and curriculum, skill standards, qualification framework and competency standards, participation by business entities and industries from China and India, development of business models for skill development in PPP mode.

Sl. No.	Country	MoU	Expected Outcomes
3.	Germany	5th October, 2015	Upgradation and establishment of vocational training institutions, training of trainers, research and development, curriculum development etc.
4.	UAE	29th April, 2016	<p>Cooperation for Skill development and mutual recognition of qualifications in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Joint accreditation of training providers catering to trainings aimed at overseas migration from India to the Gulf region. (ii) Cooperate on knowledge sharing and capacity building support for the national qualifications frameworks of respective parties. (iii) Cooperate in conducting joint studies or pilot research projects on labour market and skills development issues. (iv) Foster cooperation through networking and conferences. (v) Exchange visits of qualifications framework experts and vocational training instructors and other experts, managers and technical staff. (vi) Promote access by UAE employers to information and data on qualified Indian workforce supply.
5.	Qatar	3rd June, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) This Memorandum of Understanding aims to enhance cooperation between the Parties on Skill Development and mutual recognition of qualifications to facilitate mobility of skilled workers from the Republic of India to the State of Qatar. The cooperation also envisions establishing mechanisms for

Sl. No.	Country	MoU	Expected Outcomes
			recognition of skills (with certificates from Qatar) for workforce who have not undergone any formal skill training but are already working in Qatar.
			(ii) Furthermore, this MoU shall promote access to respective databases for exchange of information on demand and supply of skilled workforce. The State of Qatar will provide data on employers and jobs available (demand side) while the Republic of India will provide data on skilled and certified workforce (supply side).
6.	Switzerland	22nd June, 2016	<p>(i) Sharing of good practices in the area of skill development and vocational and professional education and training.</p> <p>(ii) Capacity building of relevant stakeholders of those areas through facilitating networks and partnerships</p>
7.	France	12th October, 2016	<p>The following areas of cooperation have been identified:</p> <p>(i) development of competence-based curricula and their dissemination within the training system,</p> <p>(ii) training of master trainers to build up capacities in training institutes and within micro, small and medium-sized enterprises,</p> <p>(iii) support for cooperation between French companies operating in India and the Indian Government as well as between French companies and Indian companies in the field of SD and VET.</p> <p>(iv) exploration of the possibilities for building up Centre of Excellence with focus on training of trainers.</p>

Sl. No.	Country	MoU	Expected Outcomes
			<p>(v) exploration of the possibilities for training massively in the field of Electricity, Automation and Solar Energy.</p> <p>(vi) consulting on the further development of training, assessment and certification standards.</p>
8.	Japan	<p>11th November, 2016</p> <p>Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC)</p>	<p>The MoC is aimed to support Japanese companies to train Japanese standard shop floor leaders and engineers in manufacturing with the goal of training 30 thousand persons in the next 10 years through the projects listed below:</p> <p>(i) Japan-India Institute for Manufacturing (JIM)</p> <p>To set up Japan-India Institute for Manufacturing (JIM) by Japanese companies to train future shop floor leaders of Japanese standard level in India with Japanese style key elements such as KAIZEN, 5S, and Japanese working methods. MSDE will provide recognition/accreditation of curriculum/ courses through NCVT.</p> <p>(ii) Japanese Endowed Courses (JEC)</p> <p>To establish Japanese Endowed Courses with existing engineering colleges in India to train future candidates for middle management engineers in manufacturing sector. The courses for middle management level will be components added to 4 year duration courses in engineering colleges.</p>

PMKVY in Rajasthan

†2842. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of training centres functioning under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana in Rajasthan;

(b) the details of financial assistance given to such centres during the last three years; and

(c) whether there has been any report about fake candidates in these training centres and if so, details thereof, district wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Ministry is implementing two flagship skill India schemes known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) on pan-India basis to cover the prospective youth. Under the PMKVY 2015-16, about 13,000 Training Centres were involved for imparting skill training. Out of which, 788 were in Rajasthan. Under modified PMKVY (2016-20), as on 31st July 2017, 5007 Training Centers (STT and RPL) have been involved in skill training throughout the country. Out of which, 565 are in the State of Rajasthan.

Under PMKVY, funds are provided to Training Centres per candidate basis as per common norms for imparting skill training (Short Term and RPL) to the candidates in the country.

As per guidelines of PMKVY, Aadhaar is mandatory for candidates (or alternate IDs in the case of Jammu and Kashmir and applicable North-East states) at the time of enrollment. Further, various interventions are made for preventing fake enrollment of candidates in the training centres such as Aadhaar linkage of trainers and trainees, Biometric attendance of candidates, maintaining of all MIS through SDMS portal etc.

Blacklisting of NGOs

2843. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has blacklisted thirteen Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) across the country for violating guidelines under different schemes and committing irregularities;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the steps taken by Government to monitor proper fund utilisation and the corrective measures taken to weed out dissembled NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Thirteen NGOs were blacklisted for violating the guidelines of different schemes and committing various types of irregularities. An updated State/UT-wise list of blacklisted NGOs is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Ministry ensures proper fund utilization by the NGOs in the following manner:—

- (i) Periodic inspection of NGOs by the officers of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
- (ii) Fresh/subsequent releases of grants are made only on receipt of Utilization Certificates in respect of previous year's grants.
- (iii) The Government has also launched a centralized on-line portal www.ngograntsje.gov.in/ for receipt and processing of proposals from NGOs with effect from 1.4.2014 onwards.
- (iv) The Ministry also sponsors evaluation studies from time to time through independent evaluation agencies, *inter alia*, to check proper utilization of funds.
- (v) Respective State Governments/UT Administrations also monitor the schemes/programmes of the Ministry implemented through NGOs.

Statement

State-wise list of NGOs blacklisted.

Sl. No.	State	Name and address of NGO	Irregularities found under the Scheme	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Sree Sarda Mahila Vignana Samithi, Officers Club Road, Bapatla, Guntur District.	Running Old Age Home	NGO has been Blacklisted on 24.02.2015.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Indrani Ram and Pamidipaga Raj Rao Memorial Society for Social Justice,	Working for Welfare of Scheduled Castes	NGO has been Blacklisted on 29.06.2017.

1	2	3	4	5
		D-No. 10-84-7/5, Amravathi Plots, Chenchupeta, Tenali, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.		
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Kinder Haus, 16- 10-19, Near Rail- cum-Road Bridge Kovvur, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh	Working for Welfare of Scheduled Castes	NGO has been Blacklisted on 29.06.2017.
4.	Assam	Dhalopar Rural Development, Karimganj.	Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/ Fitting of Aids and Appliances.	NGO has been Blacklisted on 05.11.2014.
5.	Delhi	Dr. Zakir Hussain Charitable Trust, New Delhi.	Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/ Fitting of Aids and Appliances.	NGO has been Blacklisted on 27.04.2016.
6.	Delhi	Saint Sainath Modern Public Shiksha Samiti G-5/1, Sunder Nagri, Nand Nagri, Delhi	Working for Welfare of OBCs.	NGO has been Blacklisted on 12.08.2013.
7.	Karnataka	R. T. Nagar Educational Trust, Soorappana Halli, Kudur Hobli, Magadi Taluk, Ramnagar District,	Running Old Age Home.	NGO has been Blacklisted on 26.11.2015.

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Karnataka	Sri Sirdi Sai Baba Sikhshana Sounstana, Bemalkheda, Tq. Humnabad, District Bidar, Running Chetna	Old Age Home	NGO has been Blacklisted on 23.11.2015.
9.	Karnataka	Hyderabad Karnataka Dalit Women's Education Society, Gulbarga	Running Old Age Home	NGO has been Blacklisted on 05.01.2016.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Gopal Shikshan and Samaj Seva Samiti, Morena,	Working for welfare of OBCs.	NGO has been Blacklisted on 12.09.2014.
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Kamla Swasthya Evam Shiksha Prasarak Samiti, Morena	Working for welfare of OBCs	NGO has been Blacklisted on 12.09.2014.
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Pawan Gramin Samaj Sewa Samiti, Morena	Working for welfare of OBCs	NGO has been Blacklisted on 12.09.2014.
13.	Odisha	Orissa Multipurpose Development Centre, BDA Colony, Chandrasekharapur, Bhubaneswar	Running Day Care Centre	NGO has been Blacklisted on 01.12.2015.
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Chitragupt Shikshan Sansthan, Varanasi	Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/ Fitting of Aids and Appliances. (ADIP)	NGO has been Blacklisted on 05.09.2014.

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Arya Sugandha Sansthan, Post Office Mandawali, Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh.	Running a Old Age Home	NGO was Blacklisted on 30.01.2015. NOTE: NGO has been De.Blacklisted with effect from 8.3.2016.
16.	Telangana	Baba Organization for Social Service, Door No. MIGH-19, A.P Housing Board Colony, Kukutpally, RR District Hyderabad,	Working for Welfare of Scheduled Castes.	NGO has been Blacklisted on 29.06.2017.
17.	Telangana	Sai Krishan Social Service Centre, MIGH-II-70, 7th Phase, KPHB Colony, kukutpaily, Hyderabad-072, Telangana	Working for Welfare of Scheduled Castes.	NGO has been Blacklisted on 29.06.2017.
18.	Telangana	Swan Education Society, House No. 78-7-171/2/2, Road No. 1, Old Bowinpally, Secunderabad District, Telangana.	Working for Welfare of Scheduled Castes.	NGO has been Blacklisted on 29.06.2017.

Disabled persons getting medical help

2844. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the percentage of disabled people in the country, at present, according to 2011 census;

(b) the number and the percentage of such people in the age groups of zero to five years and five to twenty years;

(c) the number of such people getting medical help, from both the groups;

(d) the number of those who have got no medical help so far; and

(e) the number of such people between age group of five to twenty years enrolled in educational institutions and continuing studies without dropping out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) As per census 2011, there are 2,68,14,994 persons with disabilities in India which constitute 2.21 per cent of the total population.

(b) As per Census 2011, there are 12,91,637 children with disabilities in the age group of 0-4 years and 65,72,999 persons with disabilities in the age-group of 5-19 years.

(c) and (d) Public health is a State Subject. No such data regarding the number of persons with disabilities getting medical help in various age group is centrally maintained in the Ministry.

(e) Ministry of Human Resource Development informed that as per the Unified-District Information System for Education (U-DISE) 2015-16, total number of children with special needs enrolled in elementary level in the age group of 6-14 years is 22.86 lakh, and as per All India Survey on Higher Education 2015-16, total number of students with disabilities (in probable age group of 18-23 years) enrolled in higher educational institutions (university/colleges) is 74,435.

Beneficiaries of grants under IPOP

2845. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 23,095 older persons were the beneficiaries of grants under the Integrate Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) scheme out of the estimated number of 116 million during 2016;

(b) in what manner the Ministry proposes to improve the number of individuals covered; and

(c) what is the time-frame that the Ministry has set in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The Ministry of Social Justice and

Empowerment is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) under which grants-in-aid are given for running and maintenance of *inter alia*, Old Age Homes, Day Care Centres, Mobile Medicare Units, Multi Facility Care Centre for Older Widows etc. The main objective of the Scheme is to improve the quality of life of Indigent Older Persons by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities etc. Implementing agencies eligible for assistance under the Scheme are Panchayati Raj Institutions/Local Bodies, Non-Governmental Voluntary Organizations, Institutions or Organizations set up by Government as autonomous/subordinate bodies, Government Recognized Educational Institutions, Charitable Hospitals/Nursing Homes, and Recognized Youth Organizations such as Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sanghathan (NYKS) and in exceptional cases the State Governments/UT administrations.

The No. of beneficiaries under IPOP Scheme during the last 3 Financial Years (FY) is as follows:-

Financial Year	No. of beneficiaries
2014-15	18225
2015-16	23095
2016-17	40200

(b) and (c) The number of individual beneficiaries depends on the number of projects being financially assisted under the Scheme. The number of projects receiving grant in aid under the Scheme in turn depends upon the number of proposals received from State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. As per the existing guidelines of the Scheme, the proposal for new projects recommended through online portal of this Ministry by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are placed before the Screening Committee constituted in the Ministry for consideration. The proposals complete in all respects as per norms and guidelines of the Scheme are recommended for consideration of Grant-in-aid.

Training institutes for physically challenged persons

2846. SHRI P.BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of training institutes for physically challenged persons functioning in the country, at present, State-wise and location-wise including Maharashtra;

(b) whether Government has any proposal to open more such institutes;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated for the same during the last two years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) by when the new institutes are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) There is no specific training Institute for disabled people only, under this Department. However, there are 07 National Institutes for providing Rehabilitation Services, Research and Development in the field of Disabilities and Developing Man Power for Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs):

1. National Institute for the Empowerment of Persons with Visual Disabilities (NIEPVD), Dehradun,
2. Ali Yavar Jung National Institute of Speech and Hearing Disabilities (AYJNISHD), Mumbai,
3. National Institute for the Empowerment of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities (NIEPID), Secunderabad,
4. National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities (NIEPMD), Chennai,
5. Swami Vivekanand National Institute for the Rehabilitation Training and Research (SVNIRTAR), Cuttack,
6. Pt. Deedayal Upadhyaya National Institute for Persons with Physical Disabilities (PDUNIPPD), New Delhi,
7. National Institute for Locomotor Disabilities (NILD), Kolkata, Besides the 07 National Institutes, the Department has setup Indian Sign Language Research and Training Centre (ISLRTC), Delhi in September, 2015 to develop manpower for using teaching and conducting research in Indian Sign Language.

Also, under the aegis of this Department, National Handicapped Finance Development Corporation imparts skill training among other works.

(b) At present there is no such proposal under the consideration of this Department.

(c) and (d) Therefore, question does not arise.

Making Government and public buildings disabled friendly

2847. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued any notification to make all Government and public buildings compatible to ensure easy access to such buildings and toilets by the differently abled people in the country;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted to check the effective implementation of Government's order/notification in this regard; and

(c) whether there have been any violations by any of the departments or agencies in this regard and if so, what action Government has taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The Government has notified the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Rules, 2017 on 15.06.2017. Rule 15 of the said rules lays down the standard of accessibility. As regards the public building, the accessibility standard prescribed under the Harmonized Guidelines and Space Standards for Barrier Free Built Environment for Persons with Disabilities and Elderly Persons issued by Ministry of Urban Development has been adopted in the said Rule.

(b) This Ministry has not conducted any survey with regard to implementation of the accessibility standards specified under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Rules, 2017.

(c) As per section 45 of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, all existing public buildings are required to be made accessible in accordance with the Rules formulated by the Central Government within a period not exceeding five years from the date of notification of the said rules.

Developments under Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan

2848. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of developments carried out as per the guidelines of Sugamaya Bharat Abhiyan (SBA), State/UT-wise;

(b) whether Government has any grievance cell for the problems faced by the physically challenged persons at various places and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the complaints received by the Ministry since the enforcement of SBA guidelines along with the status of those complaints; and

(d) whether any penalty has been provided, if the guidelines under SBA are not being carried by the companies, builders, institutes, offices; etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan (SBA) has been launched with the objective of creating universal accessibility for Persons with Disabilities in the following three verticals:

- (I) **Built-Environment-** wherein 25-50 most important government buildings in 50 cities of States/UTs are to be made accessible. Data indicating State/UT-wise details of developments in this regard is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).
- (II) **Transport-** wherein all international and domestic airports are to be made fully accessible, all A1, A and B categories railway stations to be made fully accessible and 10% of Government owned public transport carriers are to be made fully accessible. Data indicating State/UT-wise details of development in making government owned public transport accessible and zone-wise details of AI, A and B category railway stations made accessible are given in the Statement-II and Statement-III, respectively (*See below*). Further, 30 out of 32 international airports and 58 out of 65 domestic airports have been made accessible.
- (III) Information and Communication Technology (ICT) ecosystem wherein at least 50% of Central and State Government websites are to be made accessible by March 2018. The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) has also issued work order for making 917 Websites of the State Governments/UTs accessible to persons with disabilities.

(b) to (d) The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances operates a Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) portal where any person, including a physically challenged person, can register a grievance with the concerned State Government/UT Administration/Central Government. The grievances are forwarded to the concerned authority for necessary action. Further, Sections 75 and 80 of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 also empowers the Chief Commissioner/State Commissioners for Persons with Disabilities to inquire into deprivation of rights of persons with disabilities and safeguards available to them and take up the matter with the appropriate authorities for necessary action.

The Sugamya Bharat Abhiyaan prescribes fixed targets/goals for various implementing agencies *viz.* State Governments/Union Territories/Central Ministries to achieve the objectives of the Campaign. No penalty has been provided under the Sugamya Bharat Campaign. However, the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 makes it mandatory for appropriate Government/establishment to provide access to transport and information and communication technology. It also makes it mandatory to observe accessibility norms and making existing buildings accessible within a period of five years from the date of notification of the rules. Sections 89 and 90 of the Act prescribe punishment for contravention of the provisions of the Act or rules or regulations made thereunder.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise details of development*

Sl. No.	States	City	No. of Buildings		No. of Buildings for which		Amount disbursed (₹ in lakh)
			Identified	Audited	Cost-estimates for retrofitting received	Funds disbursed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	25	25	22	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	20	19	Not received	-	-
		Vishakhapatnam	41	41	Not received	-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	25	24	Not received	-	-
4.	Assam	Guwhati	25	25	10	-	-
5.	Bihar	Patna	28	28	26	-	-
6.	Chattisgarh	Raipur	58	58	23	23	688.59
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	50	50	Not received	-	-
8.	Daman and Diu	Daman and Diu carried out the audit itself and made 20 buildings accessible					
9.	Delhi	Delhi	26	23	18	17	1348.43
10.	Goa	Panaji	31	31	Not received	-	-
11.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	16	16	Not received	-	-
		Gandhinagar	27	27	25	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Surat	6	6	6	-	-
		Varodara	3	3	3	-	-
12.	Haryana	Faridabad	47	47	16	28	277.21
		Gurgaon	42	42	13	-	72.69
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	22	22	1	-	-
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	25	25	11	7	42.74
15.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	50	49	Not received	-	-
16.	Karnataka	Bangaluru	50	50	24	-	-
17.	Kerala	Trivandrum	51	51	15	-	-
18.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	58	58	24	-	-
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	50	50	16	-	-
		Indore	50	50	Not received	-	-
20.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	53	53	46	46	1863.34
		Nagpur	51	51	36	36	
		Nasik	26	26	25	25	
		Pune	50	50	35	35	
21.	Manipur	Imphal	50	47	Not received	-	-
22.	Meghalaya	Shillong	23	23	12	-	-
23.	Mizoram	Aizwal	33	33	33	33	877.16

24.	Nagaland	Kohima	29	29	22	12	432
25.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	50	50	36	21	607.13
26.	Puducherry	Puducherry	30	30	Not received		
27.	Punjab	Chandigarh	44	44	43	43	415.38
28.		Ludhiana	21	20	18	-	-
29.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	90	88	86	-	-
30.	Sikkim	Gangtok	36	36	35	35	578.14
31.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	25	25	3	3	796.38
		Coimbatore	24	24	16	7	
32.	Tripura	Agartala	15	14	Not received	-	-
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	40	39	29	-	-
		Jhansi	9	9	9	-	-
		Kanpur	20	20	20	-	-
		Lucknow	22	22	21	-	-
		NOIDA	40	34	26	-	-
		Varanasi	12	12	10	10	99.32
34.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	26	26	7	4	50.06
35.	West Bengal	Kolkata	42	37	Not received	-	-
TOTAL			1707	1662	822	385	8432 lakh

Statement-II*State/UT-wise details of development in making government owned public transport accessible*

Sl. No.	States/UT	Name of STU	Fleet Held	Number of buses accessible to Persons with Disabilities
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Andaman and Nicobar Administration	268	Details not available
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation	9801	57+445* *445 semi low floor buses are accessible with matching floor height at the bus stations.
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh State Transport Deptt.	244	Details not available
4.	Assam	Assam State Transport Corporation	815	Details not available
5.	Bihar	Bihar State Road Transport Corporation	414	Details not available
6.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh Transport Undertaking	468	390
7.	Chhattisgarh	No STUs	-	Details not available
8.	Delhi	Delhi Transport Corporation	4352	3775 Low floor buses
9.	Goa	Kadamba TCL	543	27
10.	Gujarat	Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation	8086	Details not available
		Ahmadabad Municipal Transport Service	1025	225 BRT buses
11.	Haryana	Haryana State Transport	4208	NIL

12.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal State Transport	1855	Details not available
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir State Road Transport Corporation	694	NIL
14.	Jharkhand	No STUs		Details not available
15.	Karnataka	Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation	8297	354
		North Eastern Karnataka RTC	4495	36
		North West Karnataka RTC	5046	2
		Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Service	6407	1200
16.	Kerala	Kerala State Road Transport Corporation	5686	NIL
		Kerala Urban Road Transport Corporation (A subsidiary of Kerala SRTC)	667	190 low floor AC buses
17.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation	18506	NIL
		BEST Undertaking	3963	Details not available
		Pune Mahanagar Parivahan Mahamandal Ltd.	2055	Details not available
		Kohlapur Municipal Transport	135	Details not available
		Kalyan Dombivli Transport	165	Details not available
		Navi Mumbai MTU	281	157
		Sholapur MTU	48	Details not available
		Thane MTU	353	170

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Madhya Pradesh	No STUs	-	-
19.	Manipur	No STUs	-	-
20.	Meghalaya	Meghalaya Transport Corporation	65	Details not available
21.	Mizoram	Mizoram State Transport	33	Details not available
22.	Nagaland	Nagaland State Transport	239	Details not available
23.	Odisha	Orissa State Road Transport Corporation	436	Nil
		Bhubneshwar-Puri Transport Service Ltd.	185	Details not available
24.	Puducherry	Puducherry Road Transport Corporation	84	10
25.	Punjab	Pepsu Road Transport Corporation	645	Details not available
		State Transport Punjab	646	Details not available
		Punjab State Bus Stand Management Co.	1116	Details not available
26.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation	4101	Details not available
		Jaipur City Transport Service	400	260 low floor buses
27.	Sikkim	Sikkim Nationalized Transport	97	Nil
28.	Tamil Nadu	State Express TCL (Tamil Nadu)	1185	Nil
		TNSTC (Coimbatore)	3331	Nil
		TNSTC (Kumbakonam)	3939	Nil
		TNSTC (Madurai)	2298	Nil

	TNSTC (Salem)	2219	Nil	
	TNSTC (Villupuram)	3694	Nil	
	TNSTC (Trunelveli)	1989	67	
	Metropolitan Transport Corporation (Chennai)	3989	67	
29.	Telangana Telangana State Road Transport Corporation	8200	2 to 3 seats reserved, facilities for ramp available at major bus stations	
30.	Tripura Tripura Road Transport Corporation	63	Details not available	
31.	Uttar Pradesh U.P State Road Transport Corporation	7285	Details not available	
	Lucknow City Service Ltd.	260	Details not available	
	Meerut City Transport Service Ltd.	120	Details not available	
	Allahabad City Transport Service Ltd.	130	Details not available	
	Varanasi City Transport Service Ltd.	130	Details not available	
	Agra-Matura Transport Service Ltd.	230	Details not available	
	Kanpur City Transport Service Ltd.	270	Details not available	
32.	Uttarakhand Uttarakhand Transport Corporation	1225	Details not available	
33.	West Bengal North Bengal State Transport Corporation	688	Details not available	
	South Bengal State Transport Corporation	661	Details not available	
	West Bengal Surface TCL	92	Details not available	
	Calcutta State Transport Corporation	718	Details not available	
TOTAL STUs- 61		139620	7432	

Statement-III*Zone-wise details of railway stations made accessible*

Zone	Railway Station made accessible for Persons with Disabilities, category-wise		
	AI	A	B
Central	8	26	13
Eastern	3	12	10
East Central	6	29	22
East Coast	3	10	7
Northern	14	37	19
North Central	6	14	10
North Eastern	3	11	21
North East Frontier	2	20	20
North Western	3	21	8
Southern	8	38	23
South Central	5	31	38
South Eastern	2	8	5
South East Central	2	6	14
South Western	2	15	17
Western	6	21	15
West Central	2	15	13
TOTAL	75	314	255
Total Railway Stations made accessible	644 [AI+A+ B) Two long term facilities namely engraving of edges of platforms and trolley path at ends of platform have been provided		

Strategy to curb drug abuse

2849. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the request of the Government, several States and UTs have not devised any strategy/action plan to curb the drug abuse, if so, the details thereof;

- (b) the details of States/UTs which have submitted their action plans; and
- (c) the role of National Consultative Committee on De-addiction and Rehabilitation in prevention of drug abuse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) The Ministry has issued an Advisory on 11.08.2016 to all the States/UTs on combating drug abuse which, *inter alia*, includes preparation of action plan by all States/UTs for ensuring facility of de-addiction centres in each district, establishing separate and specialized de-addiction treatment centres/facilities for drug dependent females, ensuring availability of treatment for those in Juvenile Homes, Children Homes and Prisons, adopting approaches for education and prevention at all levels including schools and colleges etc., monitoring and inspection of all de-addiction centres annually, ensuring accreditation of all de-addiction facilities within a specific time period etc.

So far, the Ministry has received action plans from the following seventeen State Governments/Union Territory Administrations:—

Sl. No.	State	Sl. No.	State
1.	Gujarat	10.	Odisha
2.	Karnataka	11.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
3.	Delhi	12.	Chhattisgarh
4.	Andaman and Nicobar	13.	Punjab
5.	Mizoram	14.	Sikkim
6.	Chandigarh	15.	Puducherry
7.	Assam	16.	Tamil Nadu
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.	Goa
9.	Haryana		

(c) A National Consultative Committee on De-addiction and Rehabilitation (NCCDR) under the chairpersonship of Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment has been constituted in the Ministry.

The function of NCCDR is to advise Central and State Governments on the entire gamut of issues related to prevention, de-addiction, rehabilitation and harm reduction, with special reference to the following:—

- (i) Policies, programmes and legislation measures for persons affected by and/or vulnerable to alcoholism and drug abuse.

- (ii) Education, awareness building and community mobilization.
- (iii) Measures to facilitate physical and social rehabilitation of drug and alcohol abuse.
- (iv) Feedback on implementation of the national programme on drug and alcohol demand reduction, and ways to improve their effectiveness.

Sub-categorisation of Scheduled Castes

2850. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any requests from the States for sub-categorisation of Scheduled Castes in their States, particularly from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether sub-categorisation of Scheduled Castes is allowed as per the existing rules based on the requests from the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Requests have been received only from the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana for sub-categorisation of Scheduled Castes.

(c) Sub-categorisation of Scheduled Castes is not permissible under the existing provisions of the Constitution.

National Overseas Scholarship for SC/ST/OBC students

2851. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the number of SC, ST and OBC students who received National Overseas Scholarships during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the amount sanctioned during that period; and

(c) the details of institutions where these students were admitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) The details of the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students selected for National Overseas Scholarships during the last three years and the amount sanctioned are as under:—

Year	Number of Candidates		Amount Sanctioned (₹ in crore)	
	SC	ST	SC	ST
2014-15	59	21	8.78	0.99
2015-16	50	15	13.45	0.39
2016-17	96	16	14.02	0.39

No scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for OBC students is being implemented

(c) As per the scheme, the selected students have to obtain admission in accredited institutions abroad. Out of the above selected students, 25 SC and 8 ST students have joined the Universities/Institutions mentioned in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Universities/Institutions joined by SC/ST students

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution/University and Country
1.	International School of Management, France
2.	ESLSCA Business School, France
3.	Newcastle University, UK
4.	University of Manchester, UK
5.	Lawrence Technological University, USA
6.	Michigan Technological University, USA
7.	University College Dublin, Ireland
8.	Durham University, UK
9.	University of York, UK
10.	Georg Simon Ohm Management Institute, Germany
11.	Stuttgart University, Germany
12.	Sheffield Hallam University, UK
13.	Cardiff University, UK
14.	Oklahoma State University, USA
15.	Purdue University, USA
16.	Washington State University, USA
17.	Laval University, Canada
18.	Auckland University of Technology, New Zealand

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution/University and Country
19.	Hallym University, South Korea
20.	University of Tokyo, Japan
21.	Otto Von Guericke University, Germany
22.	INSEEC Business School, France
23.	Queensland University, Australia
24.	University of Sheffield, UK
25.	Eotvos Lorand University, Hungary
26.	Royal Holloway, University of London, UK
27.	University of Ulster, UK
28.	Hiroshima University, Japan
29.	Heidelberg University, Germany
30.	International Institute of Social Studies, Netherlands
31.	University of Munich, Germany
32.	University of Leeds, UK

Benefits of twin disabilities

2852. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an employee having a disability of forty-one per cent which consists of twin disabilities of Ortho 28 per cent and ENT 18 per cent is entitled to all the benefits available to a disabled person under the Right of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016;

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

(c) whether Government has received any representations from Punjab or any other States seeking clarifications in this regard and if so, the details thereof and the clarifications given thereon, representation-wise; and

(d) whether Government has referred this issue to some other Ministry for clarifications and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) The Schedule of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (RPwD Act, 2016) contains the list of specified disabilities which *inter alia* includes locomotor disability, hearing impairment, visual

impairment, multiple disability (more than one of the specified disabilities) etc. There is no disability namely ENT. As per the guidelines for assessment of disability, in case a person has twin disabilities, 28 % in one category and 18% in other category, then his overall disability is 40.4%. As such the person having such disability is treated as person with benchmark disability in the category of multiple disabilities. Chapter VI of the RPwD Act, 2016 provides for special provision for persons with benchmark disabilities. Further, the Act mandates the appropriate Government to frame schemes/programmes to provide various facilities to persons with disabilities. Exact benefit and facilities for persons with disabilities depends on the nature of scheme and policies framed by appropriate Government.

(c) Government of Punjab *vide* their letter dated 12.06.2017 conveyed that as per their policy, a government employee having disability gets two years extension on superannuation whereas a normal person gets superannuation on attaining 58 of age. In this context they had sought clarification from this Ministry as to whether an employee having twin disabilities of ortho 28% and ENT 18 % is entitled to the benefit available to persons with disabilities under the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995.

(d) Since the matter relates to superannuation of an employee with disability, the matter has been referred to Department of Personnel and Training for their comments.

Construction of Social Welfare Hostels in Telangana

2853. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Telangana has requested the Ministry for release of funds for construction of thirteen Social Welfare Hostels in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken thereon and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) A proposal for expansion of 29 Scheduled Caste (SC) girls' hostel by Telangana Social Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TSWREIS), Hyderabad was received during 2016-17 through the State Government of Telangana under the Scheme, Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna (BJRCY). In respect of hostels for Other Backward Classes (OBC), proposals for construction of 31 hostels accommodating 3100 inmates were received through State Government of Telangana in 2016-17 under the "Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls". No proposal has been received during current financial year (2017-18) so far.

(b) The details of proposal received under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna (BJRCY) are given in the Statement-I (*See* below) and the details of proposals received under the “Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls” are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The proposals received through the State Government of Telangana were incomplete. In the absence of complete proposals, the same could not be sanctioned and the State Government of Telangana has been informed accordingly.

Statement-I

Details of the proposal for construction of 29 hostels received through the State Government of Telangana

Sl. No.	Name of Implementing Agency	No. of Hostels (Girls)	Location of the Hostels		Estimated cost	Status
1	2	3	4		5	6
1.	Telangana Social Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society	29	(1)	Mandamarri, Distt.-Komaram Bheem	400.20 crores	Incomplete proposal
			(2)	Kagaznagar, Distt.-Asifabad		
			(3)	Choppadandi, Distt.-Karimnagar		
			(4)	Bejjanki, Distt.-Siddipet		
			(5)	Gajwel, Distt.-Siddipet		
			(6)	Illanthakunta, Distt.-Rajanna		
			(7)	Kataram, Distt.-Jayashanker		
			(8)	Dharamasagar, Distt.-Warangal (Rural)		
			(9)	Hasanparthy, Distt.-Warangal (Urban)		
			(10)	Atmakur, Distt.-Warangal (Rural)		
			(11)	Bhupalapalle, Distt.-Warangal (Urban)		
			(12)	Narmetta Distt.-Jangaon		
			(13)	Madhira, Distt.-Khammam		
			(14)	Kusumanchi, Distt.-Khammam		
			(15)	Manopad, Distt.-Jogulamba		

1	2	3	4	5	6
		(16)	Alampur, Distt.-Jogulamba		
		(17)	Vangoor, Distt.-Nagar Karnool		
		(18)	Veldanda, Distt.-Nagar Karnool		
		(19)	Kollapur, Distt.-Nagar Karnool		
		(20)	Mominpet, Distt.-Vikarabad		
		(21)	Bantwaram, Distt.-Vikarabad		
		(22)	Shankarpalle, Distt.-Ranga Reddy		
		(23)	Chevella, Distt.-Ranga Reddy		
		(24)	Maheshwaram, Distt.-Ranga Reddy		
		(25)	Amangal, Distt.-Ranga Reddy		
		(26)	Katangur, Distt.-Nalgonda		
		(27)	Nidamanoor, Distt.-Nalgonda		
		(28)	Jajireddygudem, Distt.-Suryapet		
		(29)	Armoor, Distt.- Nizamabad		

Statement-II

Details of the proposals for construction of 31 hostels received through the State Government of Telangana under the Scheme of "Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls" during 2016-17

Sl. No.	Location of the hostels	No. of inmates	Total estimated cost (₹ in lakh)	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	One Girls hostel at GBCGH Mandamarri, Distt.-Adilabad	100	300.00	Incomplete proposals
2.	One Girls hostel at GBCCGH, Asifabad, Distt.-Adilabad	100	300.00	
3.	One Girls hostel at Government BC College, Manuguru, Distt.-Khammam	100	300.00	

1	2	3	4	5
4.	One Girls hostel at BC College, Bhadrachalam, Distt.-Khammam	100	300.00	Incomplete proposal
5.	One Girls hostel at Nuthankal, Distt.-Nalgonda	100	300.00	
6.	One Girls hostel at BC College, Aurangabad, Distt.-Medak	100	300.00	
7.	One Girls hostel at BC College, Ponnal (V), Siddipet, Distt.-Medak	100	300.00	
8.	One Girls hostel at Jogipet, Distt.-Medak	100	300.00	
9.	One Girls hostel at Sanga Reddy, Distt.- Medak	100	300.00	
10.	One Boys hostel at GBCBH, Ponakal, Mamada, Distt.-Adilabad	100	300.00	
11.	One Boys hostel at GBCBH, Indravelli, Distt.-Adilabad	100	300.00	
12.	One Boys hostel at GBCBH, Asifabad, Distt.-Adilabad	100	300.00	
13.	One Boys hostel at MJPTBCWR School Lodangal, Mahabubnagar	100	290.00	
14.	One Boys hostel at MJPTBCWR School Chityal, Mahabubnagar	100	290.00	
15.	One Boys hostel at MJPTBCWR School Maheshwaram, Rangareddy	100	290.00	
16.	One Boys hostel at MJPTBCWR School Doulatabad, Medak	100	290.00	
17.	One Boys hostel at MJPTBCWR School Kowdipally, Medak	100	290.00	
18.	One Boys hostel at MJPTBCWR School Dharmaram, Nizamabad	100	290.00	
19.	One Boys hostel at MJPTBCWR School Luxettipet, Adilabad	100	290.00	

1	2	3	4	5
20.	One Boys hostel at MJPTBCWR School Kamalapur, Karimnagar	100	290.00	Incomplete proposal
21.	One Boys hostel at MJPTBCWR School Shayampet, Warangal	100	290.00	
22.	One Boys hostel at MJPTBCWR School Bonakal, Khammam	100	290.00	
23.	One Boys hostel at MJPTBCWR School Moosi, Nalgonda	100	290.00	
24.	One Boys hostel at MJPTBCWR School Nagarjunasagar, Nalgonda	100	290.00	
25.	One Girls hostel at MJPTBCWR School Nagarkunool, Mahabubnagar	100	290.00	
26.	One Girls hostel at MJPTBCWR School Kalwakurthy, Mahabubnagar	100	290.00	
27.	One Girls hostel at MJPTBCWR School Sangareddy, Medak	100	290.00	
28.	One Girls hostel at Adilabad, Adilabad	100	290.00	
29.	One Girls hostel at Colony, Karimnagar	100	290.00	
30.	One Girls hostel at Thim mapur, Warangal	100	290.00	
31.	One Girls hostel at Lankapally, Khammam	100	290.00	
TOTAL		3100	9110.00	

Note: No proposal has been received during current financial year (2017-18) so far.

Misuse of funds by NGOs

2854. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides financial grants to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the country for implementing various schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the monitoring mechanism for preventing misuse of funds by NGOs; and

(c) whether a number of NGOs have been found misusing the funds and if so, the details thereof and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government provides grants-in-aid to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for implementing Schemes for welfare of Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes, Senior Citizens, Victims of alcoholism and substance abuse and Persons with Disabilities.

The Ministry ensures proper fund utilization by the NGOs in the following manner:-

- (i) Periodic inspection of NGOs by the officers of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
- (ii) Fresh/subsequent releases of grants are made only on receipt of Utilization Certificates in respect of previous year's grants.
- (iii) The Government has also launched a centralized on-line portal www.ngograntsje.gov.in/ for receipt and processing of proposals from NGOs with effect from 1.4.2014 onwards.
- (iv) The Ministry also sponsors evaluation studies from time to time through independent evaluation agencies, inter alia, to check proper utilization of funds.
- (v) Respective State Governments/UT Administrations also monitor the schemes/programmes of the Ministry implemented through NGOs.

(c) As on date the Ministry had blacklisted 17 NGOs and stopped further release of grants to another 3 NGOs found violating the guidelines of different schemes and committing various types of irregularities. The details are given in the Statement.

Statement

The State-wise details of the NGOs found violating the guidelines of different schemes and committing various types of irregularities.

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name and address of NGO	Irregularities found under the Scheme	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Sree Sarda Mahila Vignana Samithi, Officers Club Road, Bapatla, Guntur District.	Running Old Age Home	NGO has been Blacklisted on 24-02-2015.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Indrani Ram and Pamidipaga Raj Rao Memorial Society for Social Justice, D-No. 10-84-7/5, Amravathi Plots, Chenchupeta, Tenali, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.	Working for Welfare of Scheduled Castes.	NGO has been Blacklisted on 29-06-2017.
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Kinder Haus, 16-10-19, Near Rail-cum-Road Bridge Kovvur, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh	Working for Welfare of Scheduled Castes.	NGO has been Blacklisted on 29-06-2017.
4.	Assam	Dhalopar Rural Development, Karimganj.	Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/ Fitting of Aids and Appliances.	NGO has been Blacklisted on 05-11-2014.
5.	Delhi	Dr. Zakir Hussain Charitable Trust, New Delhi.	Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/ Fitting of Aids and Appliances.	NGO has been Blacklisted on 27-04-2016.
6.	Delhi	Saint Sainath Modern Public Shiksha Samiti G-5/1, Sunder Nagri, Nand Nagri, Delhi	Working for Welfare of OBCs.	NGO has been Blacklisted on 12-08-2013.
7.	Karnataka	R. T. Nagar Educational Trust, Soorappana Halli, Kudur Hobli, Magadi Taluk, Ramnagar District,	Running Old Age Home.	NGO has been Blacklisted on 26-11-2015.
8.	Karnataka	Sri Sirdi Sai Baba Sikhshana Sounstana, Bemalkheda, Tq. Humnabad, District Bidar, Running Chetna	Old Age Home	NGO has been Blacklisted on 23-11-2015.
9.	Karnataka	Hyderabad Karnataka Dalit Women's Education Society, Gulbarga	Running Old Age Home	NGO has been Blacklisted on 05-01-2016.

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Gopal Shikshan and Samaj Seva Samiti, Morena	Working for welfare of OBCs.	NGO has been Blacklisted on 12-09-2014.
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Kamla Swasthya Evam Shiksha Prasarak Samiti, Morena	Working for welfare of OBCs	NGO has been Blacklisted on 12-09-2014.
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Pawan Gramin Samaj Sewa Samiti, Morena	Working for welfare of OBCs	NGO has been Blacklisted on 12-09-2014.
13.	Odisha	Orissa Multipurpose Development Centre, BDA Colony, Chandrasekharapur, Bhubaneswar.	Running Day Care Centre	NGO has been Blacklisted on 01-12-2015.
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Chitragupt Shikshan Sansthan, Varanasi	Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/ Fitting of Aids and Appliances.	NGO has been Blacklisted on 05-09-2014.
15.	Telangana	Baba Organization for Social Service, Door No. MIGH-19, A.P Housing Board Colony, Kukutpally, RR District Hyderabad	Working for Welfare of Scheduled Castes.	NGO has been Blacklisted on 29-06-2017.
16.	Telangana	Sai Krishan Social Service Centre, MIGH-II-70, 7th Phase, KPHB Colony, kukutpally, Hyderabad-072	Working for Welfare of Scheduled Castes	NGO has been Blacklisted on 29-06-2017.
17.	Telangana	Swan Education Society, House No. 78-7-171/2/2, Road No. 1, Old Bowinpally, Secunderabad District	Working for Welfare of Scheduled Castes.	NGO has been Blacklisted on 29-06-2017.
18.	Haryana	Amar Jyoti Foundation, Lijwana, Dist. Jind, Haryana.	Running Day Care Centre	Further release of grant stopped
19.	Haryana	Gram Swaraja Sansthan, 196, Prem Nagar, Hisar, Haryana	Running Old Age Home	Further release of grant stopped

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Odisha	Voluntary Institute for Rural Development (VIRD)AT/PO: Hakimpada (Near College Chowk), Distt. Angul-759122	Running Day Care Centre.	Further release of grant stopped

Venus mission of ISRO

2855. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN:

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Venus mission is still a distant dream for the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the launch would require around ₹ 9,000 crore; and

(c) whether initially ten lakh rupees only have been sanctioned for the project, and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The study team has submitted its inputs addressing various options and opportunities for Venus mission. The study team's inputs will be reviewed by Advisory Committee for Space Sciences (ADCOS) for further considerations. Meanwhile, the call for scientific proposals, through an Announcement of Opportunity (AO) to conduct space based experiments has been made to Indian scientists. After completion of selection process of proposals, definition of mission including budget will be worked out.

(c) Yes, Sir. Ten lakh rupees has been sanctioned for the project.

Growth rate in different sectors

2856. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the growth rate of services, manufacturing, mining and agriculture sectors during the last quarters of financial years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17; and

(b) the reasons for lower growth rate in the above sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) The growth rate of services, manufacturing,

mining (including quarrying) and agriculture (including forestry and fishing) sectors in terms of Gross Value Added (GVA) during the last quarters of financial years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are given below:

Growth rate in terms of GVA as compared to same quarter of previous year

Sector	January-March 2014-15	January-March 2015-16	January-March 2016-17
Services	8.9	10.0	7.2
Manufacturing	8.9	12.7	5.3
Mining and quarrying	12.2	10.5	6.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-1.2	1.5	5.2

(b) The decline in growth rates in respect of services, manufacturing and mining (including quarrying) sectors was mainly due to increase in Wholesale Price Index (WPI) growth during last quarter of 2016-17.

Adoption of un fundamental principle of official statistics

2857. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics which have been adopted by Government;

(b) what has been the impact of adoption of these principles; and

(c) whether the same principles are being adopted by the State Governments, as well, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) The United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics adopted by the Government are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The principles have been serving as guidelines in developing good practices in the statistical system, prior to and after their adoption. Several strategies and protocols are being developed in the system, from time to time, to ensure professional independence, impartiality, accountability and transparency about methods of collection, compilation and dissemination of statistics, which are enshrined in the principles.

(c) The Central Government has not advised any State Government on the adoption of the principles and no State Government has so far reported on the adoption.

Statement

UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics adopted by the Government

Principle 1. Official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a democratic society, serving the Government, the economy and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation. To this end, official statistics that meet the test of practical utility are to be compiled and made available on an impartial basis by official statistical agencies to honor citizens' entitlement to public information.

Principle 2. To retain trust in official statistics, the statistical agencies need to decide according to strictly professional considerations, including scientific principles and professional ethics, on the methods and procedures for the collection, processing, storage and presentation of statistical data.

Principle 3. To facilitate a correct interpretation of the data, the statistical agencies are to present information according to scientific standards on the sources, methods and procedures of the statistics.

Principle 4. The statistical agencies are entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics.

Principle 5. Data for statistical purposes may be drawn from all types of sources, be they statistical surveys or administrative records. Statistical agencies are to choose the source with regard to quality, timeliness, costs and the burden on Respondents.

Principle 6. Individual data collected by statistical agencies for statistical compilation, whether they refer to natural or legal persons, are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes.

Principle 7. The laws, regulations and measures under which the statistical systems operate are to be made public.

Principle 8. Coordination among statistical agencies within countries is essential to achieve consistency and efficiency in the statistical system.

Principle 9. The use by statistical agencies in each country of international concepts, classifications and methods promotes the consistency and efficiency of statistical systems at all official levels.

Principle 10. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation in statistics contributes to the improvement of systems of official statistics in all countries.

Contribution of services sector in GDP

2858. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the regular data on services sector which contributes over fifty seven per cent to its GDP is inadequate despite high growth and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry is proposing to check administrative feasibility of a regular annual survey of services and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has carried out any annual survey on services sector in six States based on the framework provided by the fifth Economic Census; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Yes, Sir. The administrative data and other data available through periodic sample surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office in respect of services sector do not provide regular assessment of the sector in required dimensions.

(b) Yes, Sir. The National Sample Survey Office covered services sector in its 74th Round (July, 2016 to June, 2017), as a prelude to conducting a survey on the sector annually.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A pilot survey was conducted by this Ministry in six States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh and in four metro cities, namely, Chennai, Kolkata, New Delhi and Mumbai during December 2012 to July 2013 by using data of fifth economic census. The preliminary findings of the pilot are useful for subsequent data collection exercises, for developing sampling design and schedules of inquiry.

Broadening of scope of works under MPLADS

2859. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to broaden the scope of works permitted under the Member of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) scheme, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of status of works undertaken under the MPLAD scheme in Jharkhand and Gujarat during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The works are recommended by the honourable MPs and are sanctioned as well as executed through District Authorities concerned. The specific data is maintained at the District level and only broad parameters are maintained by this Ministry. Based on information received from the District Authorities, the data for years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (as on 31.07.2017) is given in the Statement.

Statement

Status of works under the MPLADS (as on 31.07.2017)

State	Financial Year	Works Recommended	Works Sanctioned	Works Completed
Jharkhand	2014-15	1815	1272	1692
	2015-16	3452	2939	2162
	2016-17	3058	2659	2777
	2017-18 (as on 31.07.2017)	382	288	331
Gujarat	2014-15	6315	5019	7565
	2015-16	12240	6030	8061
	2016-17	8407	7953	8205
	2017-18 (as on 31.07.2017)	2193	1802	2037

Note: (i) In some cases the number of works sanctioned/completed are more than the number of works recommended/sanctioned in the corresponding period. This is not incongruous as the works recommended in earlier years may get sanctioned/completed in subsequent year(s).

Selling of babies to buy meals

2860. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards media reports regarding poverty, forcing women to sell their babies to buy meals in Bihar, West Bengal and other parts of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what action Government has taken or proposes to take to prevent recurrence of such cases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The Ministry is not in receipt of any such report. However, as and when any such information is received, the respective State Govt. are requested to take needful action in accordance with Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

(b) As per Section 81 of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 selling or buying a child for any purpose shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment. However, if parent or guardian of a child, who for physical, emotional and social factors beyond their control, wish to surrender their child, then they shall produce the child before the Child Welfare Committee (CWC) under Section 35 of JJ Act and if, the Committee after prescribed process of inquiry and counseling, is satisfied about the factors then a surrender deed is executed by the parent(s) or guardian in the manner prescribed under the rules. Further, as per Section 56 (1) of JJ Act adoption shall be resorted to for ensuring right to family for the orphan, abandoned and surrendered children, as per the provisions of the Act, the Rules made thereunder Adoption Regulation framed by the Authority. Accordingly as required under the Act, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rules, 2016 and Adoption Regulations, 2017 has been notified by the Government.

Besides the Central Government is executing Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) to implement the provisions of the JJ Act, through State Governments/UT Administrations, which among other things include constitution of one Specialised Adoption Agencies in each district for adoption of the legally free child. In addition to this under section 45 of the JJ Act 2015, supplementary support is provided to families through Sponsorship for following cases:

- (i) where mother is a widow or divorced or abandoned by family;
- (ii) where children are orphan and are living with the extended family;
- (iii) where parents are victims of life threatening disease;
- (iv) where parents are incapacitated due to accident and unable to take care of children both financially and physically.

Working women hostels in Rajasthan

†2861. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of hostels for working women in major cities of Rajasthan, district-wise at present; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government proposes to open hostel/increase their number in major cities in view of the increasing demand of residences for working women in Rajasthan and if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Since its inception in 1972-73, 40 hostels have been sanctioned under the scheme of Working Women Hostel in Rajasthan for benefit of more than 1893 working women. Details of sanctioned Working Women's Hostels in Rajasthan is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) No, there is no such proposal. As per the existing Scheme guidelines, the proposals forwarded by the State Governments are considered by a Project Sanctioning Committee headed by Secretary (WCD) for sanction of Working Women Hostels under the Scheme.

Statement

District-wise Sanctioned Working Women's Hostels of Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the Organization	Year of sanction
1	2	3
District-Ajmer		
1.	King Edward VII Memorial Rest House Society, H.No.X/310, Station Road, Ajmer, Rajasthan, Location-Ajmer	1975-76
2.	Municipal Council, Kishangarh, Ajmer, Rajasthan, Location-Madanganj Kishangarh	1985-86
3.	Municipal Council, Beawar, Rajasthan, Location-Beawar, Ajmer	1985-86
District-Alwar		
1.	Balhit Shiksha Samiti, Alwar, 301001, Rajasthan, Location-Alwar	1980-81
District-Bikaner		
1.	Municipal Council, Bikaner, Rajasthan, Location-Bikaner	1983-84
District-Barmer		
1.	Nagar Palika Parishad, Baltora, Distt. Barmer Rajasthan, Location-Baltotra Barmer	1988-89

1	2	3
District-Banswara		
1.	Municipal Council, Banswara, Rajasthan, Location-Banswara	1985-86
District-Bharatpur		
1.	Arya Vidyapeeth Society, Bhusawar, The Weir (Bharatpur), Distt. Location-Bhusawar	1981-82
2.	Jeevan Nirman Sansthan, Bharatpur, Rajasthan. Location-Bharatpur	1983-84
3.	Arya Vidyapeeth Society, Bhusawar, Location-Bhusawar, Bharatpur	1984-85
4.	Arya Vidyapeeth Society, Bhusawar, Bhusawar, Bharatpur	1988-89
5.	Nehru Shiksha Bharati Samity, Bharatpur-321001, Rajasthan, Location-Bharatpur	1992-93
District-Bhilwara		
1.	Mahila Ashram, Bhilwara, Rajasthan, Location-Bhilwara	1983-84
2.	Shri Gandhi Shikshan Samity, Gymbapara, Bhilwara, Rajasthan Location-Bhilwara	1989-90
District-Chittorgarh		
1.	Municipal Council Pratapgarh, Chittorgarh Rajasthan, Location-Pratapgarh Chittorgarh	1985-86
2.	Municipal Council, Chittorgarh. Rajasthan, Location-Chittorgarh	1985-86
3.	Nagar Palika Parishad, Nimbahera, Chittorgarh Rajasthan, Location-Nimbahera	1986-87
District-Ganganagar		
1.	S.G.N Khalsa College School, Sriganganagar, Location-Sriganganagar	1980-81
2.	Dadhimathi Shiksha Sansthan, Sri-ganganagar, Location-Sriganganagar	1980-81

1	2	3
District-Hanumangarh		
1.	Meera Shiksha Samiti Sangaria, Distt. Sriganganagar Rajasthan Location-Sangaria	1982-83
2.	Mahtama Gandhi Sandhya Maha Vidyalaya Hanumangarh Rajasthan, Location-Hanumangarh	1983-84
3.	Municipal Council Hanumangarh Sriganganagarar, Location- Hanumangarh	1986-87
District-Jhunjhunu		
1.	Indira Gandhi Balika Niketan, Ardawata Jhunjhunu Rajasthan Location-Ardawata Jhunjhunu	1985-86
2.	Khetri Vikas Samiti Khetri, Jhunjhunu Rajasthan, Location-Khetri	1987-88
District-Jodhpur		
1.	Urban Improvement Trust, Jodhpur, Rajasthan, Location- Jodhpur	1983-84
2.	Radha Bal Mandir, Vidya Academy, Jodhpur, Location-Jodhpur	2001-02
District-Jaipur		
1.	Municipal Council, Jaipur, Rajasthan, Location-Jaipur	1983-84
2.	Rajasthan University women's Association, Jaipur, Rajasthan Location-Jaipur	1987-88
3.	Vinodi Matrika Jaipur, Rajasthan, Location-Jaipur	1987-88
District-Kota		
1.	Municipal Council Kota, Location- Kota	1983-84
District-Naugur		
1.	Grameen Vidyapeeth Sanstha, Near PHED BRM College Road Naugur-341001, Rajasthan, Location Plot No. 381 Khsra, 29 Rakba Naugur	1995-96

1	2	3
District-Pali		
1.	Municipal Council Pali, Rajasthan, Location-Pali	1985-86
District-Sikar		
1.	Mody Institute of Education Education and Research, Lachmangarh, Sikar, Rajasthan, Location-Sikar	1989-90
District-Sawai Madhopur		
1.	Janjati Mahila Vikas Sansthan, Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan.	2000-01
District-Sirohi		
1.	Municipal Council Sirohi, Rajasthan, Location- Sirohi	1986-87
2.	Aravali Seva Samiti, Location-Sindhi Colony, Abu Road, Sirohi, Rajasthan	2012-13
District-Tonk		
1.	Banasthali Vidyapith P.O Banasthali Vidyapeeth-304022 Distt Tonk, Rajasthan, Location-Khasr No. 3,82,383 Banasthali Vilage	1996-97
2.	Banasthal Vidyapeeth, Banasthali, Rajasthan, Location-Banasthali	1980-81
District-Udaipur		
1.	Municipal Council Udaipur, Rajasthan, Location-Udaipur	1983-84
2.	Rajasthan Mahila Parishad, Udaipur, Rajasthan, Location-Udaipur	1983-84

Exemption from GST on sanitary pads

2862. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE:

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA:

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sanitary pads would be taxed at 12 per cent after the introduction of GST;

(b) if so, whether it would be affecting women;

(c) whether Government has any plans to exempt GST on sanitary pads and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Ministry has undertaken any assessment of number of illnesses and deaths due to lack of access to sanitary napkins 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) and (b) Department of Revenue has informed that sanitary napkins attracted concessional excise duty of 6% and 5% VAT in general and thus the pre-GST estimated total tax incidence on sanitary napkins was about 12%. In view of this and based on the recommendations of the GST Council, 12% GST rate has been prescribed for sanitary napkins.

(c) There is no proposal for exempting sanitary napkins from Goods and Service Tax (GST) at present.

(d) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has informed that no national level studies have been carried out to ascertain number of illnesses and death due to lack of access to sanitary napkins.

Domestic violence

2863. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a sharp increase in percentage of domestic violence in different parts of the country during the last two years ;

(b) if so, the details thereof during those years, State-wise; and

(c) whether the Ministry has recommended for tax exemption on the maintenance allowance for women who are victims of domestic violence, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has started collecting data on the Protection of Women against Domestic Violence Act, 2005 using Ministry of Home Affairs approved revised proforma of 'Crime in India' since 2014. A total number of 426 cases and 461 cases have been registered under the Protection of Women against Domestic Violence Act, 2005 during the year 2014 and 2015 respectively. The number of cases filed under the Act clearly shows that women are taking recourse the law to get reliefs from domestic violence. The State/UT wise details of number of cases registered under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PDWVA), 2005 during 2014 and 2015 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has requested Ministry of Finance on 26th April, 2017 for providing tax exemption of the interim maintenance allowance received by the women who are victims of domestic violence for maintenance of self as well as the child/children.

Statement

*No. of Cases Registered (CR), under domestic violence during 2014 and 2015
are as under*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	1	0
4.	Bihar	112	161
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	2
6.	Goa	2	0
7.	Gujarat	2	2
8.	Haryana	4	11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	15
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	5	0
12.	Karnataka	0	1
13.	Kerala	140	132
14.	Madhya Pradesh	53	91
15.	Maharashtra	4	8
16.	Manipur	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0
21.	Punjab	2	2
22.	Rajasthan	17	14
23.	Sikkim	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015
24.	Tamil Nadu	4	4
25.	Telangana	1	6
26.	Tripura	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	66	4
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0
29.	West Bengal	1	2
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2
31.	Chandigarh	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	7	4
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0
TOTAL		426	461

**Capacity building programmes for National
and State Women Commissions**

2864. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has been engaging with State Women Commissions all over the country and if so, what has been the nature of such engagements and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether the Ministry has given any thought to conduct Capacity Building Programmes for the Members of National as well as State Women Commissions and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) The National Commission for Women (NCW) under the Ministry of Women and Child Development interacts with State Commissions for Women regularly, conducts interactive meetings with them and participates in meetings conducted by State Commissions of Women (SCW) with a view to establishing convergence in the activities of National and State Commissions and to gain from each others experiences. Broadly the issues

covered in these discussions *inter alia* include effective implementation of safeguard for improving the condition of women in states, priority areas for research studies, seminar and conferences on issues of national and regional importance. The platforms of such meetings, conferences, seminars are utilized for augmenting the capacity of the National and State Commissions for Women; their Chairpersons and Members interact with various experts in diverse fields including law and gender study related areas.

One Stop Centres

2865. SHRI A.V.SWAMY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the One Stop Centres and the Help Lines for women in a State are meant to work in an integrated manner to provide access to integrated range of services including medical aid, police assistance, legal aid, counselling temporary shelter and more over all case management of women in distress;

(b) if so, the details related to the number of One Stop Centres and Help Lines working in an integrated manner; and

(c) whether any assessment of their performance was conducted and if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) The Ministry is implementing Scheme for setting up One Stop Centre and Women Helpline since 1st April 2015 to support women affected by violence. The scheme aims to facilitate access to an integrated range of services including medical aid, police assistance, legal aid/case management, psycho-social counselling and temporary support services to women affected by violence. Under the scheme, the One Stop Centres are envisaged to be integrated with a Women Helpline as well as all existing helplines to provide a basic range of interventions. So far, One Stop Centres of Arunachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Kerala, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh have been integrated with Women Helpline.

(c) An assessment of the performance of the functioning of the One Stop Centres was carried out by the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD). In the assessment report, it has emerged that the services of OSC are very useful and this will be the focal point for the women affected by violence to avail integrated services and recommended for further expansion of OSC in all districts.

Strike of Anganwadi Workers

2866. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) have been demanding a minimum salary of ₹ 10,000 per month and they remained on strike across the country recently for the same, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is considering to fix a uniform salary for all AWWs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Anganwadi Workers have been raising demands from time to time including enhancement in the monthly honorarium paid to them through various forums.

(b) and (c) Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) are honorary workers who are paid monthly honoraria as decided by the Government from time to time. The present rate of honoraria paid to the AWWs by the Government of India in the prescribed cost sharing ratio with the States/UTs is ₹ 3000/- p.m. The monthly honorarium paid to AWWs of Mini-AWCs since 04.07.2013 is ₹ 2250/-. The above rates of honorarium are uniform across the country.

Besides this, most of the State Governments/UT Administrations are also giving additional honorarium to AWWs and AWHs out of their own resources. States/UTs-wise details is given in the Statement (*See below*).

This Ministry has been urging the States/UTs to consider the enhancement of honorarium of Anganwadi Workers/Helpers from their own resources as additional honorarium. As a result, many States/UTs have enhanced the honorarium of these functionaries.

Statement

Details of indicating additional monthly honorarium paid to AWWs/AWHs by the States/UTs. from their own resources

As on 30.06.2017

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Additional honorarium given by States/UTs (In ₹)	
		Anganwadi Workers	Anganwadi Helpers
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3000	2500

1	2	3	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1200	700
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
4.	Assam	1000	500
5.	Bihar	750	375
6.	Chandigarh	2000	1000
7.	Chhattisgarh	1000	500
8.	Dadra Nagar Heveli	1000	600
9.	Daman and Diu	1000	600
10.	Delhi	2000	1000
11.	Goa	3062-11937*	3000-6000
12.	Gujarat	1750	900
13.	Haryana	2500	2250
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1450	600
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	600	340
16.	Jharkhand	1400	700
17.	Karnataka	3000	2000
18.	Kerala	2000	2000
19.	Lakshdweep	1600	1000
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2000	1000
21.	Maharashtra	2000	1000
22.	Manipur	100	50
23.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil
24.	Odisha	1000	500
25.	Puducherry	600	300
26.	Punjab	2600	1300
27.	Rajasthan	1724-1736*	1065
28.	Sikkim	2225	1500
29.	Uttarakhand	3000	1500
30.	West Bengal	1300	1300
31.	Uttar Pradesh	1000	500

1	2	3	4
32.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
33.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil
34.	Tamil Nadu	6750 (that includes pay-2500, GP-500 and DA-3750)	4275 (that includes pay-1500, GP-400 and DA 2375)
35.	Telangana	4000 (w.e.f. 01.03.2015)	3000 (w.e.f. 01.03.2015)
36.	Tripura	2865	1924

*Depending on the qualification and number of years of service.

Decline in women's economic and governance indicators

2867. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Maharashtra, one of the high performance State in terms of women's economic and governance indicators, has seen sharpest decline since 2005;

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

(c) the remedial measures Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) The Labour Force Participation Rate (*i.e.* number of persons in the labour force per 1000 persons) as estimated by NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2004-05 (61st round EUS) and 2011-12 (68th round EUS) in Maharashtra is as follows:

LFPR (per 1000 persons)

Category of Persons		Usual status (ps+ss)*	
		2004-05	2011-12
Maharashtra	Male	575	560
	Female	475	172
	TOTAL	527	374

*ps: principal status

ss: subsidiary status

Source: MoSPI

The estimated LFPR for Females in Maharashtra has come down from 475 per 1000 females in 2004-05 to 172 per 1000 females in 2011-12.

As far as governance is concerned, the participation of women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the year 2005 and 2016 for Maharashtra is as follows:

Participation of Women in PRIs

	Category	2005	2016
Maharashtra	Women	79623	101466
	Total	182441	203203
	Women(%)	43.6	50

Source: Ministry of Panchayati Raj

The Participation of women has increased from 43.6 per cent in 2005 to 50 per cent in 2016 in Maharashtra.

(c) The Government of India is taking several remedial measures for improvement in economic status and participation in governance of women across the country including Maharashtra. The schemes being implemented by the Ministry are (i) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) to provide loan to poor women through Intermediary Microfinancing Organisations (IMOs), Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to promote their socio-economic development, (ii) Working Women Hostels (WWH) for ensuring safe accommodation for women working away from their place of residence. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an advisory to all State Governments to increase representation of women in police to 33% of the total strength. Also, 33% reservation for women in panchayats has been mandated by law in all States. Maharashtra, already, has 50% panchayats headed by.

Upgradation of AWCs under CSR

2868. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to make an appeal to corporate sector to spend a certain percentage under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for upgradation of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs); and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the response of the corporate sector thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNARAJ): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no proposal to make any appeal to corporate sector to spend a certain percentage under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for upgradation of Anganwadi Centres

(AWCs). However, this Ministry has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with M/s Vedanta for construction of 4000 Anganwadi Centre Buildings at their own cost under their Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR). Recently, three-day long CSR Fair was organised by Department of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises at PragatiMaidan, New Delhi to provide a platform to all stakeholders, including Central Ministries/Departments, CPSEs/State PSUs, Private Companies, NGOs/Foundations etc. to showcase their CSR activities, sharing their best practices and also an opportunity to connect with other stakeholders. This Ministry and M/s Vedanta also participated in the three-day long CSR Fair exhibiting and showcasing various initiatives undertaken.

Gender disparity

2869. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the status regarding the Gender Disparity in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the legislative action plan drawn to stop exploitation/harassment of women and prevent discrimination and gender disparity; and
- (c) the measures being taken by Government to overcome gender disparity and provide equal status to women in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The Gender Disparity or Gender Parity is measured in the levels of education in the country. The Gender Parity Index (GPI) based on Gender Enrolment Ratio (GER) during 2014-15 for primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education is as follows:

GPI	2014-15
Primary (I-V)	1.03
Upper Primary (VI-VIII)	1.09
Elementary (I-VIII)	1.05
Secondary (IX-X)	1.01
Senior Secondary (XI-XII)	0.99
Higher Education	0.92

Source: Ministry of Human Resource Development.

- (b) The Government of India has already enacted a number of legislations to prevent exploitation/harassment of women and to address the issues of discrimination and gender disparity. These include Right to Education Act 2009, Criminal Amendment

Act, 2013, the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013; Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (PCMA), the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017 and the 73rd-74th Amendment of the Constitution mandating 33% reservation for women in the local governance. The Criminal Law (Amendment), Act 2013 has been enacted making the punishment more stringent for offences like rape, sexual assaults, etc.

(c) The Government of India is implementing various schemes/programmes to overcome gender disparity and provide equal status to women in the country. The schemes being implemented by MWCD for welfare of women are (i) BetiBachoBetiPadhao (BBBP) to improve the Child Sex Ratio and enabling education for the girl children (ii) SwadharGreh Scheme, to provide relief and rehabilitation to destitute women and women in distress. (iii) Ujjawala a Comprehensive Scheme for prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation and re-integration of victims of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation. (iv) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) to provide loan to poor women through Intermediary Microfinancing Organisations (IMOs), Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to promote their socio-economic development, (v) Working Women Hostels (WWH) for ensuring safe accommodation for women working away from their place of residence. Apart from the above, Ministry of Women and Child Development is also implementing Schemes of One Stop Centre to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence and Scheme for Universalisation of Women Helpline intended to provide 24 hours immediate and emergency response to women affected by violence.

Also, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an advisory to all State Governments to increase representation of women in police to 33% of the total strength to improve overall police responsiveness to gender sensitive cases and to bring visibility to more women and strengthen gender sensitivity in police force. And, 33% reservation for women in panchayats has been mandated by law in all States. However, several states now have more than 50% panchayats headed by women.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) in 28 states in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) where the female literacy rate is below the national average (46.13%: Census 2001) to provide for residential upper primary schools for girls. The KGBV reaches out to (a) girls who are unable to go to regular schools, (b) out of school girls in the 10+ age group who are unable to complete primary school, (c) younger girls for migratory populations in difficult areas of scattered habitations that do not qualify for primary/upper primary schools.

Participation of male in policy making for children

2870. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum was recently sent to the Prime Minister's Office mostly by fathers who had been separated from their children after a divorce, questioning why child welfare is only under the domain of a woman alone;

(b) whether they have demanded a separate Ministry for children, with men being stakeholders in the process of policy making for children;

(c) if so, what is Government's stand on the issue; and

(d) what steps Government proposes to take to ensure better participation of men as a stakeholder in the process of policy making for children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) No such information is available with the Ministry.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Ministry.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Policy making for Children is a gender neutral process wherein inputs are taken and consultation is done with individuals irrespective of their gender.

One Stop Sakhi Centres

2871. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of One Stop Sakhi Centres in the country. State and UT-wise;

(b) whether Government is planning to set up at least one centre in every district of the country;

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the total quantum of funds allocated till now to set up the centres State and UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (d) The Ministry is implementing Scheme for setting up One Stop Centre since 1st April 2015 to support women-affected by violence. Under the scheme, it has been envisaged that One Stop Centres

would be set up across the country in phased manner. In the first phase, one Centre was sanctioned per State/UT. Further, 150 additional Centres are taken up in second phase during 2016-17. The numbers of One Stop Centres and fund sanctioned during 2015-16, 2016-17 and current year is given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of One Stop Centres and funds sanctioned to the States/UTs
under One Stop Centre Scheme*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Proposal Received States/UTs	No of OSC	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	13.19		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13	13.19	268.97	215.19
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	13.19	28.41	
4.	Assam	5	38.84	75.65	
5.	Bihar	8	13.19	198.90	
6.	Chandigarh	1	13.19		
7.	Chhattisgarh	27	48.30	734.27	146.08
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	43.37		
9.	Daman and Diu	1	45.88		
10.	Goa	2	45.88	19.41	
11.	Gujarat	3	45.88	38.82	
12.	Haryana	7	36.41	116.48	14.30
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1	37.68		
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	45.88	95.65	87.52
15.	Jharkhand	3	10.26	56.82	
16.	Karnataka	4	45.88	85.24	
17.	Kerala	5	45.08	113.65	
18.	Madhya Pradesh	18	45.88	773.04	
19.	Maharashtra	12	45.88	213.55	97.38
20.	Manipur	1	12.89		

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Meghalaya	2	13.19	28.41	7.75
22.	Mizoram	1	37.68		
23.	Nagaland	2	45.88	55.41	50.41
24.	Odisha	1	10.28	15.00	
25.	Puducherry	1	37.00		
26.	Punjab	6	43.82	97.07	204.59
27.	Rajasthan	16	12.12	346.24	
28.	Sikkim	1	45.88		
29.	Tamil Nadu	1	45.88		
30.	Telangana	9	45.88	155.31	
31.	Tripura	1	45.88		
32.	Uttar Pradesh	17	45.88	454.63	
33.	Uttarakhand	4	13.19	58.24	65.83
TOTAL		186	1102.49	4029.60	889.05

Child marriages

2872. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India contributes to 33 per cent of the total number of child brides in the world;

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

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government for eliminating child marriages in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) There is no such information with the Ministry of Women and Child Development. However, number of women have been married before attaining the age of 18 as per census 2001 and 2011 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(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

largely due to the prevailing 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.

Statement

*No. of currently married women below 18 years of age as per census
2001 and 2011*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2001	2011
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	43608	31935
2.	Himachal Pradesh	9215	14019
3.	Punjab	68422	75495
4.	Chandigarh	1746	1727
5.	Uttarakhand	19775	23029
6.	Haryana	104015	87797
7.	NCT of Delhi	27300	32757
8.	Rajasthan	652672	487622
9.	Uttar Pradesh	976497	880363
10.	Bihar	569445	467950
11.	Sikkim	1992	2452
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	3632	6036
13.	Nagaland	6207	6265
14.	Manipur	4961	8304
15.	Mizoram	1562	2770
16.	Tripura	11273	15058
17.	Meghalaya	8475	13644
18.	Assam	100168	122652
19.	West Bengal	366450	426721
20.	Jharkhand	161240	143024
21.	Odisha	90531	114814
22.	Chhattisgarh	68034	63523
23.	Madhya Pradesh	396892	310084
24.	Gujarat	158380	281694

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2001	2011
25.	Daman and Diu	193	414
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	595	1154
27.	Maharashtra	203858	489499
28.	Andhra Pradesh	384205	305151
29.	Karnataka	187139	242384
30.	Goa	2148	4842
31.	Lakshadweep	96	162
32.	Kerala	58989	69319
33.	Tamil Nadu	178162	206506
34.	Puducherry	1366	2652
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	560	912

Source: Table C-2, Census 2001 and 2011.

Child sex ratio *vis-a-vis* Crimes

2873. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the declining child sex ratio reflects increasing trend in the crime against girl child as compared to male children;

(b) if so, whether these crimes are more or less spread evenly among the major States or these are localised in certain States;

(c) if so, what are the basic reasons for localization of such crimes against female foetus; and

(d) what preventive measures are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme launched in January, 2015 is intended to improve Child Sex Ratio in age group of 0-6 years with the focused intervention and Multi-Sectoral Action in selected 161 districts. The reasons for neglect of girl child and low levels of sex ratio are son preference, low status of women, social and financial security associated with sons, socio-cultural practices including dowry and violence against women. However, as per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, out of 89,423 cases registered under crime against children during 2014, there were 21,921 boy children and 71,044

were girl children, and out of 94,172 cases registered under crime against children during 2015, there were 25,422 boy children and 72,928 girl children.

(d) To build up public opinion against gender biased sex selection, continuous awareness programme such as Naari ki Chaupal, Beti Janmotsav, celebration of Girl Child Day is being organised regularly. Further, sensitization programmes for religious leaders, elected representative, and community leaders are being conducted. Advertisements through display of publicity material, SMS campaign, Mobile Exhibition Van, audio –visual spots through media channels etc. have also being taken up. School and college students are also involved through poster writing competition, prabhatpheri, essay, slogan and painting competitions.

Utilisation of Nirbhaya Fund

2874. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has not been able to properly utilise the Nirbhaya Fund for empowerment, safety and security of women;

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

(c) whether discrepancies/irregularities have been reported in the utilisation of Nirbhaya Fund and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the guidelines/mechanisms put in place by Government for judicious utilisation of Nirbhaya Fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Ministry of Finance, Government of India has set up a dedicated fund called Nirbhaya Fund in 2013, for implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing the safety and security for women in the country. As per the guidelines of Ministry of Finance (DEA) an Empowered Committee (EC) of Officers was constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, WCD for appraising and approving various schemes/projects proposed by the Ministries/Departments to be funded from the Nirbhaya Fund. Under the Nirbhaya fund, 22 proposals on women's safety and security from Central Ministries and State Governments amounting to ₹ 2209.19 Crores have been appraised and recommended by the Empowered Committee till date. These projects are at different stages of implementation and fund is utilized as per the requirement of the project. The Empowered Committee of Officers under Nirbhaya Fund meets at regular intervals to review the implementation of schemes/projects already appraised by it and to suggest the implementing agencies for timely completion of the projects.

(c) No.

(d) Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs has issued guidelines for simplified procedure for making expenditure from the Nirbhaya Fund. Ministry of Women and Child Development in consultation with the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs has also issued guidelines for proposals from Central Government Ministries/Departments, States/UTs to be funded under Nirbhaya Fund.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development receives various proposals under Nirbhaya Fund from Central Ministries and State Governments to cater to women's safety and security. Subsequently, EC meetings are conducted and these proposals are considered. Once these proposals are recommended by the EC, funds are released to the implementing agencies by the Central Ministries as applicable. The Ministries and State Governments have been requested on 10th April, 2017 and reminded on 1st August, 2017 to send innovative proposals that can enhance the security and safety of women.

Review of national plan of action for children, 2016

2875. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has developed implementation, monitoring and review system for National Plan of Action for Children (NPAC), 2016; and

(b) if so, the details of progress made in the areas such as constitution of National and State Level Coordination and Action Groups (NCAG and SCAG), development of data collection and analysis mechanism and decentralized child budgeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The National Plan of Action for Children 2016 largely draws upon the existing programmes and schemes of various Ministries/Departments. It is the endeavour of the Government to optimize existing framework of service delivery and converge ongoing schemes and programmes of the Government to achieve intended benefits for children.

(b) This Ministry is actively engaged in the process.

Cases pending in POCSO courts

2876. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that, as on July 31, 2016, figures by Delhi State Legal Services Authority (DSLISA) showed that 4,274 cases were pending in 11

POCSO courts across Delhi and at the current rate, it may take 10 years to decide these cases; and

(b) whether the Ministry has comprehensive data for each State and UTs on the pendency and disposal of cases under the POCSO Act, Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act, 1956, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) As reported by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), a total of 4,769 (provisional) cases at the end of the year 2016 in Delhi/UT were pending for trial under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, child rape (section 376 IPC), Assault on women (girl child) with intent to outrage her modesty (section 354 IPC) and insult to the modesty of women (girl child) (section 509 IPC).

(b) As per NCRB, the comprehensive data for each State and UTs on the pendency and disposal of cases under the POCSO Act, Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act, 1956, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 is given in the Statement I to III.

Statement I

*State/UT-wise cases registered (CR), cases chargesheeted (CS), cases in which trial were completed (TC), cases convicted (CV), cases acquitted (AQ) and cases pending trial at the end of the year (PT#) under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (which includes rape (section 376 IPC), assault on women (girls children) with intent to outrage her modesty (section 354 IPC) and insult to the modesty of women (girls children) (section 509 IPC)) during 2016**

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016*					
		CR	CS	TC	CV	AQ	PT#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	802	754	536	51	485	1512
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	59	39	1	0	1	101
3.	Assam	821	511	122	43	79	1005
4.	Bihar	233	157	49	23	26	653
5.	Chhattisgarh	1570	1576	959	354	605	2562

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Goa	74	56	55	13	42	288
7.	Gujarat	1408	1302	65	5	60	3606
8.	Haryana	1020	844	451	94	357	1275
9.	Himachal Pradesh	205	177	108	25	83	596
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	25	16	1	15	71
11.	Jharkhand	348	222	85	17	68	307
12.	Karnataka	1565	1323	283	55	228	3529
13.	Kerala	1849	1716	249	47	202	5636
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4717	4591	2462	641	1821	10950
15.	Maharashtra	4815	4291	1054	250	804	17338
16.	Manipur	25	21	1	1	0	32
17.	Meghalaya	151	116	34	28	6	563
18.	Mizoram	167	148	56	54	2	307
19.	Nagaland	27	25	11	6	5	24
20.	Odisha	1928	1566	331	38	293	3843
21.	Punjab	596	401	292	94	198	509
22.	Rajasthan	1479	1196	386	151	235	4011
23.	Sikkim	92	75	17	9	8	97
24.	Tamil Nadu	1583	1249	734	199	535	2711
25.	Telangana	1162	1027	315	25	290	2511
26.	Tripura	156	129	55	24	31	411
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4954	4245	1539	816	723	15843
28.	Uttarakhand	218	158	42	38	4	284
29.	West Bengal	2132	1494	225	48	177	4316
TOTAL STATE(S)		34181	29434	10533	3150	7383	84891
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	49	35	5	1	4	196
31.	Chandigarh	51	41	42	19	23	45
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	13	7	2	5	23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	Daman and Diu	10	6	0	0	0	17
34.	Delhi UT	1620	1258	372	156	216	4769
35.	Lakshadweep	5	5	0	0	0	6
36.	Puducherry	53	43	0	0	0	52
TOTAL UT(s)		1799	1401	426	178	248	5108
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		35980	30835	10959	3328	7631	89999

Note: * Data for the year 2016 is provisional as data is under clarification.

Note: Disposal of cases by police and courts during the year may include previous year reported cases.

Note: Cases under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 include cases of rape (section 376 IPC), assault on women (girls children) with intent to outrage her modesty (section 354 IPC) and insult to the modesty of women (girls children) (section 509 IPC) also.

Source: Crime in India.

Statement-II

*State/UT-wise cases registered (CR), cases chargesheeted (CS), cases in which trial were completed (TC), cases convicted (CV), cases acquitted (AQ) and cases pending trial at the end of the year (PT#) under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (Child Victims and all Victims) during 2016**

Sl. No.	State/UT	The Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act, 1956 where the victim was a child (below 18 years)						Total cases under the Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act, 1956					
		CR	CS	TC	CV	AQ	PT#	CR	CS	TC	CV	AQ	PT#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	2	3	0	3	38	178	178	174	25	149	700
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
3.	Assam	2	2	2	0	2	1	66	25	13	0	13	107
4.	Bihar	2	0	0	0	0	3	61	62	18	7	11	291
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	25	8	17	30
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	14	1	0	1	94
7.	Gujarat	7	5	0	0	0	9	83	78	13	0	13	448
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	2	79	75	72	4	68	292
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	28
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	24
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	4	0	0	0	28
12.	Karnataka	7	7	9	0	9	13	338	290	186	76	110	1864

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	122	148	104	44	900
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	1	22	24	38	20	18	98
15.	Maharashtra	13	14	3	0	3	183	320	332	66	32	34	4410
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	10
18.	Mizoram	3	3	1	1	0	2	3	3	1	1	0	2
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	1	51	45	31	0	31	190
21.	Punjab	1	0	0	0	0	0	68	64	56	16	40	238
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	67	63	52	11	633
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	1	0	0	0	1	434	287	233	140	93	841
25.	Telangana	1	0	0	0	0	1	241	210	82	1	81	850
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8	8	0	0	0	13	50	43	16	12	4	199
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	4	13	12	6	2	4	40
29.	West Bengal	5	8	0	0	0	69	90	91	15	0	15	598
TOTAL STATE(S)		55	50	18	1	17	344	2312	2051	1261	502	759	12917

30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	29
31. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	4	19
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	14
33. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	16	0	0	16	0
34. Delhi UT	1	0	0	0	0	41	6	2	5	0	0	5	242
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL UT(s)	1	0	0	0	0	42	14	10	27	0	0	27	306
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	56	50	18	1	17	386	2326	2061	1288	502	786	13223	

Note: # includes previous cases also.

Note: * Data for the year 2016 is provisional as data is under clarification.

Note: Disposal of cases by police and courts during the year may include previous year reported cases.

Source: Crime in India

Statement-III

*State/UT-wise cases regisitered (CR), cases chargesheeted (CS), cases in which trial were completed (TC), cases convicted (CV), cases acquitted (AQ) and cases pending trial at the end of the year (PT#) under the Juveniles Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 during 2016**

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016*					
		CR	CS	TC	CV	AQ	PT#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	9	6	1	5	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	15	14	1	0	1	57
4.	Bihar	12	12	0	0	0	13
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	12	6	0	6	6
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	2
7.	Gujarat	165	167	15	7	8	398
8.	Haryana	43	31	24	4	20	63
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7	6	6	0	6	12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	4	5	4	2	2	28
12.	Karnataka	66	32	13	1	12	121
13.	Kerala	250	195	34	8	26	793
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5	5	0	0	0	6
15.	Maharashtra	344	231	36	24	12	305
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	4	1	0	0	0	1
18.	Mizoram	12	8	5	5	0	3
19.	Nagaland	1	1	0	0	0	1
20.	Odisha	55	43	0	0	0	106
21.	Punjab	20	8	1	0	1	9
22.	Rajasthan	288	278	9	4	5	594
23.	Sikkim	4	6	1	0	1	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	242	215	210	210	0	13
25.	Telangana	491	378	51	6	45	468

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	54	49	0	0	0	52
28.	Uttarakhand	5	5	0	0	0	7
29.	West Bengal	44	22	3	1	2	44
TOTAL STATE(S)		2164	1733	425	273	152	3115
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	6	5	9	6	3	6
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	2	0	0	0	2
34.	Delhi UT	78	84	27	16	11	215
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	3	1	0	0	0	1
TOTAL UT(S)		88	92	36	22	14	224
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		2252	1825	461	295	166	3339

Note: * Data for the year 2016 is provisional as data is under clarification.

Note: Disposal of cases by police and courts during the year may include previous year reported cases.

Source: Crime in India.

Crime against children

2877. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received reports from National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) under Section 44 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offence (POCSO) Act, 2012 read with Rule 6 of POCSO Rules, 2012, for the purpose enumerated in the provisions and if so, the details thereof and whether the monitoring has aided in bringing about improvement in the crime rates against children;

(b) whether NCPCR has prepared the annual reports for 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 which includes the work done for protecting the children from sexual abuse; and

(c) 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) Ministry of Women and Child Development has not received such reports.

(b) and (c) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has prepared the Annual Reports for the year 2014-15 and 2015-16. These Annual Reports of NCPCR include a chapter on Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO); wherein the work done for protecting the children from sexual abuse has been reflected. The Annual Report for the year 2016-17 has not been received in the Ministry.

Features of IGMSY

2878. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) implemented by Government for pregnant and lactating women along with budgetary allocations made thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the funds released and utilisation reported along with the number of beneficiaries thereunder during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of districts covered and likely to be covered under IGMSY, State/UT-wise, especially in Jharkhand and Gujarat; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to check utilisation of funds under IGMSY and make it more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development was implementing Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), a Centrally Sponsored Conditional Maternity Benefit (CMB) scheme, under which the maternity benefits of ₹ 6,000/- per beneficiary were provided in two equal instalments to Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW&LM) of 19 years and above, for first two live births, subject to fulfilment of certain conditions relating to maternal and child health. Maternity Benefit Programme aimed to contribute better enabling environment to support the health and nutrition needs of PW&LM by providing cash incentives in their bank/post office accounts between the second trimester of pregnancy till the child attains the age of six months. Maternity Benefit Programme has been concluded on 31.03.2017 and the Government of India has approved Pan-India implementation of Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) in all the districts of the country w.e.f. 01.01.2017. The funds allocated under IGMSY during the last three years is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
BE	400.00	438.00	400.00
RE	360.00	233.50	400.00

An amount of ₹ 2700 Crore has been allocated during 2017-18 at BE Stage for implementation of PMMVY.

(b) The State/UT-wise details of funds released and utilisation reported under Maternity Benefit Programme and the number of beneficiaries thereunder during the last three years is given in the Statement-I and II, respectively (*See* below).

(c) The Maternity Benefit Programme was being implemented in 53 selected districts across the country. The State/UT-wise number of districts is given in the Statement-III.

(d) Doesn't arise as the scheme has been concluded on 31.03.2017.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise and year-wise details of funds released and utilisation reported under the Maternity Benefit Programme during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
		Funds released	Utilisation reported	Funds released	Utilisation reported	Funds released	Utilisation reported	Funds released	Utilisation reported	(₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3004.65	2100.90	1502.32	318.01	Not Released*	NR			NR
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41.49	41.49	20.74	20.74	17.44	0.00			0.00
3.	Assam	1744.74	NR	872.38	NR	Not Released*	NR			NR
4.	Bihar	4862.81	2747.60	2431.40	0.00	Not Released*	347.11			
5.	Chhattisgarh	859.86	1081.75	429.94	1371.41	Not Released*	NR			
6.	Goa	164.30	257.60	82.16	144.09	75.37	25.37			
7.	Gujarat	1504.88	1611.16	1090.90	1021.49	1056.20	627.14			
8.	Haryana	Not Released*	216.42	171.82	119.68	19.96	162.23			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	295.19	180.56	537.11	330.03	Not Released*	339.50			
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	522.38	NR	261.20	379.51	28.59	NR			
11.	Jharkhand	Not Released*	331.26	17.32	229.32	50.00	NR			

12.	Karnataka	Not Released*	1203.03	894.95	781.75	1306.96	NR
13.	Kerala	934.59	567.47	515.60	499.91	Not Released*	374.08
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3627.44	2909.29	2358.21	1164.83	Not Released*	2987.50
15.	Maharashtra	2838.51	2663.22	1419.26	1641.43	2090.99	NR
16.	Manipur	Not Released*	NR	Not Released*	NR	Not Released*	NR
17.	Meghalaya	Not Released*	0.00	26.96	NR	Not Released*	NR
18.	Mizoram	19.39	19.39	9.70	9.70	Not Released*	NR
19.	Nagaland	56.90	56.90	28.46	28.46	Not Released*	NR
20.	Odisha	1796.57	1788.41	1606.61	1370.77	1120.64	1061.36
21.	Punjab	Not Released*	418.59	33.10	NR	Not Released*	NR
22.	Rajasthan	3640.40	2156.69	1820.20	2678.15	Not Released*	232.81
23.	Sikkim	24.12	24.80	12.06	4.69	11.64	0.60
24.	Tamil Nadu	2241.40	2405.76	1837.75	1419.05	1393.09	1354.09
25.	Telangana	1877.78	1877.78	938.90	469.45	169.66	NR
26.	Tripura	209.70	73.16	479.83	172.11	Not Released*	115.24
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Not Released*	99.11	47.64	0.00	Not Released*	NR
28.	Uttarakhand	570.58	516.34	1182.74	343.96	Not Released*	NR
29.	West Bengal	3016.90	2072.68	1508.46	1317.95	40.86	1253.53
30.	Delhi	371.42	412.75	929.70	461.67	Not Released*	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	44.35	44.30	72.67	70.71	119.43	0.45
32.	Puducherry	24.58	45.63	29.50	NR	Not Released*	NR
33.	Chandigarh	Not Released*	32.80	162.37	12.35	Not Released*	NR
34.	Daman and Diu	18.70	5.56	9.34	13.97	Not Released*	NR
35.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Not Released*	0.00	5.62	NR	42.12	NR
36.	Lakshadweep	Not Released*	NR	Not Released*	NR	148.45	NR
	TOTAL	34313.63	27962.40	23346.92	16395.19	7691.40	8881.01

*No funds released due to availability of unspent balance of previous years for implementation of the scheme.

NR—Not Reported.

Note: No fund has been released to States/UTs under PMMVY during current financial year, so far.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise and year-wise number of beneficiaries covered under Maternity Benefit Programme during the years 2014-15 to 2016-17

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 as on 31.07.2017
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49196	6768	NR
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	612	334	NR
3.	Assam	NR	NR	NR
4.	Bihar	52617	NR	19284
5.	Chhattisgarh	NR	NR	NR
6.	Goa	3958	3113	2171
7.	Gujarat	27309	27812	16508
8.	Haryana	4200	3843	2538
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4198	6126	5614
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17659	6585	NR
11.	Jharkhand	8815	7576	NR
12.	Karnataka	23342	26933	NR
13.	Kerala	13947	12288	9321
14.	Madhya Pradesh	55496	51268	68789
15.	Maharashtra	50238	42752	NR
16.	Manipur	NR	NR	NR
17.	Meghalaya	NR	NR	NR
18.	Mizoram	NR	Nil	NR
19.	Nagaland	333	NR	NR
20.	Odisha	38438	41699	24213
21.	Punjab	7894	NR	NR
22.	Rajasthan	47043	31037	27905
23.	Sikkim	362	124	Nil
24.	Tamil Nadu	43203	43198	42193
25.	Telangana	87141	6409	8334

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Tripura	3740	2360	2314
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2950	0	NR
28.	Uttarakhand	9830	5213	NR
29.	West Bengal	53448	32350	50061
30.	Delhi	8365	9425	NR
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	596	1197	2914
32.	Puducherry	722	NR	NR
33.	Chandigarh	768	277	NR
34.	Daman and Diu	NR	414	NR
35.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	159	NR
36.	Lakshadweep	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL		616420	369260	282159

NR—Not Reported.

Statement-III*State/UT-wise number of districts covered under the Maternity Benefit Programme*

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Number of Districts covered
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	2
4.	Bihar	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	2
6.	Goa	1
7.	Gujarat	2
8.	Haryana	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
11.	Jharkhand	2
12.	Karnataka	2
13.	Kerala	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Number of Districts covered
15.	Maharashtra	2
16.	Manipur	1
17.	Meghalaya	1
18.	Mizoram	1
19.	Nagaland	1
20.	Odisha	2
21.	Punjab	2
22.	Rajasthan	2
23.	Sikkim	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	2
25.	Telangana	1
26.	Tripura	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3
28.	Uttarakhand	1
29.	West Bengal	2
30.	Delhi	2
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
32.	Puducherry	1
33.	Chandigarh	1
34.	Daman and Diu	1
35.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
36.	Lakshadweep	1
TOTAL		53

Abuse and assault on children

2879. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- the number of children abused and assaulted during the last three years;
- number of cases in which culprits have been apprehended during that period;
- the average time taken for delivering judgement in such a case; and

(d) the other ways that are sought by Government to save the children from such dastardly attacks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) As reported by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 90,574 children in 2014, 95,775 children in 2015 and 1,10,024(provisional) children in 2016 were victims of various crimes (including offences of abuse and assault) in the country.

(b) As per NCRB data, a total of 91,971 persons in 2014, 87,254 persons in 2015 and 99,928 (provisional) persons in 2016 were arrested for crimes committed against children.

(c) This Ministry does not maintain such data.

(d) The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 and Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015 are core legislations for protection of Children.

Physical torture by employers

2880. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of teenage girls from Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, etc. are deployed as domestic help in the capital and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that at work, these girls face a hazard-filled life with extreme hard work, unhygienic living conditions, insufficient and irregular wages and often physical torture by the employers; and

(c) if so, what is Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) No such data is available at the Central level. The Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 for unorganized workers, which also covers domestic workers that provides for formation of schemes by the Central and State Government on matters related to the life and disability covers, health and maternity benefits, old age protection, etc. Further, the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, IPC has been amended to modify Section 370 and introduce 370A which provides for comprehensive measures to counter the children for exploitation in any form including physical exploitation or any form of sexual exploitation, slavery, servitude.

*The House then adjourned at fifty-three minutes past
five of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Friday, the 11th August, 2017.*

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the
Twenty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing
Committee on Labour (page 64)

Motion for Election to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit — *Adopted*
(page 64)

Motion for Appointment to the Joint Committee on the Citizenship (Amendment)
Bill, 2016 — *Adopted* (pages 64-65)

Motion for Appointment to the Joint Committee on the Right to Fair Compensation
and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
(Second Amendment) Bill, 2015 — *Adopted* (page 65)

Farewell to the retiring Members (pages 65-94)

Statutory Resolution —

The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017 (No. 1 of 2017)
— *Negatived* (page 94)

Government Bill —

The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2017 — *Passed*
(pages 94-126 and 126-134)

Resignation by Member (page 126)

Special Mentions — *Laid on the Table*

Demand to give adequate compensation to land owners in Tamil Nadu
for their land acquired by the National Highways Authority of India
(page 134)

Demand to allocate funds for conducting archaeological excavations at
Keezhadi in Tamil Nadu (page 135)

Demand to restart light and sound show at the Jalianwala Bagh Memorial
(pages 135-136)

Demand to allocate 100 additional undergraduate medical seats to Fatima
Institute of Medical Sciences in Andhra Pradesh retrospectively,
i.e., from academic year, 2015-16 (page 136)

Demand to make a time-bound plan to fill up vacancies of teachers in
institutions of higher studies (pages 136-137)

Demand to take steps to allow use of Tamil in Madras High Court and
declare all languages in Eighth Schedule to the Constitution as official
languages of the Union (page 137)

Demand to introduce a new train and increase the frequency of an existing
train from Bhubaneswer to Mumbai (page 138)

- Demand to implement the West Bengal model of Kanyashree scheme throughout the country (pages 138-139)
- Concern over Aadhaar being made mandatory for Mid-day Meals in schools (page 139)
- Demand to make public the contents of Indo-US logistics agreement (LEMOA) (pages 139-140)
- Demand to address the issues of delay in arrival and departure by some Superfast Trains of South Central Railway and North Central Railway (page 140)
- Concern over the ill-effects of global warming resulting in increased number of suicides by people (pages 140-141)
- Demand to release funds for Kadayampatti and Bhavani textile clusters and grant in principle clearance for other four textile clusters in Tamil Nadu (page 141)
- Demand to set up an enquiry into the matter of overpricing of generic medicines at AIIMS, Raipur in Chhattisgarh and appoint adequate staff at the Institute (pages 141-142)
- Demand to make a national database on working conditions, accidents and workplace deaths of construction workers to address their plight (pages 142-143)
- Demand to withhold the introduction of GM mustard into the farming in the country (page 143)
- Demand to set up an integrated steel plant in YSR Kadapa District in Andhra Pradesh as outlined in the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, 2014 (pages 143-144)
- Demand to address the problems being faced by Sweet industry, particularly in West Bengal after imposition of GST on it (pages 144-145)
- Demand to take necessary steps to provide basic maternity facilities in rural areas, particularly in Bihar (page 145)
- Demand to take immediate steps to ensure restricted supply of LNG and closure of illegal industries in Taj Trapezium Zone (TTZ), Agra to protect Taj Mahal from air pollution (pages 145-146)
- Demand to declare 833 gold alloy (20 carat) legal in the interest of poor people and workers engaged in the business of gold jewellery (pages 146-147)
- Demand to consider the suggestions made by the Chief Minister of Karnataka to effect changes in the Manual for Drought Management (page 147)
- Demand to instruct MMTC to provide the additional equity support to the Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd. (NINL) in Odisha (page 148)
- Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 148-180)
- Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 180-528)