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Thursday

20 July, 2017

29 Ashadha, 1939 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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# RAJYA SABHA

*Thursday, the 20th July, 2017/29th Ashadha, 1939 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

## OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of **Shri Syed Nizam-ud-Din**, a former Member of this House, on the 30th May, 2017, at the age of 85 years.

Born in October, 1931, in Anantnag district of Jammu and Kashmir, **Shri Nizam-ud-Din** was educated at Sri Pratap College and Amar Singh College, Srinagar and the Aligarh Muslim University.

An advocate by profession, **Shri Nizam-ud-Din** started his legislative career as a Member of the Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly and was a Member of that Assembly from 1962 to 1967. He was editor, printer and publisher of *Nawai Kashmir*. He also served as the Director of the Land Development Bank, Jammu and Kashmir.

**Shri Nizam-ud-Din** represented the State of Jammu and Kashmir in this House from April, 1974 to April, 1980.

In the passing away of **Shri Syed Nizam-ud-Din**, the country has lost a distinguished parliamentarian.

We deeply mourn the passing away of **Shri Syed Nizam-ud-Din**.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

*(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Secretary-General will convey to the members of the bereaved family our sense of profound sorrow and deep sympathy.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Secretary-General.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE****Statement showing the Bills Passed by the Houses of Parliament and  
assented to by the President**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) showing the following Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Two Hundred and Forty-second Session of the Rajya Sabha and assented to by the President—

1. The Payment of Wages (Amendment) Bill, 2017.
2. \* The Specified Bank Notes (Cessation of Liabilities) Bill, 2017.
3. The Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2017.
4. The Appropriation Bill, 2017.
5. The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2017.
6. The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 2017.
7. The Finance Bill, 2017.
8. The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2017.
9. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 2017.
10. The Mental Healthcare Bill, 2017.
11. The Employee's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 2017.
12. The Central Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017.
13. The Integrated Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017.
14. The Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017.
15. The Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Bill, 2017.
16. The Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (Prevention and Control) Bill, 2017.
17. The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2017.
18. The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (18) *See* No. L.T. 7578/17/16]

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\* The Bill could not be returned by Rajya Sabha and was deemed to have been passed by both Houses under article 109(5) of the Constitution.

**Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of MMRCL, Mumbai and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Rao Inderjit Singh, 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 Mumbai Metro Rail Corporation Limited (MMRCL), Mumbai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7068/17/16]

**Notification of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHEASTERN REGION; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, under clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) Notification No. G.S.R. 519 (E), dated the 26th May, 2017, publishing the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Amendment Regulations, 2017.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7180/17/16]

**Reports and Accounts (2016-17) of the India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the India Development Foundation of

Overseas Indians (IDF-OI), 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 Foundation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7071/17/16]

**Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation (BJRNF), New Delhi and related papers**

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation (BJRNF), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Explanatory Note on the above-said Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7174/17/16]

**Notification of the Human Resource Development**

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय): महोदय, मैं प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (3) के अधीन भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (भारतीय खनिज विद्यापीठ), धनबाद पहला अधिनियम, 2017 को प्रकाशित करने वाली मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय (उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं.बा.नि. 632 (अ), दिनांक 23 जून, 2017 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7064/17/16]

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**MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA**

**The Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Public Private Partnership)  
Bill, 2017**

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

"in accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Public-Private Partnership) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th July, 2017."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया** (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं विभाग-संबंधित मानव संसाधन विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ:-

- (i) Two Hundred Ninety First Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Two Hundred Seventieth Report on the 'Performance of National Sports Development Fund and Recruitment and Promotion of Sportspersons (Part-I)';
- (ii) Two Hundred Ninety Second Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Two Hundred Seventy First Report on the 'Performance of National Sports Development Fund and Recruitment and Promotion of Sportspersons (Part-II)'; and
- (iii) Two Hundred Ninety Third Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Two Hundred Eighty First Report on the 'Performance of National Sports Development Fund and Recruitment and Promotion of Sportspersons (Part-III)'.

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**STATEMENT BY MINISTER**

**Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the  
Thirty-fourth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing  
Committee on Information Technology on  
Demands for Grants (2017-18)**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Thirty-fourth Report of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2017-18) pertaining to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

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**REGARDING POINT OF ORDER WITH REGARD TO NATIONAL SECURITY  
AND NOTICE UNDER RULE 267**

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... यह राष्ट्रहित से जुड़ा हुआ विषय है। चीन की सेना जिस तरह से हमारे

[Shri Pramod Tiwari ]

डोकलाम में इकट्ठा हो रही है, उससे हमारे देश की, हमारी राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा, एकता और अखंडता को खतरा हो रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** मैं सिर्फ यह चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर पूरे देश को विश्वास में ले, सदन को विश्वास में ले। हमारी सेनाओं के साथ पूरी आस्था व्यक्त करते हुए हम सिर्फ यह कहना चाहते हैं कि देश के हित सुरक्षित हैं, इस पर सरकार को बयान देना चाहिए कि वहां पर क्या स्थिति है अथवा इस पर चर्चा हो, यह मेरा आपसे आग्रह है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, following your directions, given to me yesterday that I should check the records, with great respect, I would like to say that I went through the records of the day before yesterday. I am raising this issue here just to keep the records straight. I am passing on a copy of the proceedings to the hon. Deputy Chairman.

Sir, if you just permit me, I would like to read just four lines from the proceedings. On page 6, in the beginning, hon. Sushree Mayawatiji said, "माननीय उपसभापति जी, हमारी पार्टी ने रूल 267 के तहत एक नोटिस दिया हुआ है।" Then, the proceedings started and there were a lot of interruptions. In fact, there were 62 interruptions in total. But, then, at page 8, there is your statement, Sir, when an interruption was made by Shri Shwait Malik that that was Zero Hour. And, you said, "This is a notice under Rule 267." Then, again, at page 9 of the proceedings, Shri Shwait Malik, while interrupting, says, "It is Zero Hour." In response to this, the hon. Deputy Chairman said, "There is a notice under Rule 267." After that, Mayawatiji started speaking. But, again, there were interruptions and you again asked them to sit down saying, "यह रूल 267 के तहत मैटर है, कृपया आप लोग सुनिए।" Then, she tried to speak, but there were interruptions again. As I told you, there were in all 62 interruptions. At page 14, the hon. Deputy Chairman says, "Under Rule 267, you can only ask for a discussion. That point is already made. It is over. You can't make a speech here." I am just trying to make the record straight. I have given a copy of the proceedings to the Leader of the Opposition also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री उपसभापति:** ठीक है। The matter is all clear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, I have also provided a copy of the notice wherein I had said that Mayawatiji would like to speak on. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. It is all right. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: It was just for this purpose.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay. Let me complete it. You have made your point clear. But, you can also go through the record, I only said that there was no notice from Kumari Mayawati. That's all I had said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: I have also provided a copy of the notice. And, it says, "Kumari Mayawatiji will be speaking."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have got it. The notice was from you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Yes, the notice was from my side. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, yesterday it was being raised that it was not under Rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, you, from the very beginning, accepted that it was a notice under Rule 267. And, you tried to convince them also that it was under Rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right, let us not argue on this.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: I am just trying to make the record straight.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. I am also just trying to do that. I told them that that was under Rule 267 because that period was allotted for the matters to be raised under Rule 267. That is fine. But what I said was that there was no notice from Kumari Mayawati, it was from you. That's all I said. I don't want to enter into arguments with you on this issue.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: No; no, Sir. It is just for making the record straight. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What you said is okay and what I said is also okay that there was no notice from Km. Mayawati. Let it rest here.

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#### REGARDING BAN ON TRAVELLING OF MPs BY AIRLINES

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, एक सांसद होने के नाते हमें विशेषाधिकार प्राप्त है कि हम सदन की कार्यवाही में भाग ले सकें, कमेटी की मीटिंग्स अटेंड कर सकें,

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल ]

उसकी कार्यवाही में भाग ले सकें और उसके संबंध में सूचनाएं एकत्रित कर सकें। लेकिन कुछ ऐसा हो रहा है कि इधर हम एम.पीज़. पर मीडिया का कुछ ज्यादा ही ध्यान जा रहा है और ऐसा लगता है कि सारी रोक एम.पीज़. पर लगनी है।

उपसभापति महोदय, एयर इंडिया या एयरलाइन्स के कर्मचारियों से दो सांसदों की कहा-सुनी हुई होगी। इस बारे में कानूनी प्रक्रिया चालू थी, फिर भी एयर इंडिया और उन सारी एयरलाइन्स ने दोनों एम.पीज़. पर ban लगा दिया कि कोई भी एयरलाइन्स उन एम.पीज़. को नहीं ले जा सकती है। विश्व में कहीं भी ऐसा नियम नहीं है, हिन्दुस्तान में किसी भी एयरलाइन्स में ऐसा नियम नहीं है। कल को हम लोगों के साथ कोई बात हो जाए, तो मालूम पड़ेगा कि सब एयरलाइन्स हमें ban कर देंगी। मिनिस्टर ऑफ सिविल एविएशन खुद चुप बैठे हुए हैं। माननीय उच्च न्यायालय ने जब इंटरवीन किया तो कल एक मिनिस्टर गायकवाड़ एम.पी. हैं, उनको एयरलाइन्स ने बरी किया है। ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे उनको मुक्त कर दिया है। उन्होंने कह दिया कि अब एयरलाइन्स से इनको जाने की छूट दी जाती है। क्या हमको ban किया जा सकता है? अगर हमारे खिलाफ कोई मामला बना है, तो FIR करिए, सीआरपीसी और आईपीसी में प्रोसीजर दिया हुआ है, लेकिन क्या हमें ban किया जा सकता है? मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर वे हमें ban करेंगे, तो यह हमारे विशेषाधिकार का हनन है। मैं इस तरफ सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have raised, according to me also, a valid point that if any Member of Parliament has committed a crime or something against the law, the law of the land should take its course. Airlines are not given the authority to punish anybody. I think the Government should take note of it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, how will ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... Viploveji, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... What I am saying is that Members of Parliament are also citizens, individuals with equal rights, and if they have committed any crime or any mistake, the law of the land should take its course. It is not that airlines or anybody can punish. If a punishment is imposed on an MP for some crime, how can other airlines punish him? I think this cannot be done. This is not a thing to be punished by airlines.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I am on a point of order. Just a minor correction. The word 'crime' should be removed. It should be 'violation'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, 'violation'.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: If there is any argument between a Member of Parliament or staff, it is not a crime. It could be a 'violation'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; fine.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But if a Member of Parliament has beaten a staff member, then it is a crime. That is also there.

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#### **REGARDING PROMULGATION OF THE RULES UNDER CAMPA ACT**

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, on the 28th July, 2016, almost exactly a year ago, this House passed a very important Bill, the CAMPA Bill. The Bill was passed on the basis of certain assurances given by the then Minister and the Leader of the House. Those assurances, after one year, have not been fulfilled. The Rules of the Act have not been promulgated; the draft rules have not been put into public domain. Lakhs of tribals are being evicted because of the CAMPA programme. I request the Leader of the House to please fulfil the assurance that he has given on the floor of the House. The then Minister, late Shri Anil Madhav Dave, read out a statement that was drafted jointly with the Leader of the House. I request that in this Session the draft rules be made public so that this programme can be implemented keeping the interest of the tribals uppermost in the mind. The Tribal Affairs Minister is here. He should be fighting this battle for protecting the rights of the tribals.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, there is notice under Rule 267 given by Shri Digvijaya Singh. Mr. Digvijaya Singh, I can allow you only three minutes to present your case.

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह** (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस देश के किसानों की समस्या की बात क्या तीन मिनट में पूरी की जा सकती है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing a discussion on this. I am only allowing you to present your case. Take only three minutes.

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#### **REGARDING PROBLEMS BEING FACED BY THE FARMERS**

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह**: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि सदन के सारे सदस्य, जिनका ग्रामीण क्षेत्र से लगाव है और सारी पार्टियाँ राजनीति से अलग हटकर, इस बात से सहमत होंगी कि इस देश में किसानों की हालत बद-से-बदतर होती जा रही है और आत्महत्याओं की संख्या, जोकि National Crime Records Bureau की Report पर आधारित है, यह बताती है कि जब से भा.ज.पा. की सरकार आयी है, किसानों की आत्महत्याओं में 42 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है। आज Minimum Support Price भी नहीं मिल रहा है। सर, दलहन रुपए 3,000 से 3,500 में बाजार में बिक रहे हैं जब कि उनका Minimum Support Price रुपए 5,000 से 5,500 प्रति क्विंटल है। महोदय, आलू फैंका जा रहा है, किसान जंतर-मंतर पर हड़ताल कर रहे हैं, प्याज़ हमारे यहां सड़ रहा है, उसकी खरीद में

[श्री दिग्विजय सिंह]

भारी भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है। पीपलिया मंडी के किसानों पर गोली बरसायी गयी जबकि उनकी मांग थी कि हमें उपज का सही मूल्य दे दीजिए, जो आपने अपने चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में वायदा किया था। उनकी मांग थी कि आप लागत की डेढ़ गुना कीमत दे दीजिए, लेकिन उन्हें किसी प्रकार का आश्वासन तक नहीं मिला है। इसलिए माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि आज कि सारे Listed Business को अलग रखकर किसानों की समस्याओं पर चर्चा कराइए। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि इस विषय पर तीन दिन तक चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

I would request the hon. Members of Parliament from Tamil Nadu to please go and see what is happening at Jantar Mantar. Your Chief Minister had promised certain loan write offs but they have not been committed. माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यू.पी. में भी हालात बिगड़ रहे हैं, नागर साहब अपने बिछड़ों को नहीं पहुँचा पा रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं पुनः आप से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आप इस विषय पर discussion allow कीजिए, हम इस के लिए तैयार हैं।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री परवेज़ हाशमी** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): I have also given notice on the same subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, my notice is also on the same subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is already consensus for a Short Duration Discussion on this. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will be having a Short Duration Discussion as early as possible. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, this motion under Rule 267 is rejected. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, my notice is also on the same subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, there is notice under Rule 267 by Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take only three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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#### **REGARDING DEMAND TO EXEMPT THE HANDLOOM, POWERLOOM AND TEXTILE SECTOR FROM GST**

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, I was pleading for suspension of the Listed Business under Rule 267 to ponder over

the grievances of the handloom, powerloom and textile sector. The GST is destroying the handlooms and powerlooms. About 70 lakh workers are employed in the powerloom sector. They are displaced now due to the excessive slabs of the GST and it is hampering their livelihood. As a result, the entire textile sector is on agitation. Take the case of Surat. Lakhs of workers are on the roads. In Bhiwandi of Maharashtra, thousands of workers are on the roads. In Maharashtra, in Bhiwandi and many other places, agitations are going on. This GST is going to disturb the lifestyle and livelihood of people engaged in handloom sector in particular.

I am pleading to treat handloom sector at par with raw salt call given by Mahatma Gandhi. Handlooms are the cloth of Mahatma Gandhi and it has to be treated and protected. Hank yarn has to be exempted from any sort of taxation either from the Union Government or from any State Governments. This is high time the Union Government concentrated and focussed on this grievance. That is why I am asking and pleading for Suspension of the Business under Rule 267 to discuss it threadbare and resolve the issue so that livelihood of lakhs of workers of handloom sector could be saved. On August 7, 2017, we are going to celebrate the National Handloom Day. Keeping the *swadeshi* spirit in view, we have to protect the handloom sector and also the powerloom sector. Please completely exempt the handloom sector from the GST and also lower the tax slab of the GST on the powerloom fabric and raw material. This is my plea, and I urge for Suspension of the Business under Rule 267. Thank you very much.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI RAJ BABBAR (Uttarakhand): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी** (बिहार): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

**श्री विवेक के. तन्खा** (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन** (बिहार): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right. If all of you support, we can have a discussion later. No problem.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Tamil Nadu farmers are not agitating against the State Government. They are urging the Central Government to



waive the loans. Sir, it must be on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Fine. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Zero Hour submissions.  
Shrimati Viplove Thakur.

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## MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

### Ill treatment and abuse of girls brought for marriage in certain States with low female ratio

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके ध्यान में एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय लाने जा रही हूँ। यह एक ऐसी समस्या है, जिसमें महिला वर्ग का उत्पीड़न हो रहा है और इसे इस तरह से बर्बाद किया जा रहा है, जिसका उदाहरण आपको कहीं नहीं मिलेगा। हरियाणा जैसी स्टेट में girls की रेश्यो बहुत कम हो गई है, क्योंकि वहां सोसाइटी ऐसी है। वहां पर शादी के लिए लड़कियां नहीं मिल रही हैं, इसलिए वहां लड़कियां बाहर से जैसे बंगलादेश से व ओडिशा से लाई जाती हैं। यहां तक कुछ साल पहले हिमाचल प्रदेश से भी लाई जाती थीं, लेकिन हमारे प्रदेश की सरकार ने और हम लोगों ने इस प्रकार के प्रयास पर रोक लगाई। आज भी बंगाल से, वेस्ट बंगाल से शादी के लिए जो लड़कियां वहां लाई जाती हैं, तो इस शादी में जिस लड़की से शादी की जाती है, उसे मौलीका पत्नी कहा जाता है और इस शादी को मौलीका शादी कहा जाता है। शादी कराने के बाद इन लड़कियों के साथ बहुत बुरा ट्रीटमेंट होता है। उनको मारा-पीटा जाता है। एक भाई शादी करता है, उसके चार-चार भाई उससे संबंध बनाते हैं। इस बारे में कुछ भी नहीं किया जा रहा है। आज हम NRI से शादी करने वाली लड़कियों के लिए तो कानून बना रहे हैं, लेकिन इन लड़कियों के लिए कुछ नहीं किया जा रहा है। मैं सरकार से यह अनुरोध करती हूँ कि वह पता लगाए कि ये जो लड़कियां बाहर से आती हैं, क्या गरीबी की वजह से बेची जाती हैं या कोई मिडलमैन है, जो उनको बहला-फुसला कर लाता है और नए-नए सपने दिखाता है कि तुम्हारी शादी की जाएगी। एक उदाहरण आया है, लेकिन मैं यहां उन लड़की का नाम नहीं लेना चाहती हूँ, क्योंकि न जाने उसके साथ क्या हो जाए। उसको अपनी जान का खतरा है। उसको मारा गया, तो वह भागकर एक स्कूल के अंदर शेल्टर लेने गई। उसके पूरे जिस्म पर मारने के निशान पड़े हुए हैं, लेकिन जब उससे कहा गया कि पुलिस में रिपोर्ट लिखाओ, तो वह डर गई और कहने लगी कि मेरा यहां कोई नहीं है। उसने कहा कि मुझे यहां पर बचाने वाला कोई नहीं है। मेरे मां-बाप बहुत दूर रहते हैं।

मेरा सरकार से यह अनुरोध है कि इस बारे में उसे गंभीरता से सोचना चाहिए। हम औरतें कोई कमोडिटीज नहीं हैं, हम जीती-जागती मूरतें हैं और हमारे अंदर जान है। हमारा अपना एक सम्मान है और हमारे अंदर एक सोचने की शक्ति है, लेकिन गरीबी ने उस सोचने की शक्ति को भी खत्म कर दिया है। उनके मां-बाप ने उनको बेच दिया है। यह भी एक तरह की ट्रैफिकिंग है, इसलिए मैं गृह मंत्रालय से भी अनुरोध करूंगी कि इसके बारे में गौर किया जाए। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसलिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी** (बिहार): महोदय, माननीय सदस्या ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने आपको इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो** (पंजाब): महोदय, माननीय सदस्या ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव** (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, माननीय सदस्या ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. All are supporting. Naqviji, you take a note of this. It is a serious issue. Now, Dr. Sanjay Sinh.

#### **Need to tackle the problem of floods in the State of Assam**

**डा. संजय सिंह** (असम): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, वैसे तो इस समय उत्तर भारत के कई राज्य बाढ़ का सामना कर रहे हैं, लेकिन असम में ब्रह्मपुत्र का जल स्तर बढ़ने के कारण उसके कई जिलों में बहुत बुरी तरह से तबाही हुई। वहाँ पर बाढ़ की बहुत ज्यादा समस्या है। इस राज्य को हर साल जिस तरह बाढ़ का प्रकोप झेलना पड़ता है, वह व्यवस्थागत उदासीनता का ही त्रासद उदाहरण है। राज्य के तीस में से चौबीस जिले बाढ़ की चपेट में हैं, करीब साढ़े चार सौ गांव डूब चुके हैं और

लाखों लोग प्रभावित हुए हैं। मृतकों की संख्या साठ से ज्यादा पहुँच गई है, पूरे पूर्वोत्तर में अगर बाढ़ से हुई मौतों का आकलन करें, तो यह आंकड़ा नब्बे से भी ऊपर है और सौ से ऊपर जाने वाला है। मारे गए पशुओं की संख्या इससे अलग है। अकेले काजीरंगा नेशनल पार्क में साठ से करीब पशुओं के मारे जाने का ब्योरा है। पार्क के बड़े हिस्से के डूब जाने के कारण ऊँची जगहों में शरण लेने के लिए भागते पशु और उनमें भी खासकर एक सींग वाले दुर्लभ गैंडे शिकारियों के निशाने पर हैं।

राहत शिविरों में शरण लिए लोगों की मुसीबतें अलग हैं। यह सारा कुछ दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण इसलिए है, क्योंकि देश की आर्थिक महाशक्ति बनने की राह पर हाने के बावजूद असम में सालों-साल बाढ़ से होने वाली बरबादी वैसी की वैसी है। बारिश में ब्रह्मपुत्र के जलस्तर बढ़ जाने का एक बड़ा कारण उसमें गाद की अधिकता है। इसके अलावा जलवायु परिवर्तन, भूस्खलन और खासकर अरुणाचल में बड़े पैमाने पर वनों के विनाश से भी समस्या विकराल हो रही है। नतीजा यह है कि हर साल जब असम में बाढ़ आती है तो असंख्य घरों, सड़कों और स्कूलों को बहाकर ले जाती है। इस कारण यह राज्य विकास की दौड़ में पिछड़ रहा है। असम की जो भौगोलिक अवस्थिति है, उसमें उसे बाढ़ से बचाया नहीं जा सकता, लेकिन ऐसी कोशिशें की जा सकती हैं, जिनसे बाढ़ से होने वाला नुकसान कम से कम हो। आश्चर्य है कि बाढ़ की हमारी पूर्व सूचना पर बंगलादेश बाढ़ से बचने की तैयारी कर रहा है, पर असम में कोई तैयारी ही नहीं है।

आश्चर्य है कि केंद्र सरकार की तरफ से अभी तक बाढ़ पीड़ित क्षेत्रों में राहत कार्यों की कोई शुरुआत नहीं की गई है।

मैं माननीय सदन के माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार से गुजारिश करता हूँ कि बगैर किसी देरी के असम सहित उत्तर-पूर्वी बाढ़ पीड़ित क्षेत्र में युद्ध स्तर पर राहत कार्य की शुरुआत हो। पीड़ितों हेतु पर्याप्त राहत शिविरों की व्यवस्था एवं राहत सामग्री की व्यवस्था की जाए तथा बाढ़ से हुए नुकसान का यथाशीघ्र आकलन कर वहाँ पर विशेष बाढ़ राहत पैकेज प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था की जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ripun Bora to associate. You can take one minute.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Thank you, Sir. For the last three consecutive days, I have been fighting to raise this issue and today I am fortunate enough. I thank you for giving me this opportunity. I fully agree with what my friend, Dr. Sanjay Sinh, has raised here. Yesterday also, we, all the Congress MPs and other non-BJP MPs of North-Eastern States, had staged *dharna* in front of Parliament House to raise this issue and to draw the attention of the hon. Prime Minister.

Sir, the misery is that though flood is a regular phenomenon in Assam, but this time what happened is that the BJP Government in Assam was so irresponsible that they have not made the advance contingent plan. They knew that flood will come in the month of May, in the month of June, but they have not made any contingent plan. As a result, what

[Shri Ripun Bora]

happened is that the Government is at a loss. The Administration is totally in a mess. Now, the House will be surprised to know, Sir, ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Time-over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes; time-over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Time-over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Ahamed Hassan. ...*(Interruptions)*... Time-over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ahamed Hassan. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ahamed Hassan, please start....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ahamed Hassan, please start. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by my colleague, and I only request the Government to immediately send a Central team there for assessment of loss so that some relief can be provided to the affected people. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा** (छत्तीसगढ़): उपसभापति जी, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

### **Plight of textile workers due to implementation of GST**

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, the Government's action has caused unrest among the textile and readymade garment traders throughout the country. ...*(Interruptions)*... Post GST, there is confusion and fear among the traders, and no efforts have been made by the Government to ease the situation.

There was a nationwide three-day strike by the textile traders before the launch of GST. Some five lakh textile and readymade garment shops across Bengal and around 5,000 shops alone in Burrabazaar of Kolkata were on strike against the tax imposed on textile. The readymade garment traders are still on strike. The expected loss due to the strike is said to be around ₹ 2,000 crore.

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\*Not recorded.

Similar is the situation in almost all the other States of the country, be it Gujarat or Maharashtra. In BJP-ruled Gujarat, thousands of traders are on the street in protest against GST in various towns. In Surat alone, some 75,000 textile traders were on strike, protesting the imposition of GST on textiles, till yesterday. This strike, which has been on for more than 20 days now, has led to such a situation that around 15 lakh workers in Surat are now jobless. These are daily wage earners and they have been forced to return to their homes in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha and Bengal. The estimated loss due to this indefinite strike is around ₹ 5,000 crore.

Sir, the Government needs to answer who is to be blamed for this loss to the economy. Who is to be blamed for job losses throughout the country? The Government, instead of having a dialogue with the traders, is suppressing their demands using force. Unfortunately, their plight is also not highlighted much in the media.

Sir, through you, I would urge upon the Government to start a dialogue with the textile and readymade traders, listen to their demands and take appropriate action.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. .

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

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ahmed Patel to associate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, just a minute please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called Shri Ahmed Patel. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have given the floor to Shri Ahmed Patel. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ahmed Patel. Take just one minute.

श्री अहमद पटेल (गुजरात): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं जिस इश्यू पर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाह रहा था, उस पर मेरे साथी मिस्टर रापोलू और अहमद हसन साहब ने कुछ बातें

[श्री अहमद पटेल ]

कही हैं। मैं अपनी बात बिल्कुल संक्षेप में रखूंगा। कुछ दिन पहले सूरत और अन्य जगहों पर टैक्सटाइल ट्रेडर्स बड़ी भारी संख्या में, सैंकड़ों-हजारों की संख्या में सड़कों पर उतर आए। उनमें सिर्फ ट्रेडर्स ही नहीं थे, बल्कि उनके साथ जुड़े हुए अन्य कई अनऑर्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर के लोग भी थे। वहां न तो उनकी बात सुनी गई, बल्कि पुलिस द्वारा उन पर लाठियां बरसाई गई। एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर के बाद अगर कोई सेक्टर रोजगार प्रोवाइड करता है, तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह टैक्सटाइल सेक्टर करता है। उन पर लाठियां बराई गई, जबकि उनकी बात सुननी चाहिए थी। उनकी बात नहीं सुनी गई। उनके साथ जो जुड़े हुए लोग हैं, उनमें से कुछ लोग धागा खरीदते हैं, कुछ लोग बुनते हैं, कुछ लोग कशीदाकारी करते हैं, कुछ लोग डिजाइन करते हैं। अनऑर्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर में ऐसे कई लोग हैं।

महोदय, मैं इस पर सदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहूंगा, लेकिन उनकी जो डिफिकल्टीज हैं, उन की ओर मैं सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा।

उनकी पहली जो डिफिकल्टी है, यह लघु और सीमांत व्यवसायी कभी कर के दायरे में नहीं रहे हैं। अब साल में 36 बार जीएसटी दस्तावेज उन्हें दाखिल करने होंगे और उन्हें जीएसटी की तैयारी के लिए मात्र 27 दिन का समय दिया गया है। दूसरी डिफिकल्टी जो है, वह यह है कि इनमें से अधिकतर पंजीकृत नहीं हैं। ये उत्पादक, मैन्युफैक्चरर या व्यापारी की श्रेणी में नहीं आते हैं, जैसा कि आपने तय कर रखा है। इसलिए जो इनपुट क्रेडिट है, इसका उनके लिए कोई उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। साथ ही इनपुट क्रेडिट का लाभ तभी उठाया जा सकता है, जब आप कर का भुगतान के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं। तीसरी जो उनकी डिफिकल्टी है, विभिन्न प्रकार के धागों पर विभिन्न प्रकार की जीएसटी है तथा उसके बाद के कर और उसकी कठिनाई इस महत्वपूर्ण उद्योग को गैर-प्रतिस्पर्धी बनाएगा, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप रोजगार खत्म हो जाएंगे। इसलिए मेरी डिमांड है, यह समय का भी तकाजा है कि उनसे बात की जाए, उनके लिए जीएसटी संबंधी दस्तावेज प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाया जाए और साल में 36 रिटर्न दाखिल करने के बजाय 3 या 4 रिटर्न की व्यवस्था की जाए। रिफंड पाने की व्यवस्था तुरंत की जाए और इस नई नीति के तहत व्यवस्था करने के लिए कुछ समय की मोहलत दी जाए।

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार):** महोदय, मैं इस विषय से अपने आपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, बिहार के हजारों मजदूर बेरोजगार होकर घर वापस आए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...  
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**श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश):** महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपने आपको संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

**श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़):** महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री (गुजरात):** महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ritabrata Banerjee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. While associating... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called out Mr. Ritabrata Banerjee.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Just a minute, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... In Tamil Nadu, textile, handlooms, power-looms, match and cracker industry, everything, is being affected. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called Mr. Banerjee's name, not yours. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are taking Mr. Banerjee's time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Banerjee.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ahamed Hassan and Shri Ahmed Patel. बंगाल में जो लोग इस टेलरिंग इंडस्ट्री में हैं, खासकर के माइनोंरिटी कम्युनिटीज़ से, इन लोगों को *Ostagars* कहा जाता है। 1.5 लाख फैमिलीज़ इन लोगों के ऊपर डायरेक्टली और इनडायरेक्टली डिपेंडेंट हैं। यह बहुत बड़ा एम्प्लॉयमेंट सेक्टर है। Now, Sir, the problem is this. The *Ostagars* of Bengal contribute to the majority of the low- cost dresses sold throughout the country. Not only *Ostagars*, the buyers of these low-cost garments are also mainly from the poor and marginalized background. After the imposition of VAT, the then West Bengal Government introduced VAT per sack and helped the large number of *Ostagars*, but after the introduction of GST, the production and business of *Ostagars* is almost facing closure. The complexity of GST rules, the problem in maintaining GST audit and registration process are a hindrance for the business and the employment of *Ostagars* community. In the light of the above crisis, I want to make two specific suggestions. Firstly, the VAT system per sack, which was operative in the garment industry of West Bengal, should be included in the GST Rules, and, secondly, in case of making business within the State, the GST registration must not be made mandatory for turnover below ₹ 20 lakhs. The same rule should be applied throughout the country for the small scale garment manufacturers. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

सर, यह बहुत अहम मुद्दा है, इसलिए गवर्नमेंट इसके ऊपर थोड़ी नजर देने की कोशिश करे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mrs. Vijila Sathyananth. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, the GST has been imposed on a very poor sector of powerloom producers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, while associating, I would like to say...  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: I am also speaking on the same subject.  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Vijila, please speak. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Please compare it with the pre-GST levels.  
...(Interruptions)... It must be compared with the. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, my time is going on.  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sen, you are encroaching upon the time of a lady Member. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, I am also speaking in favour of the powerloom producers and the people engaged in the textile sector on a small scale in the State of Tamil Nadu. They are the worst sufferers. Now as per the newly-imposed GST, they are imposing five per cent tax on cotton yarn and silk yarn, twelve per cent tax on zari and eighteen per cent tax on polyester products, and, besides this, five per cent GST tax is levied on all kinds of fabric. These are done by the home-based entrepreneurs. Sir, it is a finished product of my District Thirunelveli, and, Sir, in places like Sankarankovil, Karivalamvandanallur, and Rajapalayam, they are doing it on a huge level as home-based business, and, when you have this finished product...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Don't display it here.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: It goes through bleaching, dyeing, winding, warping, weaving, printing, calendaring, cutting, embroidering, stitching, and packing. Sir, all the above job work is done at various places in these areas. ...(Time-bell rings)... Everywhere, five per cent GST is levied.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: I want the Government to look into this and immediately take out the textile sector. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, you have one minute. Please start. ...(Interruptions)...



SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Take out totally the textile sector from the GST. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rangarajan, please sit down. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, another thing is that... Only one thing more, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please do not stand on every subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please stop. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, it is regarding people who have a turnover of ten to twenty lakhs, they have to obtain prior permission from the concerned authority to avail tax exemption. ...*(Interruptions)*... They may not be able to do it because. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mrs. Vijila, it is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, while supporting the submissions made by the hon. Members on this issue, I only want to add one thing that the largest textile bazar in the whole eastern region is the *Bara Bazar* in Kolkata. The textile merchants and traders are going on for a strike for a long one month, in fact, more than that. Repeatedly, they have been requesting the hon. Finance Minister to meet their delegation. Through you, I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to permit their delegation to be called for discussion. Another thing is that one of our Members has given notice for a full-fledged discussion on this issue. That should also be accepted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shukla ji, you can also associate because your subject is also the same. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:** सर, सभी पक्ष के लोग इस पर अपनी बात रखना चाहते हैं, इसलिए आप इस पर बहस करवा दीजिए।

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र):** सर, आपने देखा होगा कि इस तरफ से, उस तरफ से, वह हिस्सा छोड़ कर, हर प्रदेश की GST की समस्या की बात उठाई जा रही है। इसका मतलब पूरे देश में GST के implementation को लेकर जबर्दस्त विरोध चल रहा है, धरना चल रहा है, प्रदर्शन चल रहा है। इससे छोटे-छोटे दुकानदार, छोटे-छोटे व्यापारी सब परेशान हैं। हमारी सरकार का GST का जो concept

[श्री राजीव शुक्ल ]

था, वह concept ऐसा था, जिसमें सबको सुविधा मिलती और किसी को दिक्कत नहीं होती। अब इसमें कुछ ऐसा हो गया है कि राज्य सरकारों से भी तालमेल गड़बड़ है। केन्द्र सरकार ने जो tax rate बनाया है, वह इतना complicated बनाया है कि इससे इंस्पेक्टर राज वापस आने की संभावना है। जिस तरह से दुकानदारों, व्यापारियों और सब छोटे लोगों को तंग किया जा रहा है, वह एक समस्या बनती चली जा रही है। Tax rate में भी GST में सरकार को छूट है कि वह जब चाहे, तब इसको 18 परसेंट से 20 परसेंट तक कर सकती है। अब वह इसको 20 परसेंट कर सकती है, तो इस पर पार्लियामेंट का कोई approval नहीं होगा, असेम्बली का कोई approval नहीं होगा। इसलिए यह Constitution के हिसाब से भी उचित नहीं है। इसलिए जीएसटी के implementation को लेकर पूरे देश में हाहाकार मचा हुआ है। मैं जीएसटी के concept के बारे में नहीं बोल रहा हूं, मैं implementation को लेकर जो हाहाकार मचा हुआ है, उसके बारे में बोल रहा हूं। मुझे लगता है कि उसको रोकने के लिए सरकार को कड़े कदम उठाने चाहिए और राज्य सरकारों के साथ तालमेल करना चाहिए। सदन में इस पर बहस भी होनी चाहिए, इसका नोटिस आना चाहिए।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your name is not there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Naresh Agrawal.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I tell you that even in ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I want to know how they are going to implement. ...*(Interruptions)*... They don't understand what GST is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Naresh Agrawal.

### **Concern over vulgarity in advertisements**

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, हमारे समाज में वेस्टर्न कल्चर इस तरीके से हावी होता जा रहा है कि समाज के बीच जो परदा है, कहीं न कहीं से वह परदा टूटता जा रहा है, एक तो फिल्मों के माध्यम से और दूसरा विज्ञापनों के माध्यम से। विज्ञापनों का बाजार इतना

बड़ा हो गया है, आज कमर्शियल विज्ञापनों ने इतना बड़ा रूप ले लिया है, लेकिन हमारे देश में इनके लिए कोई कानून नहीं है। कोई कैसा विज्ञापन दे रहा है, सही विज्ञापन है या गलत विज्ञापन है, इसे देखने वाला कोई नहीं है। विज्ञापन के नाम पर एक तरफ तो अश्लीलता फैलाई जा रही है, दूसरी तरफ तमाम फर्जी दवाओं को दिखा कर लोगों बेवकूफ बनाया जा रहा है। ज्यादातर न्यूज़-24 पर एक निर्मल बाबा आते हैं, वे निर्मल बाबा सबको बताते हैं, तुम लड्डू खा लो, तुम पेड़ा खा लो, तुम्हारी अमुक बीमारी ठीक हो जाएगी। बस हाथ उठा लिया और उनका विज्ञापन चलने लगा, चूंकि मीडिया को पैसा मिल रहा है।

हमारे हरदोई में एक पत्नी बाबा आए, उन्होंने सबको पेड़ की पत्तियां बांट दीं कि यह 100 प्रतिशत डायबिटीज़ की दवा है। बाबा ने पत्ती दे दी, तो वह डायबिटीज़ की दवा हो गई। हमारे यहां जावेद भाई हैं, बहुत पुराने मेम्बर हैं, वे गठिया की दवा इतनी जोर से बेच रहे हैं।

श्रीमन्, इसके साथ-साथ कुछ गंदे विज्ञापन भी दिखाए जाते हैं। Manforce Condom के नाम पर एक विज्ञापन आता है, जो बहुत ही अश्लील विज्ञापन है। इसके साथ न जाने और कितने विज्ञापन दिखाए जाते हैं, जैसे जापानी तेल, नूरानी तेल। एक ऐसी क्रीम का विज्ञापन दिखाते हैं कि बस लगा लो और काले से गोरे हो जाओगे। हमने भी क्रीम लगाई कि कुछ रंग साफ हो जाएगा, लेकिन साफ हुआ ही नहीं। दो मिनट में ऐसी क्रीम का विज्ञापन दे दिया, कहीं गठिया का दे दिया, कहीं गोरेपन का दे दिया, कहीं डायबिटीज़ का दे दिया।

श्रीमन्, अब जो Manforce Condom का विज्ञापन है, आप कोई भी चैनल देख लीजिए, वह बहुत ही खराब विज्ञापन है। एक Amazon है, वह एक ashtray बेच रहा है, जिसमें एक महिला ashtray पर बैठा दी गई, वह तस्वीर आप देख लें, बहुत ही खराब तस्वीर है। इन सब चीजों के लिए सेंसर बोर्ड बना हुआ है, लेकिन पता नहीं सेंसर बोर्ड ने फिल्मों को कितनी फ्रीडम दे दी है, लेकिन क्या इस तरह के विज्ञापनों के लिए भी सरकार ने कोई सेंसर बोर्ड बनाया है? क्या इस तरीके से विज्ञापनों पर कोई रोक लगाई गई है? इस प्रकार की दवाएं बेचने वाली कंपनियां, जो लोगों को भ्रमित कर रही हैं और लोगों से हजारों करोड़ रुपया लूटा जा रहा है, क्या इन पर सरकार ने कोई रोक लगाई है?

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि ऐसे विज्ञापनों और ऐसी दवाओं पर रोक लगाई जाए। जब तक किसी एजेंसी के माध्यम से मेडिकल परीक्षण न हो जाए, उनको विज्ञापन देने की परमिशन न दी जाए और जनता को लुटने से बचाया जाए, यही मेरा निवेदन है, धन्यवाद।

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

#### **Agitation due to closure of the Jharkhand's Dhanbad-Chandrapura railway line**

**श्री हरिवंश** (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति जी, बार-बार कोशिश के बाद आज चौथे दिन मैं यह जनमुद्दा उठा पा रहा हूं, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। यह मुद्दा इस बात का भी प्रमाण

[श्री हरिवंश ]

और संकेत है कि आजादी के बाद और खास तौर से पिछले तीन वर्षों में हमारी सरकार के काम-काज का तौर-तरीका क्या रहा है।

भारतीय रेल ने धनबाद-चंद्रपुरा रेल मार्ग पर, 15 जून, से अचानक रेल सेवा को पूरी तरह से रोक दिया है। धनबाद-चंद्रपुरा रेल मार्ग से 26 जोड़ी महत्वपूर्ण ट्रेनें आती-जाती हैं, यानी 52 ट्रेनों का आवागमन होता है। यह रेल मार्ग असम, पश्चिमी बंगाल, झारखंड, बिहार सहित कई राज्यों को जोड़ने वाला महत्वपूर्ण रेल मार्ग है। इससे कोयलांचल में गहरा जनाक्रोश है और वहां आंदोलन चल रहे हैं। पिछले 100 साल से इस इलाके में धरती के अंदर आग लगी हुई है, जिसको बुझाने में हमारी व्यवस्था विफल रही है। अगर उस इलाके से आप गुजरें, तो पाएंगे कि कैसे हमने धरती को नष्ट किया है। कोयला निकाल कर जगह-जगह मिट्टी के पहाड़ खड़े कर दिए गए हैं, जिन्हें भरने तक की जरूरत हमने महसूस नहीं की। यह देश को पता होना चाहिए कि पिछले सौ सालों में यहां जो आग लगी हुई है, उसको बुझाने के लिए, rehabilitation से लेकर बाकी चीजों पर लगभग 2500 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो चुके हैं, लेकिन ये पैसे कहां गए? सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

महोदय, मेरे स्पेसिफिक चार सवाल हैं। पहला, अचानक ट्रेन बंद कराने से पहले इस आग को बुझाने के लिए पिछले तीन वर्षों में क्या कोशिश हुई और आजादी के बाद से लेकर अब तक, पिछले 70 वर्षों में क्या कोशिशें हुईं, यह बताया जाए। इस आग को बुझाने के नाम पर 3 हजार करोड़ रुपये कहां और कैसे खर्च हुए, इसे सार्वजनिक किया जाए? अचानक बिना सूचना के ट्रेनें क्यों बन्द हुईं और सरकार इसका क्या विकल्प ढूंढ रही है और कब तक यह विकल्प सामने होगा, यह बताया जाए? क्या यह भी सत्य है कि सरकार कोयला निकालने के क्रम में लगी हुई है और लोग मुसीबतें झेलते रहेंगे?

महोदय, यह तथ्य बताया जा रहा है कि झरिया की जमीन में दुनिया का बेहतरीन कोयला दबा हुआ है। वहां पिछले साल तक, जमीन के अंदर लगी आग के कारण 3 करोड़ 17 लाख टन कोयला जलकर राख हो चुका है। इसके बावजूद अब भी वहां 1 अरब 86 करोड़ टन कोयला बचा है और यह सारा खेल इसी कोयले के लिए हो रहा है। सरकार कोयले के लिए लोगों की जिंदगी के सौदे कर रही है। सरकार outsourcing कर के जिन कंपनियों को काम सौंप रही है, वे लोगों की जिंदगी से खेल रहे हैं। मेरा आग्रह है कि इस पूरे प्रकरण की जांच कराई जाए और आग बुझाने से लेकर ट्रेनें बंद करने में सरकार की विफलता क्यों हो रही है, यह उजागर किया जाए।

**श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखंड):** महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य श्री हरिवंश जी द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

महोदय, कोयलांचल के लोगों का मानना है कि सरकार ने साजिश के तहत धनबाद-चन्द्रपुरा रेल रूट को बन्द किया है, ताकि झरिया के अंडरग्राउंड जो कोयला इस रेल रूट और इसके एडजॉइनिंग एरियाज़ में है, उसे निकाल सके।

महोदय, सच्चाई जो भी हो, लेकिन सरकार ने कभी कोशिश नहीं की कि झरिया के अंदर अंडरग्राउंड आग को फैलने से रोकने की व्यवस्था कर के इस ट्रैक को बचाया जाए। इस रेल लाइन के बन्द होने के कारण लाखों लोग बेरोजगार हो गए हैं। इन बेरोजगार लोगों में किसान, मजदूर एवं विद्यार्थी हैं। उन्हें अपार कष्ट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। पूरा कोयलांचल ही नहीं, बल्कि झारखंड

के अलावा अन्य राज्यों के लोग भी इससे बुरी तरह प्रभावित हैं। पूरे कोयलांचल में अफरा-तफरी का माहौल है। इसके कारण हड़ताल एवं बन्द के कारण वातावरण तनाव पूर्ण है। वहां लोग रोजाना सड़कों पर उतर कर विरोध कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, मैं खासकर सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि कोयलांचल को वर्षों से लूटा गया है और यह लूट अब बन्द होनी चाहिए। कोयलांचल के धनबाद-चन्द्रपुरा रूट को अचानक बन्द करना झारखंड का अपमान है, जो कतई स्वीकार नहीं होगा। जो लोग सड़कों पर उतर रहे हैं एवं आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं, उनमें राजनैतिक दलों के प्रतिनिधि एवं कार्यकर्ताओं के अलावा आम लोग भी हैं, जो मानते हैं कि सरकार ने जानबूझकर ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न की है, ताकि धनबाद-चन्द्रपुरा लाइन, जो कोयलांचल की लाइफ लाइन है, उसे कोयला निकालने की आड़ में बन्द किया जा सके। इसके कारण झारखंड का अपमान हुआ है। इसे कतई बरदाश्त नहीं किया जाएगा।

महोदय, यदि राज्य सभा का पिछला रिकॉर्ड देखा जाए, तो पता चलेगा कि मैं वर्षों से इस सदन के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करता रहा हूँ और ठोस कदम उठाने की मांग करता रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, all right.

**श्री संजीव कुमार:** महोदय, मैं आज इस सदन के माध्यम से मांग करता हूँ कि धनबाद-चंद्रपुरा रेल लाइन को बचाने के लिए, जो कोयलांचल की लाइफलाइन है, उसकी एक्सपर्ट्स से स्टडी करा के जल्दी से जल्दी उसे स्टार्ट किया जाए।

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

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

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Harivansh.

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

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार):** महोदय, माननीय सदस्या द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से मैं भी अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार):** महोदय, माननीय सदस्या द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से मैं भी अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य:** महोदय, माननीय सदस्या द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से हम भी अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करते हैं।

**Need for immediate relief to Odisha affected by flash floods**

**श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की** (ओडिशा): महोदय, हमारा स्टेट हमेशा से बाढ़ और साइक्लोन प्रोन एरिया रहा है। पिछले तीन दिनों से भारी वर्षा से हमारे ओडिशा राज्य के कालाहांडी, रायगडा, नबरंगपुर, कोरापुट और मलकानगिरी एरिया बाढ़ की चपेट में आ गए हैं। इसने लगभग 1 लाख लोगों को प्रभावित किया है। इसके कारण चार लोगों की मौत भी हो गई है। इन क्षेत्रों की हजारों एकड़ खेती योग्य जमीन डूब गई है। बाढ़ के कारण पांच ब्रिज बह गए हैं और एक रेल पुल भी बह गया है।

महोदय, उस इलाके में ट्रेन का चलना भी बन्द हो गया है। वहां बाढ़ के कारण communication line भी break हो गई है। Sand casting के कारण खेती को भारी नुकसान हुआ है। तीन दिन से स्कूल और कॉलेज सब बन्द पड़े हैं। राशन की भी किल्लत हो गई है। कुल मिलाकर लाखों लोग आर्थिक संकट का सामना कर रहे हैं तथा मानसिक रूप से त्रस्त हैं।

महोदय, कालाहांडी और रायगडा के 202 विलेजेंज पूरी तरह से डूब गए हैं। ओडिशा सरकार के साथ-साथ आर्मी, फायर ब्रिगेड एवं अन्य सहायक एजेंसियां बचाव एवं राहत के कार्य में जुटी हुई हैं। हमारे सीएम, श्री नवीन पटनायक जी और ओडिशा सरकार ने बाढ़ से प्रभावित लोगों को भोजन देने का इंतजाम किया है। इसलिए मैं केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूं कि पहले वह sand casting से जिन किसानों को नुकसान हुआ है, उन्हें मुआवजा रिलीफ कोड के तहत बढ़ाकर दिया जाए और ओडिशा सरकार को इस बाढ़ आपदा से निपटने के लिए जल्द से जल्दी स्पेशल रिलीफ पैकेज दिया जाए।

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी** (बिहार): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से मैं अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

**Concern over GST imposed on materials used by disabled and marginalised persons**

**SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN** (Kerala): Sir, I want to bring an issue to the notice of the Government. The Government speaks of inclusive development. It claims that GST will usher India into a bright future but for the disabled, this has become a curse because, as it is, for disabled, on most of the articles there is no tax. Now, 5 per cent to 18 per cent tax is being slapped on various items that are being used by the disabled. Take for example, the Braille paper, which used to cost only ₹ 72 till July 1st, will have a price of Rs.80 — an increase of ₹ 8. For a Braille typewriter, the price will increase from ₹ 34,000 to ₹ 40,000. For various materials being used by disabled like motorised and manual cars, crutches, wheelchairs, walking frames, tricycles, artificial limbs, rehabilitation aids, hearing aids etc., on all these things, GST will be ranging from 5-18 per cent. So, this is going to be a burden on them. There are 50 million to 80 million, that is, 5 crores to 8 crores disabled in our country. Now, they are getting some justice from our Government, only recently. They have been assured in Right to Education, Right to Health and Right to Employment

only recently. It was only in the last Session, we passed a Bill ensuring 4 per cent of employment to them. Now, to tax them like this will be a great injustice to them. I request the Government that the GST, that is being slapped on various sections of disabled, which ranges from 5 per cent to 18 per cent, should be withdrawn. The Government should take up the matter before the GST Council and withdraw all these things as early as possible.

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

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

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you. Shri Motilal Vora. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, in today's newspaper. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Mr. Deputy Chairman Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Motilal Vora. Nothing else. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Motilal Vora, yes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**Pitiable condition of border roads of Punjab due to illegal sand mining by mafias**

श्री मोतीलाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मेरा विषय है- पंजाब बॉर्डर के पास सड़कों की हालत खस्ता होना और सैंड माफिया द्वारा जमीन को खोखला करना।

सर, पठानकोट हमले के बाद हालात का जायज़ा लेने पंजाब दौरे पर गयी गृह मंत्रालय की स्थायी संसदीय समिति ने पंजाब के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों का भी दौरा किया था। पंजाब के पाकिस्तान को जोड़ने वाले सीमावर्ती राजमार्ग व अन्य मार्ग दयनीय हालत में हैं। सबसे दुखद पहलू तो यह है कि सरहद पर सैंड माफिया द्वारा अवैध खनन किये जाने से जगह-जगह जमीन खोखली हो गयी है, जिसके कारण आपताकालीन स्थिति में इन मार्गों में टैंक व अन्य भारी वाहनों को ले जाना मुश्किल हो गया है। अनुभव यह बताता है कि पाकिस्तान में सत्ता को खतरा होने की स्थिति में अक्सर भार पर हमले किये जाते रहे हैं। वर्तमान में भी पाकिस्तान की गम्भीर स्थिति है।

[श्री मोतीलाल बोरा ]

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह प्राथमिकता के आधार पर सीमा से जोड़ने वाली सड़कों का निर्माण कराये। साथ ही, इसकी जाँच भी होनी चाहिए कि सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में रेत माफियाओं द्वारा अवैध रूप से खनन किस प्रकार किया गया और अनैतिक कार्य में उनका कितना सहयोग था।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, Shri Anand Sharma.

**Difficulties being faced by Indian I.T. companies in obtaining H-1B visas**

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I want to raise a very important matter which concerns Indian citizens, particularly, highly skilled people in the IT sector. Over the years, India has emerged as a global leader in the IT-enabled services and the Indian IT companies have a global presence in all major countries in all continents. A large number of Indian IT professionals do go to America and to Europe and other countries. Unfortunately, in recent years, difficulties have been created in the movement of Indian IT professionals, particularly, in the United States of America where the temporary movement and location of the Indian IT professionals is being wrongly equated with the immigrants. Sir, almost 50 per cent of the H-1B Visa recipients have been Indian IT professionals who work with the Indian IT companies, and the Indian IT companies have made a significant contribution to the U.S. industry, to their economy and that value addition has also helped not only in the expansion, innovation but also creation of more jobs within those companies and in the country concerned. Sir, the H-1B Visa fees were doubled. Then, the spouses who were allowed to travel with the professionals; that was disallowed. Then, the numbers of H-1B Visas to the Indian professionals were reduced. Sir, we expected that when the hon. Prime Minister went to the United States of America, he will take up this matter with the U.S. President and return to India with credible assurances from the United States Government that the restrictions that have been imposed on the Indian IT professionals would be removed and they will be able to travel and work. Unfortunately, this matter was not taken up and no assurances have been given. When you look at the Joint Statement, which has been released after the Prime Minister's visit, between the U.S. President and the Prime Minister of India, there is not even a mention of the Indian IT professionals or the H-1B Visa issue.

Therefore, I would request the Government of India to be sensitive to the concerns of the Indian IT industry, Indian IT professionals and correct what has not been done by taking up at the highest level in the U.S. Government because there are a large number of U.S. professionals in the IT Sector and in the other sectors who come and work here in India. Therefore, there has to be reciprocity and respect to the movement of our IT professionals and the grant of H-1B Visa must be assured.



**12.00 NOON**

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

**Concern over distress among farmers**

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, भारत में सबसे खराब हालत किसानों की है। आज पूरे देश के किसान बद से बदतर हालत में हैं। देश के 12 राज्यों में किसान आन्दोलित हैं और उसका कारण यह है कि 42 फीसदी लोग खेती करते हैं, मजदूर अलग हैं। इन 42 फीसदी में से 22 फीसदी किसान गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं। अब आप अंदाज़ लगा सकते हैं कि जब 22 फीसदी किसान गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं और उनकी आमदनी ढाई-तीन हजार रुपए महीने की आती है, तो आप बताइए कि वे ढाई-तीन हजार रुपए में कैसे गुजारा कर सकते हैं, जिसका नतीजा यह है! मुझे याद है कि इस सरकार ने 2014 में कहा था कि भाजपा की सरकार बनेगी, तो हम लागत मूल्य से 50 फीसदी ज्यादा किसानों को भुगतान करेंगे, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि जब से यह सरकार बनी है, 12 हजार किसान हर साल आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, मैं राज्यवार आंकड़े भी आपको बताना चाहूंगा। महाराष्ट्र में किसानों ने सबसे ज्यादा आत्महत्याएं की हैं, जिनकी संख्या 4,291 है। तेलंगाना में 1,400, मध्य प्रदेश में 1,290, छत्तीसगढ़ में 954 और आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 916 किसानों ने आत्महत्याएं की हैं। मान्यवर, अगर आप इसको देखें, तो पाएंगे कि ज्यादातर राज्य भाजपा शासित राज्य हैं, जहां आत्महत्याएं हो रही हैं, लेकिन सरकार ने किसानों के लिए कोई काम नहीं किया है। उनका जो कर्जा माफ किया जा रहा है, वह केवल फसली ऋण माफ किया जा रहा है, जब कि न उनका मियादी ऋण माफ किया जा रहा है, न ही ट्रैक्टर का लोन माफ किया जा रहा है। मेरी यह मांग है कि किसानों का सब तरह का लोन माफ किया जाए और किसानों को उनके उत्पाद की लागत का ढाई गुणा दाम दिया जाए, धन्यवाद।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूं।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is now time for the Question Hour.

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**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS****MoUs signed during the recent visits of the Prime Minister**

\*46. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with United States of America (USA), Germany and Israel for various deals and

technological support from the respective countries during the recent visits of the Prime Minister during the last and the current month; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken for development in the fields of medicine, science and technology, education, IT, Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) and Defence?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

***Statement***

**I - USA visit**

(a) and (b) Prime Minister visited USA on 25-26 June, 2017. No formal MoUs or Agreements were signed during PM's visit to USA. However, a Joint Statement was issued on 27 June 2017 summarizing the outcomes and understandings reached during the visit.

Key outcomes/understandings reached in the fields of "medicine, science and technology, education, IT and Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) and Defence" were follows:—

- The leaders agreed to deepen defence and maritime-security cooperation. The US has offered for India's consideration the sale of Sea Guardian Unmanned Aerial Systems. Both sides will build on the implementation of "White Shipping" data sharing arrangement, which enhances collaboration on maritime domain awareness. The two sides also agreed to explore new military exercises.
- The leaders agreed to intensify the mutually beneficial digital partnership to fully harness their innovation capabilities to solve global developmental challenges. There was a positive recognition by President Trump of the contributions of the entrepreneurship and innovation of Indians and Indian-Americans that have benefited both nations. The leaders reaffirmed the decision for India and the US to co-host the Global Entrepreneurship Summit in India.
- The two countries resolved to further strengthen their collaboration in health, space, oceans, and other areas of science and technology.

- The leaders agreed to take steps to expand energy and innovation linkages across the energy sector and deepen cooperation, including on more efficient fossil fuel technologies, smart grids, and energy storage.
- India's entry into the International Expedited Traveler Initiative (Global Entry program) was formalized ahead of the visit. It will facilitate closer business and educational ties between the citizens of India and the United States.

## II - Germany Visit

(a) Prime Minister visited Germany from May 29-30, 2017 for the 4th Inter-Governmental Consultations (IGC). During the visit, twelve (12) Joint Declarations of Intent (JDIs) were signed. Prime Minister also visited Germany from 6- 8 July, 2017 to attend the G-20 Summit at Hamburg. No bilateral MoUs were signed during the visit.

(b) The Joint Declarations of Intent (JDIs) were signed on: Skill Development for Machine Tools Sector; Advance Training of Corporate Executives; Training of Vocational Education Training [VET] Cluster Managers; Support for Indo-German Centre for Sustainability; Digitalization; Development Cooperation; Cyber Security; Health; Alternative Medicine; Railway Safety; Sustainable Urban Development and Cooperation between Diplomatic Training Institutes.

Germany is a key economic and science and technology partner for India. The steps taken for development in the fields of medicine, science and technology, education, IT, Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) and defence are as follows-

- Medicine:** The JDIs signed for Cooperation in the sectors of Health and in Alternative Medicine will promote cooperation in medical education, research and development, exchange of expertise and collaboration in the pharmaceutical sector.
- Science and Technology:** Germany is India's leading science and technology partner. There are more than 150 joint S&T research projects presently underway and a large number of established direct partnerships between the Universities on both sides. The JDI signed on Indo-German Centre for Sustainability will further contribute to enhanced research and development and innovation in the field of climate adaptive technologies.
- Education:** Education is an important pillar of Indo-German collaboration. There are strong tie-ups between universities on both sides. The three (3)

JDIIs signed in the fields of vocational education, skill development and training will help in further leveraging German excellence in the field of skill development.

- (iv) **IT and ITES:** The JDIIs signed for Cooperation in the field of Digitalization and cyber security will promote development in the ICT sector, particularly digital payments by enhancing collaboration between businesses and research organizations and exchange of best practices in e-governance and e-health sectors.
- (v) **Defence:** During the IGC meeting, both sides agreed to cooperate in the field of defence manufacturing.

### III - Israel visit

(a) During the visit of Prime Minister to Israel from 4-6 July, 2017, India and Israel signed five MoUs, a 3-year work programme and a Plan of Cooperation covering the areas of water, agriculture, space and science and technology.

(b) Details of the MoUs/Work Programme/Plan of Cooperation signed with Israel are as follows:

Sl.No.	Name of MoUs	Details
1.	MoU between the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Energy of the State of Israel on National Campaign for Water Conservation in India.	The objectives of this MoU are: To put Water Conservation on the national agenda through a nationwide awareness Campaign. To promote re-use, recharge and recycling of water.
2.	MoU between the Government of Uttar Pradesh of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Energy of the State of Israel on State Water Utility Reform in India.	The objectives of this MoU are: To bring water utility reforms in UP through introduction of new technologies for monitoring and evaluation. To introduce integrated water resources management systems.
3.	India-Israel Development Cooperation	The work programme is aimed at

Sl.No.	Name of MoUs	Details
	Three Year Work Program in Agriculture 2018-2020 between Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Israel — MASHAV and Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare of the Republic of India.	Introducing of New Varieties of crops. Introducing of Water management Technologies for agriculture, including Water re-use. Improving Post-Harvest Management (fruit and vegetables)Developing Post HarvestManagementsystems(fruit and vegetables).
4.	MoU between the Department of Science and Technology of the Government of India and the National Technological Innovation Authority of the State of Israel on the India-Israel Industrial R&D and Technological Innovation Fund (I4F).	The MoU on S&T is aimed at The MoU is meant for setting R&D fund for the development of innovation technologies with a special focus on water, agriculture and energy.
5.	MoU between the Indian Space Research Organisation and the Israel Space Agency regarding Cooperation in Electric Propulsion for Small Satellite.	Aimed at collaboration for building Small Satellites.
6.	MoU between the Indian Space Research Organisation and the Israel Space Agency regarding Cooperation in GEO-LEO Optical Link.	To develop Optical Communicaiton systems for space applications.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 46. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी सदन में आए हैं। चीन के बारे में हम से लोग चिन्तित हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wait, this is Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** चीन को लेकर पूरा देश चिन्तित है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कृपया चीन के संबंध में हमारी नीति क्या है, इसे स्पष्ट कराइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, let the question be answered. Let the answer be laid.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Mr. Chairman Sir, first of all, I would like to place on record my commendation and kudos galore to the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi for his bold and historic visit to Israel, an all-weather friend of India since long.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask your question.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Equally important is his visit to the United States of America, especially, after the victory of Donald Trump as the President of US. An issue which has been concerning the people of India, particularly, the IT sector, has been regarding the H1B visa curbs. The hon. Minister has given an elaborate answer but she has not touched upon this aspect. So I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether any mention of the H1B visa issue was made by the Prime Minister during his meeting with the US President. If so, what was the response of US Government and how the Indian Government is going to protect the Indian IT and BPO industry and, consequently, the impending job losses in large numbers?

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** सभापति जी, "H1B visa" शब्द का प्रयोग किए बिना, H1B visa की spirit पर बहुत ही विस्तृत चर्चा प्रधान मंत्री मोदी और अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति Trump के बीच में हुई है। मुझे यह कहते हुए गर्व है कि प्रधान मंत्री मोदी राष्ट्रपति Trump को यह स्वीकार कराने में कामयाब हुए कि भारतीय skilled professionals अमेरिकी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में मजबूती में बहुत योगदान दे रहे हैं। उन्होंने उस योगदान को स्वीकार किया। अभी इससे पहले आनन्द शर्मा जी 'Zero Hour' में बोलते हुए इसी विषय को उठा रहे थे। उनका कहना था कि Joint Statement में इसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि शब्द ही इससे शुरू है, "Applauding the entrepreneurship and innovation of Indians and Indian-Americans that have directly benefited both the nations."

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** H1B visa शब्द इसमें कहाँ है? ...

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** मैं वही कह रही हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this is misleading. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, let her finish. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I must say with all respect. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let her finish, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: H1B visa, that is what we said, is not mentioned. Since my name has been taken, please allow me after that.

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** सभापति जी, मैंने यहां कैसे शुरू किया, "H1B visa" शब्द का प्रयोग किए बिना, आपकी बात मैं मानती हूं कि उसमें "H1B visa" शब्द नहीं है, मैंने कब कहा कि "H1B visa" शब्द है? मैंने कहा कि "H1B visa" शब्द का प्रयोग किए बिना, H1B visa की spirit पर बहुत विस्तृत चर्चा प्रधानमंत्री मोदी और राष्ट्रपति Trump के बीच हुई। इसके आगे मैंने यह भी कहा कि उस चर्चा के बाद प्रधानमंत्री मोदी राष्ट्रपति Trump को यह मनवाने में कामयाब हो गए कि भारतीय skilled professionals अमेरिकन अर्थ-व्यवस्था को बहुत मजबूत कर रहे हैं, बहुत योगदान दे रहे हैं और Joint Statement में इसका जिक्र 'applaud' शब्द से आया। उन्होंने इसकी सराहना भी की। इसके आगे 'welcome' शब्द आया। उन्होंने सराहना और स्वागत दोनों किया। जिन skilled professionals या IT professionals का आप जिक्र कर रहे हैं, अगर उनकी सराहना और स्वागत राष्ट्रपति Trump करते हैं, तो उनके हितों को प्रभावित करने का काम कैसे कर सकते हैं? उन्होंने कहा, "It is benefitting both the nations". अगर वे उनका अहित करेंगे तो अंत में अहित अमेरिका का होगा। इसलिए मैं कह रही हूं कि आप शब्द पर मत जाइए। उसमें "H1B visa" शब्द का प्रयोग नहीं है, मैंने अपनी बात को इससे प्रारम्भ किया है, लेकिन H1B visa शब्द के बारे में जो आप चाहते थे, उसे उन्होंने इस तरह से स्वीकार किया कि भारतीय IT professionals का बहुत बड़ा योगदान है। उन्होंने इसकी सराहना और स्वागत दोनों किया है। इस spirit को सदन को समझना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the second supplementary.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I would like to know as to whether India has entered into any agreement with Israel in the field of electronic border fencing, electronic border surveillance, which has proved efficient in tackling problems of infiltration even with no armed personnel at borders.

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** सभापति जी, जहाँ तक इजरायल के साथ एमओयूज का सवाल है, मैंने अपने लिखित उत्तर में उन तमाम एमओयूज का जिक्र कर दिया है, जो-जो एमओयूज इंडिया और इजरायल के बीच में हुए हैं। जहाँ तक बॉर्डर फेंसिंग की बात है, प्रधानमंत्री मोदी और प्राइम मिनिस्टर नेतन्याहू के बीच काउंटर टेररिज्म पर एक बहुत लम्बी और विस्तृत चर्चा हुई। जैसा कि आप जानते हैं, उनके यहाँ टेक्नोलॉजी बहुत एडवांस्ड है और जिस तरह का संबंध बना है, उसमें टेक्नोलॉजी ट्रांसफर करने में भी उनको किसी तरह की दिक्कत नहीं है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि एमओयूज की लिस्ट तो जवाब के साथ लगी हुई है, लेकिन उनकी बहुत ज्यादा लम्बी बातचीत हुई है और आप यह जानकर हैरान होंगे कि उनकी डिनर पर जो चर्चा हुई, वह रात के ढाई बजे समाप्त हुई। इस तरह, एक-एक शब्द और एक-एक विषय पर उनकी लम्बी चर्चा प्राइम मिनिस्टर नेतन्याहू के साथ हुई।

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the Minister has given a detailed reply. But I would like to put a question on Prime Minister's visit to U.S. and Israel.

Sir, the reply states, "The leaders agreed to deepen defence and maritime security cooperation"; this is with the United States of America. About Israel, the reply mentions "focus on joint development of defence products, including transfer of technology from Israel, with a special emphasis on the Make in India initiative."

Sir, now my question is this. According to various reports, instead of developing self-reliance in production of defence equipment, we are increasingly moving towards dependence on import of defence equipment from U.S. and Israel. At one level, our indigenous ordnance factories are being privatized, outsourcing is being done and, on the other, we are going towards more and more dependence on import of defence equipment from America and Israel.

Sir, this is not 'Make in India'. This is 'Make in America-Market in India', 'Make in Israel-Market in India'. This is the policy of the Government. Where is self-reliance as far as production of defence equipment is concerned?

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** सभापति जी, मैं आदरणीय सांसद, डी. राजा जी को कहना चाहूँगी कि यह पहली सरकार है, मैं दोबारा कहूँगी कि यह पहली सरकार है, जो डिफेंस में self-reliant होने के लिए आगे बढ़ी है। सरकारें लगातार रहीं, ऐसी सरकारें भी रहीं, जिनको आप भी समर्थन देते रहे, लेकिन क्या आज तक कभी डिफेंस में एक नये पैसे की एफडीआई आई? आप self-reliant कैसे होंगे? पैसा चाहिए न! Joint ventures चाहिए न! Factories चाहिए न! यह पहली सरकार है, जिसने डिफेंस में 100 परसेंट एफडीआई यह कहकर खोली है कि अगर आप सारी चीजें इम्पोर्ट करते हैं, तब भी तो आप उन पर आश्रित हैं! उससे कहीं ज्यादा बेहतर है कि 100 परसेंट एफडीआई खोलकर "मेक इन इंडिया" में डिफेंस प्रोडक्ट्स बनाओ। राजा जी, जिन सरकारों को आप समर्थन देते रहे, वे भी कभी डिफेंस की तरफ self-reliant नहीं हुईं! ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can the question be answered without polemics, please?

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** सभापति जी, पहली बार रक्षा उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में अगर कोई सरकार स्वावलम्बन की तरफ आगे बढ़ रही है, तो वह प्रधान मंत्री मोदी के नेतृत्व में बढ़ रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Anand Sharma.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, she should answer the question and not make a political statement. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** सर, हमने दो चीजें कही थीं। अभी मंत्री जी के बयान में जो है, उससे पहले सदन में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI D. RAJA: But, Sir, where is the reply to my question?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute, Mr. Sharma.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, she said that we supported that Government. Even at that point of time, we were critical of many policies of that Government. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...



**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** मैं 1952 से लेकर आज तक की सारी सरकारों की बात कर रही हूँ।  
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. Let the questioner put his question.

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** मैं 1952 से लेकर आज तक की सारी सरकारों की बात कर रही हूँ।  
...(व्यवधान)... एक भी सरकार ने डिफेंस में self-reliance की बात नहीं की और बीच में बहुत-सी  
ऐसी सरकारें थीं, जिनको आपने समर्थन दिया। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: We never supported this policy even at that time.  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Mr. Sharma, please.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** सर, हमारी चिन्ता भारत के आईटी प्रोफेशनल्स के बारे में थी, जिनके वीजा में केवल विलम्ब ही नहीं हो रहा है, बल्कि उसमें कटौती कर दी गई, फीस दोगुनी कर दी गई और अपने spouse, यानी पति या पत्नी को अपने साथ ले जाने का प्रावधान था, वह बन्द कर दिया। यह अपेक्षा थी कि प्रधान मंत्री और प्रेजिडेंट ट्रंप का जो साझा वक्तव्य था, उसमें इसका सीधा जिक्र आएगा। भारत के आईटी सेक्टर की पहले भी तारीफ हुई है कि इसने अमेरिका को योगदान दिया है। मंत्री जी का यह कथन गलत है कि पहली बार इस तरह का बयान आया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** आप सवाल पूछिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** मैं पुरानी Joint Statements सदन में पेश कर सकता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** आप सवाल पूछिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति से प्रधान मंत्री जी की बात हुई है, तो प्रधान मंत्री क्या आश्वासन लेकर आए हैं? प्रधान मंत्री सदन में बैठे हैं, ये देश को बताएँ।

**श्री सभापति:** थैंक्यू।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** नहीं सर, दूसरा सवाल।

**श्री सभापति:** एक सवाल।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** सर, अभी जो कहा गया, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ, जहां तक रक्षा का संबंध है, पहले भी रक्षा के क्षेत्र में बहुत काम हुए हैं। पहले दो चीजें होती थीं ट्रांसफर ऑफ टेक्नॉलोजी और आफसेट, आपकी सरकार ने ट्रांसफर ऑफ टेक्नॉलाजी और ऑफसेट दोनों को खत्म कर दिया और आप कह रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** सवाल क्या है आपका?

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** यही सवाल है कि आपने क्यों खत्म किया?

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** सभापति जी, पहले तो मैं बता दूँ कि पहले भी ज़ीरो ऑवर में बोलते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि स्पाउस का वीज़ा खत्म कर दिया, अब दोबारा कहा। स्पाउस का कोई वीज़ा खत्म नहीं किया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि इनका ज़ीरो ऑवर का लम्बा प्रश्न H1B visa पर था, मैं इस पर सदन में अलग वक्तव्य दूंगी। अभी मैं केवल प्रश्न के जवाब दे रही हूँ और उसमें बहुत से प्रश्न हैं, इज़रायल, जर्मनी, यू. एस. के मिला कर। जहाँ तक आपका प्रश्न था ज़ीरो ऑवर का, मैं केवल H1B visa पर जो सवाल उठाए हैं, वीज़ा बंद कर दिया गया, फीस बढ़ा दी गई, संख्या कम कर दी गई, उस पर मैं अलग से पूरा वक्तव्य आपके उस सवाल के जवाब में जो आपने विषय उठाया, उस पर दूंगी। जहाँ तक रक्षा की बात है, आप जो बात कह रहे हैं, उन्होंने यह कहा कि आप सेल्फ रिलायंस की तरफ क्यों नहीं बढ़ रहे और जो उन्होंने कहा कि हम इस सरकार को समर्थन नहीं दे रहे थे, मैंने कभी नहीं कहा कि इस सरकार को समर्थन दे रहे थे। मैंने कहा कि 1952 से लेकर आज तक जितनी सरकारें हैं उनमें से कुछ सरकारें जिन्हें आप भी समर्थन दे रहे थे, कभी डिफेंस में सेल्फ रिलायंस की तरफ नहीं बढ़ीं। यह पहली वर्तमान सरकार है जो डिफेंस में सेल्फ रिलायंस की तरफ बढ़ी है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. Let the Question Hour proceed.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. While I seriously disagree with the hon. Minister's statement that they are going ahead towards self-reliance in defence production, actually, what is being done,—yesterday, I raised the issue in this House also—is that their policy is destroying whatever indigenous manufacturing base was created in the country over the last six-and-half decades. But, I would not like to go into that political issue. That needs a bigger discussion. My specific question here is, while appreciating the hon. Minister's statement, rather, reassuring statement on the issue about H1B visa in the joint statement, without mentioning it, the spirit of that reassuring statement is not matching with the ground level phenomena. All the IT companies who are incorporated abroad and doing business here, and also those incorporated here, and doing business abroad, are making public statements to make recruitment in USA, and, at the same time, they are promoting mass-scale lay offs, retrenchments on Indian soil. So, that reassuring statement is not matching with the ground level phenomena. Is the Government going to address this phenomenon? That is the concern.

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** सभापति जी, मैं तपन दा से कहना चाहूंगी कि अभी मैंने आनन्द भाई को यह कहा है और आपके माध्यम से कहा है कि H1B visa पर मैं एक लम्बा स्टेटमेंट यहां दूंगी। यह जितनी बातें कह रहे हैं, क्योंकि इन तमाम सवालों के जवाब प्रश्न के उत्तर में नहीं दिए जा सकते, क्योंकि इन्होंने कह दिया कि ग्राउंड रिएलिटी से मैच नहीं कर रहा, वे कह रहे हैं कि फीस बढ़ा दी, संख्या कम कर दी। इसीलिए मैं कह रही हूँ कि H1B visa पर मैं अलग से वक्तव्य दूंगी, जो केवल H1B visa की ही परिधि को पूरा करेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fine; the hon. Minister will make a detailed statement on it.

47 [The questioner was absent].

**Suggestions to reduce burden of school bags, etc.**

\*47. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has been asked to prepare a report on the suggestions to reduce the burden of school bags, providing tablets in schools, flexible time table etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a proposal to divide books into two volumes so that the students could bring thinner books in school bags;

(d) whether RO water facility would also be suggested so that carrying water bag could be avoided; and

(e) by when the suggestions would be put into operation and at what class level, the details in this regard?

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

**Statement**

(a) and (b) The Government appreciates the demands for reducing the weight of school bags. Several initiatives have been taken in this regard and the Ministry is coordinating the efforts being made by different organizations/institutions in this regard. Some of the initiatives taken in this regard are as under:—

- (i) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has recommended only two books (Language and Mathematics) for classes I & II and three books for Classes III to V (Language, Environmental Studies and Mathematics). NCERT has also made available all their textbooks for free access through the web (*ePathshala.nic.in*) and mobile devices.
- (ii) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has directed schools affiliated to it to ensure that students do not carry school bags till Class II. In its latest circular dated 12th September, 2016, it has advised all its affiliated

schools to take all possible measures to keep the weight of school bag under control.

- (iii) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has taken up number of steps to promote digital learning in its Vidyalayas. To begin with, all the students of class VIII in 25 Kendriya Vidyalayas (One KV from each region) shall be provided with good quality Tablets on Pilot Basis. The students will use these Tablets as also their teachers for Mathematics and Science for enhancing their core skills in these subjects.

Besides, several State Governments have also taken commendable steps in this direction. For example, Maharashtra has started Digital schools and more than 50000 schools are being upgraded to digital education. It has compiled quality digital material on-line through a user-friendly mobile app MITRA.

(c) This and many other suggestions are under consideration of the Government. Tamil Nadu which has already introduced trimester system in all schools for classes I to VIII to reduce the load of books. This system ensures that the children need to carry only the books needed for the relevant term, which will substantially reduce the book load of children physically and also remove the psychological fear in the young minds.

(d) and (e) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 specifies that the all-weather school buildings should have safe and adequate drinking water facility to all children. All States and Union Territories (UTs) have been directed to ensure that the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009 regarding drinking water is complied with and that all schools including those under the non-Government sector have the provision for safe and adequate drinking water facility for all children.

The State Governments and UT Administrations are supported for creation and augmentation of infrastructural facilities including construction of drinking water facilities in government primary and upper primary schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) scheme. State Governments, UT Administrations and local authorities are free to install Reverse Osmosis (RO) machines in schools based on requirement, to ensure provision of safe and pure drinking water to the children. Various infrastructure facilities including drinking water facilities in existing and new government secondary schools are also provided under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) scheme.

The CBSE has also issued directions to schools affiliated to it to ensure adequate supply of potable and safe drinking water for everybody and counsel students not to bring the heavy water bottle to schools.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No. 47. The questioner is absent. Are there I supplementaries?  
Yes, Shri K. T. S. Tulsi.

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Sir, according to the written answer that is given, there seems to be a conflict between the opinion of NCERT and CBSE with regard to whether the children up to class-II will be permitted to go school without bags or not. The CBSE says that they should not be required to carry any school bags, and books should be available, either in digital form or otherwise, in the school itself; whereas, the NCERT, according to the written reply says that up to class II, there will be two books that will be carried. Is the Government going to resolve this conflict or not?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर :** सभापति जी, मूल सवाल है कि बस्ते का बोझ बच्चों पर ज्यादा नहीं होना चाहिए, यह सबकी मांग होती है। सरकार इससे सहमत है, इसलिए हम बहुत सारे प्रयास कर रहे हैं। इसमें एनसीईआरटी की डायरेक्शन और सीबीएसई की डायरेक्शन में इसलिए कोई अंतर निहित नहीं है, क्योंकि दोनों ही बोझ कम करने के प्रयास में लगे हैं। सीबीएसई केवल अपने स्कूलों के लिए कहती है, उनको आदेश देती है, जबकि एनसीईआरटी की गाइडलाइन्स सभी स्कूलों के लिए होती हैं। जो प्रयास हो रहे हैं, उसमें एनसीईआरटी ने एक सिफारिश यह की है कि पहली और दूसरी में केवल दो बुक्स रखेंगे, तीसरी से पांचवीं तक केवल तीन बुक्स रहेंगी। एनसीईआरटी ने ये किताबें उपलब्ध भी कराई हैं, जिनको यह सुविधा लेनी है, उनके लिए यह ई-फॉर्मेट में भी उपलब्ध हैं। सीबीएसई ने यह कहा है कि जल्दी में दूसरी कक्षा तक ज्यादा किताबें नहीं लगाई जाएं। अनेक राज्यों ने जो प्रयोग किए हैं, उनमें छत्तीसगढ़ में पिछले साल के students को किताबों का एक सेट दिया है। Students की बुक्स और नोटबुक्स स्कूल में ही रहती हैं और घर की सामग्री घर में रहती है, वे तो without बस्ते के आते हैं। They come without bags; they study in the schools; do the school work in those notebooks; go home and do their homework in the notebooks. So, every State कर रहा है। मैंने आज ही पढ़ा है, आज के न्यूजपेपर में भी आया है, "तेलंगाना में बस्ते के बोझ से आजादी।" अधिकतम कितना बोझ हो, उन्होंने इसको भी बताया है। तमिलनाडु में क्लास सेमेस्टर किए गए हैं और हर चार महीने के लिए छोटी-छोटी एक किताब छापी है। सेमेस्टर, जैसे trimester का तरीका है, उससे किताबें कम हुई हैं। महाराष्ट्र में लगभग 30 हजार स्कूलों में डिजिटल शिक्षा की व्यवस्था है, जिसमें दो हजार स्कूलों के बच्चों के हाथ में टैबलेट्स हैं। टैबलेट्स में सारी किताबें हैं, सभी नोटबुक्स हैं, वे लिखते भी हैं और सीखते भी हैं। इसके साथ-साथ एक बड़ी बात यह हो रही है कि 25 केंद्रीय विद्यालयों में इस साल आठवीं कक्षा के बच्चों को टैबलेट देकर एक पायलट प्रोजेक्ट शुरू किया गया है। हमारा पूरा प्रयास है कि बस्ते का बोझ कम हो और वे सही बोझ ले जाएं। इस बार हमने शिक्षण मंथन भी किया। 'Brainstorming on Education' at five places —Guwahati, Pune, Raipur, Bengaluru and Chandigarh. गुवाहाटी, पुणे, रायपुर, बेंगलुरु और चंडीगढ़ में। इस में सभी स्टेकहोल्डर्स आए थे और सभी ने इस विषय पर विचार किया भी है। बहुत से नये-नये सॉल्यूशन्स भी साथ आ रहे हैं। हम भी चाहते हैं कि इस पर प्रदेश भी प्रयोग करे और राज्य सरकार भी प्रयोग करे और कुल बोझ कम हो, यह हमारा उद्देश्य है।

**श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल:** माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे देश में सी.बी.एस.ई. के विद्यालय हैं और सी.बी.एस.ई. से मान्यता प्राप्त करके पब्लिक स्कूल का नाम देकर के अपना स्कूल चलाने का काम करते हैं। लेकिन पब्लिक स्कूल, अंग्रेजी स्कूल इस माध्यम से जिस प्रकार फीस वृद्धि करने का काम करते हैं, उससे आम आदमी के ऊपर जबर्दस्त बोझ पड़ रहा है। इतना ही नहीं, वे रि-शैड्यूल भी कर रहे हैं कि एक बार प्रवेश लेने के बाद दोबारा भी वह पूरे तौर पर फीस लेकर, उसके बाद एडमिशन देते हैं। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पूरे देश में इन पब्लिक स्कूलों में, जो सी.बी.एस.ई. से, आई.सी.एस.ई. से मान्यता प्राप्त हैं, उनकी फीस में एकरूपता लाने का काम सरकार करेगी?

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** महोदय, जहां तक 15 लाख सरकारी स्कूल हैं, वहां कोई फीस पहली से आठवीं तक चार्ज नहीं होती है। जहां तक सी.बी.एस.ई. के स्कूल हैं, वे 18 हजार हैं, वे निजी स्कूल हैं और उसमें फीस ली जाती है। उसके बारे में विविध राज्यों ने अपने-अपने नियम बनाए हैं, लेकिन हमारी भी इच्छा यही है कि स्कूल फीस के बारे में पूरी पारदर्शिता हो। वरना, There should be no hidden costs. जो भी सारे शुल्क आपको लेने हैं फीस और बाकी शुल्क, वे सभी पेरेंट्स को पहले दिन मालूम होने चाहिए और हर साल कितनी फीस की बढ़त होगी, यह भी उनको मालूम होना चाहिए और वह बढ़त महंगाई दर से ज्यादा नहीं होनी चाहिए। तो यह ऐसी कुछ गाइडलाइंस हमारी हैं कि जिनके तहत वे फीस चार्ज करते हैं। लेकिन अलग-अलग राज्यों का भी अधिकार है। तो हर राज्य ने भी अपने-अपने नियम बनाए हैं।

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने यह कहा कि किताबों का बोझ खत्म करके उनको टैबलेट दिए जाएंगे। लेकिन यह तो सिर्फ महानगरों में सम्भव है, नीचे जो गांवों के स्कूल हैं, जो छोटे कस्बों के स्कूल हैं, इस तरह के तमाम स्कूल हैं, इनके लिए बजट में क्या प्रावधान किया है? इनको मुफ्त में दिए जाएंगे या सब्सिडाइज्ड दिए जाएंगे? एक और चीज है कि आप बस्ते का बोझ तो कम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जिस तरह से स्कूल्स की टाइमिंग हैं, सुबह पांच बजे से बच्चे निकलना शुरू हो जाते हैं, यह 6-7 बजे की जो टाइमिंग है, इसे छोटे बच्चों के लिए 9 बजे क्यों नहीं करते? जाइनों में तो बच्चों के लिए भयानक समस्या होती है कि वे 6 बजे ठिठुरते हुए स्कूल पहुंचते हैं। इसलिए नॉर्थ इंडिया में तो कम-से-कम यह प्रोविजन हो सकता है कि आप स्कूल्स की टाइमिंग बदलें, जो 9 बजे से हो - छोटे बच्चों के स्कूल 9 बजे से किए जाएं।

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर :** जहां तक टैब्स का संबंध है, जैसे मैंने कहा - राजीव जी भी महाराष्ट्र से सांसद हैं - महाराष्ट्र में एक प्राइमरी टीचर ने एक आंदोलन शुरू किया कि बच्चों को टैबलेट देंगे - समाज ही दे रहा है और 600 करोड़ से ज्यादा रुपए समाज ने contribute करके दिए। हमारे यहां तीन हजार रुपये में टैब आता है, वहां पर digital class भी है, टैब भी है। आपको आश्चर्य होगा, ट्राइबल इलाकों में, छोटी-छोटी झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में जो स्कूल्स हैं, वहां भी बच्चे आज उसे यूज कर रहे हैं, उनके पेरेंट्स दे रहे हैं। एक राज्य में समाज ने 600 करोड़ रुपए इस digital education के लिए खुद आगे आकर दिए हैं, यह बहुत अच्छा उदाहरण है।

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** वह तो समाज ने दिए हैं, सरकार ने क्या किया है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** एक मिनट, मैं बता रहा हूँ।

**श्री सभापति:** आप सुन लीजिए।

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** जो अच्छा है, उसे मानना चाहिए। आप भी उसी राज्य से हैं, मैं भी उसी राज्य का हूँ, एक अच्छी चीज़ वहाँ हो रही है। दूसरा, जहाँ तक केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों का संबंध है, वहाँ यह सरकार दे रही है। तीसरा, हर जगह टैब देना, केवल यही कार्यक्रम नहीं है - यह पायलेट प्रोजेक्ट हमने शुरू किया है - लेकिन बोझ कम करने का भी कार्यक्रम है। जहाँ तक टाइमिंग के बारे में आपने पूछा है, this is a suggestion for action.

#### **Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas for BPL families**

\*48. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to open Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas only for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

#### **Statement**

(a) The Navodaya Vidyalaya scheme envisages setting up of one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in each district of the country, with the objective of providing good quality modern education to the talented children predominantly from rural areas without regard to their family's socio-economic condition. As such, there is no provision for opening of JNVs only for Below Poverty Line families.

(b) Does not arise.

**श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड़:** सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय का प्रावधान सरकार ने पहले से ही किया है। जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय में admission पाने के लिए जो प्रवेश परीक्षा ली जाती है, वह इतनी अटपटी होती है कि एक सामान्य परिवार का लड़का होशियार होने के बावजूद भी उस परीक्षा को पास नहीं कर पाता है क्योंकि हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक ट्यूशन क्लास चलती है और जो सम्पन्न परिवार का लड़का होता है, वह वहाँ पर पैसे देकर ट्यूशन लेने के बाद उस परीक्षा में पास हो जाता है और विषम आर्थिक परिस्थितियों के कारण गरीबी रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले परिवार का बच्चा वहाँ नहीं पढ़ पाता है और उसे यह लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है। तो क्या सरकार ने ऐसा कोई प्रावधान किया है कि गरीब परिवार के बच्चे को भी वह लाभ मिले?

**श्री उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा:** महोदय, यह कहना उचित नहीं है कि admission के लिए जो exam लिया जाता है, उसमें अटपटे प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं। स्टेट वाइज़ इसका अलग-अलग exam होता है, पूरे देश के लिए exam की एक व्यवस्था नहीं है, अलग-अलग स्टेट वाइज़ इसकी परीक्षा होती है और वहां जो बच्चे हैं, उनके हिसाब से questions पूछे जाते हैं। इसलिए यह कहना गलत है कि कोई अटपटा प्रश्न पूछा जाता है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि उसके चलते जो गरीब वर्ग के बच्चे हैं, उनका admission नहीं हो पाता है। यह आंकड़ा है और उसके हिसाब से below poverty line, जो पचास हजार रुपए सालाना तक आमदनी रखने वाले guardians हैं, parents हैं, आज की तारीख में जो टोटल admitted बच्चे हैं, उसमें 36.62 परसेंट उनके बच्चे हैं। इस परिस्थिति में यह कहना कि उनके बच्चे नहीं आ पाते हैं, गलत है।

**श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड़:** सर, संविधान में रिजर्वेशन की पॉलिसी के अंतर्गत क्या हमें इसमें प्रावधान मिलता है? अगर नहीं मिलता है तो क्या आगे इस तरह की किसी पॉलिसी पर अमल करने के बारे में सरकार विचार कर रही है?

**श्री उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा:** सर, इसमें जो प्रोविज़न है, उसके तहत एससी/एसटी के बच्चों के लिए रिजर्वेशन लागू है और वह बच्चों को मिलता है।

**श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी:** सभापति महोदय, केन्द्रीय विद्यालय के लिए सांसदों को 10 एडमिशन कराने का कोटा है और यह कोटा कम पड़ जाता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारे 780 सांसद हैं, क्या उनको पांच एडमिशन कराने का कोटा नवोदय विद्यालय में भी कराने का प्रोविज़न करेंगे?

**श्री उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा:** सभापति महोदय, नवोदय विद्यालय में मैरिट के बेस पर एडमिशन होता है। इसमें बाकायदा एकजाम लिया जाता है और एकजाम के बाद मैरिट में जो बच्चे आते हैं, उनका एडमिशन होता है, इसलिए इसमें ऐसा प्रोविज़न करना संभव नहीं है। केन्द्रीय विद्यालय में जो एडमिशन इस कैटेगरी से लिए जाते हैं, जितने बच्चों के लिए वहां सीटें हैं, उसके अतिरिक्त एडमिशन होता है। लेकिन नवोदय विद्यालय में अगर अतिरिक्त एडमिशन करेंगे, तो वहां पर होस्टल की फैसिलिटी भी करानी होगी, तमाम तरह के इंतजाम करने होंगे, इसलिए ऐसा संभव नहीं है।

**श्री सभापति:** डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन:** केन्द्रीय विद्यालय में मैरिट पर एडमिशन होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा:** केन्द्रीय विद्यालय में आप लोग जो एडमिशन भेजते हैं, उसमें कोई मैरिट नहीं देखी जाती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... केन्द्रीय विद्यालय में जितने बच्चों का नामांकन होता है, सबका एकजाम लेकर नहीं होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** साहनी जी, आप प्रश्न पूछिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़, प्लीज़।

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी:** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानकारी लेना चाहता हूँ कि एस.सी./एस.टी. के लिए नवोदय विद्यालय में रिजर्वेशन रखा गया है,



लेकिन जो पिछड़ा वर्ग है, अति पिछड़ा वर्ग है, इनके लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है? जो गरीबी रेखा के नीचे हैं, उनके बच्चे विद्यालय में एक्जाम देते हैं, लेकिन नवोदय विद्यालय में सीटें कम होने के कारण उनको एडमिशन नहीं मिल पाता है। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि नवोदय विद्यालय में सीटों की संख्या बढ़ाई जाए और पिछड़े वर्ग तथा अति पिछड़े वर्ग के बच्चों को भी समान हिस्सेदारी दी जाए।

**श्री उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा:** सभापति महोदय, इसमें एस.सी./एस.टी. के बच्चों के लिए रिजर्वेशन लागू है। जहां तक ओ.बी.सी. के बच्चों का सवाल है, तो हम माननीय सदस्य के सुझाव पर विचार करेंगे।

**SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU:** Respected Chairman, Sir, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya is a centre of green pasture in desert. But, it is very well known that there are huge vacancies throughout the country. Several faculty positions in each and every JNV are lying vacant and it is giving a lot of trouble to the existing faculty to cater to other subjects so as to keep students at par with other schools.

So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they are going to expedite filling-up of vacancies in all JNVs so that there will not be any dearth of teaching faculty. Thank you.

**श्री उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा:** सभापति महोदय, जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालयों के लिए भर्ती की प्रक्रिया चल रही है। इसके लिए CBSE Exam conduct करती है। CBSE ने Exam already ले लिया है और उसके आधार पर मैं समझता हूं कि जल्दी ही, जो भी वैकेंसीज़ हैं, उनकी भर्ती की प्रक्रिया पूरी हो जाएगी।

### भारत की समुद्री सीमाओं के आसपास चीन की उपस्थिति

**\*49. श्रीमती छाया वर्मा :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीन लगातार भारत के हितों की अनदेखी कर रहा है और भारत के आसपास समुद्री घेराबंदी कर रहा है;

(ख) क्या चीन और पाकिस्तान द्वारा 'वन बेल्ट वन रूट' के नाम पर गठजोड़ करके जम्मू-कश्मीर के उस भाग से गुजरने का समझौता किया गया है जो पाक अधिकृत कश्मीर का क्षेत्र है; और

(ग) चीन की मंशा को देखते हुए भारत द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं?

**विदेश मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज):** (क) से (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

### विवरण

(क) से (ग) चीन ने 'समुद्री ताकत' बनने के अपने उद्देश्य का उल्लेख किया है। इस रणनीति के अंतर्गत चीन इस क्षेत्र के तटवर्ती देशों में बंदरगाहों और अन्य आधारभूत सुविधाओं का विकास कर रहा है इसमें वह सुविधाएं भी शामिल हैं जो भारत की समुद्री सीमा के पास हैं।

वन बेल्ट वन रोड (ओबीओआर) पहल के अंतर्गत चीन इस क्षेत्र में कई देशों में बुनियादी ढांचा सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए परियोजनाएं आरंभ कर रहा है। कथित चीन-पाकिस्तान आर्थिक

गलियारे (सीपीईसी), को ओबीओआर की प्रमुख परियोजना के रूप में चिन्हित किया गया है, जो पाकिस्तान के अवैध कब्जे के अंतर्गत भारतीय भू-क्षेत्र से होकर गुजरता है। सरकार का अटल दृष्टिकोण यह है कि पाकिस्तान ने 1947 से भारत के जम्मू और कश्मीर राज्य के हिस्सों पर अवैध रूप से कब्जा कर रखा है। सरकार ने चीन के उच्चतम स्तर के साथ-साथ चीनी पक्ष को पाकिस्तान के कब्जे वाले कश्मीर में उसकी गतिविधियों के बारे में अपनी चिन्ताएं सूचित की हैं और उन्हें इन गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए कहा है।

सरकार भारत की सुरक्षा को प्रभावित करने वाली सभी घटनाओं पर सतत निगरानी रखती है और उसकी हिफाजत के लिए सभी आवश्यक उपाय करती है।

#### **China's presence around India's maritime boundaries**

†\*49. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China is consistently neglecting the interests of India and a siege is being laid around India's maritime boundaries;

(b) whether through a tie-up between China and Pakistan in the name of 'One Belt One Road', an agreement has been made to let the road pass through that part of Jammu and Kashmir which comes under Pak Occupied Kashmir; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by India in view of the intentions of China?

THE MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

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

#### ***Statement***

(a) to (c) China has stated its objective to become a 'maritime power'. As part of this strategy, China is developing ports and other infrastructure facilities in the littoral countries in the region, including in the vicinity of India's maritime boundary.

Under One Belt One Road (OBOR) initiative, China is undertaking projects for development of infrastructure facilities in several countries in the region. The so-called China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), which passes through Indian territory under illegal occupation of Pakistan, has been identified as a flagship project of OBOR. Government's consistent position is that Pakistan has been in illegal occupation of parts of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir 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.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा:** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदया को बताना चाहती हूँ कि भारत और चीन के रिश्तों में हमेशा उतार-चढ़ाव आता रहा है, लेकिन इस समय जो स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है, वह बहुत ही चिंताजनक है। दक्षिण चीन सागर जल मार्ग जहां से 55 फीसदी व्यापार होता है, उस पर चीन द्वारा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संधियों को न मानने से भारत के हित प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। मंत्री महोदया, छत्तीसगढ़ में इस व्यापार के चलते जितने स्टील उद्योग हैं, वे बंद होने के कगार पर हैं। अभी-अभी एक जानकारी मिली है कि मध्याह्न भोजन में चीन के चावल का उपयोग हो रहा है, जिससे यहां के बच्चे बीमार पड़ रहे हैं।

मेरा आपसे प्रश्न यह है कि हिन्द महासागर में समुद्री जल दस्युओं से निपटने के लिए चीन ने तमाम युद्धपोतों के साथ, परमाणु क्षमता से लैस पनडुब्बियों को तैनात किया है। यह भारत को घेरने की चीनी चाल है। इससे निपटने के लिए भारत इस क्षेत्र में अपने युद्धपोतों की तैनाती सहित क्या कदम उठा रहा है?

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** सभापति जी, प्रश्न में कई आयाम उन्होंने दिए हैं। सबसे पहले उन्होंने दक्षिण चीन सागर यानी साउथ चाइना सी की बात कही है। उसके बारे में मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि भारत की स्थिति दक्षिण चीन सागर के बारे में बहुत ही स्पष्ट है कि फ्रीडम ऑफ नेविगेशन होना चाहिए, commerce unhindered होना चाहिए यानी किसी भी तरह के व्यापार को बाधक नहीं बनाना चाहिए। अगर आपसी मतभेद या विवाद पैदा होते हैं, तो uncrossed के नीचे जाना चाहिए। यह हमारी बहुत ही स्पष्ट नीति है। जहां तक हिंद महासागर को घेरने की बात है, इतना जरूर है कि चीनी कांग्रेस ने 2012 में यह कहा था कि वे एक Maritime power बनना चाहते हैं और उसके लिए उन्होंने अलग-अलग जगह पर, खास तौर पर Indian Maritime Boundary के आसपास उन्होंने पोस्ट्स बनानी शुरू की हैं। अभी उन्होंने जिबूती में Logistic Support Facility के नाम से एक facility बनायी है, उन्होंने म्यांमार में चौकफूफू में पोर्ट बनाया है, उन्होंने श्रीलंका में हैमबानटोटा में एक बंदरगाह बनाया है, बलूचिस्तान में वागर में बंदरगाह बनाया है। लेकिन यह कहना कि इस से भारत घेरा जा रहा है, सही नहीं होगा। मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि भारत अपनी सुरक्षा के बारे में बहुत चौकन्ना और सतर्क है, इसलिए उसे कोई घेर नहीं सकता। जहां तक आपने Mid-day-meal में चीन के चावल की बात की, मुझे नहीं लगता कि इस का कोई प्रसंग इस सवाल के साथ आता है।

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा:** सर, One Belt One Road के पाक अधिकृत कश्मीर से गुजरने की जानकारी भारत सरकार को जब पहले से थी, तो इस Road के विरोध के लिए भारत सरकार ने चीन के सम्मेलन तक इंतजार क्यों किया? इस मामले में अपना विरोध दर्ज करने में भारत सरकार विलंब से सामने आयी, इस का क्या कारण है?

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** आपकी यह जानकारी गलत है, इसलिए कारण बताने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। जैसे ही, यह पता चला कि उन्होंने OBOR में तथाकथित China Pakistan Economic Corridor को डाला, हमने उसी समय अपना विरोध दर्ज करा दिया था और कोई BRF की मीटिंग तक

नहीं रुका। हम BRF की मीटिंग में तो गए ही नहीं। वहां तो हम विरोधस्वरूप शामिल ही नहीं हुए हैं, लेकिन हमने अपना विरोध बहुत पहले से दर्ज करा दिया था। इसलिए आपकी जानकारी गलत है कि उस में विलंब हुआ या हमने पहले से विरोध नहीं जताया। हमें जैसे ही यह पता चला कि OBOR में वे CPEC डाल रहे हैं, हमने even direct विरोध नहीं जताया, हमारे जितने भी मित्र देश थे, उनको भी यह कहा कि हम इस के विरोध में हैं।

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Sir, in 2015, there was a joint meeting of India, Australia and Japan, which met in Delhi, to discuss the maritime security in the Indian Ocean as well as in the Pacific Ocean. I do not know whether any meeting took place after that or not. And, in the recent Malabar exercise, I find that Australia is not participating. Can we know the developments?

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** सभापति जी, जहां तक Malabar exercise का सवाल है, ऑस्ट्रेलिया यह चाह रहा था कि हम उसमें शामिल हों, लेकिन जब उनके Prime Minister Turnbull आए थे, उस समय भी यह बात हुई थी, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि हमारी Bilateral exercise भी चल रही हैं। पहले ये bilateral exercise maturity तक पहुंच जाएं, उस के बाद हम इस बारे में बातचीत कर सकते हैं। इसीलिए अभी ऑस्ट्रेलिया Malabar exercise का अंग नहीं है।

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: My mike is not working.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can speak loud enough.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Okay; okay. In the answer given by the hon. Minister, it is mentioned that under the One Belt One Road initiative, the People Republic of China is undertaking the projects for developing infrastructure facilities in several countries of the region. I would like to know which neighbouring countries have become the parts of this One Belt One Road initiative because this is a huge infrastructural development that is happening. So, which are the countries that are parts of it?

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** यदि मैं केवल पड़ोसी देशों का नाम लूं, तो बंगलादेश है, नेपाल है, और म्यांमार है।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सभापति जी, सन् 1962 में जब चीन के साथ हमारा युद्ध हुआ था, उस समय जवाहरलाल नेहरू हमारे और चाउ एन लाई जी चाइना के प्रधान मंत्री थे, उस समय दोनों देशों के बीच एक समझौता हुआ था, जिसे पंचशील के नाम से जाना जाता है। यह समझौता इतने वर्षों से चल रहा है, हालांकि कभी-कभी उसका उल्लंघन भी हुआ है। इस बार चीन ने हमारी मानसरोवर यात्रा भी divert कर दी है। मैं सिर्फ मंत्री जी से इतना ही जानना चाहूंगा कि इस समय चीन की क्या-क्या मांगें हैं, चीन और भारत के बीच तनाव का क्या कारण है? चीन क्या-क्या objection raise कर रहा है और उन पर भारत का क्या जवाब है और कौन-कौन से देश इस मुद्दे पर भारत के साथ खड़े हैं?

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** सभापति महोदय, जो नरेश जी ने कहा है, मैं तीनों खंडों का जवाब दे दूंगी। पहली बात तो इन्होंने पंचशील की बात की है, वह चल रहा था, नहीं, बल्कि चल रहा है। आज भी वह पंचशील का सिद्धांत चल रहा है। आपने कहा है कि इसका कारण क्या है? सभापति जी, मैं कारण के बारे में बताना चाहूंगी कि आप भी जानते हैं कि सदन भी जानता है और अभी भारत और चीन की सीमाएं तय होनी हैं। अभी चीन और भूटान की सीमाएं भी तय होनी हैं और दोनों के अपने-अपने mechanism हैं। हमारे यहां special representative का provision है। पहले शिवशंकर मेनन और अब आज के NSA अजीत डोभाल, हमारी ओर से special representatives हैं और भूटान का अपना है, वहां K IV स्वयं इस mechanism को चला रहे हैं। ये दोनों सार्वभौमिक देश हैं। भारत और चीन अपनी सीमा तय कर लेंगे, भूटान और चीन अपनी सीमा तय कर लेंगे, लेकिन एक जगह ऐसी है, जिसे Trijunction Point कहते हैं। उस Trijunction Point में यह सहमति है, भारत और चीन के बीच में एक समझौता हुआ था। उसके Paragraph 13 में यह लिखा हुआ है कि Trijunction Point पर भारत, चीन और Third Country, Third Country का मतलब भूटान, मिलकर तय करेंगे। अब जो चीन बीच में आया है और यह बीच-बीच में बहुत बार आता रहा है, यह अपनी सड़कें कभी कच्ची, कभी पक्की और कभी थोड़ी पक्की बनाता रहा है, कभी वह सड़क टूट गई, तो इस प्रकार की गतिविधियां चलती रहती हैं। इस बार वह बुलडोजर्स, excavators आदि लेकर आया और इस बात उसकी नीयत यह है कि वह Trijunction तक पहुंच जाए, क्योंकि बटांगला उसमें मेन जगह है, जहां से वह Trijunction point जाता है। वह वहां पर नीचे आ जाए, जिससे unilaterally status quo उस Trijunction Point का खत्म हो जाए, तो हम अब जो भूमिका में आए, वह इसलिए आए हैं। जब तक चीन और भूटान की सीमा चल रही थी, हमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं थी। हमारी अपनी सीमा है, विवाद चल रहा है, हम लोग उसका अपने आप हल कर रहे हैं, लेकिन Trijunction Point आते ही हमारा हित आ गया। अगर चीन unilaterally उस Trijunction Point के status quo को बदल देता है, तो फिर सीधे-सीधे हमारी सुरक्षा को चुनौती होती है, इसलिए कारण यह है। आपका कहना है कि मांग क्या है, उनकी मांग यह है कि हम अपनी सेनाएं वहां से withdraw कर लें। आप कहते हैं कि हम क्या चाहते हैं? हम यह चाहते हैं कि अगर संवाद चल रहा है कि अगर बैठकर कोई बातचीत करनी है, तो दोनों अपनी-अपनी सेनाएं हटाएं। भारत की तरफ से कोई भी unreasonable बात नहीं हो रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सभी देश हमारे साथ हैं, क्योंकि सब देशों को यह लगता है, भूटान जैसे छोटे देश में वह आक्रामक हो रहा है, क्योंकि भूटान ने चार दिन बाद ही protest किया है। उनके Ambassador ने written में protest किया कि आप यह क्या कर रहे हैं। उसके बाद भूटान गवर्नमेंट ने protest किया। इसीलिए सभी देश यह समझ रहे हैं कि भारत ने जो अपना मत रखा है, जो अपना पक्ष रखा है, वह गलत नहीं है। न्याय हमारे पक्ष के साथ है और इसको सभी देश मान रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question No. 50. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... This question is over.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I want to ask a question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This question is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Nobody from this side was given a chance to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This question is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: It is unfair.

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

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, from Congress side, nobody was given a chance to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is unfair. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have a supplementary question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subbaramiji, there is an established practice of rotating questions. Are you questioning the practice?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: You are denying us the opportunity. This is unfair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questions are rotated. I will show you the record -- today's record, yesterday's record, and years' record. Please don't make this kind of a statement.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I highly respect you, that there could be limited supplementaries against a question. But, we are only asking for a discussion. That should be allowed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Agreed. The Chair has no difficulty.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We want a discussion on this so that everybody gets an opportunity to participate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will work it out with the Government.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: बैठ जाइए, हो गया, हो गया।

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : بیٹھ جائیے، ہو گیا، ہو گیا۔

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the hon. Foreign Minister is here. We all have given notice. It would be very nice if we get an assurance that it is coming up next week, because we all have given notice on this.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: आप जब तारीख तय करेंगे, तब कर लेंगे। तारीख तय करना मेरा अधिकार नहीं है।

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†Transliteration in Urdu script.

### मध्य प्रदेश में वृद्धाश्रमों तथा नशा-मुक्ति योजनाओं के लिए प्रस्ताव

**\*50. श्री दिग्विजय सिंह :** क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 2016-17 में मध्य प्रदेश में वृद्धाश्रम एवं नशा-मुक्ति योजना के अंतर्गत कितने प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) कितने प्रस्तावों के लिए स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी गई है और कितने प्रस्ताव स्वीकृति हेतु लंबित हैं; और

(ग) ऐसे कितने प्रस्ताव हैं और उन्हें कब तक स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी जाएगी?

**सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत):** (क) से (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

(क) से (ग) वर्ष 2016-17 के दौरान, समेकित वृद्धजन कार्यक्रम योजना के अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश राज्य से वृद्धाश्रमों हेतु सात प्रस्तावों में से तीन मामलों में अनुदान जारी कर दिया गया है और एक मामले में, एक शिकायत के आधार पर अनुदान को रोक दिया गया है। तीन मामले योजना के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार नहीं थे, अतः इन्हें अनुमोदित नहीं किया गया था।

इसी प्रकार, मद्यपान एवं नशीले पदार्थ (दवा) दुरुपयोग की रोकथाम की योजना के अंतर्गत प्राप्त तेईस प्रस्तावों में से, नौ परियोजनाओं के लिए अनुदान मंजूर किया गया है तथा छह मामलों में दस्तावेजों में कमी, निरीक्षण रिपोर्टों इत्यादि के कारण अनुदान जारी नहीं किया जा सका। आठ मामले योजना के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार नहीं थे, अतः इन्हें अनुमोदित नहीं किया गया था।

अनुदान जारी करना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है, अतः सहायता अनुदान जारी करने के लिए कोई निश्चित समय-सीमा निर्दिष्ट नहीं की जा सकती है।

### Proposals for Old Age Homes and De-Addiction schemes in Madhya Pradesh

†\*50. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received from Madhya Pradesh under the Old Age Homes and De-Addiction schemes during 2016-17;

(b) the number of proposals approved together with the number of those pending approval; and

(c) the number of proposals and the time by which they would be approved?

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

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

(a) to (c) During 2016-17, out of the seven proposals received for Old Age Homes under the scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons from the State of Madhya Pradesh, grant has been released in three cases and in one case, grant has been withheld on the basis of a complaint. Three cases were not as per the scheme guidelines, therefore these were not approved.

Similarly, under the scheme of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse, out of the twenty three proposals received, grant has been released to nine projects and in six cases grant could not be released on account of deficient documents, inspection reports etc. Eight cases were not as per the scheme guidelines, therefore these were not approved.

Release of grant is a continuous process and therefore, no conclusive timeline can be indicated for release of grant-in-aid.

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह बात आई है, समेकित वृद्धजन कार्यक्रम योजना तथा नशीले पदार्थ के दुरुपयोग की योजनाओं के अंतर्गत कुछ प्रस्ताव जो राज्य सरकार से हैं, वे गाइडलाइन्स में नहीं आते हैं। सभापति जी, मेरा मंत्री जी से यह प्रश्न है कि आप गाइडलाइन तय करते हैं और मैं इससे सहमत हूँ कि राज्य सरकारों को उस गाइडलाइन को फॉलो करना चाहिए, लेकिन यहाँ पर केंद्र सरकार की जो समिति उन योजनाओं पर विचार करती है, उस समय यदि संबंधित राज्य के अधिकारियों को समिति के सामने बुला लेंगे तो इनकी योजनाओं को आसानी से मंजूरी मिल सकती है। मेरी आपके माध्यम से उनसे यह प्रार्थना है कि वे अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन करके, जब भी किसी राज्य की योजनाओं पर, प्रोजेक्ट्स पर चर्चा होती है, तभी उस राज्य के संबंधित अधिकारियों को भी उस समिति के सामने बुला लें, क्वोट कर लें, तो उसमें आसानी होगी।

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, जब हम ये दिशा-निर्देश तय करते हैं, नियम बनाते हैं, तब उस समय राज्यों के साथ भी सलाह-मशविरा करते हैं। हम उसके बाद ही ये नियम बनाते हैं। उन नियमों के आधार पर ही, जब राज्य से प्रस्ताव आते हैं, तो समिति उस पर विचार-विमर्श करती है। अगर किसी प्रकार की कोई खामी पाई जाती है, तो हम संबंधित राज्य सरकार को और संबंधित संस्थान को भी अवगत कराने का काम करते हैं कि इसमें ये-ये खामियां हैं, यदि आप इनको दूर करके भेज देंगे, तो अच्छा रहेगा। अभी तो वर्तमान में यह स्थिति है और हम इसी का अनुपालन कर रहे हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिया है, क्योंकि यह नीति संबंधी और वृहद् योजना संबंधी सुझाव है, राज्य इससे सहमत होंगे या नहीं होंगे, इसके लिए हमें उनके साथ बात करनी पड़ेगी। अगर राज्य के प्रतिनिधियों को उस बैठक में बुलाएंगे, तो विलंब भी हो सकता है, फिर भी हम उनसे बात करने का प्रयास करेंगे।

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह:** सभापति महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी को इस मामले में पूरा विशेष अधिकार है कि वे नीति में परिवर्तन कर सकते हैं, इसलिए उनको इसमें बुलाने में बाधा नहीं है।



आप राज्य सरकार के संबंधित अधिकारियों को बुलाइए, आप उनके एनजीओ के अधिकारियों को मत बुलाइए।

सभापति जी, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि इन योजनाओं में प्रत्येक प्रोजेक्ट पर लगभग डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये का खर्च आता है। आपके जितने भी प्रोजेक्ट्स चल रहे हैं, उनमें यह देखने में आ रहा है कि वहाँ पर डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये से कम राशि पहुँचती है।

सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहूँगा कि उन्होंने जितनी भी परियोजनाएं या प्रोजेक्ट्स मंजूर किए हैं, उन पर उन्होंने कितनी राशि भेजी है और उस राशि का कितना उपयोग हुआ है?

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत:** सभापति जी, हम निर्धारित मापदंड के अनुसार ही उनको राशि उपलब्ध कराते हैं। जहाँ तक युटिलाइजेशन का प्रश्न है, यदि उनका कोई दूसरा प्रस्ताव होता है, तो युटिलाइजेशन सर्टिफिकेट आने के बाद ही, हम उनको स्वीकृति प्रदान करते हैं। जो धनराशि दी गई है वह निश्चित रूप से पूरी की पूरी खर्च हुई है, इस राशि के खर्च होने के बाद ही हम उनके दूसरे प्रस्ताव को स्वीकृति देते हैं अन्यथा स्वीकृति नहीं देते हैं।

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह:** खर्च करने के बाद नहीं, राशि तो पहले ही मंजूर की जाती है।

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत:** जैसे एक बार राशि दे दी और दूसरी बार, जब उनका प्रस्ताव आता है, तब उनका उपयोगिता प्रमाण-पत्र आने के बाद ही हम उन्हें स्वीकृति प्रदान करते हैं। इसका मतलब है कि उनको जो धनराशि दी गई है, उन्होंने वह धनराशि खर्च कर ली है। अगर वे इसको खर्च नहीं करते हैं, तो उनका प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत नहीं होता है।

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर:** सभापति जी, यह प्रश्न तो एक राज्य से बंधा हुआ है, लेकिन हम आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहते हैं कि पूरे हिंदुस्तान में कितने वृद्ध आश्रम हैं एवं कितनी नशा मुक्ति योजनाएँ हैं? हम आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह भी जानना चाहते हैं कि जितने वृद्ध आश्रम हैं, उनमें से कितने वृद्ध आश्रमों को अनुदान दिया जा रहा है?

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत:** सभापति जी, देश भर में लगभग 450 के आस पास वृद्ध आश्रम हैं, परंतु हर साल उनकी स्वीकृति की संख्या कम, ज्यादा होती रहती है, क्योंकि कई संस्थानों से, कई एनजीओ से, कई आश्रमों से उपयोगिता नहीं होने पर प्रस्ताव नहीं आते हैं। औसतन ये किसी वर्ष कम होते हैं, किसी वर्ष ज्यादा होते हैं।

आपने जो ड्रग वाला दूसरा प्रश्न पूछा है, उसमें भी इसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था है। जो संस्थान, जो एनजीओ एक बार प्रस्ताव भेजता है और वह स्वीकृत हो जाता है, स्वीकार होने के बाद यदि वह उस धनराशि का उपयोग कर लेता है और प्रमाण-पत्र भेजता है, तभी दूसरा प्रस्ताव स्वीकार होता है। यह संख्या हमेशा कम-ज्यादा होती रहती है। देश में लगभग चार सौ, साढ़े चार सौ एनजीओ हैं, जो दोनों क्षेत्रों में काम करते हैं।

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी:** सभापति महोदय, मेरे कुछ सवाल तो राम नाथ ठाकुर जी ने उठा लिए हैं, मगर मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जानकारी लेना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वृद्धावस्था और

नशा-मुक्ति के लिए आपने जो व्यवस्था की है, वह आप एनजीओ के माध्यम से करवा रहे हैं, या सरकार भी अपने माध्यम से कुछ कर रही है? मेरा आपसे दूसरा प्रश्न है कि वृद्धाश्रम के लिए तो ठीक है, मगर नशा-मुक्ति के लिए पूरे देश में आप जो पैसा दे रहे हैं, इसके बदले क्या नशा-बंदी के लिए आपका कोई सुझाव है या नहीं, जिससे पूरे देश में नशा-बंदी हो सके? आपका इसके बारे में क्या विचार है?

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत:** सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने दो प्रश्न पूछे हैं। एक तो यह पूछा है कि एनजीओ के माध्यम से जो वृद्धाश्रम चलते हैं, इन्हें सरकार भी चलाती है या नहीं, तो मैं माननीय सदस्य को निवेदन के साथ यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी ऑटोनॉमस बॉडीज़ इस प्रकार के वृद्धाश्रम संचालित करती है, उनको भी हम भारत सरकार की योजनानुसार सहायता प्रदान करते हैं। नशा-मुक्ति, इसकी रोक के संबंध में जो माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न किया है, तो वर्ष 2012 से एक नशा-मुक्ति की नीति है, इस नीति में पुनर्विचार की दृष्टि से विचार-विमर्श जारी है। इस बीच में हमने नशा-मुक्ति की नीति है, इस नीति में पुनर्विचार की दृष्टि से विचार-विमर्श जारी है। इस बीच में हमने नशा-मुक्ति के लिए विभागीय समिति भी बनाई है और इसके लिए अंतर्विभागीय समिति भी है। साल में करीब दो बार हम राज्यों के साथ उनके मंत्रीगण को और सेक्रेटरीज़ को बुलाकर मीटिंग भी करते हैं। इसमें स्वास्थ्य विभाग के अधिकारी भी रहते हैं, वित्त विभाग के अधिकारी भी रहते हैं, गृह विभाग के अधिकारी भी रहते हैं और मेरे विभाग के अधिकारी भी रहते हैं। इन विभागों से संबंधित मंत्रियों को बुलाकर हम विचार-विमर्श करते हैं और नशे में लिप्त लोगों की संख्या को कम करने की दृष्टि से हम प्रयास करते हैं। नशीले पदार्थ कम मात्रा में सप्लाई हों, इसका भी प्रयास करते हैं और विदेशों से जो नशीले पदार्थ इस देश में आते हैं, उनकी रोकथाम के लिए भी वित्त विभाग, एक्साइज़ डिपार्टमेंट के माध्यम से और गृह मंत्रालय के माध्यम से निरंतर प्रयास होते रहते हैं।

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा:** सभापति महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि जितने भी वृद्धाश्रम और नशा-मुक्ति केन्द्र हैं, इनके लिए केन्द्र और राज्य, दोनों का हस्तक्षेप रहता है और जब एनजीओ के माध्यम से या जो भी संस्था केन्द्र चला रही है, जब उनका अगले फंड के लिए आवेदन केन्द्र के पास आता है, तो उसमें पांच-पांच, छह-छह महीने का विलंब क्यों हो जाता है? छह-छह महीने तक अपने फंड से उस संस्था को केन्द्र चलाने में बहुत दिक्कत होती है, इसलिए इसकी प्रक्रिया को सरल किया जाना चाहिए।

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत:** सभापति महोदय, वैसे सामान्यतया प्रक्रिया तो सरल है, फिर भी 2014-15 से हमने यह ऑनलाइन आवेदन की प्रक्रिया इसमें प्रारंभ की है और डायरेक्ट बेंचिफिट ट्रांसफर योजना के अंतर्गत हम संबंधित संस्थानों को पैसा भेजते हैं और स्वीकृति की सूचना राज्य सरकार को भेजते हैं। अब राज्य सरकार के पास ऑनलाइन आवेदन कलेक्टर के माध्यम से या संस्था के माध्यम से चला जाता है और फिर राज्य सरकार हमें ऑनलाइन सिस्टम से आवेदन करती है। इसमें जांच-पड़ताल में कुछ समय ज्यादा लगता है। हमारे पास आने के बाद भी अगर उनके एकाउंट नंबर और दूसरी चीज़ ठीक नहीं है, तो भी विलंब होता है। कुल मिलाकर हमारे यहां तीन, साढ़े तीन महीने से ज्यादा विलंब नहीं होता है। कई बार मार्च एण्ड में प्रस्ताव आते हैं और मार्च में बजट प्रावधान की राशि में या तो कमी आ जाती है या पूरी खर्च हो जाती है, तो उस समय स्वीकृति देने में कठिनाई होती है और इसमें विलंब होता है। इसमें सरलीकरण की आवश्यकता नहीं है, ऑनलाइन के बाद काफी सरल हो गया है। इसमें लीकेज रुके हैं और बेईमानी तथा भ्रष्टाचार की गुंजाइश कम हो गई है।

**श्री सभापति:** क्वेश्चन नंबर 51.

**Cradles for unwanted babies**

\*51. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has ordered all hospitals and orphanages to set up cradles in front of their buildings so that parents can give up their unwanted babies safely; and

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

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

**Statement**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is mandated through the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, to provide care and protection to children in need of care and protection. For the effective implementation of the same, the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) provides for Institutional and Non-institutional support systems for children in need of care and protection.

A provision for setting up of Cradle baby reception centre has been provided for in the ICPS, to enable safe abandonment of children by their biological parents/guardians, who may not wish to appear before the Child Welfare Committee (CWC) for relinquishing children. As per the scheme, it is required to install one cradle at the door-step of each Specialized Adoption Agency (SAA) to receive such babies. The scheme also mentions that these Cradle baby reception centre should be linked to cradle points at Primary Health Care Centres (PHCs), Hospitals, Nursing homes, Swadhar units, Short stay homes and the office of District Child Protection Unit (DCPU) to receive abandoned babies. The States/UTs have been requested to activate and facilitate this provision by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

**श्री हरिवंश:** माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से अपना पहला सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल करने से पहले उनके मंत्रालय के द्वारा अस्पतालों और अनाथालयों के सामने पालना घरों की व्यवस्था शुरू करने के काम की सराहना करता हूँ। मेरा पहला supplementary

सवाल यह है कि इस काम के लिए कितनी जगहों की पहचान की गई है और वे किन-किन राज्यों में हैं, इसका क्या बजट है और इस काम की सीधी responsibility या जिम्मेदारी किसकी रहेगी?

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Member for asking this question. One of the reasons why I had asked for cradles to be put up was because there are a large number of people who don't surrender children in places where they can survive because they feel too shy or too reluctant to take them to Child Welfare Committees. So, we ended up picking up children in dustbins, on the side of a road, in bushes, etc. So, we asked the various State Governments to set up a cradle system. Some States have been more proactive than the others. Haryana, Assam, Gujarat and Odisha have placed a significant number of cradles. Karnataka, Delhi, Manipur, Meghalaya, Punjab and West Bengal have also children in the cradles; Delhi has got 56; Gujarat has got 20, Odisha has got 29; Punjab has got 29; Haryana has got 19 and Karnataka has got 27. I would like to inform the hon. Members that Jharkhand has got none. We have three SAAs, unfortunately, eight children were received in the SAAs, but none in the cradles. In eleven States, we have put cradles in 265 places and the babies that have been received so far are 205.

**श्री हरिवंश :** सर, मेरा दूसरा supplementary प्रश्न इस सम्बन्ध में है कि यह सूचना आई थी कि महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय ने पुलिस थानों के सामने पालना घर रखने की अनुमति देने का प्रस्ताव गृह मंत्रालय को भेजा था। क्या गृह मंत्रालय ने इसकी इजाजत दे दी है या यह किस स्थिति में है?

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: No, why would I send it to the Home Ministry?

**श्री हरिवंश :** मेरा प्रश्न इस सम्बन्ध में है कि आपके मंत्रालय ने गृह मंत्रालय से यह अनुमति माँगी कि हम पुलिस थानों के सामने भी ऐसे पालना घर रखना चाहते हैं। यह खबर मैंने अखबारों में पढ़ी थी। उसी संदर्भ में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप पुलिस थानों के सामने भी पालना घर रखने की व्यवस्था करने जा रही है?

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: In the beginning, we thought that we could ask the Home Ministry to set up a cradle inside the Police Station. But it is not a good idea. So, we took it back because people who want to throw their children away into cradles will not do it in front of the Police Station because it is illegal. Therefore, we have confined it to hospitals, nursing homes, health care centres, short stay homes, swadhar units. Even in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, we asked for cradles to be put, but not at Police Stations.

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Sir, it is learnt that recently the Government introduced a kind of an online system for all the adoption agencies. I just want to know whether the Government has conducted any impact assessment of the online system. If so, what are the results of it?

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: The online system comes under something called CARA. Why did we do it? Why was the JJ Act amended? It was amended to empower CARA because we found that some of the small adoption centres would sell children, some of them would deliberately hold back children, some of them would give us wrong figures, say, 15 children while they have only three. As we speak today, I have 16,000 plus people who want to adopt children, and I only have 2000 children available, of which about 40 per cent would be special needs children who are abandoned by their parents because they have special needs. So, Sir, we could not control the SAA system, which was running rampant. Somebody would charge ₹ 5 lakhs; somebody would charge ₹ 10 lakhs; somebody would say that this is a girl and give a boy. It was really open. Except a few orphanages, which were doing brilliantly, this was really a system of black-mailing. So, people got frightened and were going to other countries to adopt, especially Indian OCIs. So, we centralized the system and made it online so that it is completely fair. In this system, anybody, whose number comes, is shown three children and within 48 hours, they have to choose a child. They can choose whichever State they want. For instance, if they come from Odisha, their first preference would be from Odisha. If there are no children available at that time, then we tell them and then they can expand their search to other States as well.

So far, it has its good and bad points. The good point is that it is completely fair, and except for the Exceptions Committee, which we have made for people, for instance, if they have lost their child, if there are women over a certain age who are doing very well, not married and need child. There are certain exceptions that are made and these are given. But, the online thing is working generally.

There are two problems that we have. One is regarding the Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) in each State. Sometimes they are not formed. Sometimes they are running very badly and take a stay from the Court when they are removed. We are trying now with every DM to work out the CWC problems and those will, probably, be sorted out. The main problem we do have is of Courts. Sir, we have about 1,700 children stuck in Courts. The JJ Act passed by this august House says that once a case goes to the Court, because it is in its final stage and every single area has been looked at, the Court should be passing it in

just two months and two hearings. That is the maximum that they are allowed. However, in the District Courts, they are sometimes taking fifteen months or two years because the Judge simply will not give the child. So, we have requested that either we get it in the Tribunal, in which one Judge sits and handles this, or, we get the High Court to intervene and instead of District Courts handling it, it goes to the High Court directly, especially for international cases, or, I could bring a proposal to this House in which we simply take the judicial system out of this totally and let the CWCs handle it. After all, in the HAMA Act, they are handling it. Therefore, they could handle it with us.

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन:** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि इन्होंने अपने जवाब में बताया कि पालना गृहों की संख्या 265 है और 205 बच्चे उन पालना गृहों में आए हैं। मेरा सवाल यह है कि उन 205 बच्चों में कितनी लड़कियाँ हैं और कितने लड़के हैं? इन बच्चों को कितने लोगों ने गोद लिया है? जो बच्चे गोद लिए गए हैं, क्या उनकी देखरेख के लिए किसी कमेटी का गठन हुआ है, या फिर सही से उनका लालन पालन हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है, इसको देखने के लिए इनकी तरफ से कौन से प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं?

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Sir, I am afraid I can't tell the hon. Member as to how many children are boys and how many are girls because I don't have that information. But, yes, all of them will be adopted. In fact, as I said, we have fewer children and far more adopters even for the special-need children. So, they will be adopted, but the ones that are found in cradles now have to go through the process of being declared eligible, so that we don't find suddenly the parents turning up, as has happened in a few cases. They will then go to the CWC. Then, they will go to the Court and finally, they will come to the parent or the adopter parent.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, I applaud the hon. Minister for initiating this scheme because it has been seen that a lot of unwanted children are left in garbage dumps or they are dumped outside the DCs office, or police stations or railway stations. So, I think, it is a wonderful scheme. The only problem is that it needs more publicity. Would the Minister allocate some kind of a budget for each State to publicize as to where these cradles are so that unwanted babies are not dumped in garbage areas?

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Yes, it needs more publicity. We just had a meeting two days ago in which we were discussing media strategy on how to do it, like posters, ads in films or whatever we could do, and certainly, there will be a big burst of publicity to inform people where they could put the children.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, Question Hour is over.

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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS****Vacancies in School of Open Learning, Delhi University**

†\*52. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of non-teaching posts sanctioned in School of Open Learning (SOL), Delhi University and the number of posts sanctioned for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes out of those, post-wise;

(b) whether a number of posts are lying vacant inspite of availability of eligible candidates in the open market including the university and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the University Grants Commission thereto;

(c) the reasons for posts reserved for SCs/STs lying vacant; and

(d) the action taken/being taken by Government for filling up of these vacancies in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) University of Delhi has reported that the School of Open Learning (SOL) is a University maintained Institution under Ordinance-XX (8) of the University and there are 419 non-teaching posts (comprising of 22 Group-A posts, 87 Group-B posts and 310 Group-C posts). These posts were sanctioned to erstwhile School of Correspondence Course and Continuing Education (SOCCE) which were carried forward to SOL and no fresh creation of posts have been done in SOL.

All the posts approved by the Executive Council, University of Delhi were filled by direct recruitment and promotion, as per University norms. Last recruitment was done in the year 2011-12 and thereafter, no positions have been filled. All the vacant positions were filled after following reservation rosters which were duly approved by the University till 2011. However, the status of non-teaching positions is currently undecided. Consequently, the reservation roster with respect to non-teaching positions has not been finalised.

The UGC has recently issued a Gazette Notification dated 23rd June, 2017 titled "University Grants Commission (Open and Distance Learning) Regulation, 2017 in which new guidelines for staffing Norms for Academic and Administrative Staff are

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

defined and accordingly the posts of teaching and non-teaching staff in SOL have to be worked out. The onus of filling up the non-teaching posts lies on Central Universities which are autonomous bodies created under the Acts of Parliament. However, MHRD and UGC have been requesting the Delhi University from time to time to make serious efforts to fill up the vacant positions of SC/ST/OBC/PWD at the earliest to fulfil the statutory requirements of the Government of India.

#### **NEET centres in Andhra Pradesh**

\*53. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: 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) has been conducted only at two centres *viz.* Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether these two centres are sufficient for conducting the test;

(c) whether students from Rayalaseema have to travel a lot to appear in the examination since the closest NEET centre for them is Vijayawada which is more than 500 kms from Anantapur;

(d) if so, whether the Ministry would consider to designate one more NEET centre in Kadapa district of the State; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (e) No, Sir. There were 04 cities in Andhra Pradesh where the centres were fixed. These cities are Guntur, Tirupathi, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam. These four centres were sufficient for conducting the NEET examination. The nearest centre was in Tirupathi (Chittoor) which is in Rayalaseema region only.

#### **Foreign visits of Prime Minister**

\*54. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the countries visited by the Prime Minister during the last two months; and



(b) the details of Memorandums of Understanding, bilateral agreements pertaining to socio-economic, diplomatic relations, etc. entered into with each country?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) During the last two months, Prime Minister visited the following countries: Sri Lanka (May 11-12, 2017), Germany (May 29-30, 2017), Spain (May 30-31, 2017), Russia (May 31-June 02, 2017), France (June 02-03, 2017), Kazakhstan (June 08-09, 2017), Portugal (June 24, 2017), USA (June 25-26, 2017), Netherlands (June 27, 2017), Israel (July 04-06, 2017) and Germany (July 06-08, 2017).

(b) Details of MoUs and bilateral agreements entered into during these visits are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Visit	Details
1.	Sri Lanka (May 11-12, 2017)	No MoU/Agreement was signed during the visit.
2.	Germany (May 29-30, 2017)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Joint Declaration of Intent (JDI) between the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology of the Government of the Republic of India and the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy of the Federal Republic of Germany on Cooperation in the field of Digitalization-Empowerment and Economic Impact.</li> <li>2. Joint Declaration of Intent between the Federal Ministry of Education and Research of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship of the Government of the Republic of India on the advancement of Dual VET and Collaboration of Training of VET Cluster Managers and Indian Skill Development Officers.</li> <li>3. Joint Declaration of Intent on the</li> </ol>

Sl. No.	Visit	Details
		Continued Support of the Indo-German Centre for Sustainability between the Ministry of Science and Technology of the Government of the Republic of India, and the Federal Ministry for Education and Research of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.
4.		Joint Declaration of Intent between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on Cooperation in the Field of Cyber Policy.
5.		Joint Declaration of Intent between the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of India and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of the Federal Republic of Germany on Indo-German Development Cooperation.
6.		Joint Declaration between the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the Republic of India on the continuation of the cooperation in the field of advanced training of corporate executives and junior executives from India.
7.		Joint Declaration of Intent between the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Sector Enterprises, Government of India and the Federal Ministry for

Sl. No.	Visit	Details
		Education and Research of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on Cooperation in the Field of Vocational Education and Skill Development for the Machine Tool Sector.
8.		Joint Declaration of Intent between the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of the Republic of India and the Federal Ministry of Health of the Federal Republic of Germany regarding Cooperation in the Health Sector.
9.		Joint Declaration of Intent between the Ministry of AYUSH of the Republic of India regarding Cooperation in the Sector of Alternative Medicine and the Federal Ministry of Health of the Federal Republic of Germany.
10.		Joint Declaration of Intent between the Foreign Service Institute, Ministry of External Affairs and the Foreign Service Academy, Federal Foreign Office of the Federal Republic of Germany.
11.		Joint Declaration of Intent between the Federal Ministry Transport and Digital Infrastructure of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Ministry of Railways of the Republic of India on Cooperation in the Field of Railway Safety.
12.		Joint Declaration between the Ministry of Urban Development of the Republic

Sl. No.	Visit	Details
		of India and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of the Federal Republic of Germany on Indo-German Development Cooperation and for Sustainable Urban Development.
3.	Spain (May 30-31, 2017)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. MOU on Technical Cooperation in Civil Aviation between Ministry of Civil Aviation of India and Ministry of Public Works and Transport of Spain for cooperation in development of airports, inter-modal transport, safety management, air navigation, air traffic control and training.</li><li>2. MOU on Cooperation in organ transplantation between India's Directorate General of Health Services and the National Transplant Organisation of Spain for cooperation in organ transplantation services including public health policy, capacity building, establishment of National Organ and Tissue Registry etc.</li><li>3. MOU on Cooperation in Cyber Security between the Foreign Ministries of India and Spain for exchange of best practices, sharing of information on real time basis, development of joint mechanisms, research and development.</li><li>4. MOU on Cooperation in Renewable Energy between Ministry of New and Renewable Energy of India and</li></ol>

Sl. No.	Visit	Details
		Ministry of Energy and Tourism of Spain for cooperation in renewable energy and specifically in the areas of capacity building, solar energy, biomass/bio-energy and small hydro.
		5. Agreement for Transfer of Sentenced Persons between Government of India and Spain for the transfer of persons convicted in one country where the conviction took place to the home country subject to certain conditions.
		6. MOU between Foreign Service Institute and Diplomatic Academy of Spain for cooperation between the two Institutes by way of exchanging best practices, training of young diplomats, conducting of seminars/workshops etc.
		7. Agreement on visa waiver for holders of diplomatic passports.
4.	Russia (May 31-June 02, 2017)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cultural Exchange Programme between the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation for the years 2017-2019.</li> <li>2. Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) Access Agreement between Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and Federal Service for Intellectual Property (Rospatent).</li> <li>3. General Framework Agreement between Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited and Joint Stock</li> </ol>

Sl. No.	Visit	Details
		Company 'ATOMSTROYEXPORT' for the implementation of Units 5 and 6 of 'Kudankulam' Nuclear Power Plant.
		4. Memorandum of Cooperation between the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council of India and Public Joint Stock Company 'ALROSA'.
		5. Agreement for the Nagpur-Secunderabad Semi High Speed Execution Study in India between the Ministry of Railways of the Republic of India and the Joint Stock Company 'Russian Railways'.
5.	France (June 02-03, 2017)	No MoUs/Agreements signed during the visit.
6.	Kazakhstan (June 08-09, 2017) For SCO Summit	No MoU/Agreements signed during the visit. India was admitted as full member of SCO during the Summit.
7.	Portugal (June 24, 2017)	1. India-Portugal cooperation in the exploration and uses of outer space for peaceful purpose was signed between ISRO and Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT).  2. Protocol amending the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income between Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Portuguese Republic.

Sl. No.	Visit	Details
		<p>3. MoU on Public Administration and Governance Reforms between DOPT and the Ministry of the Presidency and Administrative Modernisation of Portugal to strengthen and promote bilateral cooperation between the two countries in Public Administration and Governance Reforms.</p> <p>4. MoU on Cultural Cooperation between Ministries of Culture of India and Portugal to strengthen the collaboration in the field of culture, encourage dialogue between institutions and seek to develop initiatives aiming to promote the cooperation, in particular in the areas of visual arts and performing arts, archives, cultural heritage, literature and libraries, museums and festivals.</p> <p>5. MoU on Youth and Sports between Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and the Ministry of Education of Portugal to share the knowledge, experience and resources and to develop a long term cooperation between the two countries in the fields of Youth and Sports.</p>
8.	USA (June 25-26, 2017)	No MoU/Agreements signed during the visit.
9.	Netherlands (June 27, 2017)	<p>1. MoU between the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of India and, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Ministry of Education, Culture and</p>

Sl. No.	Visit	Details
		Science of the Netherlands on Cultural cooperation in various fields of modern visual arts, films, architecture, design and performing arts.
		2. MoU on Cooperation in the field of Water Management between the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment of the Netherlands. This MOU aims to strengthen the collaboration between the two countries in the field of Water and Delta management and water technology.
		3. Protocol Amending the Agreement on Social Security between the Republic of India and the Kingdom of the Netherlands and its Administrative Arrangement, signed at New Delhi on 22 October, 2009.
10. Israel (July 04-06, 2017)		1. MoU between the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and the Ministry of Energy of the State of Israel on National Campaign for Water Conservation in India.
		2. MoU between the Government of Uttar Pradesh, of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Energy of the State of Israel on State Water Utility Reform in India.
		3. MoU between the DST and National



Sl. No.	Visit	Details
		Technological Innovation Authority, Israel on India-Israel Industrial R&D and Technological Innovation Fund (I4F).
		4. MoU between the ISRO and Israel Space Agency and Israel Space Agency for cooperation in Electric Propulsion for Small Satellite.
		5. MoU between the ISRO and the Israel Space Agency for cooperation in GEO-LEO Optical Link.
		6. Plan of Cooperation between the ISRO and the Israel Space Agency for cooperation in Atomic Clocks.
		7. India-Israel Development Cooperation Three Year Work Program in Agriculture 2018-2020.
11.	Germany (July 06-08, 2017) For G-20 Summit	No MoU/Agreement was signed at the G-20 Summit. The G-20 Leaders' Declaration; and the Hamburg G-20 Leaders' Statement on Countering Terrorism were adopted.

#### **Trilateral agreement for transport and transit corridor**

\*55. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India, Iran and Afghanistan have signed a trilateral agreement in 2016 for establishing a transport and transit corridor for the strategically located Chabahar Port in Iran;

(b) whether Japan has also shown its interest with India for development of the Port and has committed an investment to help improve Afghanistan's access to the Port;

(c) whether Japan's interest in the Port is seen as a counterbalance to China's

Gwadar port, barely 75 kms. away in Pakistan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) and (b) Yes. During the visit of Prime Minister to Iran in May 2016, India, Iran and Afghanistan signed a Trilateral Agreement to establish an International Transport and Transit Corridor through the Chabahar port.

The Joint Statement issued during the visit of Prime Minister to Japan on 11 November 2016, stated that the two Prime Ministers welcomed the prospects of cooperation between the two countries for promoting peace and prosperity in South Asia and neighbouring region, such as Iran and Afghanistan, through both bilateral and trilateral cooperation, *inter-alia*, in the development of infrastructure and connectivity for Chabahar.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Unutilized funds in North Eastern States**

\*56. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that significant part of funds allocated to North-Eastern States remains unspent after every financial year;

(b) if so, the details of such unspent funds during the last three years, State-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the corrective measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) In addition to devolution of funds to the State Governments, Government of India allocates funds for the development of North Eastern Region under various Schemes of Union Ministries. In 2016-17, ₹ 31281.19 crore (provisional) was released to various Ministries for the schemes in North Eastern Region against the earmarked funds of ₹ 29124.79 crore at BE stage, which was enhanced to ₹32180.08 crore at RE stage. This includes the amount allocated by Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region to North Eastern States under the

scheme of Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR). The percentage of the amount lying with the States for which Utilization Certificate is due is not very significant compared to the total amount released to the States.

(b) Details of unspent balance with the States under the scheme of NLCPR for the last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below). The unspent balance in the States includes amount released towards the end of the financial year for which Utilization Certificate is not due. In addition, due to the limited working season and procedural delay in awarding of contract etc. in the North East, some funds are unutilized and carried forward to the next year. In some instances, funds also remained unutilized due to the time lag in transfer of funds from the State treasury to the implementing agencies.

(c) Some of the steps taken to reduce the unspent balance include:—

- (i) Just-in-time release of the first instalment under the NLCPR scheme by releasing only `10 lakh as token amount and balance only at finalization of tender.
- (ii) Expediting submission of Utilization Certificates including online reports, extensive review meetings both in the Ministry and State Headquarters.
- (iii) Focus on completion of ongoing projects where subsequent instalments are linked to utilization of released funds and commensurate physical progress in the projects.

#### **Statement**

*Unspent balance with the North Eastern States, State-wise in respect of the scheme of Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources*

(₹ in crore)

States	Till 31st March, 2015		Till 31st March, 2016		Till 31st March, 2017	
	Releases	Unspent Balance	Releases	Unspent Balance	Releases	Unspent Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	1595.64	342.79	1688.95	296.89	1788.58	257.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	2187.90	549.48	2352.30	527.38	2505.93	450.95
Manipur	1093.44	195.23	1191.51	215.28	1281.27	122.36
Meghalaya	829.45	167.99	891.46	166.04	968.43	165.76
Mizoram	890.81	184.06	955.41	185.29	991.92	118.37
Nagaland	1243.66	153.99	1304.52	161.37	1355.10	109.56
Sikkim	862.93	129.11	921.52	72.78	991.95	93.9
Tripura	1264.15	98.02	1330.41	139.02	1414.48	78.08
Total	9968.58	1820.67	10636.08	1764.05	11297.66	1396.84*

\* Against this, Utilization Certificate is due only for ₹ 146.74 crore.

#### **Construction of Dhola Sadiya bridge on Brahmaputra**

\*57. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any communication from any of our neighbouring countries on construction of Dhola Sadiya bridge on river Brahmaputra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) No.

(b) and (c) Question do not arise.

#### **Vacancies in Kendriya and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas**

†\*58. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as per Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan's Annual Report 2015-16, 200 posts of Principals, 113 posts of Vice Principals, 10,039 posts of TGTs, PGTs and PRTs and 14,144 posts of non-teaching staff are lying vacant in Kendriya Vidyalayas across the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether 125 posts of Principals, 53 posts of Vice-Principals and 2023 posts of teachers are also lying vacant in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government for filling up of these vacancies for uninterrupted education of students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As per the Annual Report of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) for 2015-16, 200 posts of Principals, 113 posts of Vice Principals, 2036 posts of Post Graduate Teachers (PGTs), 4335 posts of Trained Graduate Teachers (TGTs), 3668 posts of Primary Teachers (PRTs), 262 posts of Head Masters and 3530 posts of non-teaching staff were lying vacant in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) across the country as on 31.3.2016.

(b) As per the Annual Report of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) for 2015-16, 125 posts of Principals, 53 posts of Vice Principals, 999 posts of Post Graduate Teachers (PGTs) and 1024 posts of Trained Graduate Teachers (TGTs) were lying vacant in various Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) across the country as on 31.3.2016.

(c) Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process and action is taken from time to time as per the provisions of the relevant Recruitment Rules for filling up of the posts. Teachers are also engaged on contractual basis for temporary duration by KVS and NVS to ensure that the teaching-learning process is not hampered.

KVS has informed that written examination has been conducted and interviews have been held for filling up of 6205 teaching posts through Direct Recruitment. Offers of appointment have also been issued by KVS for 84 posts of Principals. In addition, action has also been initiated for filling up of 4473 teaching posts through Limited Departmental Examination.

NVS has informed that recruitment process has been completed for filling up of 103 posts of Principals and 838 PGTs and 914 TGTs. Offers of appointment have been issued to 33 PGTs for promotion as Vice Principals. 518 candidates have also qualified for appearing in the Trade Test for filling up of the vacant posts of TGTs (Miscellaneous category) and Regional Language Teachers.

#### **CBI investigating bullion importers**

\*59. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is investigating cases of

irregularities or misconduct of entrepreneurs who have business of importing bullion under the Gold Import Policy for implementation of which Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation of India (HHEC) is a nodal agency under the Ministry of Textiles;

(b) if so, the details thereof and names of entrepreneurs involved therein;

(c) whether CBI has ever given any direction to HHEC to block margin money of genuine and clean cases of small entrepreneurs on the pretext of some other identical cases involved in irregularities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The CBI has registered two cases relating to irregularities or misconduct of entrepreneurs who have business of importing bullion under the Gold Import Policy coming under the Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation of India (HHEC). The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

***Statement***

Sl. No.	Details of Case(s)	Names of accused persons	Names of entrepreneurs
1.	RC-20(E)/2015/EO-III dated 31.12.2015 U/s 120-B r/w 420 IPC & Section 13(2) r/w 13(1) (d) of PC Act 1988	The then Vice President, Edelweiss Commodities Services Ltd. and others.	Edelweiss Commodities Services Ltd.
2.	RC-7 (E)/2016 dt.28.04.2016 U/s 120-B r/w 420, 467, 468, 471 IPC and Sections 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	Directors and representative of M/s Aaryavart Commodities Pvt. Ltd. (ACPL) Ahmedabad, unknown public servants and unknown private persons.	M/s Aaryavart Commodities Pvt. Ltd. (ACPL)

**Import of sophisticated timekeepers for satellites**

\*60. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) had imported twenty seven sophisticated timekeepers for the nine satellites of the Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether three atomic clocks of one of the seven satellites of the country's newly operational navigation satellite system also called desi GPS have stopped working;

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

(e) whether this has affected the overall performance of our navigation system; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by Government to overcome this problem?

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

(b) Twenty seven numbers of Rubidium Atomic Frequency Standard (RAFS) for use in Indian Navigation Satellite are procured by ISRO from a supplier in Germany.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Three RAFS of the IRNSS-1A have shown anomalous performance and have been switched off. The department is going through the process of identifying the cause of the anomaly.

(e) and (f) NAVIC constellation continues to provide the requisite performance. As part of the initial project plan, two spare satellites were planned to deal with any contingency. A replacement satellite IRNSS-1H is getting ready for launch in 2nd half of this year.

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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS****Financing of atomic power stations by private sector**

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to open atomic power stations financed by

private sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether public scrutiny of atomic power plants is not allowed by Government; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. There is presently no proposal to open private sector to equity financing of nuclear power plants in the country.

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

(c) As per the present policy, nuclear power stations are to be set up by the public sector enterprises of the Department of Atomic Energy *viz.* Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL). Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI) and the Joint Ventures of NPCIL with other Public Sector Enterprises.

(d) The safety of nuclear power plants in India is scrutinized by an independent regulatory authority, the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). The AERB publishes the relevant details of its scrutiny in the public domain through its annual reports, press releases etc.

(e) Nuclear power plants use prescribed substances like uranium fuel, heavy water etc. and their security is of paramount importance. Their security cannot be compromised.

#### **Viability of monazite found in Visakhapatnam**

482. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 0.10 million tonnes of monazite was found in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of steps the department is taking to exploit monazite for use in our nuclear reactors;

(c) whether the quality of monazite so found has been tested; and



(d) if so, the viability of utilizing the monazite so found?

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

(b) The monazite resource of 0.21 million tonne (Mt) in Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh are distributed in three areas viz. Bhimunpatnam (0.04 Mt), Achutapuram (0.07Mt) and Tandava-Varaha (0.10Mt).

Various feasibility studies and vision documents have been prepared to shape the third stage nuclear power programme with usage of thorium on a large scale. These studies provide a roadmap for technology development and for deployment of thorium based systems. Thorium bearing mineral monazite occurs in association with other economic minerals.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Though *prima-facie* the processing of monazite found in Andhra Pradesh is viable, plant level viability can be ascertained upon receiving the material for process.

#### **Threat on nuclear facilities**

483. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nation's International Atomic Energy Agency and the US-based Nuclear Threat Initiative have alerted of a possible threat of cyber and terrorist attack on the nuclear facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) the measures taken by Government to check the disastrous radioactive radiation in the event of an attack; and

(d) the salient features of cyber security policy for nuclear reactors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has expressed concern in general terms about possibility of cyber and terrorist threats to nuclear installations globally, without indicating any specific details. Government takes these concerns seriously and remains alert and prepared to deal with such threats.

(c) All nuclear installations in India are designed and operated following a defence in depth philosophy. Inherently safe and highly reliable designs are supplemented with control and protection features to detect any deviation in plant safety parameters and restore the same to normal plant state. In case of any event, these features will ensure safe shut-down of reactor and mitigating the radiological consequences with containment as the final barrier to contain the radioactivity. In case of highly unlikely events leading to release of radioactivity, Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) plans are in place to protect the public. Trained Emergency Response Teams are available with Department of Atomic Energy's 23 Emergency Response Centres and the trained National Disaster Response Force teams will be able to help the authorities in the implementation of counter-measures and protection to people.

(d) All the units of DAE have Information Security Policy/Cyber Security Policy based on ISO 27000 standards. The salient features of policy are - Critical infrastructure of DAE is subjected to strict security requirements. All critical systems of Indian nuclear establishment's plant control systems/electronic systems are designed and developed in-house using custom built hardware and software which are subjected to regulatory verification and validation, thereby making them immune to cyber security threats. Critical infrastructure of Indian nuclear establishment is isolated from Internet and access to such systems is restricted to authorized personnel and closely monitored.

Department of Atomic Energy has specialist groups like Computer and Information Security Advisory Group (CISAG) and Task force for Instrumentation and Control Security (TAFICS) to look after cyber security/information security of DAE units including regular cyber security audit.

#### **Negotiations for supply of nuclear fuel**

†484. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is proposing to set up atomic power stations to meet the shortage of power in the country;

(b) if so, the States and the locations of such power stations where these would be set up;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the countries with whom negotiations for supply of fuel for these stations have been held; and

(d) the time by when these stations would be set up?

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

(b) Presently, following nuclear power projects are under various stages of construction:

Project	Location & State	Capacity(MW)
KAPP-3&4	Kakrapar, Gujarat	2x700
RAPP-7&8	Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	2X700
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 & State	Capacity(MW)
Projects Accorded Administrative Approval & Financial Sanction		
GHAVP-3&4@	Gorakhpur, Haryana	2X700
Kaiga-5&6	Kaiga, Karnataka	2X700
Chutka-1&2	Chutka, Madhya Pradesh	2X700
Mahi Banswara-1 to 4	Mahi Banswara, Rajasthan	4X700
KKNPP-5&6	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	2 X 1000

@ Work has commenced at GHAVP-1&2

The Government has also accorded 'In principle' approval of the following sites for setting up nuclear power plants in future.

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**Sites Accorded 'In-Principle' Approval**

Bhimpur, Units-1 to 4	Bhimpur, Madhya Pradesh	4X700
Jaitapur, Units-1 to 6	Jaitapur, Maharashtra	6 x 1650
Kovvada, Units - 1 to 6	Kovvada, Andhra Pradesh	6 x1208
Chhaya Mithi Viridi, Units - 1 to 6	Chhaya Mithi Viridi, Gujarat	6x1000*
Haripur, Units - 1 to 6	Haripur, West Bengal	6x1000*

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\* Nominal Capacity

Currently, pre-project activities at these sites have commenced.

(c) Negotiation meetings for supply of fuel were held with various firms of Australia, Russia, Kazakhstan and Canada.

(d) The approved projects are expected to be progressively completed by the year 2031.

**Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership**

485. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has made any progress towards setting up a Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India is in consultation with expected members of partnering countries to set up the centre; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the number of countries which have agreed to participate in it?

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

(b) Project for setting up of the Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership (GCNEP) in India was sanctioned during September, 2010 with a proposal for construction in phases. The construction activities of Phase-I buildings have been completed and the construction activities for the next phase is being taken up. The facility is operational in the buildings completed in Phase-I.

(c) and (d) Setting up of the facility is being done indigenously by the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE).

#### **Progress in Indo-US nuclear deal**

486. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of progress made in the Indo-US nuclear deal;
- (b) the number of new nuclear reactors ready to be installed in the country thereby; and
- (c) the financial sanctions accorded to nuclear power plants and the expected cost of power per megawatt from the imported reactors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The fruition of International cooperation in nuclear energy or Indo - US nuclear deal as has been commonly known, has resulted in enabling import of fuel for reactors placed under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Safeguards and paved the way for setting up of large capacity Light Water Reactors (LWRs) with foreign technical cooperation. In this regard, the Government has accorded 'in principle' approval of five coastal sites and designated them for locating such reactors in cooperation with the Russian Federation, France & the USA. Two projects, KKNPP 3&4 (2X1000 MW) and KKNPP 5&6 (2X1000 MW), to be set up in technical cooperation with Russian Federation at Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu have been accorded financial sanction. Construction of KKNPP 3&4 has commenced. Discussions with technology partners from France and USA have commenced to arrive at viable project proposals.

(b) At present there are nine reactors under construction and another twelve have been accorded administrative approval and financial sanction by the government, work on which is being taken up progressively.

(c) The Government has recently accorded financial sanction for ten indigenous 700 MW reactors and two reactors to be set up in technical cooperation with Russian Federation [KKNPP 5&6 (2X1000 MW)].

The approved completion cost of KKNPP 1 to 6 is ₹106740 crore for the total capacity of 6 x 1000 MW.

#### **Efforts of Ministry for North Eastern Region**

487. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new measures taken or special efforts made by the Ministry to reach out to the States of North Eastern Region in a more proactive manner since May, 2014; and

(b) the details of overall impact of such efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The measures taken by Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region to reach out to the States of North Eastern Region in a more proactive manner, *inter alia*, include:

- i) Various officials of the Ministry regularly visit and camp in the State capitals for expediting processing of reports and Utilization Certificates by the State Governments. In respect of projects taken under the scheme of Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR), the Ministry is in constant touch with the officials concerned of the State Governments through video-conferencing and other IT tools like Whatsapp, SMSs and E-mails.
- ii) Guidelines of the Ministry's flagship scheme, Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR), have been revised to incentivize faster completion of projects taken up under the scheme.
- iii) Automation has been enabled by launching NLCPR Project Portal through which all the required documents from the State Governments are received online in the Ministry.

(b) The overall impact of such efforts made by the Ministry has been that, the pending Utilisation Certificates under the NLCPR Scheme has come down to the level of ₹ 146.74 crore by the end of 31st March, 2017 from its earlier figure of ₹1,158.95 crore as on 1st April, 2016. The number of completed projects had risen from 30 in the year 2015-16 to 76 in the year 2016-17. The fund utilisation against ongoing projects was 90% during 2016-17.

#### **SCO Membership to India**

488. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has attended the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) Summit recently held in Kazakhstan.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of discussions held with regard to bilateral relations, and curbing terrorism, etc.; and
- (d) whether the matter of according SCO membership to India has also come for discussion and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) India has joined the SCO to secure peace, progress and prosperity for the region as also to create new opportunities for economic engagement. SCO comprising of two regional bodies - SCO Secretariat and SCO-RATS (Regional Anti-Terrorism Structure). SCO-RATS deals with counter terrorism and promotes interaction among the security agencies of the region. All the Member States work towards combating terrorism by eliminating infrastructure and ending the support structure financing terrorism.

(d) India was admitted as a Full Member of Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) on 9th July 2017 during SCO Heads of state Summit in Astana, Kazakhstan.

#### **Countries visited by Prime Minister**

489. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the names and number of countries visited by the Prime Minister during the last three years;
- (b) how many bilateral agreements were signed during these visits; and
- (c) how many defence agreements were signed during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) Information is given in the Statement.

**Statement***Countries visited by Prime Minister*

Sl. No.	The names and numbers of countries visited by the Prime Minister during the last three years (June 2014 to July 2017)	Bilateral agreements signed during these visits	Defence agreements signed during the visit
	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4
1.	Bhutan (15-16 June 2014)	Nil	Nil
2.	Brazil (BRICS and Bilateral) (15-16 July 2014)	Bilateral:  Three (03), as listed below:- 1. MoU on Cooperation in the field of Environment; 2. MoU on Cooperation in the field of Establishment of a consultation mechanism on mobility and consular issues;	



3. MoU on Cooperation in the field of Implementing Arrangement Establishing Cooperation in Augmentation of a Brazilian Earth Station for Receiving and Processing Data from Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) Satellites.

BRICS:-

Four (04), as listed below:-

1. Agreement on setting up a New Development Bank
  2. A treaty setting up the Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA)
  3. An MoU on technical cooperation amongst Export Credit Insurance/Guarantee Agencies of BRICS countries
  4. An Inter-Bank Cooperation Agreement on Innovation
- Nil
- Nil

3. Nepal

(03-04 August 2014)

Three (03), as listed below:

1. Exchange of Letters regarding Terms of Reference of the Pancheshwar Development Authority.
2. MoU on Cooperation in Goitre Control

1	2	3	4
4.	Japan (30 Aug-3 Sept 2014)	<p>3. MoU on Cooperation between Doordarshan and the Nepal Television. Eight (08), as listed below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Memorandum between Japan Tourism Agency, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Government of Japan and the Ministry of Tourism, Republic of India in the field of Tourism</li> <li>2. Implementing Arrangement between the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science &amp; Technology of Japan and the Department of Science &amp; Technology, Ministry of Science &amp; Technology of India</li> <li>3. Memorandum of Cooperation between the Bureau of Indian Standards and Japanese Industrial Standards Committee</li> <li>4. MoU among New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organisation (NEDO) Japan and Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Communication &amp; Information Technology, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India on a Model Project for Energy Management Systems in Telecommunication Towers in India</li> <li>5. Exchange of Notes on ODA loan for Uttarakhand Forest Resource Management Project</li> </ol>	

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|----|---|-----|
| 6. | Exchange of Notes for the Project for Improvement of the Institute of Child Health and Hospital for Children, Chennai |     |
| 7. | Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) Buyers Credit for NTPC's Kudgi Power Plant                            | Nil |
| 8. | Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) loan for NTPC's Auraiya Power Plant                                   | Nil |
- 
- |    |                      |   |
|----|----------------------|---|
| 5. | USA (26-30 Sep 2014) | One (01), as listed below:  |
|    |                      | 1. MOU between the Export-Import Bank & the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency to make available up to \$ 1 billion in financing to bolster India's efforts to transition to a low-carbon and climate resilient energy economy while boosting U.S. renewable energy exports to India. |
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- |    |   |                 |
|----|---|-----------------|
| 6. | Myanmar (for ASEAN/ EAS) (11-13 Nov 2014) | Bilateral: Nil  |
|    |   | ASEAN/EAS:- Nil |
- 
- |    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
| 7. | Australia (for G-20 and Bilateral) (14-18 Nov 2014) | Bilateral:- Five (05), as listed below:- |
|    |   | 1. Agreement on Social Security          |
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1	2	3	4
		2. Agreement concerning Transfer of Sentenced Persons	
		3. MoU on Combating Narcotics Trafficking and Developing Police Cooperation	Nil
		4. MoU on Cooperation in the Field of Arts and Culture	
		5. MoU in the Field of Tourism between Ministry of Tourism of India and Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Australia	
		G-20:- Nil	
8.	Fiji (for FIPIC and Bilateral) (19-20 Nov 2014)	Three (03), as listed below:-  1. MoU between India and Fiji for extending a line of credit for establishing a co-generation plant in Fiji  2. MoU on Cooperation on Exchange of Information on Structure and Content of Training Programs for Diplomats  3. MoU on Earmarking of Land for the Diplomatic Missions in Respective Capitals	Nil
9.	Nepal (SAARC) (26-28 Nov 2014)	Bilateral: Ten (10), as listed below:	

- |   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. MoU on Nepal Police Academy (NPA)                              |                               |
| 2. MoU on Tourism   |                               |
| 3. MoU on Traditional Medicines                                   |                               |
| 4. MoU on Youth Exchange  |                               |
| 5. LoC US \$ 1 billion Agreement                                  |                               |
| 6. Motor Vehicle Agreement (MVA)                                  |                               |
| 7. MoU on PDA for ARUN III  |                               |
| 8. Twin City Agreement between Ayodhya - Janakpur                 |                               |
| 9. Twin City Agreement between Kathmandu - Varanasi               |                               |
| 10. Twin City Agreement between Lumbini - Bodh Gaya               |                               |
| SAARC: One (01), as listed below:-                                |                               |
| 1. SAARC Framework Agreement for Energy Cooperation (Electricity) | Nil                           |
| 10. Seychelles (10-11 March 2015)                                 | One (01), as listed below:-   |
|   | Three (03), as listed below:- |
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1	2	3	4
		1. MOU in the field of Renewable Energy Cooperation	1. Agreement on development of infrastructure facilities at Assomption Island
			2. MOU in the field of Hydrography
			3. Protocol on sale of Navigational Charts
11.	Mauritius (11-12 March 2015)	Four (04), as listed below:	One (01), as listed below:
		1. Protocol for the Importation of Mangoes from India	1. MOU for improvement of Sea
		2. Cultural Exchange Programme Extension	
		3. MOU for cooperation in the field of Traditional Medicine and Homeopathy	
		4. MOU for Cooperation in the field of Ocean Economy	

and Air  
Transportation  
facilities at Agalega  
Island of Mauritius

- |     |                              |   |     |
|-----|------------------------------|---|-----|
| 12. | Sri Lanka (13-14 March 2015) | Four (04), as listed below:-  |     |
|     |                              | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka on exemption from visa requirements for holders of diplomatic and official passports</li> <li>2. Agreement between India and Sri Lanka on co-operation and mutual assistance in custom matters</li> <li>3. MoU between India and Sri Lanka on cooperation in the field of youth development</li> <li>4. MoU between India and Sri Lanka for the establishment of Rabindranath Tagore memorial auditorium in the university of Ruhuna, Matara, Sri Lanka</li> </ol> | Nil |
| 13. | Singapore (28-29 March 2015) | Nil. PM attended the State Funeral of Lee Kaun Yew.   | Nil |
| 14. | France(09-12 April 2015)     | Fourteen (14), as listed below:-  | Nil |
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[illegible]



6. Railway protocol between Indian Ministry of Railways and French National Railways (SNCF) to establish cooperation for semi-high speed rail and station renovation.
  7. Guarantee Agreement with the French Agency for Development (AFD) for financing to Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL).
  8. Administrative Arrangement in the field of Cultural Heritage for cooperation in the field of cultural heritage for training of Indian heritage conservation professionals at the Institute National du Patrimoine (INP).
  9. Letter of Intent on Tourism cooperation to promote sustainable bilateral tourism between the two countries.
  10. Letter of Intent (LoI) between the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and National Institute of Preventive Archaeological Research (INRAP) for collaboration in preventive archaeology projects and dissemination of culture.
  11. MOU between School of Planning and Architecture, Delhi, and National Architecture Institute in Paris, France, to undertake joint planning and geographical studies in India and France and joint training exercises.
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1	2	3	4
		<p>12. Letter of Intent on Ayurveda between Ministry of Ayush and University of Strasbourg for promoting Ayurveda as a complementary medicine in France.</p> <p>13. MoU between National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), India, and the National Commission for Vocational Qualifications (Commission Nationale de la Certification Professionnelle - CNCD) to facilitate exchange of information and knowledge about maintenance of skill qualification registers.</p> <p>14. MoU between Department of Biotechnology of India, CNRS and University Pierre Marie Curie (UPMC) on Collaboration for establishment of a National Institute of Marine Biology and Biotechnology in India.</p>	
15.	Germany (12-14 April 2015)	<p>Three (03), as listed below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Letter of Intent between the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation &amp; Development, Govt. of Germany and the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Govt. of India on Indo German Solar Partnership</li> <li>2. Joint Declaration of Intent on Sustainable Urban Development between the Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India and</li> </ol>	Nil

- the German Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Reactor Safety
3. Letter of Intent between the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation & Development, Govt, of Germany and the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship of Govt, of India on Indo-German Skill Development Project
16. Canada (14-16 April 2015) Nil
- Seventeen (17), as listed below:-
1. Procurement of Uranium Ore Concentrate from M/s. CAMECO Inc. Canada during 2015-2020 between Directorate of Purchase and Stores, Department of Atomic Energy and CAMECO Inc.
  2. Cooperation in the field of Outer Space between Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) and Canadian Space Agency.
  3. MoU on Technical Cooperation on Railways between Ministry of Railways and Department of Transport, Canada
  4. Letter of Intent between Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology and Grand Challenges Canada for implementation of collaboration in disease elimination and Saving Brain Initiative
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[illegible]

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|--|---|-----|
| 12. MoU for collaboration in Skill Development for Automotive and Agriculture Sector between NSDC and Durham College, Toronto  |   |     |
| 13. MoU for for collaboration in Skill Development for Apparel and Textiles Sector between NSDC and Fanshawe College, London, Ontario                                    |   |     |
| 14. MoU for Skill Development for Healthcare Sector between NSDC and Camosun College, Victoria, BC   |   |     |
| 15. Sector Skills Council MoU for IT, Telecom and Electronics between NSDC and between NSDC and ICTC-CTIC, Ottawa  |   |     |
| 16. Sector Skills Council MoU for Green Jobs between NSDC and Eco Canada, Calgary, Alberta   |   |     |
| 17. MoU for collaboration in Skill Development between NSDC and Colleges and Institutes, Canada and Colleges and Institutes, Canada (Association of Community Colleges). |   |     |
| 17. China (14-16 May 2015)   | Twenty Four (24), as listed below:-   | Nil |
|  | 1. Protocol between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the |     |
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1	2	3	4
		<p>Establishment of Consulates-General at Chengdu and Chennai and the Extension of the Consular district of the Consulate-General of the Republic of India in Guangzhou to include Jiangxi province</p> <p>2. Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Skill Development &amp; Entrepreneurship of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security of the People's Republic of China on cooperation in the field of Vocational Education and Skill Development</p> <p>3. Action Plan on Cooperation in Setting up of Mahatma Gandhi National Institute for Skill Development &amp; Entrepreneurship in Ahmedabad/ Gandhinagar Gujarat</p> <p>4. Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Government of Republic of India and the Government of the People's Republic of China on Consultative Mechanism for Cooperation in Trade Negotiations</p> <p>5. Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation between the Ministry of External Affairs of the Republic of India and the International Department of the Central Committee</p>	

of the Communist Party of China.

6. Action Plan between the National Railway Administration of the People's Republic of China and the Ministry of Railways of the Republic of India on Enhancing Cooperation in the Railway Sector (2015-2016).
  7. Memorandum of Understanding on Education Exchange Programme
  8. Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Mines of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Land and Resources of the People's Republic of China on Cooperation in the Fields of Mining And Mineral Sector
  9. Space Cooperation Outline (2015-2020)
  10. Protocol on Health and Safety Regulations on Importing Indian Rapeseed Meal between the Export Inspection Council, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Republic of India, and the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine
  11. Memorandum of Understanding between Doordarshan and
-

1	2	3	4
		China Central Television on cooperation in the field of Broadcasting	
		12. Agreement between the Ministry of Tourism of the Republic of India and the National Tourism Administration of the People's Republic of China on Cooperation in the field of Tourism	
		13. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Establishing India-China Think-Tanks Forum	
		14. Memorandum of Understanding between NITI Aayog of the Government of India and the Development Research Centre, State Council of the People's Republic of China	
		15. Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Earth Sciences of the Republic of India and the China Earthquake Administration of the People's Republic of China Concerning Cooperation in the Field of Earthquake Sciences and Earthquake Engineering	
		16. Memorandum of Understanding between Ministry of Earth Sciences of the Republic of India and the State Oceanic Administration of the People's Republic of China on Cooperation in the field of Ocean Sciences, Ocean	



Technology, Climate Change, Polar Science and Cryosphere

17. Memorandum of Understanding on Scientific Cooperation between Geological Survey of India, Ministry of Mines, of the Republic of India and China Geological Survey, Ministry of Land and Resources of People's Republic of China in Geosciences
  18. Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of External Affairs, Republic of India and Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries on Establishment of States/Provincial Leaders' Forum
  19. Agreement on the Establishment of Sister-State/Province Relations Between State Government of Karnataka of the Republic of India and Provincial Government of Sichuan of People's Republic of China
  20. Agreement on the Establishment of Sister City Relations between Chennai, Republic of India and Chongqing, People's Republic of China
  21. Agreement on the Establishment of Sister City Relations between Hyderabad, Republic of India and Qingdao,
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1	2	3	4
		People's Republic of China	
		22. Agreement on the Establishment of Sister City Relations between Aurangabad, Republic of India and Dunhuang, People's Republic of China	
		23. Memorandum of Understanding between the Indian Council for Cultural Relations and Fudan University on the Establishment of a Center for Gandhian and Indian Studies	
		24. Memorandum of Understanding Between Indian Council for Cultural Relations And Yunnan Minzu University on the Establishment of a Yoga College	
18.	Mongolia (16-18 May 2015)	Thirteen (13), as listed below:-	Nil
		1. MoU between Tata Memorial Centre of India and National Cancer Center of Mongolia for gifting of Bhabhatron-II Telecobalt unit along with a radiotherapy simulator	
		2. MoU Between Gol and GoM on Establishment of Cyber Security Training Centre	
		3. Programme of Cooperation in the Field of Culture for 2015-18	

4. Agreement on cooperation in the field of Animal Health and Dairy
  5. Air Services Agreement between Government of Republic of India & Government of Mongolia
  6. MoU on establishment of India-Mongolia Friendship Secondary School in Mongolia
  7. MoU on cooperation between Ministry of External Affairs India and Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia
  8. MoU on cooperation in the field of Renewable Energy
  9. MoU between National Security Council India and National Security Council Mongolia
  10. Treaty on transfer of Sentenced Persons Nil
  11. MoU between Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Justice of Mongolia on Enhancing Cooperation in Border Guarding, Policing and Surveillance
  12. MoU between Foreign Service Institute of India and Diplomatic Academy of Mongolia
-

1	2	3	4
		13. MoU on cooperation in the Field of Traditional Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy	
19.	South Korea (18-19 May 2015)	Seven (07), as listed below:-	
		1. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Korea for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income	
		2. India-Republic of Korea Agreement on Cooperation in Audio-Visual Co-Production	
		3. MOU for Cooperation between the National Security Council Secretariat of the Republic of India and the Office of National Security of the Republic of Korea	
		4. MOU between the Ministry of Power of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy of the Republic of Korea concerning Cooperation in the field of Electric Power Development and New Energy Industries	
		5. MOU between the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Gender Equality	

and Family of the Republic of Korea on Cooperation in Youth Matters			
6. Framework of Cooperation in the Field of Road Transport and Highways between the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport of the Republic of Korea			
7. MOU between the Ministry of Shipping of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries of the Republic of Korea on Cooperation in the Fields of Maritime Transport and Logistics		Nil	
20. Bangladesh (6-7 June 2015)	Twenty Two (22), as listed below:	One (01), as listed below:-	
	1. Land Boundary Agreement - Protocol for exchange of Instrument of Ratification regarding the India-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement, 1974 and Protocol of 2011 to the Land Boundary Agreement	1. Memorandum of Understanding between the Coast Guard of India and Bangladesh	
	2. Exchange of Letters on Modalities for Implementation of India-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement. 1974 and Protocol of 2011 to the Land Boundary Agreement		

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		3. Coastal Shipping Agreement	
		4. Bilateral Cooperation Agreement between Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution (BSTI) and Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) on Cooperation in the field of Standardisation.	
		5. MoU between Government of India and Government of Bangladesh for extending a new Line of Credit (LoC) of US Dollar 2.0 billion	
		6. MoU between India and Bangladesh on Blue Economy and Maritime Cooperation in the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean	
		7. Agreement and Protocol for Regulation of Motor Vehicle Passenger Traffic between the Two Countries (Guwahati-Dhaka and Dhaka-Guwahati)	
		8. Agreement and Protocol for the Regulation of Motor Vehicle Passenger Traffic between the Two Countries (Kolkata to Agartala via Dhaka and vice versa)	
		9. Renewal of Protocol on Inland Waterways Transit and Trade (PIWTT)	
		10. Cultural Exchange Programme between the Government of India and the Government of Bangladesh for the year 2015-2017	

11. Memorandum of Understanding between the Coast Guard of India and Bangladesh
  12. Memorandum of Understanding on Establishing Indian Economic Zone in Bangladesh
  13. Memorandum of Understanding on Bilateral Cooperation for Prevention of Human Trafficking
  14. Memorandum of Understanding to prevent and counter smuggling and circulation of Fake Currency Notes (FCN)
  15. Agreement between Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Bangladesh Submarine Cable Limited (BSCCL)
  16. Agreement between Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and Insurance Development & Research Authority, Bangladesh (IDRA)
  17. Memorandum of Understanding for a Project under IECC (India Endowment for Climate Change) of SAARC
  18. Memorandum of Understanding between Jamia Milia Islamia, India and Rajshahi University, Bangladesh
  19. Memorandum of Understanding between Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, India and Dhaka University, Bangladesh for
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		Joint Research on Oceanography of the Bay of Bengal	
		20. Statement of Intent on India Bangladesh Education Initiative	
		21. Renewal of Bilateral Trade Agreement	
		22. MoU between India and Bangladesh on Use of Chittagong and Mongla Ports for Movement of Goods to and from India	
21.	Uzbekistan (6-7 July 2015)	Three (03), as listed below:-	
		1. Intergovernmental Agreement on cooperation in the field of tourism.	Nil
		2. Protocol on Cooperation between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Uzbekistan, and Ministry of External Affairs, Republic of India.	
		3. Intergovernmental Programme of Cultural Cooperation for 2015-17	
22.	Kazakhstan (7-8 July 2015)	Five (05), as listed below:-	One (01), as listed below:-
		1. Agreement on Transfer of Sentenced Persons	1. Agreement on Defence and Military -Technical Cooperation between



			Republic of India and Republic of Kazakhstan.
2.	Agreement on Defence and Military - Technical Cooperation between Republic of India and Republic of Kazakhstan.		
3.	Memorandum of Understanding between Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports of Republic of India and Ministry of Culture and Sports of Republic of Kazakhstan on Cooperation on Physical Cultural and Sports.		
4.	Memorandum of Understanding between Ministry of Railways of Republic of India and the Kazakhstan Temir Zholy of Republic of Kazakhstan on Technical Cooperation in the field of Railways		
5.	Long term contract between Department of Atomic Energy of Republic of India and JSC National atomic company "Kaz AtomProm" for sale and purchase of natural uranium concentrates		
23.	Russia (BRICS)	Bilateral:- Nil	Nil
	(8-10 July 2015)	BRICS:- Nil	
24.	Turkmenistan (10-11 July 2015)	Eight (08), as listed below:-	
		1. Memorandum of Understanding on Supply of Chemical Products	One (01), as listed

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		<p>between the Indian Public Sector Undertaking 'Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited' and the Turkmen State concern 'Turkmenhimiya'</p> <p>2. Memorandum of Understanding between the Foreign Service Institute of the Ministry of External Affairs of the Republic of India and the Institute of International Relations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan</p> <p>3. Agreement Between The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports of The Republic of India and The State Committee for Sport of Turkmenistan on Cooperation in the field of Sports</p> <p>4. Programme of Cooperation in Science and Technology between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Turkmenistan for the Period of 2015-2017</p> <p>5. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Turkmenistan on Cooperation in Yoga and Traditional Medicine</p> <p>6. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of The Republic of India and The Government of Turkmenistan on Cooperation in the Field of Tourism</p>	below:-

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| <p>7. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Turkmenistan on Cooperation in the field of Defence</p> | <p>1. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Turkmenistan on Cooperation in the field of Defence</p>   |
| <p>8. Indo-Turkmen Joint Statements</p>   | <p>One (01), as listed below:-</p>  |
| <p>25. Kyrgyz Republic (11-12 July 2015)</p>  | <p>Four (04), as listed below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Agreement on Defence Cooperation</li> <li>2. Memorandum of Mutual Understanding and Cooperation in the field of Elections</li> <li>3. MoU between Ministry of Economy of Kyrgyzstan and Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) on cooperation in the sphere of Standards.</li> <li>4. Agreement on Cooperation in Culture</li> </ol> |
| <p>26. Tajikistan (12-13 July 2015)</p>   | <p>Two (02), as listed below:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Agreement on Defence Cooperation</li> </ol>  |
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		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Programme of Cooperation (POC) between Ministries of Culture of India and Tajikistan in the field of Culture for the years 2016-18</li> <li>2. Exchange of Note Verbale (NV) on setting up of Computer Labs in 37 Schools in Tajikistan</li> </ol>	Nil
27.	UAE (16-17 August 2015)	Nil	Nil
28.	Ireland (23-28 September 2015)	Nil	Nil
29.	USA (23-28 September 2015)	Seven (07), as listed below:-	Nil
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. MoU between Centre for Cellular and Molecular Platforms (a section of Company set up in the DBT Biotech Cluster, Bangalore) and the California Institute for Quantitative Biosciences (QB3) to develop Indo-US Life Science Sister Innovation Hub to enhance science-based entrepreneurship, research, academia and businesses by leveraging each other's ecosystems.</li> <li>2. Letter of Intent (LoI) between Department of Biotechnology and Prakash Lab, Stanford University for sourcing Foldscope from Prakashlabs to DBT Star Colleges in India and for looking at possibilities for setting up of joint research on other low cost instrumentation in colleges in India.</li> </ol>	

3. MoU between National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM) and the Indus Entrepreneurs to support the creation of a vibrant ecosystem to foster technology entrepreneurship in India and Silicon Valley.
  4. MoU between IIM Ahmedabad's Centre for Innovation and Entrepreneurship (CHE) and Lester Centre for Entrepreneurship of the Haas Business School of the University of California to collaborate to jointly promote tech and impact entrepreneurship in India.
  5. MoU between IIM Ahmedabad's Centre for Innovation and Entrepreneurship (CUE) and Los Angeles Cleantech Incubator to extend Next Generation Intelligent network (NGIN) Membership benefits to CUE and to jointly promote cleantech entrepreneurship.
  6. MoU between IIM Ahmedabad's Centre for Innovation and Entrepreneurship (CUE) and Google to support technology and impact entrepreneurs through strategic support.
  7. MoU between IIM Ahmedabad's Centre for Innovation and Entrepreneurship (CUE) and Tata Trust to collaborate on Bharat Fund, which will provide seed funding to Indian entrepreneurs.
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30.	UK (12-14 November 2015)	<p>Twelve (12), as listed below:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Agreement between India and UK for cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy</li> <li>2. Memorandum of Understanding between India and UK on cooperation in the energy sector</li> <li>3. Memorandum of Understanding between Ministry of AYUSH and Royal London Hospital for Integrated Medicine for cooperation in the field of research and education in Homeopathic Medicine</li> <li>4. Memorandum of Understanding between Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and UK Cabinet Office on cooperation on public administration and governance reforms</li> <li>5. Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of Atomic Energy and the UK Department of Energy and Climate Change on cooperation with India's Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership</li> <li>6. Memorandum of Understanding between Ministry of Railways and UK Department for Transport on technical cooperation in the railways sector</li> </ol>	Nil

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| 31. | Turkey (G-20)<br>(15-16 November 2015)                          | <p>7. Statement of Intent on partnership for cooperation in the Third Countries</p> <p>8. Joint announcement by India and UK on setting up of fast track system for UK companies in India</p> <p>9. MoU on Ease of Doing Business</p> <p>10. MoU on Skill Development</p> <p>11. MoU on Crop Sciences</p> <p>12. Letter of Intent in the areas of Climate Change, Agriculture, Antimicrobial Resistance and Vaccine Development.</p> | <p>Bilateral:- Nil</p> <p>G-20:- Nil</p> | Nil |
| 32. | Malaysia (for ASEAN/EAS and Bilateral)<br>(21-23 November 2015) | <p>Bilateral:- Three (03), as listed below:-</p> <p>1. MoU on Cyber Security between Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-IN), India and Cyber Security Malaysia</p> <p>2. MoU on Cultural Exchange Programme between the Ministry of Culture, India and Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Malaysia</p>  |  |     |
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		3. MoU on Performance Management and Delivery Unit (PEMANDU) between NITI Aayog and Performance Management & Delivery Unit of Malaysia	Nil
33.	Singapore (24 November 2015)	Seven (07), as listed below:-  1. Agreement between India and Singapore on the Extension of the Loan of Artifacts to the Asian Civilizations Museum of Singapore  2. Executive Programme on Cooperation in the Fields of the Arts, Heritage, Archives and Library between India and Singapore	Two (02), as listed below:- 1. Agreement between the Government of Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Singapore concerning Defence Cooperation  2. Operationalisation of the Technical Agreement on Sharing White Shipping Information between the Indian



Navy and the  
Republic of  
Singapore Navy  
signed on 21 July  
2015

3. Memorandum of Understanding between the Town and Country Planning Organisation of the Government of India and the Singapore Cooperation Enterprise in Capacity Building in the Field of Urban Planning and Governance
  4. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), Department of Information Technology of the Republic of India and Singapore Computer Emergency Response Team(Sing CERT), Cyber Security Agency of the Republic of Singapore on Cooperation in the area of Cyber Security
  5. Memorandum of Understanding between Airports Authority of India (AAI) and Singapore Cooperation Enterprise (SCE) in Civil Aviation
  6. Memorandum of Understanding between the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) of the Republic of India and the Central Narcotics
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		Bureau (CNB) of the Republic of Singapore on Cooperation to Combat Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substance and their Precursors	
		7. Memorandum of Understanding between National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog) and Singapore Cooperation Enterprise (SCE) on Cooperation in the Field of Planning	
34.	France (for COP-21) (29-30 Nov 2015)	Nil	Nil
35.	Russia (23-25 December 2015)	Seventeen (17), as listed below:-  1. Protocol amending the agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation on simplification of requirements for mutual travels of certain categories of citizens of the two countries 21 December 2010.  2. Protocol amending agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation on mutual travel regime for holders of Diplomatic & Official Passports of 3 December 2004.	Nil

3. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation on Cooperation in the field of Helicopter Engineering
  4. Plan for Cooperation between the Federal Customs Service of the Central Board of Excise and Customs, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Republic of India and the Russian Federation for combating Customs violations in 2015-2017
  5. Programme of Action Agreed Between The Department of Atomic Energy of India and The Russian State Atomic Energy Corporation "Rosatom" for Localization of Manufacturing in India for Russian-Designed Nuclear Reactor Units
  6. Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Railways of the Republic of India and the Joint Stock company "Russian Railways" on technical cooperation in railway sector
  7. MoU between Solar Energy Corporation of India and Russian Energy Agency regarding construction of solar energy plants in the Republic of India
  8. MoU for cooperation between HEC & CNIITMASH for development of Centre of Excellence for heavy engineering design at HEC
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		<p>9. MoU for cooperation between HEC &amp; CNIITMASH for upgradation and modernization of HEC's manufacturing facilities</p> <p>10. Memorandum of Understanding Between Prasar Bharati and Digital Television Russia on Cooperation in the field of Broadcasting</p> <p>11. Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding between Centre for Development of Advance Computing (C-DAC), Indian Institute of Science Bangalore (IISc) and Lomonosov Moscow State University (MSU)</p> <p>12. Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding between Centre for Development of Advance Computing (C-DAC), OJSC "GLONASS" and GLONASS Union</p> <p>13. MoU in the field of investment cooperation in the Russian Far East between The Tata Power Company Limited and Ministry for Development of the Russian Far East</p> <p>14. MoU for Cooperation for geologic survey, exploration and production of hydrocarbons onshore and on the continental shelf of the Russian Federation</p> <p>15. Confirmation of successful completion of the first stage pre-completion actions in relation to the creation of a Joint</p>	

## Venture in JSC VankorNeft

16. MoU for Cooperation for geologic survey, exploration and production of hydrocarbons onshore the Russian Federation between Rosneft oil company, Oil India Limited and Indian Oil Corporation Limited

17. Agreement between Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences, Republic of India and Peoples' Friendship University of Russia (PFUR) on Cooperation in the field of Ayurveda.

36.	Afghanistan (25 December 2015)	Nil	Nil
37.	Pakistan (25 December 2015)	Nil	Nil
38.	Belgium/EU (30 March-3 April 2016)	Nil	Nil

39. USA (NSS)

(30 March - 3 April 2016) Bilateral:- One (01), as listed below:-

1. MOU between the Department of Atomic Energy and Department of Science and Technology in India and the National Science Foundation of USA for setting up a new LASER Interferometer Gravitational Wave Observatory (LIGO)-an advanced gravitational-

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		wave detector in India.	Nuclear Security Summit (NSS):- Nil
40.	Saudi Arabia (2-3 April 2016)	<p><b>Five (05), as listed below:-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Agreement on Labour Co-operation between the Ministry of Labour of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Ministry of External Affairs of the Republic of India for Recruitment of General Category Workers;</li> <li>2. Technical Cooperation Program between the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and the Saudi Standards, Metrology and Quality Organization (SASO);</li> <li>3. Executive Program for Cooperation in the Field of Handicrafts between the Export Promotion Council for Handicraft (EPCH) in the Republic of India and Saudi Commission for Tourism and National Heritage;</li> <li>4. MoU between Financial Intelligence Unit - India and the Financial Intelligence Unit-Saudi Arabia concerning Cooperation in the Exchange of Intelligence related to Money Laundering, Terrorism Financing and Related Crimes;</li> <li>5. Framework for Investment Promotion Cooperation between</li> </ol>	

Invest India and the Saudi Arabian General Investment Authority (SAGIA).

41. Iran (22-23 May 2016)

Twelve (12), as listed below:-

Nil

1. India-Iran Cultural Exchange Programme
  2. MOU between the Ministry of External Affairs of India and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran on Policy Dialogue between Governments and Interaction between Think Tanks
  3. MOU between Foreign Service Institute, MEA and the School of International Relations, Iran's Ministry of Foreign Affairs
  4. Implementation Protocol between Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Science and Technology and Iran's Ministry of Science, Research and Technology on cooperation in the fields of science and technology
  5. MOU between Indian Council for Cultural Relations and Islamic Culture and Relations Organisation of the Islamic Republic of Iran
  6. Bilateral contract on Chabahar Port for port development and operations between IPGPL [India Ports Global Private Limited] and Arya Banader of Iran
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		<p>7. MOU between EXIM Bank and Iran's Ports and Maritime Organisation [PMO] specifying the current terms of credit line for Chabahar Port Project</p> <p>8. Confirmation Statement between EXIM Bank and Central Bank of Iran on Projects in Iran</p> <p>9. MOU between ECGC [Export Credit Guarantee Corporation] Limited of India and the Export Guarantee Fund of Iran [EGFI]</p> <p>10. MOU between National Aluminium Company Limited [NALCO] and the Iranian Mines and Mining Industries Development and Renovation Organisation [IMIDRO]</p> <p>11. MOU between IRCON and Construction, Development of Transport and Infrastructure Company [CDTIC] of Iran</p> <p>12. MOU for cooperation between the National Archives of India and the National Library and Archives Organisation of the Islamic Republic of Iran.</p>	
42.	Afghanistan (4-9 June 2016)	Nil	Nil
43.	Qatar (4-5 June 2016)	Seven (07), as listed below:-	
		1. MoU between National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIIF),	



Ministry of Finance, Government of India and Qatar Investment Authority (QIA);

2. Agreement on Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in Customs Matters between the Government of Republic of India and Government of the State of Qatar;
  3. MoU between Financial Intelligence Unit - India (FIU-IND) and the Qatar Financial Information Unit (QFIU) concerning cooperation in the exchange of intelligence related to money laundering, terrorism-financing and related crimes;
  4. MoU between the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, the Government of Republic of India and the National Qualifications Authority/Supreme Education Council, Government of the State of Qatar for Cooperation in Skill Development and Recognition of Qualifications;
  5. MoU on cooperation in Tourism between the Government of the Republic of India and Government of the State of Qatar;
  6. MOU between India & Qatar for Cooperation in the field of Health the Government of the Republic of India and Government of the State of Qatar;
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		7. The First Executive Programme for MoU in the field of Youth and Sports between the Government of Republic of India and Government of the State of Qatar.	Nil
44.	Switzerland (June 2016)	Nil	Nil
45.	USA (6-8 June 2016)	Documents signed: <b>Five (05), as listed below:-</b>	One (01), as listed below:-
		1. Arrangement between the Multi-Agency Centre/Intelligence Bureau of the Government of India and the Terrorist Screening Center of the Government of the United States of America for the exchange of Terrorist Screening Information	1. Technical Arrangement between the Indian Navy and the United States Navy concerning
		2. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America to enhance cooperation on Energy Security, Clean Energy and Climate Change.	Unclassified Maritime Information Sharing
			Documents finalized:
			Two (02), as listed below:-

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| <p>3. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Government of India and Government of the United States of America to enhance co-operation on Wildlife Conservation and Combating Wildlife Trafficking</p> <p>4. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Consular, Passport and Visa Division of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India and US Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security of the United States for the Development of an International Expedited Traveler Initiative (the Global Entry Programme)</p> <p>5. Technical Arrangement between the Indian Navy and the United States Navy concerning Unclassified Maritime Information Sharing</p> | <p>1. Information Exchange Annex (IEA) between the Ministry of Defence, Government of India and the Department of Defense of the United States of America to the Master Information Exchange Agreement concerning Aircraft Carrier Technologies</p> <p>2. Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement between the Ministry of Defence, Government of India and the Department of Defense of the United States of America.</p> |
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		Documents finalized: Two (02), as listed below:-	
		1. Information Exchange Annex (IEA) between the Ministry of Defence, Government of India and the Department of Defence of the United States of America to the Master Information Exchange Agreement concerning Aircraft Carrier Technologies	
		2. Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement between the Ministry of Defence, Government of India and the Department of Defense of the United States of America.	
46.	Mexico (9 June 2016)	Nil	Nil
47.	Uzbekistan (SCO Summit) (23-24 June 2016)	One (01), as listed below:- 1. Memorandum of Obligation (to obtain SCO membership)	Nil
48.	Mozambique (7 July 2016)	Three (03), as listed below:- 1. MOU between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Mozambique on drug demand reduction and prevention of illicit trafficking in narcotics drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals and related matters.	Nil

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| 49. | South Africa (7-9 July 2016) | <p>2. MoU between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Mozambique in the field of Youth Affairs and Sports.</p> <p>3. MoU between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Mozambique on cooperation in the field of production and marketing of pigeon peas.</p> <p>Three (03), as listed below:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establishment of Cooperation in Grassroots Innovation;</li> <li>2. Cooperation in Information and Communication Technologies;</li> <li>3. Cooperation in the Field of Tourism; and Programme of Cooperation in the Fields of Arts and Culture for the year 2016-19.</li> </ol> | Nil |
| 50. | Tanzania (9-10 July 2016)    | <p>Five (05), as listed below:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. MoU on cooperation in the field of water resource management and development between the two countries;</li> <li>2. MoU on Visa Waiver Agreement for Diplomatic/Official Passport Holders between the two countries;</li> <li>3. Agreement on Joint Action Plan (JAP) between National Small</li> </ol>   | Nil |

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		Industries Corporation of India (NSIC) and Small Industries Development Organization of Tanzania (SIDO);	
		4. MoU for establishment of Vocational Training Centre at Zanzibar;	
		5. LOC of US\$ 92 million for rehabilitation and improvement of water supply system in Zanzibar.	
51.	Kenya (10-11 July 2016)	Six (06), as listed below:-	One (01), as listed below:-
		1 .Revised Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA);	1. MoU on Defence Cooperation
		2. Bilateral agreement on exemption of Visa for holders of Diplomatic passports;	
		3. MoU on Cooperation in the field of standardisation, expertise sharing and mutual trade between Bureau of Indian Standards and Bureau of Kenya Standards;	
		4. MoU on Cooperation in the field of National Housing Policy Development and Management;	
		5. Line of Credit Agreement for US \$15 million (first tranche of US \$30 million) to IDB Capital Limited, Kenya, for development	

of various small and medium enterprises [SMEs] in Kenya; and

6. Line of Credit Agreement for US \$29.95 million to the Government of Kenya for upgrade of Rift Valley Textiles Factory [RIVATEX East Africa Limited], Kenya

52. Vietnam (2-3 September 2016) Ten (10), as listed below:- Nil

1. MOU on cooperation in Cyber Security
  2. MOU on cooperation in Information Technology
  3. Program of Cooperation in UN Peacekeeping Matters
  4. Framework Agreement on Cooperation in the Exploration and Uses of Outer Space for Peaceful Purposes
  5. Protocol for Amending the Agreement on Avoiding Double Taxation
  6. MOU on Health Cooperation
  7. MOU on Establishment of the Centre of Excellence in Software Development and Training
  8. MOU between the Bureau of Indian Standards and Directorate for Standard, Metrology and Quality for Cooperation in the Fields of Standardization and Conformity Assessment
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		9. MOU on Cooperation between the Viet Nam Academy of Social Sciences and the Indian Council of World Affairs	
		10. Protocol on Celebrating the year 2017 as the Year of Friendship	Nil
53.	China (G-20) (4-5 September 2016)	Bilateral:- Nil G-20:- Nil	
54.	Laos (ASEAN/EAS) (7-8 September 2016)	Bilateral:- Nil. ASEAN/EAS:- Nil	Nil
55.	Thailand (10-12 November 2016)	Nil	Nil
56.	Japan (10-12 November 2016)	Ten (10), as listed below:- 1. Agreement Between The Government Of The Republic Of India and The Government Of Japan for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy 2. Memorandum of Cooperation (MOC) between the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship of India, Government of India and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan,	Nil



Government of Japan on the Manufacturing Skill Transfer Promotion Program

3. Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between ISRO and JAXA concerning Cooperation in the Field of Outer Space
  4. MoU between Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES), Republic of India and The Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC) on Mutual Collaboration in Marine and Earth Science and Technology
  5. MoC between the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan in the Field of Agriculture and Food Related Industry
  6. MoU between National Investment and Infrastructure Fund Limited and Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport and Urban Development
  7. MoU between Textiles Committee, Ministry of Textiles, GoI and Japan Textiles Products Quality and Technology Centre (QTEC) in the Field of Textiles
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		<p>8. MOC in the Field of Cultural Exchange between the Ministry of Culture, Government of India and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Government of Japan</p> <p>9. MoC on Cooperation in Sports between Ministry of Youth Affairs &amp; Sports Government of India and Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Government of Japan</p> <p>10. MOU between the State Government of Gujarat and Hyogo Prefectural Government, Japan</p>	<p>Nil</p> <p>Nil</p>
57.	Sri Lanka (May 11-12, 2017)	Nil	
58.	Germany (May 29-30, 2017)	Twelve (12), as listed below:-	
		<p>1. Joint Development of Intent (JDI) on Cooperation in the Field of Digitalization, Empowerment and Economic Impact</p> <p>2. Collaboration on Training of Indian Skill Development Officers and Cluster Managers</p> <p>3. JDI on Indo-German Centre for Sustainability</p> <p>4. JDI on German Indian Cooperation on Cyber Policy</p>	

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| 59. | Spain (May 30-31, 2017) | <p>5. JDI on Indo-German Development Cooperation</p> <p>6. JDI on continuation of cooperation in the field of advanced training of corporate and junior executives from India</p> <p>7. JDI on Cooperation in Vocational Education and skill development for Machine Tools</p> <p>8. Cooperation in Alternative Medicine</p> <p>9. Cooperation in Health Sector</p> <p>10. JDI on Collaboration between Foreign Service Institutes</p> <p>11. JDI on Cooperation in Railway Sector</p> <p>12. JDI on Cooperation for Sustainable Urban Development</p> <p>Seven (07), as listed below:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. MOU on Technical Cooperation in Civil Aviation between Ministry of Civil Aviation of India and Ministry of Public works and Transport of Spain for cooperation in development of airports, intermodal transport, safety management, air navigation, air traffic control and training.</li> </ol> | Nil |
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[illegible]

6. MOU between Foreign Service Institute and Diplomatic Academy of Spain for cooperation between the two Institutes by way of exchanging best practices, training of young diplomats, conducting of seminars/workshops etc.

7. Agreement on visa waiver for holders of diplomatic passports

60. Russia (May 31-June 02, 2017) Five (05), as listed below:-

Nil

1. Cultural Exchange Programme between the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation for the years 2017-2019

2. Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) Access Agreement between Council of Scientific & Industrial Research and Federal Service for Intellectual Property (Rospatent)

3. General Framework Agreement between Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited and Joint Stock Company 'ATOMSTROYEXPORT' for the implementation of Units 5 & 6 of 'Kudankulam' Nuclear Power Plant

4. Memorandum of Cooperation between the Gem & Jewellery Export

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		Promotion Council of India and Public Joint Stock Company 'ALROSA'	
		5. Agreement for the Nagpur-Secunderabad Semi High Speed Execution Study in India between the Ministry of Railways of the Republic of India and the Joint Stock Company 'Russian Railways'	
61.	France (June 02-03, 2017)	Nil	Nil
62.	Kazakhstan (June 08-09, 2017) (SCO Summit)	Bilateral:- Nil SCO:-Nil	Nil
63.	Portugal (June 24, 2017)	Five (05), as listed below:-  1. MoU between India and Portugal on Cooperation in the exploration and uses of outer space for peaceful purposes  2. Protocol amending the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement for the avoidance of Double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income  3. MoU on Public Administration and Governance Reforms  4. MoU on Cultural Cooperation  5. MoU on Cooperation in the field of Youth and Sports	Nil

64.	USA (June 25-26, 2017)	Nil	Nil
65.	Netherlands (June 27, 2017)	Three (03), as listed below:- 1. MoU on Cultural Cooperation 2. MoU on Water Resources Management 3. Protocol Amending the Agreement on Social Security	Nil
66.	Israel (July 04-06, 2017)	Seven (07), as listed below: 1 MoU between the Department of Science & Technology, India and National Technological Innovation Authority, Israel for setting up of India-Israel Industrial R&D and Technological Innovation Fund (I4F). 2 MoU between the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation of the Republic of India and the Ministry of National Infrastructure, Energy and Water Resources of the State of Israel on National Campaign for Water Conservation in India 3 MoU between U.P. Jal Nigam, Government of Uttar Pradesh, of the Republic of India and the Ministry of National Infrastructure,	Nil

1	2	3	4
		Energy and Water Resources of the State of Israel on State Water Utility Reform in India	
		4 India-Israel Development Cooperation - Three Year Work Program in Agriculture 2018-2020	
		5 Plan of Cooperation Between the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and the Israel Space Agency (ISA) regarding cooperation in Atomic Clocks	
		6 MoU between the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and the Israel Space Agency (ISA) regarding cooperation in GEO-LEO Optical Link	
		7 MoU between the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and the Israel Space Agency (ISA) regarding cooperation in Electric Propulsion for Small Satellites	
67.	Germany (July 06-08, 2017) (G-20)	Bilateral - Nil G-20:- Nil	Nil



**Indians working in Qatar**

490. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many Indians are working/ staying in Qatar;
- (b) what would be the fate of these Indians with Qatar being cut off from major Middle East countries;
- (c) whether the Ministry has taken any initiative to bring them back; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and what steps Ministry has taken to protect them till they return home?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) to (d) About 6,30,000 Indian expatriates are working/staying in Qatar. As per our Embassy in Qatar, there has been no adverse effect on Indians living in Qatar in the wake of some Middle East countries severing diplomatic ties with Qatar.

There was no need to evacuate any Indian national as the situation in Qatar was normal. However, to meet the additional demand for travel due to Eid and school holiday period in June 2017, additional commercial flights were operated by Indian carriers from Doha to some cities in India in the light of decision by some Gulf carriers to stop flight operations to and fro Doha.

The Government has been closely following the emerging situation in the region. We are in regular touch with the regional countries who have assured us of their continued support for the welfare and well-being of over eight million Indian expatriates.

**Social Security Agreements**

491. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has signed any Social Security Agreements with various countries; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the number of Indian expatriates, benefited through such agreements during the last three years, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) As on date, India has signed Social Security Agreements (SSAs) with 18 countries - Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, South Korea; and with the Quebec Province of Canada.

Employees covered under the various SSAs are issued a Certificate of Coverage (CoC) by the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) which exempts them from making social security contribution in the foreign country concerned. The number of CoCs issued by EPFO in the last three years (country-wise) is given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Certificates of Coverage issued by EPFO in the last 3 years*

Sl. No	Country	SSA (with effect from)	COCs issued during 2014-15	COCs issued during 2015-16	COCs issued during 2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Belgium	01 Sep 2010	2094	2293	3193
2.	Denmark	01 May 2011	723	865	1149
3.	France	01 July 2011	821	1251	1339
4.	Germany	01 Oct 2008	8193	7371	7250
5.	Hungary	01 Apr 2013	126	314	291
6.	Luxembourg	01 Jun 2011	105	167	110
7.	Netherlands	01 Dec 2011	2911	3644	4534
8.	South Korea	01 Nov 2011	308	276	249
9.	Switzerland	29 Jan 2011	2295	2824	2757
10.	Finland	01 Aug 2014	691	842	776
11.	Sweden	01 Aug 2014	1215	2681	2954
12.	Czech Republic	01 Sep 2014	15	121	165

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Norway	01 Jan 2015	0	1105	893
14.	Austria	01 Jul 2015	0	0	0
15.	Canada	01 Aug 2015	0	0	0
16.	Australia	01 Jan 2016	0	0	0
17.	Japan	01 Oct 2016	0	0	0
18.	Portugal	08 May 2017	0	0	0
19.	Quebec Province of Canada	To be operationalized			
Total			19497	25400	40054

#### Solution of Indo-China Border Dispute

492. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan regarding solution of Indo-China Border Dispute in near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the time limit for getting some concrete solution along with legal constraints, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) to (d) India and China have agreed to each appoint a Special Representative (SR) to explore the framework for a boundary settlement from the political perspective of the overall bilateral relationship. There have been nineteen meetings of SRs so far, last one being in Beijing on 20-21 April, 2016. The two sides agree that peace and tranquility in the border areas is the basis for the continued expansion of India-China relations. The two sides are committed to seeking a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable solution to the boundary question through dialogue and peaceful negotiations.

**Prime Minister's visit to Bern**

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

(a) whether the Prime Minister has recently visited Bern and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of discussions with regard to Indian Membership in Nuclear Suppliers Group?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M.J. AKBAR): (a) No, the Prime Minister has not so far visited Bern, the capital of Switzerland. However, he visited Geneva, another city of Switzerland, during 5-6 June 2016. During the visit, the Prime Minister held discussions with the President of Swiss Confederation. The Prime Minister also attended a Business Roundtable with the CEOs of leading Swiss companies.

(b) During his discussions there, Prime Minister thanked Switzerland for their understanding and support for India's membership of the Nuclear Suppliers Group.

**Visa norms by USA for Indians working in Libya, Iraq and Syria**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian workers in Iraq, Libya and Syria would not be able to get US Visa as per the strict visa norms introduced by the Government of United States of America (USA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken up this issue with the USA; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) No. There is no ban on Indians working in Iraq, Libya and Syria or in any other country to obtain US visa.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

**Simplification in procedure for getting passports**

495. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to print personal details of individuals on passports, both in Hindi and English;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to reduce passport fee for children and elderly people and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the other steps taken by Government to simplify the procedure for getting passports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes. The Government has decided to print personal details on passports in both Hindi and English languages. The pre-printed portion of the passport is already in Hindi and English languages.

(c) Yes. The Government has implemented with effect from 24 June, 2017 a new scheme under which senior citizens of the age of 60 years and above and minor children upto the age of eight years would be given a discount of 10 per cent on the applicable passport fee on fresh application for passports.

(d) The Government has taken several steps to simplify the procedure for getting passports by general public. These involve simplification of the passport rules and outreach to the people in the delivery of passport related services. The steps taken in this direction are as follows:

A. Outreach

- (i) The Government has opened 14 Passport Seva Kendras (PSK) since May 2014 which includes all the States in the North East of India. Two more PSK at Siliguri in West Bengal and at Sholapur in Maharashtra are scheduled to be inaugurated shortly to take the total number of PSK in the country to 93.
- (ii) The Ministry of External Affairs in association with the Department of Posts has taken an innovative initiative and has decided to open Passport Offices

at the Head Post Offices (HPO) in the country called 'Post Office Passport Seva Kendra' (POPSK). The Government has announced the opening of 235 POPSK in two phases - 86 in Phase-I and 149 in Phase-II. 55 POPSK out of the 86 announced in Phase-I have become functional as on 15 July, 2017. With the addition of 235 POPSKs, the total number of Passport Seva Kendras including POPSK to have been set-up since May 2014 for the benefit of the citizens would be 251.

- (iii) There will be 93 PSK and 235 POPSK after the operationalization of all the PSK and POPSK announced in Phases I and II. The Government intends to open POPSK in the HPO in the country in such a manner that Passport Seva Kendra facility is available to citizens within a radius of 50 kms.

**B. Simplification of rules**

In order to streamline, liberalize and ease the process of issue of passport, the Ministry of External Affairs has announced steps in the realm of passport policy to ease the process of issue of passports. The details of these steps are given below:

**(I) Documents in support of proof of Date of Birth**

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

- (i) Birth Certificate (BC) issued by the Registrar of Births & Deaths or the Municipal Corporation or any other prescribed authority whosoever has been empowered under the Registration of Birth & Deaths Act, 1969 to register the birth of a child born in India;
- (ii) Transfer/School leaving/Matriculation Certificate issued by the school last attended/recognized educational board containing the DOB of the applicant;
- (iii) PAN Card issued by the Income Tax Department with the DOB of applicant;
- (iv) Aadhaar Card/E-Aadhaar having the DOB of applicant;
- (v) Copy of the extract of the service record of the applicant (only in respect of Government servants) or the Pay Pension Order (in respect of retired

Government Servants), duly attested/certified by the officer/in-charge of the Administration of the concerned Ministry/Department of the applicant, having his DOB;

- (vi) Driving license issued by the Transport Department of concerned State Government, having the DOB of applicant;
- (vii) Election Photo Identity Card (EPIC) issued by the Election Commission of India having the DOB of applicant;
- (viii) Policy Bond issued by the Public Life Insurance Corporations/Companies having the DOB of the holder of the insurance policy.

II. Other steps:

- (i) The online passport application form now requires the applicant to provide the name of father or mother or legal guardian, *i.e.*, only one parent and not both. This would enable single parents to apply for passports for their children and to also issue passports where the name of either the father or the mother is not required to be printed at the request of the applicant.
- (ii) The total number of Annexes prescribed in the Passport Rule, 1980, has been reduced to 9 from the present 15. Annexes A, C, D, E, J, and K have been removed and certain Annexes have been merged.
- (iii) All the annexes that are required to be given by the applicants would be in the form of a self-declaration on a plain paper. No attestation/swearing by/before any Notary/Executive Magistrate/First Class Judicial Magistrate would be henceforth necessary.
- (iv) Married applicants would not be required to provide the erstwhile Annexure K or any marriage certificate.
- (v) The passport application form does not require the applicant to provide the name of her/his spouse in case of separated or divorced persons. Such applicants for passports would not be required to provide even the Divorce Decree.
- (vi) In case of children not born out of wedlock, the applicant for the passport of such children should submit only extant Annexure C while submitting the passport application.

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

GSR 1170(E) and 1171(E) dated 26.12.2016 and other executive instructions have been issued bringing into force these changes with effect from 26 December, 2016. All the above changes are expected to benefit the citizens of India applying for a passport.

C. Others

- (i) An applicant for a passport has to submit any one of the documents as mentioned in B (I) above as proof of Date of Birth (DOB) while submitting the passport application. The DOB mentioned in the document would be recorded in the passport. In case there is a discrepancy between the DOB previously recorded in the passport and the new proof of DOB submitted by the applicant, the Passport Issuing Authorities (PIA) have been authorized to consider the explanation of each applicant seeking change in the DOB (irrespective of the period that would have lapsed after the issue of the passport) to find the genuineness of the claim and if the PIA is satisfied with



the claim and with the document(s) submitted by the applicant in support of the claim, the PIA shall accept all such requests made by the applicant to issue the passport with revised DOB.

- (ii) Police Verification of the applicants plays an important role in timely dispatch of passports. The Ministry along with the Passport Offices continues to engage closely with the Police Departments across States/Union Territories and with concerned Home Departments to reduce time taken in police verification.
- (iii) In order to speed up passport issuance, Walk-in facility has been allowed for certain categories of services/ citizens having Application Registration Number (ARN) to enable them to apply for Tatkaal services; issue of Police Clearance Certificate (PCC); deletion of Emigration Check Required (ECR) status; inclusion of name of spouse in passport and new booklets where pages have been exhausted. Senior citizens (above 60 years); minors below 15 whose parents hold valid passports; differently-abled persons; Central/ State Government servants and their spouse/dependent minor children, have also been permitted walk-in facility.
- (iv) With a view to meet heavy and seasonal demand for passport services, Passport Melas are being organized on weekends from time to time by Passport Offices.
- (v) In order to provide closer and speedier passport services to people located far away from PSKs, Passport Seva Camps are being organized at various locations in the country.
- (viii) Passport Adalats, on need basis, are also being conducted by Passport Offices to redress passport service grievances by dealing with citizens directly.

#### **Compensation to Indian Nationals dying abroad**

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

- (a) whether there is any scheme for claiming compensation in case of Indian Nationals dying abroad;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of Indian citizens who got the claimed compensation during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) At present, there is no scheme of Government of India that provides compensation in respect of Indian nationals dying abroad.

However, there is a mandatory insurance scheme, the Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana for emigrant workers who need Emigrance Clearance for overseas employment. The scheme has been further strengthened recently which will be beneficial to Indian emigrant workers. The scheme provides an insurance cover of 10 lakhs in case of death or permanent disability and a few other limited benefits at a nominal insurance premium of ₹ 275 and ₹ 375 for a period of two and three years respectively.

#### **Agreements signed with USA and Netherlands**

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

- (a) whether any bilateral agreements have been signed with United States of America (USA) and Netherlands during recent visit of the Prime Minister;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) Prime Minister visited the USA on 25-26 June, 2017. No formal agreements were signed during the visit. A Joint Statement was issued summarizing the key outcomes and understandings reached during the visit in the areas of counter-terrorism, defence and security, trade & economy, energy, entrepreneurship and people-to-people contacts.

Prime Minister visited the Netherlands on 27 June, 2017. During the visit, the following three MOUs/Agreements between India and the Netherlands were signed:—

- (i) MoU on Cooperation in the Field of Water Management;
- (ii) MoU on Cultural Cooperation;
- (iii) Protocol Amending the Agreement on Social Security.

**People from Rajasthan in jails of Pakistan**

†498. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether people hailing from the districts of Rajasthan like Jaisalmer, Barmer and Ganga Nagar situated along international border have inadvertently crossed over to Pakistan during previous decades and currently languishing in prisons over there, if so, the number thereof;

(b) whether many of them have been released by Pakistan Government and whether there are any instances where problems are being faced in bringing them back as they have already been declared dead; and

(c) whether the Central Government have taken any concrete steps to bring them back, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) As per the list provided by the Government of Pakistan on July 1, 2017 under bi-annual exchange of lists of Prisoners between India and Pakistan, there are 52 civilian prisoners believed-to-be Indian in Pakistani jails. Details pertaining to the state, that they may be belonging to, have not been provided.

Government consistently takes up with the Pakistan authorities the matter of early release and repatriation of all the Indian prisoners as well as providing regular consular access to them. Due to Government's persistent efforts five civilian prisoners have been released by Pakistan in 2017, so far. This includes Shri Surja Ram S/o Teko Ram from Rajasthan, who was released and repatriated on June 22, 2017.

**Issue of H-1B and L1 visa with USA**

499. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Congress of United States of America (USA) had not passed any Bills that could put curbs on issuing H-1 B visas to Indian IT professionals;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that there was no sword hanging over Indians employed under H-1B or L1 visa categories;

(c) whether Government is conducting a dialogue with the USA at a very high level regarding this issue; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) In the current (115th) Congress, the following six Bills relating to H-1B and L-1 visa programmes have been introduced by individual congressmen and senators.

- (i) The "Protect and Grow American Jobs Act" introduced by Congressman Darrell Issa on 5 January, 2017.
- (ii) The "H-1B and L-1 Visa Reform Act of 2017" introduced by Senators Chuck Grassley and Dick Durbin on 20 January, 2017.
- (iii) The "High-Skilled Integrity and Fairness Act of 2017" introduced by US Congresswoman Zoe Lofgren on 24 January, 2017.
- (iv) The "H-1B and L-1 Visa Reform Act of 2017" introduced by Congressmen Bill Pascrell Jr. on 2 March, 2017.
- (v) The "American Jobs First Act of 2017" introduced by Congressman Mo Brooks on 28 April, 2017.
- (vi) The "Stopping Trained in America Ph.Ds. From Leaving the Economy (STAPLE) Act of 2017" introduced by Congressmen Erik Paulsen and Mike Quigley on 25 May, 2017.

The above Bills seek to amend the various provisions relating to the grant of H-1 B and L-1 visas. However, so far none of these bills have been passed and no comprehensive policy changes have been made.

(c) and (d) The Government of India remains closely engaged with the U.S. Congress and the U.S. Administration 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 U.S. economy as well as in helping the U.S. retain its competitive edge and innovation advantage.

**Refusal for entry in Canada for people serving in Indian Forces**

500. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Canada has been refusing entry to Indians who are serving and/or had served in forces like Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), etc.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in recent time a similar refusal was widely reported in the press;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has taken up this issue with Canada; and

(e) if so, their reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) to (e) Government is aware that Shri Tejinder Singh Dhillon, former CRPF official, was denied entry in Canada on 20 May, 2017 by officials of Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) despite having a valid Canadian visa. The denial report by CIC official made negative references to CRPF and inter alia accused the organization of having committed "widespread and systemic human rights abuses".

The Government of India strongly took up the matter with Government of Canada both in Ottawa and New Delhi and conveyed that such a characterization of a reputed force like the CRPF was completely unacceptable. The Canadian High Commission issued a statement on 23 May, 2017 regretting the incident. The statement said that the language used in the denial report issued by the CIC "does not reflect the Government of Canada's policy towards India or any particular organization, including the Central Reserve Police Force of India. The Central Reserve Police Force plays an important role in upholding law and order in India". The statement further said that Canada values its relationship with India, based on shared values of democracy, pluralism, human rights and rule of law. The Canadian High Commission also provided fresh visa and tickets to Shri Dhillon for his travel to Canada.

**Threat of Indians losing jobs abroad**

501. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new laws of United States of America (USA), Europe, and Australia are putting hurdles for Indians in getting jobs in those countries; and

(b) whether there is any threat of losing job for Indians in these countries due to these new laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) No new law which creates hurdles for Indians in getting jobs in the US, has been passed by the US Congress. In April, 2017, President Trump issued an Executive Order titled "Buy American and Hire American" which states that in order to create higher wages and employment rates for workers in the US, and to protect their economic interests, it shall be the policy of the executive branch to rigorously enforce and administer laws governing entry into the United States of workers abroad.

The UK Government introduced certain changes to its work visa regime in November, 2016 and April, 2017. The changes include increase in salary thresholds and levy of charges such as Immigration Health Surcharge and Immigration Skills Charge. These changes have made it difficult for skilled professionals to obtain a work visa for the UK.

In April, 2017, Australia announced phased abolition of 457 visa category for skilled workers. It will be replaced with the 'Temporary Skills Shortage Visas' programme starting March 2018, providing for a short-term visa for up to two years and medium term visas of up to four years depending on the occupation. English language proficiency requirement has been made stringent. As the number of professions in the eligible Occupation List is curtailed, it will impact the number of jobs available under 'Temporary Skills Shortage Visas' programme.

These changes/proposed changes are not India specific and their impact will be assessed in due course.

#### **Decline in number of Indian workers in Gulf countries**

†502. SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian workers working in Gulf countries, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Oman and Bahrain for the last three years, year-wise;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether any decline has been registered in the number of workers in these countries since 2014;

(c) whether Government has conducted any study on the reasons for this decline; and

(d) whether Government has made any estimate of loss of foreign exchange due to this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) The Government maintains the data in respect of Emigration Check Required (ECR) passport holders, travelling legally to any of the 18 ECR countries for overseas employment. The number of such Indian workers emigrating to six gulf countries during the last three years is as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of Country	2014	2015	2016
1.	Bahrain	14207	15619	11964
2.	Kuwait	80419	66543	72402
3.	Oman	51317	85028	63224
4.	Qatar	75983	59340	30619
5.	S. Arabia	329882	306642	165356
6.	U. A. E.	224037	225512	163731
TOTAL		775845	758684	507296

(b) and (c) There has been a decline in the number of Indian workers emigrating to the gulf countries for employment due to economic slowdown in GCC countries triggered by the weak oil prices, which has resulted in lack of demand for workers. However, it has been reported by the Indian Missions that by undertaking different fiscal measures, these countries have been able to cope with the depressed oil and gas prices.

(d) As per information provided by the Reserve Bank of India, the overall remittances/private transfers made by the Indians working abroad, all over the world, including Gulf countries, as recorded in India's balance of payments statistics has fallen slightly from US\$ 69,819 Million in 2014-15 to US\$ 65,592 Million in 2015-16.

**China seeking evidence against terrorists**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that China has sought concrete evidence about the role played by the terrorists of Jaish e-Mohammad in terror activities before seeking United Nations censure for them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has provided any convincing response in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) to (d) In February 2016, Government approached the UN Security Council Sanctions Committee established under Resolutions 1267/1989/2253 with the proposal to designate Masood Azhar under the 1267 sanction regime. It was emphasized that while the Pakistan based Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM) had been designated by the 1267 Committee as far back as 2001 for its well known terror activities and links to the Al Qaeda, the Committee had not designated Masood Azhar who is the JeM's main leader, financier and motivator. The working procedures (guidelines) of the 1267 Committee stipulate that if an entity (organization) is designated by the Committee, its main leaders should also be designated. The requirement to designate Masood Azhar would, therefore, be self evident to the 1267 Committee.

Government has raised this issue with China, including at the highest levels, and has pointed out that China's position on listing of well known terrorists under the 1267 Sanctions regime should be in consonance with its stated positions on terrorism.

**Security of Indians living in USA**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that for Government the strategic partnership with United States of America (USA) is secondary to the welfare and security to the US based people of Indian origin;



(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is continuously in talks with USA and the country's missions are in contact with local Indian communities there; and

(c) whether Government had asked USA Government to investigate the racial angle in the recent killing of Indians there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) Government of India attaches highest priority to safety and security of Indian Diaspora abroad, including in the USA. Strong people-to-people links are an important component of India-US strategic partnership.

(b) and (c) Government of India remains continuously engaged with the US authorities on all matters concerning the wellbeing of Indian Diaspora including in the US. The US authorities have responded promptly and positively to incidents involving members of the Indian Diaspora in the US. They have assured us that they are working with all concerned agencies to ensure speedy justice. Where applicable, the incidents have been investigated as possible hate-crimes.

Our Embassy and Consulates in the US are also in constant touch with local Indian community groups to address any emergent issue relating to the Diaspora. They conduct regular community outreach programmes and extend all possible support in any situation impacting the Diaspora. The Government remains vigilant to developments impacting the lives of Indians abroad and will do everything possible to safeguard their interests and welfare.

#### **Fishermen in custody of Sri Lanka**

505. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian fishermen who are in the custody of Sri Lankan authorities, as on date; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to bring such fishermen back and rehabilitate them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) The number of Indian fishermen in the custody of Sri Lankan authorities as on 17 July, 2017 is 81 (eighty one).

(b) Government regularly takes up the matter of early release and repatriation of Indian fishermen with the Government of Sri Lanka. Our High Commission in Colombo provides humanitarian and legal assistance to the apprehended fishermen. As a result of sustained diplomatic efforts, Government has so far secured the release of 174 fishermen in Sri Lankan custody in 2017.

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

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

Government has taken several measures to encourage our fishermen to diversify into deep-sea fishing using tuna long-liners. An amount of Rupees 200 crore has been allocated by the Government during the current financial year as its share to support the fishermen under the "Assistance for Deep Sea Fishing" scheme. As part of the efforts to rehabilitate the fishermen, training and capacity building programmes commenced in January, 2017. Three batches of fishermen from Tamil Nadu have been trained so far in deep-sea fishing, long-lining and onboard handling and processing of fish. Among other initiatives jointly implemented with the State Government of Tamil Nadu, construction of fishing harbours at Kunthukal and Mookaiyur is currently in progress.

#### **Agreement signed with USA**

506. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of agreements signed between India and United States of America (USA) during recent visit of Prime Minister in June, 2017;

- (b) whether H-1B Visa issue was discussed with US President;
- (c) if so, the details and outcome thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) No formal agreements were signed during PM's recent visit to the US. A Joint Statement was issued summarizing the key outcomes and understandings reached during the visit in the areas of counter-terrorism, defence and security, trade & economy, energy, entrepreneurship and people-to-people contacts.

(b) to (d) Government of India remains closely engaged with the U.S. Congress and the U.S. Administration on issues relating to mobility of Indian skilled professionals, including through the H-1B visa programme. The Joint Statement issued following PM's talk with President Trump states that President Trump "applaud(ed) the entrepreneurship and innovation of Indians and Indian-Americans that have directly benefited both nations...". The Statement also notes that "Recognizing that we are in an increasingly digital world, the leaders agreed to intensify the mutually beneficial partnership to fully harness their innovation capabilities to solve global development changes."

#### **Objective of know India programme**

507. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of 'Know India Programme';
- (b) whether the number of participants under the above programme has come down during the last few years;
- (c) if so, the details and the reasons therefor, during the last three years; and
- (d) the manner in which the Ministry is planning to improve the programme for Indians abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) The Know India Programme (KIP) is an important initiative of the Government with an aim to engage and make the young Indian diaspora feel a sense of connect with their motherland. Aim is to motivate and inspire them by transformational changes taking place in India and give them an exposure to various aspects of contemporary India, and India's diverse forms of art, heritage, and culture.

(b) and (c) No, on the contrary the number has increased to 260 in 2016-17. Five editions of KIP with 151 participants and two editions of KIP with participation of 70 Overseas Indians were organised in 2014-15 & 2015-16 respectively. After a review of KIP scheme in 2016, it was decided to host 6 editions of Know India Programme in a Financial Year in addition to hosting 20 finalists from "Bharat Ko Jaaniye Quiz". Accordingly, seven KIPs were organized in 2016-17 with 260 participants.

(d) The following steps have been taken by the Ministry to further improve the Programme for Indians abroad:—

- (i) Duration of KIP was increased from 21 to 25 days with preference given to PIOs from Girmitiya countries;
- (ii) KIP portal was revamped to facilitate online application and processing;
- (iii) The age of participants has been increased from 18 to 26 to 18 to 30.
- (iv) Recognizing that Indian Diaspora has an emotional connect with their place of origin in India, more States were made partners in the Know India Programme. Accordingly, the state leg of the programme has also been increased from 7 to 10 days to give KIP participants exposure to our regional diversity and to specific states;
- (v) Two States can now be the partners of the programme.
- (vi) A KIP Facebook page has been created to promote KIP and engagement with young diaspora;
- (vii) Board and lodging for the KIP participants has been upgraded.

#### **Persons prosecuted under Prevention of Money Laundering Act**

508. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the persons who have been prosecuted under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act and have absconded;

(b) whether the Ministry has received any communication from the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding the same; and

(c) whether the Ministry is in talks with the United Kingdom to bring back persons under investigation as per the 1992 India-UK Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty,

if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) As per information received from the Directorate of Enforcement, New Delhi, the prosecution complaint has been filed against 53 persons, who are absconding, under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002. The list is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The Ministry of External Affairs has not received any request from the Directorate of Enforcement, New Delhi or from the Ministry of Home Affairs for extradition of persons mentioned in the list in connection with cases under Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.

(c) The Ministry of Home Affairs, the nodal Ministry for Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) in Criminal Matters, has conveyed that the India-UK MLAT in criminal matters does not cover the subject to bring back persons under investigation. However, the CBI had submitted extradition request in respect of Mr. Vijay Mallya regarding the case under Indian Penal Code, 1860 and Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 for his extradition from UK. The extradition request has been sent to UK for their consideration under bilateral extradition treaty.

#### *Statement*

##### *The List of persons prosecuted under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act*

S.No.	Name of Persons	S.No.	Name of Persons
1.	Anil Jain	9.	Madan Lal Jain
2.	Yash Dilip Jain	10.	Meena Madan Lal Jain
3.	Pukhraj Anandmal Mutha	11.	Parmeshwar Arjun Pareek
4.	Munnichand S.Bhandari	12.	Javeri Jain
5.	Surendra Kumar Dungarwal	13.	Jayesh Jain
6.	Ajit Annu Kamath	14.	Kavit Kedia
7.	Amit Khicha	15.	Mukesh Jain
8.	Bilal Haroon Galani	16.	Irfan Furniturewala

S.No.	Name of Persons	S.No.	Name of Persons
17.	Sunil Kothari	36.	Smt. Longjam Ningol Kangujam Ongbi Elizabeth Devi
18.	Harshad Maganlal Modi	37.	Smt. Kangujam Sanajaobi Devi
19.	Deepak Shenoy	38.	Md Komiruddin alias Kalimuddin alias Karimuddin
20.	Santosh Naik	39.	Paramjit Singh Sandhu
21.	Sarfaraj Godil	40.	Gulshan Masih
22.	Mukund bhai	41.	Vijay Mallaya
23.	Ashvin bhai	42.	Nitish Thakur
24.	P.Umesh Chandra	43.	Shri Pasha@satyanarayan
25.	Dipak kumar Vitthal Das	44.	Shri Jagadeesh Alaga Raja
26.	Patel Ashwin Haribhai	45.	Anjana Choksi
27.	Urvish Dilipbhai Shah	46.	Kustubh Choksi
28.	Abdul Karim Jaka	47.	Ravindra Deshmukh
29.	Satyanarayan Tarachand Jaju	48.	Ajit Satam
30.	Vikram Jayantilal Choksi	49.	Gangadharam G Yeligetti
31.	Rakesh Shyamlal Jariwala	50.	Vijay Kothari
32.	Surendra Singh Siddhu	51.	Shri Sridhar Dhanapal
33.	Vinod Gangaram Datta	52.	Shri Harpreet Singh
34.	Uritkhinbam Budhichandra Singh @Budhi @Poirei @Bobby	53.	Amit Kumar
35.	Shri Kangujam Premjit Singh		

#### **Death of Indian student in USA**

†509. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one more case of death of Indian student in United States of America (USA) has come to notice;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this regard, so far; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) An Indian student Shri Sai Kumar Adluru died in a road accident on 14 May, 2017 in DeKalb, Illinois. He was a student of Northern Illinois University in DeKalb.

The Government, through Consulate General of India in Chicago, immediately reached out to the family of the victim and extended all possible support, including arranging the completion of mortuary procedures and transportation of mortal remains to India.

Safety and security of Indians abroad is top priority to the Government of India. Our Embassy and Consulates in the US are in constant touch with the US authorities and local Indian community groups to address any emergent issues pertinent to their welfare.

### **Illegal Migrants in USA**

†510. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the proposal to exempt the illegal migrants residing in United States of America (USA) has been cancelled by the American administration;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether a large number of Indians would have to come back due to this;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Prime Minister discussed this issue with President of USA during his recent visit there; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) President Trump issued an Executive Order titled "Enhancing Public Safety in the Interior of the United States" dated 25 January, 2017 which *inter alia* "directs agencies to employ all lawful means to ensure the faithful

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

execution of the immigration laws of the United States against all removable aliens". Subsequently, Department of Homeland Security (DHS) issued two Implementation Memorandums dated 20 February, 2017 which *inter alia* instructs all DHS personnel to "initiate enforcement actions against removable aliens encountered during the performance of their official duties." Those who have been involved in any criminal conduct or pose a risk to public safety or national security have been prioritized for arrest and removal by the US Government. Exemption granted to undocumented immigrants who entered the country as minors has not been impacted so far.

(c) and (d) The Government remains closely engaged with the U.S. Government on all issues relating to safety and welfare of Indian Diaspora in the U.S. There are no authoritative figures on the number of undocumented Indian immigrants in the U.S. GOI does not encourage illegal migration of Indian citizens into other countries. From time to time, Indian Embassy and Consulates in the US, facilitate repatriation of undocumented Indian immigrants after their nationality verification. Since 2014, 702 undocumented Indian nationals have been issued travel documents to enable their safe return to India.

(e) and (f) Issues relating to the welfare of the Indian Diaspora in the United States are constantly under discussion between the two Governments. During Prime Minister's talks with President Trump, both leaders agreed to work towards strengthening people-to-people links.

#### **Indian workers in Bahrain**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that many hundreds of Indian workers in Bahrain were not paid salary for the past several months by the companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government took any action to help these workers to get their salary; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) to (d) The Indian Embassy in Bahrain has informed



that M/s G.P. Zachariades Overseas Ltd. a construction company employing nearly 1500 Indian expatriate workers, laid off around 700 workers on completion of contract but was unable to repatriate them after clearing their dues, due to financial crisis. The Mission took up the matter with the local authorities for facilitating settlement of their dues and the repatriation of stranded Indian workers. The matter was resolved with their intervention. As a result, around 700 Indian expatriate workers were repatriated after settlement of their dues during the period from April to June, 2017, while around 500 workers chose mobility and opted to work with other employers. The remaining Indian workers continue to work with the same company.

**Indians abducted in conflict torn countries**

512. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many Indian citizens are still trapped/ or are in the custody of militants who were abducted in the conflict torn places of Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan;
- (b) how many Indians have been safely evacuated and returned home from these places, so far; and
- (c) whether Government has taken steps to safely bring back Indians who are still trapped in these places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) As per the information available, in June, 2014 39 Indian nationals were abducted in Iraq. In Afghanistan and Syria, there is no Indian in the custody of militants/extremists.

(b) 5 Indians were safely released and repatriated to India from Afghanistan since 2.6.2014 to 9.6.2016.

(c) Yes, Our Embassy in Baghdad and Consulate in Erbil (Iraq) are in regular contact with the local government authorities and other sources for tracing the missing Indian nationals. The Government has also activated various channels for locating the missing Indian nationals. Local authorities have conveyed that all cooperation would be extended and instructions have been passed on to all relevant local agencies in this connection. Minister of State for External Affairs General (Dr.) V.K. Singh (Retd.) visited Baghdad and Erbil on 11-15 July, 2017 and Secretary (Economic Relations) in the Ministry of External Affairs visited Erbil in June, 2017 for this purpose.

**Asia-Africa growth corridor**

513. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a vision document has been launched to develop an "Asia-Africa Growth Corridor" between India and Japan;
- (b) if so, the details and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any agreement has been signed between India, Japan and Africa to extend the line of credit for the project; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) There exists vast and untapped potential among countries in Asia and Africa, which could be explored for shared growth, development, peace, prosperity and stability of these regions. The opportunities and aspirations in the two regions can be connected through Asia Africa Growth Corridor.

- (c) No.
- (d) Does not arise.

**Intrusion of Chinese army in Indian territory**

514. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Chinese army has intruded in Indian territory in Sikkim in the month of June, 2017 and destroyed the bunkers in Indian territory;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken up the matter with Chinese Government; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the response of China thereto?

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

(b) to (d) Question do not arise.

**Indian participation in one belt one road projects**

515. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China's One Belt One Road projects crosses through the Indian territory, Pakistan occupied Kashmir, due to which Government chose not to participate in this Forum;

(b) how the Ministry is planning to take up the issue further, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it would use the platform of the next Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) Forum to address the issue, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (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 state of Jammu & Kashmir that 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.

**Infrastructure status to affordable housing**

516. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry proposes to giving infrastructure status to affordable housing;

(b) to what extent this would help in constructing more and more houses to achieve Housing for All Goal by 2022; and

(c) to what extent the National Housing Bank, giving ₹ 20,000 crores to banks and housing finance companies, would help to double the affordable housing Finance market from ₹ 90,000 crores to ₹ 2 lakh crores?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Institutional Mechanism (IM) on the Harmonized Master List of Infrastructure Subsectors during its meeting held on 20.02.2017 recommended that "Affordable Housing" may be included under the Harmonized list of Infrastructure sub-sectors by insertion of a new item in the category of "Social and Commercial Infrastructure" with a footnote stating that "Affordable Housing" is defined as a housing project using at least 50% of the Floor Area Ratio (FAR)/Floor Space Index (FSI) for Dwelling Units with carpet area of not more than 60 square meters.

Granting the 'Infrastructure Status' to 'Affordable Housing' will facilitate access to low cost and long term funds for the sector, which when passed on to the consumers/home buyers, will reduce the cost of affordable housing. The new status will augment resource allocation for the sector which in turn will boost housing supply and reduce huge demand backlog. This will also make the financial institutions (lenders) look at the sector favourably as they would have lower risk weightage in giving loans for affordable housing.

(c) The Hon'ble Union Finance Minister, in his Union Budget Speech for 2017-18, made the following announcement:—

"The National Housing Bank will refinance individual housing loans of about ₹20,000 crore in 2017-18"

The National Housing Bank (NHB) extends refinance assistance to Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) like Housing Finance Companies (HFCs), Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks, etc. in respect of their housing loans to individuals. The refinance assistance is extended under two windows, viz. concessional refinance and general refinance. While the general refinance contributes to the overall resource basket of the PLIs, the concessional refinance, which is extended in respect of loans to target segments such as weaker sections, women, etc. catalyses the PLIs especially catering to the lower income segments, to expand their reach among the target segments.

The Rural Housing Fund (RHF) and the Urban Housing Fund (UHF) have been established in NHB, with funds being provided from the priority sector shortfall of banks. The RHF and UHF are being used to extend refinance to PLIs at concessional rates of interest to target borrower segments in rural and urban areas (weaker sections, women, etc.). To ensure that the benefit of concessional rates is passed on to the

borrowers, the on-lending interest rates on the refinanced loans are capped. Till 30-06-2017, refinance aggregating ₹ 29,483 crore (in respect of 18.94 lakh households) and ₹8,184 crore (in respect of 1.91 lakh households) has been disbursed by NHB under RTF and UHF respectively.

During the April-June, 2017 quarter, NHB made refinance disbursements of ₹ 9,825 crore (about 49% of the target announced in the Union Budget), out of which ₹ 1,671 and ₹1,437 were made under RHF and UHF respectively.

Thus, the leveraging effect of NHB refinance, particularly for the HFCs, will result in improved credit flow to the lower income segments, and have a multiplier effect on the overall quantum of institutional housing finance.

#### **National Urban Livelihood Mission in Bihar**

†517. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the objective of Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana is to implement National Urban Livelihood Mission;
- (b) if so, the number of beneficiaries under this scheme in Bihar;
- (c) whether the number of beneficiaries is less in that State as against other States; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of the steps taken by Government to improve it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) This Ministry has launched National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) in September, 2013 to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, for improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis. The mission also aims at building strong grassroot level institutions of the urban poor. Further, the mission aims at providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless. In addition, the Mission also aims at addressing livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security, etc. The mission has been renamed as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM) and extended to all statutory towns in the country in February, 2016.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Since 1st April, 2014 till 17 June, 2017, 32954 persons have been provided skill training, 1403 beneficiaries have been assisted for setting up individual or group micro-enterprises, 9192 Self-Help Groups (SHG) have been formed, 6521 SHGs have been given Revolving Fund and 339 SHGs have been disbursed loans under SHG Bank Linkage Programme under DAY-NULM in Bihar. Further 79,945 Street Vendors have been identified in Bihar under "Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV) component of DAY-NULM in Bihar.

(c) and (d) The beneficiaries under DAY-NULM are the urban poor below poverty line identified by the State/UTs. The criteria may vary from State to State. The State may also broaden the coverage to include disadvantaged groups like SCs, STs, Women etc. subject to maximum 25% of urban poor population.

#### **Notification of RERA rules in Karnataka**

518. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the rules under the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act (RERA) has not been notified by the State Government of Karnataka;

(b) whether Government considers that this is in blatant violation of law denying the citizens of the State the rights enshrined under the Law; and

(c) if so, whether Government has taken any steps to ensure that (RERA) rules are notified in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The Rules under the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 have been notified by the Government of Karnataka on 10th July, 2017.

#### **Achievement under HOMES**

519. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details about the Home Owners Mortgage Equity Subvention Scheme (HOMES) along with its comparison with Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY) which was there to cater to the needy in a similar way;

(b) whether there is any yearly target under this scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details regarding the achievement under HOMES during the last three years, States/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has not launched any Home Owners Mortgage Equity Subvention Scheme (HOMES).

**Delay in framing RERA rules**

520. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is delay in framing of rules under the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act (RERA) by many States and if so, the details of States that have notified the rules and States that are yet to do so;

(b) whether the builders are facing problems in registering their projects, in view of this delay; and

(c) if so, the manner in which Government proposes to resolve the problems of these builders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The Rules under the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 have been notified by the States / UTs of - Uttar Pradesh; Gujarat; Odisha; Andhra Pradesh; Maharashtra; Madhya Pradesh; Bihar; Chhattisgarh; Rajasthan; Uttarakhand; Assam; Jharkhand; Punjab; Tamil Nadu; Karnataka. Also, the Rules have been notified the erstwhile Ministry of Urban Development for NCT of Delhi and by the erstwhile Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation for the UTs of Andaman and Nicobar Islands; Chandigarh; Dadra and Nagar Haveli; Daman and Diu; and Lakshadweep.

The States of Tripura; Kerala; Haryana; Himachal Pradesh; Telangana; Puducherry; West Bengal; Goa; Sikkim; Arunachal Pradesh; Meghalaya; Nagaland; Manipur; and Mizoram have yet to notify the Rules under the Act.

Yes, the Ministry has received representations from certain associations of developer that they were facing problems in registering their projects in certain States.

The Ministry of HUPA vide letter dated 4th July, 2017 written to the States / UTs of Kerala; Punjab; Rajasthan; Mizoram; Haryana; NCT of Delhi; Andaman and Nicobar Islands; Chandigarh; Bihar; Uttar Pradesh; Jharkhand; Assam; Gujarat; Uttarakhand; Goa; Andhra Pradesh; Tamil Nadu; and Puducherry, which have interim Regulatory Authority, to take immediate steps to register projects, even through hard copy applications as permitted under the Act, until the establishment of the web-portal.

### **Registration under RERA**

521. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the pace of registration for ongoing projects in various States/Union Territories under the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act (RERA) is slow;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (c) the States/Union Territories which have not, so far, become RERA compliant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) All the Sections of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 have come into effect from 1st May, 2017.

As per the First proviso to Sub-Section (1) of Section 3, 'Ongoing Projects' are required to be registered within a period of three months of the commencement of the Act. Section 3 was notified for commencement with effect from 1st May, 2017. Consequently, promoters of 'ongoing projects' have time till 31st July, 2017 to register the said projects.

Towards the implementation of this Act, 14 States out of 29 States and 06 Union Territories have notified Rules. 11 States and 03 Union Territories have set up Regulatory Authorities. UT of Lakshadweep has informed that it has no urban areas, thus, there is no requirement of implementation of the Act at this stage.

### **Houses constructed during Twelfth Five Year Plan**

522. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of houses likely to be constructed during the Twelfth Five Year Plan specially for the lower and middle income categories under various schemes;



(b) the fund allocated for implementation of the scheme and its actual utilization; and

(c) the number of units/houses allotted under various schemes during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Under the Central Government's schemes namely Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) (the extended period of which ended on 31.03.2017), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) - Housing for All {PMAY (U)-HFA} and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) (since subsumed in PMAY-U), the number of houses sanctioned/ considered for construction for urban poor including slum dwellers of Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/ Low Income Group (LIG) during the period of Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) is 17,72,028 of which 5,54,723 houses have been constructed and 5,86,734 houses are at various stages of construction. Government of India has recently launched a new Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) scheme under PMAY (U) to provide interest subsidy for housing loans to eligible beneficiaries belonging to Middle Income Group (CLSS for MIG). The scheme is being implemented initially for a period of one year effective from 01.01.2017.

(b) Forth the sanctioned houses, ₹ 12,223.64 crore have been released to States/UTs during the period of Twelfth Five Year Plan. Out of the fund released, Utilization Certificates of ₹ 9,074.99 crore have been received from States/UTs so far.

(c) State-wise details of houses allotted to the beneficiaries under the above schemes during the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*States/UTs-wise details of houses allotted to beneficiaries during last three years and current year under the schemes of JNNURM and PMAY(U) including subsumed RAY*

[as on 10th July, 2017]

Sl. No.	State/ UT	JNNURM	PMAY(U)	Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	24,517	2,990	27,507
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	244	1	245

Sl. No.	State/ UT	JNNURM	PMAY(U)	Total
4.	Assam	2,397	69	2,466
5.	Bihar	23,780	2,572	26,352
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	2,689	8	2,697
7.	Chhattisgarh	10,897	1,403	127300
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	96	103	199
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	-	7	7
10.	Delhi (UT)	1,616	294	1,910
11.	Goa	-	41	11
12.	Gujarat	53,245	29,380	82625
13.	Haryana	1,324	1,067	2,391
14.	Himachal Pradesh	333	25	358
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,485	83 1 2,568	
16.	Jharkhand	6,320	3,129	9,449
17.	Karnataka	8,428	13,152	21,580
18.	Kerala	4,780	583	5,363
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	31,571	3,276	34,847
21.	Maharashtra	63,035	11,503	74,538
22.	Manipur	1,489	64	1,553
23.	Meghalaya	254	24	278
24.	Mizoram	78	122	200
25.	Nagaland	4,033	3	4,036

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	JNNURM	PMAY(U)	Total
26.	Odisha	3,585	1,353	4,938
27.	Puducherry (UT)	718	17	735
28.	Punjab	2,601	336	2,937
29.	Rajasthan	25,697	6,582	32,279
30.	Sikkim	110	1	111
31.	Tamil Nadu	29,933	10,242	40,175
32.	Telangana	15,977	421	16,398
33.	Tripura	178	420	598
34.	Uttar Pradesh	18,968	4,560	23,528
35.	Uttarakhand	1,927	898	2,825
36.	West Bengal	26,868	8,243	35,111
TOTAL		370,173	105,390	475,563

Source: Monitoring Division-MoHUPA.

### Extension for registration of projects under RERA

523. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act (RERA) mandates registration of all projects before July, 2017;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that many States have neither appointed regulator nor notified rules and regulations under the Act;
- (c) if so, whether there is any proposal before the Ministry to extend the deadline; and
- (d) the status of ongoing projects, State-wise and the procedure for registration of such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) All the Sections of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 including Section 3 have come into effect from 01st May, 2017.

Section 3 of the Act states that no promoter shall advertise, market, book, sell or offer for sale, or invite persons to purchase in any manner any plot, apartment or building, as the case may be, in any real estate project or part of it, in any planning area, without registering the real estate project with the Real Estate Regulatory Authority established under this Act.

For the projects that are ongoing on the date of commencement of this Act and for which the completion certificate has not been issued, the promoter shall make an application to the Authority for registration of the said project within a period of three months from the date of commencement of this Act *i.e.* by 31.07.2017.

(b) The Rules under the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 have been notified by 21 States / Union Territories.

The States of Tripura; Kerala; Haryana; Himachal Pradesh; Telangana; West Bengal; Puducherry; Goa; Sikkim; Arunachal Pradesh; Meghalaya; Nagaland; Manipur; and Mizoram have yet to notify the Rules under the Act.

The State of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh have set up permanent Regulatory Authorities. The States / UTs of Kerala; Punjab; Rajasthan; Mizoram; Haryana; NCT of Delhi; Andaman and Nicobar Islands; Chandigarh; Bihar; Uttar Pradesh; Jharkhand; Assam; Gujarat; Uttarakhand; Goa; Andhra Pradesh; Tamil Nadu; and Puducherry have set up interim Regulatory Authorities.

The UT of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli is tying up with the Regulatory Authority of Maharashtra. The UT of Chandigarh is tying up with the Regulatory Authority of Delhi. The UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is tying up with the Regulatory Authority of Tamil Nadu. UT of Lakshadweep has informed that it has no urban areas, thus, there is no requirement of implementation of the Act at this stage.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs does not maintain such data.

The procedure for registration of 'ongoing projects' is to be specified by Rules, which are required to be made by the State/Union Territory Governments in consonance with the provision of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016.

**Housing for All scheme in Himachal Pradesh**

524. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cities/towns in Himachal Pradesh which have been selected for development of dwelling units under the Housing for All scheme;
- (b) the eligibility criterion laid by Government to provide houses under the scheme; and
- (c) whether new features have been included in the scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) As proposed by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh, total 54 Statutory cities/towns of Himachal Pradesh have so far been included under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] Mission.

(b) The PMAY (U) Mission aims to provide central assistance to implementing agencies through States/UTs for providing houses to all eligible beneficiaries.

A beneficiary family will comprise husband, wife, unmarried sons and/or unmarried daughters. The beneficiary family should not own a pucca house (an all-weather dwelling unit) either in his/her name or in the name of his / her family in any part of India.

An adult earning member (irrespective of marital status) can be treated at a separate household.

Provided that he / she does not own a pucca house (an all weather dwelling unit) in his / her name in any part of India.

Provided also that in the case of a married couple, either of the spouses or both together in joint ownership will be eligible for a single house, subject to income eligibility of the household under the Scheme.

Selection/identification of beneficiaries for the projects taken up under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) Mission comes within the purview of State/UT Governments.

(c) Under the PMAY (U) Mission, Gol has recently launched a new Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme to provide interest subsidy for housing loans to eligible beneficiaries belonging to Middle Income Group (CLSS for MIG). The scheme is initially 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. Additional housing loans beyond ₹ 9,00,000/- and ₹ 12,00,000/-, respectively, if any, will be at non-subsidized rate.

#### **Technical cells under PMAY**

525. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned the establishment of State Level Technical Cells (SLTC) and City Level Technical Cells (CLTC) under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), for the States particularly for Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the financial support Government intends to extend to State/UTs;

(c) whether Government proposes to extend full financial support for establishment of SLTCs and CLTCs to hilly States like Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand; 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) to (d) Yes, Sir. As on date, approval for establishment of State Level Technical Cell (SLTC) / City Level Technical Cells (CLTCs) for 29 States including the State of Himachal Pradesh has been accorded by this Ministry under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] Mission.

As per the PMAY (U) Mission Guidelines, Ministry assists States/UTs Government in constitution of their SLTC & CLTCs. The fund sharing pattern between Government

of India / and State Government for establishment of SLTC and CLTCs is in the ratio of 75:25 and the same is 90:10 in case of North East and Special Categories States (*viz.* Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu & Kashmir).

Central Assistance of ₹ 109.19 crore has so far been sanctioned/committed to the States/UTs including the State of Himachal Pradesh for SLTC and CLTCs under the PMAY (U) Mission. States/UTs-wise details are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*State/UTs-wise details of sanctions for establishment of SLTC/CLTCs under PMAY(U)*

Sl No.	State/UT	Fund Sanctioned for establishment of SLTC/ CLTCs
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9.15
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.00
4.	Assam	5.79
5.	Bihar	6.62
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.69
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-
10.	Delhi	-
11.	Goa	-
12.	Gujarat	16.68
13.	Haryana	3.19
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3.17
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.94
16.	Jharkhand	2.70
17.	Karnataka	2.57

1	2	3
18.	Kerala	3.38
19.	Lakshadweep	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	5.07
21.	Maharashtra	0.56
22.	Manipur	0.97
23.	Meghalaya	1.13
24.	Mizoram	1.74
25.	Nagaland	0.85
26.	Odisha	3.02
27.	Puducherry	0.86
28.	Punjab	2.97
29.	Rajasthan	5.01
30.	Sikkim	0.43
31.	Tamil Nadu	1.55
32.	Telangana	5.60
33.	Tripura	1.02
34.	Uttar Pradesh	12.51
35.	Uttarakhand	2.65
36.	West Bengal	5.37
TOTAL		109.19

Monitoring Division- MoHUA.

#### **Fraudulent practices under PMAY scheme**

†526. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fraudulent practices have started under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY);

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) if so, whether Government is considering to take any steps to stop such practices by getting them investigated; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and by when such steps would be taken and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) To deal with fraudulent practices in the name of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)}, the following actions have been taken by the Ministry:

(i) To ensure transparency and facilitate the citizens in registration for demand assessment, the Ministry has enabled the facility of online application using the platform of Common Service Centre(CSC) and PMAY(U) MIS Portal.

(ii) A disclaimer has been posted on the website of the Ministry intimating general public that this Ministry has not authorized any private entity or person to collect money as a consideration for availing of any benefit under the PMAY (U) Mission.

(iii) State/UT Governments have been requested to issue disclaimer/public notice cautioning the general public about unscrupulous individuals/entities from cheating the general public.

(iv) Principal Secretaries/Secretaries in charge of Housing/Urban Development have been requested to exercise vigil on such advertisements or instances where the nomenclature of PMAY (U) mission is being used with *mala fide* intentions and to proceed against the wrongdoers as per law. The States/UTs have further been advised to issue appropriate instructions to the concerned officials at the district/ULB level for similar action at their end.

(v) A public notice cautioning general public against possible fraud in the name of PMAY(U) (coloured advertisement) has been published on 14<sup>th</sup> May, 2017 in 51 major regional dailies (pan India) through DAVP.

#### **PMAY in Maharashtra**

†527. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(b) whether it is a fact that the implementation of this project in Maharashtra is not in accordance with its stipulated time-limit and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government has taken appropriate steps for spreading awareness among people with regard to PMAY in that State and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) PMAY (U) mission scheme guidelines provide flexibility to States/UTs to appraise and approve projects based on the demand assessed by it. States/UTs are thus required to approach the Central Government only for release of Central assistance.

So far, 4,884 projects for construction of 21,00,475 Houses of EWS category have been sanctioned under PMAY (U) in various States/UTs including Maharashtra.

Details of Houses sanctioned, constructed and occupied by beneficiaries under the 'Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-(Urban) {PMAY[U]} Mission, States/UTs and City-wise, are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) In order to increase the awareness of the PMAY(Urban) mission as well as to enhance the capacity of the State/city level functionaries dealing with the PMAY(Urban) Mission, regular workshops at the National, Regional and State level including in the State of Maharashtra have been conducted. Workshops at Divisional level are also conducted by Government of Maharashtra and State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA). The Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) at city level are making people aware of the PMAY (U).

**Statement**

*State/UTs and city-wise details of Houses sanctioned, Constructed and Occupied ' by urban poor beneficiaries including slum dwellers under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- PMAY (Urban)*

As on 10th July, 2017

Sl. No.	City Name	State	Houses Sanct- ioned	Houses Comp- leted	Occu- pied by bene- ficiary
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Port Blair	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	609	-	-
	TOTAL (Andaman and Nicobar Islands)		609	-	-
2.	Atmakur	Andhra Pradesh	1,028	-	-
3.	Nellimarla	Andhra Pradesh	325	170	170
4.	Palasa	Andhra Pradesh	192	100	-
5.	Rajam	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	1
6.	Amadalavalasa	Andhra Pradesh	512	432	-
7.	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh	1,476	196	4
8.	Parvathipuram	Andhra Pradesh	836	23	23
9.	Bobbili	Andhra Pradesh	385	48	48
10.	Salur	Andhra Pradesh	588	12	12
11.	Vizianagaram	Andhra Pradesh	9,257	562	82
12.	Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	20,262	2,738	506
13.	Tuni	Andhra Pradesh	5,100	29	29
14.	Peddapuram	Andhra Pradesh	1,724	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Rajahmundry	Andhra Pradesh	4,214	14	14
16.	Samalkota	Andhra Pradesh	1,048	-	-
17.	Pithapuram	Andhra Pradesh	874	-	-
18.	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	4,620	12	12
19.	Mandapeta	Andhra Pradesh	4,064	-	-
20.	Ramachandrapuram	Andhra Pradesh	1,090	2	2
21.	Amalapuram	Andhra Pradesh	1,636	-	-
22.	Tadepalligudem	Andhra Pradesh	5,786	53	53
23.	Eluru	Andhra Pradesh	1,551	13	13
24.	Bhimavaram	Andhra Pradesh	9,501	1	1
25.	Palacole	Andhra Pradesh	7,470	52	52
26.	Vijaywada	Andhra Pradesh	11,443	49	49
27.	Gudivada	Andhra Pradesh	3,317	5	5
28.	Pedana	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	1
29.	Machilipatnam	Andhra Pradesh	1,851	253	253
30.	Tadepalle	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	1
31.	Mangalagiri	Andhra Pradesh	2,592	-	-
32.	Sattenapalli	Andhra Pradesh	642	2	2
33.	Narasaraopet	Andhra Pradesh	1,507	3	3
34.	Chilakaluripet	Andhra Pradesh	4,514	2	2
35.	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	11,837	219	219
36.	Tenali	Andhra Pradesh	1,154	2	2
37.	Ponnur	Andhra Pradesh	2,368	-	-
38.	Bapatla	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
39.	Markapur	Andhra Pradesh	1,020	-	-
40.	Chirala	Andhra Pradesh	615	34	34
41.	Ongole	Andhra Pradesh	2,002	111	111
42.	Kandukur	Andhra Pradesh	1,438	1	1
43.	Kavali	Andhra Pradesh	4,512	131	131
44.	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	10,052	248	248
45.	Gudur	Andhra Pradesh	5,106	3	3
46.	Proddatur	Andhra Pradesh	2,001	1	1
47.	Kadapa	Andhra Pradesh	4,337	156	156
48.	Rayachoti	Andhra Pradesh	640	54	54
49.	Rajampet	Andhra Pradesh	2	2	2
50.	Yemmiganur	Andhra Pradesh	3,266	2	2
51.	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	10,013	13	13
52.	Adoni	Andhra Pradesh	4,711	7	7
53.	Nandyal	Andhra Pradesh	660	146	146
54.	Rayadurg	Andhra Pradesh	1,307	13	13
55.	Guntakal	Andhra Pradesh	2,002	11	11
56.	Tadipatri	Andhra Pradesh	3,009	-	-
57.	Anantapur	Andhra Pradesh	2,024	67	67
58.	Dharmavaram	Andhra Pradesh	1,401	69	69
59.	Kadiri	Andhra Pradesh	1,002	5	5
60.	Hindupur	Andhra Pradesh	504	40	40
61.	Srikalahasti	Andhra Pradesh	3,441	13	13
62.	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	2,263	126	126

1	2	3	4	5	6
63.	Madanapalle	Andhra Pradesh	1,021	9	9
64.	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	1,457	90	90
65.	Mydukur	Andhra Pradesh	500	78	78
	TOTAL (Andhra Pradesh)		1,95,074	6,426	2,990
66.	Palin	Arunachal Pradesh	256	-	-
67.	Dirang	Arunachal Pradesh	320	-	-
68.	Bomdila	Arunachal Pradesh	454	1	1
69.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	576	-	-
	TOTAL (Arunachal Pradesh)		1,606	1	1
70.	Kokrajhar	Assam	2,145	1	1
71.	Dhubri	Assam	3,246	3	3
72.	Bilasipara	Assam	1	1	1
73.	Barpeta Road	Assam	2	2	2
74.	Barpeta	Assam	1	1	1
75.	Pathsala	Assam	9	9	9
76.	Nagaon	Assam	1,738	-	-
77.	Raha	Assam	1	1	1
78.	Tezpur	Assam	1,923	-	-
79.	North Lakhimpur	Assam	1	1	1
80.	Tinsukia	Assam	1,440	-	-
81.	Dibrugarh	Assam	1,285	1	1
82.	Chabua	Assam	1	1	1
83.	Moranhat	Assam	1	1	1
84.	Jorhat	Assam	589	3	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
85.	Mariani	Assam	1	1	1
86.	Dergaon	Assam	1	1	1
87.	Golaghat	Assam	1	1	1
88.	Silchar	Assam	1,179	-	-
89.	Abhayapuri	Assam	2	2	2
90.	Rangia	Assam	2	2	2
91.	North Guwahati	Assam	1	1	1
92.	Guwahati	Assam	13,225	33	33
93.	Tihu	Assam	1	1	1
94.	Mangaldoi	Assam	2	2	2
	TOTAL (Assam)		26798	69	69
95.	Simri Bakhtiyarpur	Bihar	1,085	-	-
96.	Ekma Bazar	Bihar	250	-	-
97.	Parsa	Bihar	602	-	-
98.	Mahua	Bihar	523	-	-
99.	Mohania	Bihar	158	-	-
100.	Kochas	Bihar	388	-	-
101.	Ramnagar	Bihar	38	-	-
102.	Narkatiaganj	Bihar	362	-	-
103.	Bagha	Bihar	152	-	-
104.	Chanpatia	Bihar	75	-	-
105.	Bettiah	Bihar	39	-	-
106.	Raxaul Bazar	Bihar	1,306	-	-
107.	Sugauli	Bihar	270	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
108.	Dhaka	Bihar	677	-	-
109.	Motihari	Bihar	248	-	-
110.	Areraj	Bihar	214	-	-
111.	Kesaria	Bihar	300	-	-
112.	Chakia	Bihar	100	-	-
113.	Pakridayal	Bihar	471	-	-
114.	Mehsi	Bihar	1,029	-	-
115.	Sheohar	Bihar	2,191	-	-
116.	Bairganja	Bihar	51	-	-
117.	Belsand	Bihar	670	-	-
118.	Sitamarhi	Bihar	500	3	3
119.	Dumra	Bihar	428	23	23
120.	Janakpur Road	Bihar	254	-	-
121.	Jainagar	Bihar	277	-	-
122.	Madhubani	Bihar	2,138	1	1
123.	Jhanyharpur	Bihar	500	-	-
124.	Ghoghardiha	Bihar	408	-	-
125.	Nirmali	Bihar	60	-	-
126.	Birpur	Bihar	128	-	-
127.	Supaul	Bihar	594	-	-
128.	Jogbani Nagar	Bihar	460	-	-
129.	Farbishganj	Bihar	461	-	-
130.	Araria	Bihar	1,913	-	-
131.	Thakurganj	Bihar	591	-	-



1	2	3	4	5	6
132.	Bahadurganj	Bihar	830	-	-
133.	Kishanganj	Bihar	2,948	-	-
134.	Banmankhi Bazar	Bihar	875	-	-
135.	Purnia	Bihar	6,756	586	562
136.	Kasba	Bihar	216	-	-
137.	Katihar	Bihar	2,909	109	87
138.	Manihari	Bihar	114	-	-
139.	Madhepura	Bihar	1,012	-	-
140.	Murliganj	Bihar	786	-	-
141.	Saharsa	Bihar	1,000	-	-
142.	Darbhangha	Bihar	3,134	369	344
143.	Benipur	Bihar	1,517	1	1
144.	Sahebganj	Bihar	78	-	-
145.	Motipur	Bihar	280	4	4
146.	Kanti	Bihar	1,562	1	1
147.	Muzaffarpur	Bihar	793	24	24
148.	Kataiya	Bihar	711	-	-
149.	Mirganj	Bihar	163	-	-
150.	Gopalganj	Bihar	500	-	-
151.	Barauli	Bihar	230	-	-
152.	Siwan	Bihar	69	-	-
153.	Maharajganj	Bihar	1,045	23	23
154.	Mairwa	Bihar	278	-	-
155.	Revelganj	Bihar	100	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
156.	Chapra	Bihar	562	-	-
157.	Marhaura	Bihar	160	-	-
158.	Dighwara	Bihar	359	-	-
159.	Sonpur	Bihar	800	-	-
160.	Lalganj	Bihar	501	1	1
161.	Hajipur	Bihar	638	7	7
162.	Mahnar	Bihar	605	-	-
163.	Samastipur	Bihar	260	-	-
164.	Dalsingsarai	Bihar	56	-	-
165.	Rosera	Bihar	443	-	-
166.	Teghra	Bihar	100	-	-
167.	Bihat	Bihar	375	-	-
168.	Begusarai	Bihar	403	26	26
169.	Bakhri	Bihar	225	1	1
170.	Balia	Bihar	211	3	3
171.	Khagaria	Bihar	500	-	-
172.	Gogri Jamalpur	Bihar	1,243	-	-
173.	Nawghachiya	Bihar	636	-	-
174.	Kahalgaon	Bihar	364	-	-
175.	Sultanganj	Bihar	150	-	-
176.	Bhagalpur	Bihar	710	1	1
177.	Amarpur	Bihar	149	-	-
178.	Banka	Bihar	200	-	-
179.	Munger	Bihar	816	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
180.	Jamalpur	Bihar	199	1	1
181.	Kharagpur	Bihar	154	-	-
182.	Barahiya	Bihar	472	18	18
183.	Lakhisarai	Bihar	145	-	-
184.	Barbigha	Bihar	244	-	-
185.	Sheikhpura	Bihar	144	-	-
186.	Biharsharif	Bihar	3,021	2	2
187.	Hilsa	Bihar	508	-	-
188.	Islampur	Bihar	40	-	-
189.	Rajgir	Bihar	300	-	-
190.	Silao	Bihar	168	-	-
191.	Maner	Bihar	317	3	3
192.	Danapur	Bihar	179	2	2
193.	Khagaul	Bihar	45	-	-
194.	Patna	Bihar	3,347	40	40
195.	Phulwari Sharif	Bihar	322	2	2
196.	Naubatpur	Bihar	350	-	-
197.	Bikram	Bihar	974	-	-
198.	Masaurhi	Bihar	304	1	1
199.	Fatuha	Bihar	350	-	-
200.	Khusrupur	Bihar	500	-	-
201.	Bakhtiyarpur	Bihar	636	-	-
202.	Barh	Bihar	500	-	-
203.	Mokama	Bihar	200	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
204.	Shahpur	Bihar	84	-	-
205.	Arrah	Bihar	112	5	5
206.	Koilwar	Bihar	103	-	
207.	Bihiya	Bihar	100	-	-
208.	Jagdishpur	Bihar	639	-	-
209.	Piro	Bihar	500	-	-
210.	Dumraon	Bihar	500	-	-
211.	Buxar	Bihar	111	-	-
212.	Bhabua	Bihar	53	-	-
213.	Koath	Bihar	329	-	-
214.	Bikarmaganj	Bihar	758	-	-
215.	Nasariganj	Bihar	193	-	-
216.	Nokha	Bihar	150	-	-
217.	Sasaram	Bihar	296	-	-
218.	Dehari Dalmianagar	Bihar	69	1	1
219.	Daudnagar	Bihar	136	16	16
220.	Rafiganj	Bihar	552	15	15
221.	Aurangabad	Bihar	389	9	9
222.	Navinagar	Bihar	305	-	-
223.	Tekari	Bihar	151	1	1
224.	Gaya	Bihar	5,649	1,341	1,330
225.	Sherghati	Bihar	60	-	-
226.	Bodh Gaya	Bihar	737	-	-
227.	Nawada	Bihar	276	13	13

1	2	3	4	5	6
228.	Warisaliganj	Bihar	999	1	1
229.	Hisua	Bihar	388	-	-
230.	Jamui	Bihar	1,520	-	-
231.	Jhajha	Bihar	495	-	-
232.	Jehanabad	Bihar	195	-	-
233.	Makhdumpur	Bihar	294	-	-
234.	Arwal	Bihar	474	-	-
	TOTAL (Bihar)		88,319	2,654	2,572
235.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	8	8	8
	TOTAL (Chandigarh)		8	8	8
236.	Baikunthpur	Chhattisgarh	88	-	-
237.	Manendragarh	Chhattisgarh	98	-	-
238.	Wadrafnagar	Chhattisgarh	3	3	3
239.	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh	191	9	9
240.	Jasipur	Chhattisgarh	88	88	88
241.	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	1,089	9	9
242.	Korba	Chhattisgarh	657	15	15
243.	Akaltara	Chhattisgarh	2	2	2
244.	Baloda	Chhattisgarh	2	2	2
245.	Chandrapur	Chhattisgarh	4	4	4
246.	Kota	Chhattisgarh	5	4	j4
247.	Takhatpur	Chhattisgarh	1	1	1
248.	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	3,204	297	297
249.	Tifra	Chhattisgarh	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
250.	Bodri	Chhattisgarh	1	1	1
251.	Bilha	Chhattisgarh	2	2	2
252.	Kawardha	Chhattisgarh	195	10	10
253.	Khairagarh	Chhattisgarh	1	1	1
254.	Dongargarh	Chhattisgarh	3	3	3
255.	Rajnandgaon	Chhattisgarh	1,954	286	50
256.	Nawagarh	Chhattisgarh	1	1	1
257.	Bemetara	Chhattisgarh	3	3	3
258.	Kumhari	Chhattisgarh	15	15	15
259.	Jamul	Chhattisgarh	218	-	-
260.	Bhilai Charoda	Chhattisgarh	588	26	26
261.	Bhilai	Chhattisgarh	4,060	12	12
262.	Durg	Chhattisgarh	1,750	56	56
263.	Patan	Chhattisgarh	8	8	8
264.	Balod	Chhattisgarh	300	10	10
265.	Simga	Chhattisgarh	4	4	4
266.	Bhatapara	Chhattisgarh	7	7	7
267.	Baloda Bazar	Chhattisgarh	20	20	20
268.	Bhatgaon	Chhattisgarh	1	1	1
269.	Arang	Chhattisgarh	129	129	129
270.	Abhanpur	Chhattisgarh	11	11	11
271.	Gobra Nawapara	Chhattisgarh	208	-	-
272.	Birgaon	Chhattisgarh	436	-	-
273.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	17,396	754	558

1	2	3	4	5	6
274.	Rajim	Chhattisgarh	1	1	1
275.	Saraipali	Chhattisgarh	1	1	1
276.	Mahasamund	Chhattisgarh	356	20	20
277.	Bagbahara	Chhattisgarh	2	2	2
278.	Dhamtari	Chhattisgarh	375	3	3
279.	Kanker	Chhattisgarh	408	119	5
280.	Jagdalpur	Chhattisgarh	600	-	-
281.	Narayanpur	Chhattisgarh	8	8	8
282.	Dantewada	Chhattisgarh	465	20	-
283.	Sukma	Chhattisgarh	164	-	-
	TOTAL (Chhattisgarh)		35,124	1,969	1,403
284.	Silvassa	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	906	103	103
	TOTAL (Dadra and Nagar Haveli)		906	103	103
285.	Diu	Daman and Diu	77	-	-
286.	Daman	Daman and Diu	55	7	7
	TOTAL (Daman and Diu)		132	7	7
287.	DMC (U)	Delhi	271	184	184
288.	NDMC	Delhi	17	16	16
289.	Delhi Cantonment (CB)	Delhi	95	94	94
	TOTAL (Delhi)		383	294	294
290.	Mapusa	Goa	2	2	2
291.	Panaji	Goa	1	1	1
292.	Ponda	Goa	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
293.	Mormugao	Goa	5	5	5
294.	Margao	Goa	2	2	2
	TOTAL (Goa)		11	11	11
295.	Kadodara	Gujarat	2	2	2
296.	Bhachau	Gujarat	4	4	4
297.	Anjar	Gujarat	98	98	98
298.	Bhuj	Gujarat	371	66	66
299.	Mandvi	Gujarat	8	8	8
300.	Gandhidham	Gujarat	35	35	35
301.	Tharad	Gujarat	1	1	1
302.	Dhanera	Gujarat	2	2	2
303.	Palanpur	Gujarat	1,825	49	49
304.	Deesa	Gujarat	1,718	77	77
305.	Bhabhar	Gujarat	19	19	19
306.	Radhanpur	Gujarat	1,480	15	15
307.	Sidhpur	Gujarat	12	12	12
308.	Patan	Gujarat	578	53	53
309.	Harij	Gujarat	337	9	9
310.	Kheralu	Gujarat	9	9	9
311.	Unja	Gujarat	367	7	7
312.	Visnagar	Gujarat	288	23	23
313.	Vadnagar	Gujarat	1	1	1
314.	Vijapur	Gujarat	204	22	22
315.	Mehsana	Gujarat	1,048	201	201



1	2	3	4	5	6
316.	Kadi	Gujarat	376	245	245
317.	Khedbrahma	Gujarat	13	13	13
318.	Idar	Gujarat	409	25	25
319.	Himatnagar	Gujarat	56	56	56
320.	Prantij	Gujarat	225	1	1
321.	Talod	Gujarat	3	3	3
322.	Modasa	Gujarat	69	69	69
323.	Bayad	Gujarat	9	9	9
324.	Chhatral INA	Gujarat	169	169	169
325.	Kalol	Gujarat	2,788	367	367
326.	Mansa	Gujarat	430	72	72
327.	Pethapur	Gujarat	4	4	4
328.	Gandhinagar	Gujarat	154	154	154
329.	Dehgam	Gujarat	170	10	10
330.	Viramgam	Gujarat	41	41	41
331.	Sanand	Gujarat	107	107	107
332.	Ahmedabad Cantonment (CB)	Gujarat	13	13	13
333.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	49,460	13,651	10,725
334.	Bareja	Gujarat	310	7	7
335.	Dholka	Gujarat	274	34	34
336.	Bavla	Gujarat	848	88	88
337.	Dhandhuka	Gujarat	267	3	3
338.	Halvad	Gujarat	10	10	10
339.	Dhrangadhra	Gujarat	37	37	37

1	2	3	4	5	6
340.	Patdi	Gujarat	903	3	3
341.	Surendranagar	Gujarat	1,564	40	40
342.	Wadhvan	Gujarat	132	32	32
343.	Thangadh	Gujarat	431	11	11
344.	Chotila	Gujarat	59	59	59
345.	Morbi	Gujarat	1,613	13	13
346.	Wankaner	Gujarat	198	6	6
347.	Rajkot	Gujarat	17,312	5,129	4,888
348.	Lodhika	Gujarat	4	4	4
349.	Jasdan	Gujarat	15	15	15
350.	Gondal	Gujarat	155	155	155
351.	Bhayavadar	Gujarat	1	1	1
352.	Upleta	Gujarat	264	8	8
353.	Dhoraji	Gujarat	108	8	8
354.	Jetpur	Gujarat	805	5	5
355.	Okha	Gujarat	2	2	2
356.	Dwarka	Gujarat	2	2	2
357.	Khambhalia	Gujarat	57	57	57
358.	Jamnagar	Gujarat	4,737	1,241	849
359.	Dhrol	Gujarat	1	1	1
360.	Kalavad	Gujarat	2	2	2
361.	Porbandar	Gujarat	95	94	94
362.	Chhaya	Gujarat	26	26	26
363.	Ranavav	Gujarat	3	3	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
364.	Kutiyana	Gujarat	1	1	1
365.	Bantwa	Gujarat	352	-	-
366.	Manavadar	Gujarat	1	1	1
367.	Vanthali	Gujarat	1	1	1
368.	Junagadh	Gujarat	1,055	172	172
369.	Keshod	Gujarat	133	5	5
370.	Mangrol	Gujarat	306	2	2
371.	Chorwad	Gujarat	792	-	-
372.	Talala	Gujarat	33	33	33
373.	Veraval	Gujarat	382	40	40
374.	Sutrapada	Gujarat	1	1	1
375.	Kodinar	Gujarat	483	3	3
376.	Una	Gujarat	421	5	5
377.	Babra	Gujarat	7	7	7
378.	Lathi	Gujarat	1	1	1
379.	Damnagar	Gujarat	1	1	1
380.	Amreli	Gujarat	315	91	91
381.	Bagasara	Gujarat	3	3	3
382.	Savarkundla	Gujarat	13	12	12
383.	Rajula	Gujarat	24	24	24
384.	Botad	Gujarat	352	32	32
385.	Gadhada	Gujarat	1	1	1
386.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	5,615	1,705	199
387.	Sihor	Gujarat	7	7	7

1	2	3	4	5	6
388.	Gariadhar	Gujarat	1	1	1
389.	Palitana	Gujarat	3	3	3
390.	Talaja	Gujarat	1	1	1
391.	Mahuva	Gujarat	739	3	3
392.	Umreth	Gujarat	5	5	5
393.	Anand	Gujarat	68	68	68
394.	Vallabh Vidyanagar	Gujarat	1	1	1
395.	Karamsad	Gujarat	10	10	10
396.	Petlad	Gujarat	17	17	17
397.	Khambhat	Gujarat	1	1	1
398.	Borsad	Gujarat	507	3	3
399.	Kapadvanj	Gujarat	657	2	2
400.	Balasinor	Gujarat	145	-	-
401.	Mahemdavad	Gujarat	259	3	3
402.	Kheda	Gujarat	3	3	3
403.	Nadiad	Gujarat	62	62	62
404.	Thasra	Gujarat	1	1	1
405.	Dakor	Gujarat	2	1	1
406.	Lunawada	Gujarat	1	1	1
407.	Shehera	Gujarat	10	10	10
408.	Godhra	Gujarat	57	57	57
409.	Kalol	Gujarat	4	4	4
410.	Halol	Gujarat	51	51	51
411.	Jhalod (Zalod)	Gujarat	410	14	14

1	2	3	4	5	6
412.	Dohad	Gujarat	72	72	72
413.	Savli	Gujarat	16	16	16
414.	Vadodara	Gujarat	14,544	3,897	2,112
415.	Por-Ramangamdi	Gujarat	2	2	2
416.	Vaghodia	Gujarat	35	35	35
417.	Chhota Udaipur	Gujarat	1	1	1
418.	Dabhoi	Gujarat	531	15	15
419.	Padra	Gujarat	13	13	13
420.	Karjan	Gujarat	8	7	7
421.	Bharuch	Gujarat	1	1	1
422.	Bharuch	Gujarat	609	225	97
423.	Ankleshwar	Gujarat	964	228	228
424.	Anklesvar	Gujarat	10	10	10
425.	Panoli	Gujarat	2	2	2
426.	Valia - Jhagadia (GNFC Scooter Project Area)	Gujarat	1	1	1
427.	Navsari	Gujarat	135	135	135
428.	Vijalpor	Gujarat	95	95	95
429.	Valsad	Gujarat	197	197	197
430.	Pardi	Gujarat	26	26	26
431.	Vapi	Gujarat	425	425	425
432.	Vapi	Gujarat	1	1	1
433.	Sarigam	Gujarat	10	10	10
434.	Umbergaon	Gujarat	134	134	134

1	2	3	4	5	6
435.	Tarsadi	Gujarat	14	14	14
436.	Surat	Gujarat	28,095	6,209	5,432
437.	Hajira	Gujarat	8	8	8
438.	Magdalla	Gujarat	20	20	20
439.	Sachin	Gujarat	16	15	15
440.	Kansad	Gujarat	1	1	1
441.	Bardoli	Gujarat	7	7	7
442.	Songadh	Gujarat	12	12	12
443.	Vyara	Gujarat	13	13	13
	TOTAL (Gujarat)		152471	37135	29380
444.	Kalka	Haryana	2	2	2
445.	Pinjore	Haryana	4	4	4
446.	Panchkula	Haryana	4	4	4
447.	Naraingarh	Haryana	1	1	1
448.	Ambala	Haryana	215	126	126
449.	Ambala Cantt. (CB)	Haryana	3	3	3
450.	Jagadhri	Haryana	2	2	2
451.	Yamuna Nagar, Jagadhry	Haryana	764	5	5
452.	Shahbad	Haryana	1	1	1
453.	Thanesar	Haryana	9	9	9
454.	Cheeka	Haryana	1	1	1
455.	Kaithal	Haryana	10	10	10
456.	Pundri	Haryana	3	3	3
457.	Nilokheri	Haryana	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
458.	Karnal	Haryana	16	16	16
459.	Nissing	Haryana	1	1	1
460.	Gharaunda	Haryana	1	1	1
461.	Panipat	Haryana	17	16	16
462.	Gohana	Haryana	1	1	1
463.	Ganaur	Haryana	1	1	1
464.	Sonipat	Haryana	32	29	29
465.	Jind	Haryana	5	5	5
466.	Fatehabad	Haryana	1	1	1
467.	Mandi Dabwali	Haryana	1	1	1
468.	Barwala	Haryana	2	2	2
469.	Hisar	Haryana	1,522	124	124
470.	Narnaund	Haryana	4	4	4
471.	Hansi	Haryana	2	2	2
472.	Bhiwani	Haryana	1	1	1
473.	Rohtak	Haryana	1,531	436	436
474.	Bahadurgarh	Haryana	1	1	1
475.	Jhajjar	Haryana	1	1	1
476.	Dharuhera	Haryana	2	2	2
477.	Rewari	Haryana	16	14	14
478.	Hailey Mandi	Haryana	2	2	2
479.	Gurgaon	Haryana	59	55	55
480.	Sohna	Haryana	8	8	8
481.	Faridabad	Haryana	164	164	164

1	2	3	4	5	6
482.	Palwal	Haryana	7	7	7
	TOTAL (Haryana)		4418	1067	1067
483.	Chamba	Himachal Pradesh	436	1	1
484.	Dharmasala	Himachal Pradesh	1,329	-	-
485.	Kullu	Himachal Pradesh	157	-	-
486.	Mandi	Himachal Pradesh	261	-	-
487.	Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh	40	-	-
488.	Daulatpur	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	1
489.	Una	Himachal Pradesh	876	-	-
490.	Bilaspur	Himachal Pradesh	393	10	10
491.	Nalagarh	Himachal Pradesh	532	1	1
492.	Baddi	Himachal Pradesh	25	-	-
493.	Parwanoo	Himachal Pradesh	1	-	-
494.	Solan	Himachal Pradesh	42	3	3
495.	Rajgarh	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	1
496.	Nahan	Himachal Pradesh	430	-	-
497.	Rampur	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	1
498.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	368	7	7
	TOTAL (Himachal Pradesh)		4,893	25	25
499.	Kupwara	Jammu and Kashmir	31	-	-
500.	Handwara	Jammu and Kashmir	603	1	1
501.	Sopore	Jammu and Kashmir	205	-	-
502.	Watra Gam	Jammu and Kashmir	2	1	1
503.	Baramula	Jammu and Kashmir	757	2	2



1	2	3	4	5	6
504.	Hajan	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	1
505.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	663	-	-
506.	Badami Bagh (CB)	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	1
507.	Ganderbal	Jammu and Kashmir	185	-	-
508.	Khansahib	Jammu and Kashmir	4	3	3
509.	Badgam	Jammu and Kashmir	477	1	1
510.	Chadura	Jammu and Kashmir	3	0	0
511.	Charar-i-Sharief	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	0
512.	Pulwama	Jammu and Kashmir	271	1	1
513.	Shupiyan	Jammu and Kashmir	161	2	2
514.	Bijbehara	Jammu and Kashmir	76	-	-
515.	Anantnag	Jammu and Kashmir	241	1	1
516.	Leh	Jammu and Kashmir	468	62	62
517.	Kargil	Jammu and Kashmir	261	-	-
518.	Doda	Jammu and Kashmir	306	-	-
519.	Bhaderwah	Jammu and Kashmir	176	-	-
520.	Ramban	Jammu and Kashmir	60	-	-
521.	Kishtwar	Jammu and Kashmir	114	1	1
522.	Udhampur	Jammu and Kashmir	433	2	2
523.	Reasi	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	1
524.	Punch	Jammu and Kashmir	81	-	-
525.	Surankote	Jammu and Kashmir	15	-	-
526.	Rajauri	Jammu and Kashmir	72	-	-
527.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
528.	R.S. Pora	Jammu and Kashmir	143	-	-
529.	Samba	Jammu and Kashmir	121	-	-
530.	Bashohli	Jammu and Kashmir	106	-	-
531.	Kathua	Jammu and Kashmir	209	1	1
	TOTAL (Jammu and Kashmir)		6250	83	83
532.	Nagar Uttari	Jharkhand	465	4	4
533.	Bishrampur	Jharkhand	787	-	-
534.	Bundu	Jharkhand	748	14	14
535.	Majhion	Jharkhand	1,192	6	6
536.	Garhwa	Jharkhand	2,042	212	212
537.	Chatra	Jharkhand	977	-	-
538.	Kodarma	Jharkhand	1,100	27	27
539.	Jhumri Tilaiya	Jharkhand	2,595	55	55
540.	Giridih	Jharkhand	2,478	-	-
541.	Deoghar	Jharkhand	6,242	53	53
542.	Madhupur	Jharkhand	2,092	21	21
543.	Godda	Jharkhand	1,542	124	124
544.	Sahibganj	Jharkhand	1,291	26	26
545.	Rajmahal	Jharkhand	903	11	11
546.	Pakaur	Jharkhand	1,365	62	62
547.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	7,117	1,351	1,199
548.	Chirkunda	Jharkhand	517	31	31
549.	Phusro	Jharkhand	247	70	70
550.	Bokaro	Jharkhand	5,276	268	78

1	2	3	4	5	6
551.	Lohardaga	Jharkhand	4,056	13	13
552.	Mango	Jharkhand	564	91	91
553.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	458	53	53
554.	Jugsalai	Jharkhand	23	-	-
555.	Chakulia	Jharkhand	1,155	29	29
556.	Hussainabad	Jharkhand	1,152	34	34
557.	Medininagar	Jharkhand	2,180	136	136
558.	Latehar	Jharkhand	1,085	17	17
559.	Hazaribagh	Jharkhand	2,893	16	16
560.	Ramgarh Cantonment	Jharkhand	1,383	10	10
561.	Basukinath	Jharkhand	699	10	10
562.	Dumka	Jharkhand	529	15	15
563.	Jamtara	Jharkhand	1,407	1	1
564.	Mihijam	Jharkhand	293	1	1
565.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	15,547	862	72
566.	Khunti	Jharkhand	1,563	1	1
567.	Gumla	Jharkhand	1,854	222	222
568.	Simdega	Jharkhand	1,850	100	100
569.	Chakardharpur	Jharkhand	1,400	209	209
570.	Chaibasa	Jharkhand	1,693	75	75
571.	Adityapur	Jharkhand	695	-	-
572.	Seraikela	Jharkhand	226	31	31
	TOTAL (Jharkhand)		81,681	4,261	3,129
573.	Naganur	Karnataka	59	3	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
574.	Boragaon	Karnataka	103	1	1
575.	Examba	Karnataka	231	44	44
576.	Kabbur	Karnataka	212	-	-
577.	Ugar Khurd	Karnataka	160	1	1
578.	Shedbal	Karnataka	95	1	1
579.	Chinchali	Karnataka	611	25	25
580.	Kankanawadi	Karnataka	35	1	1
581.	Harugeri	Karnataka	560	12	12
582.	Mugalkhod	Karnataka	496	50	50
583.	Kallolli	Karnataka	161	-	-
584.	Mallapur (P.G.)	Karnataka	315	3	3
585.	Arabhavi	Karnataka	224	8	8
586.	M.K.Hubli	Karnataka	62	-	-
587.	Belagali	Karnataka	426	14	14
588.	Kamatgi	Karnataka	387	20	20
589.	Aminagad	Karnataka	261	11	11
590.	Chadchan	Karnataka	344	10	10
591.	Almel	Karnataka	314	7	7
592.	Devara Hippargi	Karnataka	361	76	76
593.	Kolhar (Old)	Karnataka	227	4	4
594.	Nidagundi	Karnataka	275	1	1
595.	Managuli	Karnataka	191	-	-
596.	Nalatawad	Karnataka	379	2	2
597.	Maski	Karnataka	95	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
598.	Sirwar	Karnataka	355	3	3
599.	Turvihal	Karnataka	133	26	26
600.	Balganur	Karnataka	132	11	11
601.	Kuknoor	Karnataka	366	-	-
602.	Kanakgiri	Karnataka	193	1	1
603.	Karatgi	Karnataka	318	1	1
604.	Tawargera	Karnataka	387	-	
605.	Jali	Karnataka	19	-	-
606.	Guttal	Karnataka	295	8	8
607.	Hagaribommanahalli	Karnataka	49	6	6
608.	Mariyammanahalli	Karnataka	548	2	2
609.	Kurugodu	Karnataka	641	-	-
610.	Kudathini	Karnataka	290	3	3
611.	Kurekuppa	Karnataka	89	3	3
612.	Nayakanahatti	Karnataka	197	-	-
613.	Malebennur	Karnataka	78	7	7
614.	Kaapu	Karnataka	138	-	-
615.	Chandapura	Karnataka	26	-	-
616.	Hebbagodi	Karnataka	173	51	51
617.	Bommasandra	Karnataka	67	-	-
618.	Attibele	Karnataka	97	6	6
619.	Jigani	Karnataka	114	4	4
620.	Kotekara	Karnataka	12	2	2
621.	Vittal	Karnataka	60	9	9

1	2	3	4	5	6
622.	Aurad	Karnataka	51	-	-
623.	Kembhavi	Karnataka	110	17	17
624.	Kekkera	Karnataka	200	-	-
625.	Bidadi	Karnataka	15	-	-
626.	Nipani	Karnataka	726	14	14
627.	Sadalgi	Karnataka	685	60	60
628.	Chikodi	Karnataka	755	80	80
629.	Athni	Karnataka	272	19	19
630.	Kudchi	Karnataka	852	7	7
631.	Raybag	Karnataka	430	29	29
632.	Mudalgi	Karnataka	257	12	12
633.	Konnur	Karnataka	328	9	9
634.	Gokak	Karnataka	976	13	13
635.	Sankeshwar	Karnataka	222	27	27
636.	Hukeri	Karnataka	134	21	21
637.	Belgaum	Karnataka	2,226	360	72
638.	Khanapur	Karnataka	337	12	12
639.	Bail Hongal	Karnataka	428	36	36
640.	Saundatti-Yellamma	Karnataka	191	9	9
641.	Ramdurg	Karnataka	965	50	50
642.	Mahalingpur	Karnataka	434	17	17
643.	Terdal	Karnataka	526	138	138
644.	Jamkhandi	Karnataka	533	-	-
645.	Rabkavi Banhatti	Karnataka	880	57	57

1	2	3	4	5	6
646.	Bilgi	Karnataka	1,254	108	108
647.	Mudhol	Karnataka	961	-	-
648.	Kerur	Karnataka	502	19	19
649.	Badami	Karnataka	509	13	13
650.	Guledgudda	Karnataka	198	10	10
651.	Bagalkot	Karnataka	1,265	25	25
652.	Hungund	Karnataka	325	18	18
653.	Ilkal	Karnataka	651	29	29
654.	Bijapur	Karnataka	2,502	169	169
655.	Indi	Karnataka	921	53	53
656.	Sindgi	Karnataka	198	4	4
657.	Basavana Bagevadi	Karnataka	913	5	5
658.	Muddebihal	Karnataka	620	32	32
659.	Talikota	Karnataka	113	-	-
660.	Basavakalyan	Karnataka	276	35	35
661.	Bhalki	Karnataka	970	146	146
662.	Aurad	Karnataka	160	1	1
663.	Bidar	Karnataka	2,050	5	5
664.	Homnabad	Karnataka	773	2	2
665.	Chitgoppa	Karnataka	205	2	2
666.	Mudgal	Karnataka	82	-	-
667.	Lingsugur	Karnataka	824	165	165
668.	Devadurga	Karnataka	475	10	10
669.	Raichur	Karnataka	2,993	85	85

1	2	3	4	5	6
670.	Manvi	Karnataka	631	22	22
671.	Sindhur	Karnataka	1,996	275	275
672.	Yelbarga	Karnataka	338	-	-
673.	Kushtagi	Karnataka	356	33	33
674.	Gangawati	Karnataka	143	2	2
675.	Koppal	Karnataka	1,564	14	14
676.	Nargund	Karnataka	229	17	17
677.	Ron	Karnataka	291	1	1
678.	Gajendragarh	Karnataka	910	4	4
679.	Naregal	Karnataka	111	-	-
680.	Gadag-Betigeri	Karnataka	8,277	3	3
681.	Mulgund	Karnataka	1,243	169	169
682.	Shirhatti	Karnataka	216	1	1
683.	Lakshmeshwar	Karnataka	1,120	143	143
684.	Mundargi	Karnataka	610	-	-
685.	Hubli -Dharwad	Karnataka	5,988	716	544
686.	Alnavar	Karnataka	64	-	-
687.	Navalgund	Karnataka	81	5	5
688.	Annigeri	Karnataka	167	5	5
689.	Kalghatgi	Karnataka	618	1	1
690.	Kundgol	Karnataka	396	75	75
691.	Dandeli	Karnataka	2,208	7	7
692.	Karwar	Karnataka	71	4	4
693.	Haliyal	Karnataka	839	-	-



1	2	3	4	5	6
694.	Yellapur	Karnataka	300	66	66
695.	Mundgod	Karnataka	243	-	-
696.	Sirsi	Karnataka	108	2	2
697.	Ankola	Karnataka	108	-	-
698.	Kumta	Karnataka	60	-	-
699.	Siddapur	Karnataka	137	-	-
700.	Honavar	Karnataka	22	-	-
701.	Bhatkal	Karnataka	34	-	-
702.	Shiggaon	Karnataka	373	5	5
703.	Bankapura	Karnataka	678	6	6
704.	Savanur	Karnataka	1,208	10	10
705.	Hangal	Karnataka	784	45	45
706.	Haveri	Karnataka	1,744	119	119
707.	Byadgi	Karnataka	688	42	42
708.	Hirekerur	Karnataka	244	24	24
709.	Ranibennur	Karnataka	861	18	18
710.	Hoovina Hadagalli	Karnataka	217	21	21
711.	Hospet	Karnataka	825	11	11
712.	Kamalapuram	Karnataka	678	1	1
713.	Kampli	Karnataka	275	3	3
714.	Siruguppa	Karnataka	134	5	5
715.	Tekkalakote	Karnataka	578	26	26
716.	Bellary	Karnataka	5,413	208	208
717.	Sandur	Karnataka	300	10	10

1	2	3	4	5	6
718.	Kudligi	Karnataka	367	27	27
719.	Kotturu	Karnataka	154	19	19
720.	Molakalmuru	Karnataka	349	57	57
721.	Challakere	Karnataka	2,006	40	40
722.	Chitradurga	Karnataka	2,227	1,148	1,088
723.	Holalkere	Karnataka	632	-	-
724.	Hosadurga	Karnataka	346	42	42
725.	Hiriyur	Karnataka	1,088	56	56
726.	Harihar	Karnataka	914	1	1
727.	Harapanahalli	Karnataka	1,057	91	91
728.	Jagalur	Karnataka	353	72	72
729.	Davangere	Karnataka	4,183	409	288
730.	Honnali	Karnataka	661	5	5
731.	Channagiri	Karnataka	675	24	24
732.	Jog Kargal	Karnataka	20	1	1
733.	Sagar	Karnataka	1,762	60	60
734.	Sorab	Karnataka	331	2	2
735.	Siralkoppa	Karnataka	123	3	3
736.	Shikarpur	Karnataka	198	4	4
737.	Hosanagara	Karnataka	91	-	-
738.	Tirthahalli	Karnataka	8	-	-
739.	Shimoga	Karnataka	2,729	111	111
740.	Bhadravati	Karnataka	1,053	64	64
741.	Kundapura	Karnataka	63	8	8

1	2	3	4	5	6
742.	Saligram	Karnataka	36	21	21
743.	Udupi	Karnataka	810	55	55
744.	Karkal	Karnataka	192	8	8
745.	Narasimharajapura	Karnataka	2	-	-
746.	Tarikere	Karnataka	365	5	5
747.	Birur	Karnataka	179	1	1
748.	Kadur	Karnataka	466	-	-
749.	Chikmagalur	Karnataka	462	8	8
750.	Mudigere	Karnataka	10	4	4
751.	Chiknayakanhalli	Karnataka	16	1	1
752.	Sira	Karnataka	1,475	-	-
753.	Pavagada	Karnataka	310	3	3
754.	Madhugiri	Karnataka	461	3	3
755.	Koratagere	Karnataka	38	-	-
756.	Tumkur	Karnataka	2,978	2,182	972
757.	Gubbi	Karnataka	14	3	3
758.	Tiptur	Karnataka	174	1	1
759.	Turuvekere	Karnataka	209	-	-
760.	Kunigal	Karnataka	530	-	-
761.	Bangalore	Karnataka	26,363	4,896	3,297
762.	Anekal	Karnataka	186	33	33
763.	Krishnarajpet	Karnataka	47	7	7
764.	Nagamangala	Karnataka	291	4	4
765.	Pandavapura	Karnataka	68	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
766.	Shrirangapattana	Karnataka	408	16	16
767.	Mandya	Karnataka	1,970	12	12
768.	Maddur	Karnataka	536	50	50
769.	Malavalli	Karnataka	1,225	92	92
770.	Sakleshpur	Karnataka	414	7	7
771.	Belur	Karnataka	175	4	4
772.	Arsikere	Karnataka	1,852	7	7
773.	Hassan	Karnataka	643	10	10
774.	Alur	Karnataka	27	1	1
775.	Arkalgud	Karnataka	672	4	4
776.	Hole Narsipur	Karnataka	1,804	6	6
777.	Channarayapatna	Karnataka	909	9	9
778.	Mulki	Karnataka	14	2	2
779.	Mudbidri	Karnataka	49	2	2
780.	Mangalore	Karnataka	1,772	70	70
781.	Ullal	Karnataka	244	49	49
782.	Bantval	Karnataka	123	7	7
783.	Beltangadi	Karnataka	62	5	5
784.	Puttur	Karnataka	168	9	9
785.	Sulya	Karnataka	200	6	6
786.	Madikeri	Karnataka	111	2	2
787.	Somvarpet	Karnataka	95	8	8
788.	Kushalnagar	Karnataka	294	10	10
789.	Virajpet	Karnataka	107	14	14

1	2	3	4	5	6
790.	Piriyapatna	Karnataka	365	33	33
791.	Hunsur	Karnataka	692	4	4
792.	Krishnarajanagara	Karnataka	1,727	151	151
793.	Mysore	Karnataka	2,172	19	19
794.	Heggadadevankote	Karnataka	50	9	9
795.	Saragur	Karnataka	259	-	-
796.	Nanjangud	Karnataka	659	4	4
797.	Bannur	Karnataka	424	-	-
798.	Tirumakudal Narsipur	Karnataka	395	14	14
799.	Gundlupet	Karnataka	395	27	27
800.	Chamarajanagar	Karnataka	812	122	122
801.	Yelandur	Karnataka	94	18	18
802.	Kollegal	Karnataka	756	10	10
803.	Hanur	Karnataka	425	52	52
804.	Aland	Karnataka	336	11	11
805.	Afzalpur	Karnataka	1,159	98	98
806.	Gulbarga	Karnataka	4,861	1,798	940
807.	Chincholi	Karnataka	926	12	12
808.	Sedam	Karnataka	1,073	8	8
809.	Chitapur	Karnataka	2,005	49	49
810.	Shahabad	Karnataka	485	6	6
811.	Wadi	Karnataka	208	-	-
812.	Jevargi	Karnataka	519	8	8
813.	Shorapur	Karnataka	981	3	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
814.	Shahpur	Karnataka	550	1	1
815.	Gurmatkal	Karnataka	76	3	3
816.	Yadgir	Karnataka	1,779	23	23
817.	Srinivaspur	Karnataka	773	5	5
818.	Kolar	Karnataka	1,233	508	302
819.	Malur	Karnataka	288	-	-
820.	Bangarapet	Karnataka	692	5	5
821.	Robertson Pet	Karnataka	965	5	5
822.	Mulbagal	Karnataka	615	-	-
823.	Gauribidanur	Karnataka	1,392	4	4
824.	Chikkaballapura	Karnataka	1,097	20	20
825.	Gudibanda	Karnataka	49	-	-
826.	Bagepalli	Karnataka	108	-	-
827.	Sidlaghatta	Karnataka	1,048	79	79
828.	Chintamani	Karnataka	650	1	1
829.	Nelamangala	Karnataka	233	17	17
830.	Dod Ballapur	Karnataka	1,058	97	97
831.	Vijayapura	Karnataka	1,121	11	11
832.	Devanahalli	Karnataka	387	30	30
833.	Hosakote	Karnataka	204	2	2
834.	Magadi	Karnataka	638	5	5
835.	Ramanagara	Karnataka	2,097	14	14
836.	Channapatna	Karnataka	1,917	7	7
837.	Kanakapura	Karnataka	3,226	12	12

1	2	3	4	5	6
	TOTAL (Karnataka)		2,03,033	17,666	13,152
838.	Anthoor	Kerala	202	-	-
839.	Mukkom	Kerala	126	-	-
840.	Iritty	Kerala	33	-	-
841.	Nileswaram	Kerala	153	-	-
842.	Sreekandapuram	Kerala	167	-	-
843.	Panoor	Kerala	207	-	-
844.	Mananthavady	Kerala	360	-	-
845.	Sulthan Bathery	Kerala	175	-	-
846.	Payyoli	Kerala	102	-	-
847.	Ramanattukara	Kerala	64	-	-
848.	Feroke	Kerala	217	-	-
849.	Koduvally	Kerala	49	-	-
850.	Kondotty	Kerala	603	-	-
851.	Thanur	Kerala	1,123	-	-
852.	Kottakkal	Kerala	45	-	-
853.	Tirurangadi	Kerala	47	-	-
854.	Cherplassery	Kerala	100	-	-
855.	Pattambi	Kerala	182	1	1
856.	Mannarkad-I	Kerala	124	-	-
857.	Wadakkanchery	Kerala	659	-	-
858.	Eloor	Kerala	42	-	-
859.	Thrikakara	Kerala	133	-	-
860.	Maradu	Kerala	155	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
861.	Piravom	Kerala	123	-	-
862.	Koothattukulam	Kerala	161	-	-
863.	Kattappana	Kerala	133	-	-
864.	Erattupetta	Kerala	165	-	-
865.	Ettumanoor	Kerala	198	-	-
866.	Haripad	Kerala	58	-	-
867.	Pandalam	Kerala	102	-	-
868.	Karunagappally	Kerala	215	-	-
869.	Kottarakkara	Kerala	140	-	-
870.	Kasargod	Kerala	210	-	-
871.	Kanhangad	Kerala	531	1	1
872.	Payyannur	Kerala	250	3	3
873.	Taliparamba	Kerala	199	9	9
874.	Kannur	Kerala	556	12	12
875.	Kannur Cantonment (CB)	Kerala	1	0	0
876.	Mattannur	Kerala	133	10	10
877.	Koothuparamba	Kerala	286	7	7
878.	Thalassery	Kerala	211	1	1
879.	Kalpetta	Kerala	283	3	3
880.	Vadakara	Kerala	272	2	2
881.	Quilandy	Kerala	636	2	2
882.	Kozhikode	Kerala	1,865	40	40
883.	Manjeri	Kerala	532	-	-
884.	Malappuram	Kerala	885	15	15



1	2	3	4	5	6
885.	Perinthalmanna	Kerala	98	-	-
886.	Tirur	Kerala	82	2	2
887.	Ponnani	Kerala	755	-	-
888.	Shoranur	Kerala	66	-	-
889.	Ottapalam	Kerala	437	11	11
890.	Palakkad	Kerala	1,036	26	26
891.	Chittur-Thathamangalam	Kerala	316	2	2
892.	Kunnamkulam	Kerala	258	-	-
893.	Guruvayoor	Kerala	396	2	2
894.	Chavakkad	Kerala	357	1	1
895.	Thrissur	Kerala	616	26	26
896.	Kodungallur	Kerala	170	1	1
897.	Irinjalkuda	Kerala	187	2	2
898.	Chalakudy	Kerala	79	1	1
899.	Perumbavoor	Kerala	72	7	7
900.	Angamaly	Kerala	50	7	7
901.	Aluva	Kerala	48	17	17
902.	Paravur- North	Kerala	111	5	5
903.	Kochi	Kerala	2,370	99	99
904.	Kalamassery	Kerala	256	7	7
905.	Thrippunithura	Kerala	302	9	9
906.	Muvattupuzha	Kerala	103	13	3
907.	Kothamangalam	Kerala	183	2	2
908.	Thodupuzha	Kerala	491	9	9

1	2	3	4	5	6
909.	Palai	Kerala	14	-	-
910.	Vaikom	Kerala	36	2	2
911.	Kottayam	Kerala	344	7	7
912.	Changanassery	Kerala	67	5	5
913.	Cherthala	Kerala	107	7	7
914.	Alappuzha	Kerala	2,293	13	13
915.	Kayamkulam	Kerala	308	3	3
916.	Chengannur	Kerala	63	1	1
917.	Mavelikkara	Kerala	82	2	2
918.	Thiruvalla	Kerala	364	2	2
919.	Pathanamthitta	Kerala	360	3	3
920.	Adoor	Kerala	48	1	1
921.	Kollam	Kerala	1,711	38	38
922.	Punalur	Kerala	202	2	2
923.	Paravoor-South	Kerala	315	-	-
924.	Varkala	Kerala	265	2	2
925.	Attingal	Kerala	44	4	4
926.	Nedumangad	Kerala	855	5	5
927.	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	2,482	125	123
928.	Neyyattinkara	Kerala	508	7	7
929.	Irritty	Kerala	1	1	1
	TOTAL (Kerala)		32521	585	583
930.	Narsingharh	Madhya Pradesh	959	8	8
931.	Athana	Madhya Pradesh	509	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
932.	Nayagaon	Madhya Pradesh	217	-	-
933.	Sarwaniya maharaj	Madhya Pradesh	183	-	-
934.	Nemawar	Madhya Pradesh	337	-	-
935.	Kurawar	Madhya Pradesh	370	-	-
936.	Shahganj	Madhya Pradesh	563	-	-
937.	Bankhedi	Madhya Pradesh	290	-	-
938.	Bichua	Madhya Pradesh	317	-	-
939.	Chand	Madhya Pradesh	419	-	-
940.	Chourai	Madhya Pradesh	400	-	-
941.	Shadora	Madhya Pradesh	691	-	-
942.	Meghnagar	Madhya Pradesh	348	-	-
943.	Vijaypur	Madhya Pradesh	129	-	-
944.	Sheopur	Madhya Pradesh	505	3	3
945.	Badoda	Madhya Pradesh	308	-	-
946.	Ambah	Madhya Pradesh	292	-	-
947.	Porsa	Madhya Pradesh	210	-	-
948.	Morena	Madhya Pradesh	1,962	2	2
949.	Bamor	Madhya Pradesh	312	-	-
950.	Joura	Madhya Pradesh	281	-	-
951.	Kailaras	Madhya Pradesh	173	-	-
952.	Jhundpura	Madhya Pradesh	184	-	-
953.	Sabalgarh	Madhya Pradesh	288	-	-
954.	Bhind	Madhya Pradesh	608	1	1
955.	Akoda	Madhya Pradesh	38	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
956.	Mehgaon	Madhya Pradesh	144	-	-
957.	Gormi	Madhya Pradesh	121	-	-
958.	Gohad	Madhya Pradesh	579	-	-
959.	Mau	Madhya Pradesh	368	-	-
960.	Mihona	Madhya Pradesh	332	-	-
961.	Lahar	Madhya Pradesh	366	-	-
962.	Daboh	Madhya Pradesh	236	-	-
963.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	5,792	784	104
964.	Dabra	Madhya Pradesh	2,441	1	1
965.	Bhitarwar	Madhya Pradesh	176	-	-
966.	Antari	Madhya Pradesh	3	3	3
967.	Indergarh	Madhya Pradesh	597	-	-
968.	Datia	Madhya Pradesh	2,314	6	6
969.	Bhander	Madhya Pradesh	484	-	-
970.	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	3,664	9	9
971.	Narwar	Madhya Pradesh	218	-	-
972.	Karera	Madhya Pradesh	296	-	-
973.	Kolaras	Madhya Pradesh	401	1	1
974.	Badarwas	Madhya Pradesh	232	1	1
975.	Pichhore	Madhya Pradesh	100	-	-
976.	Khaniyadhana	Madhya Pradesh	100	-	-
977.	Tarichar Kalan	Madhya Pradesh	129	-	-
978.	Niwari	Madhya Pradesh	343	-	-
979.	Orchha	Madhya Pradesh	106	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
980.	Jeron Khalsa	Madhya Pradesh	114	-	-
981.	Prithvipur	Madhya Pradesh	233	-	-
982.	Lidhora Khas	Madhya Pradesh	179	-	-
983.	Jatara	Madhya Pradesh	106	-	-
984.	Palera	Madhya Pradesh	91	-	-
985.	Baldeogarh	Madhya Pradesh	388	-	-
986.	Khargapur	Madhya Pradesh	230	-	-
987.	Kari	Madhya Pradesh	476	-	-
988.	Tikamgarh	Madhya Pradesh	559	1	1
989.	Badagaon	Madhya Pradesh	258	-	-
990.	Chandla	Madhya Pradesh	536	-	-
991.	Nowgong	Madhya Pradesh	245	2	2
992.	Maharajpur	Madhya Pradesh	100	-	-
993.	Chhattarpur	Madhya Pradesh	3,369	6	6
994.	Rajnagar	Madhya Pradesh	174	1	1
995.	Khajuraho	Madhya Pradesh	575	-	-
996.	Ghuwara	Madhya Pradesh	110	-	-
997.	Bijawar	Madhya Pradesh	393	-	-
998.	Ajaigarh	Madhya Pradesh	400	-	-
999.	Panna	Madhya Pradesh	474	2	2
1000.	Devendranagar	Madhya Pradesh	560	-	-
1001.	Kakarhati	Madhya Pradesh	432	-	-
1002.	Amanganj	Madhya Pradesh	44	-	-
1003.	Pawai	Madhya Pradesh	347	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
1004.	Bina- Etawa	Madhya Pradesh	688	12	12
1005.	Khurai	Madhya Pradesh	2,885	-	-
1006.	Shahpur	Madhya Pradesh	898	-	-
1007.	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	10,741	1,182	84
1008.	Garhakota	Madhya Pradesh	301	1	1
1009.	Rehli	Madhya Pradesh	1,057	2	2
1010.	Patharia	Madhya Pradesh	1,289	-	-
1011.	Hindoria	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	1
1012.	Damoh	Madhya Pradesh	4,398	16	16
1013.	Kothi	Madhya Pradesh	543	-	-
1014.	Satna	Madhya Pradesh	5,189	7	7
1015.	Chitrakoot	Madhya Pradesh	509	-	-
1016.	Jaitwara	Madhya Pradesh	266	-	-
1017.	Nagod	Madhya Pradesh	656	-	-
1018.	Unchehara	Madhya Pradesh	1,000	-	-
1019.	Rampur Baghelan	Madhya Pradesh	970	-	-
1020.	Amarpatan	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	1
1021.	Maihar	Madhya Pradesh	2,049	-	-
1022.	Baikunthpur	Madhya Pradesh	135	-	-
1023.	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	4,189	21	21
1024.	Umaria	Madhya Pradesh	208	-	-
1025.	Pali	Madhya Pradesh	300	-	-
1026.	Nowrozabad	Madhya Pradesh	893	-	-
1027.	Diken	Madhya Pradesh	179	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
1028.	Jawad	Madhya Pradesh	424	-	-
1029.	Singoli	Madhya Pradesh	148	-	-
1030.	Ratangarh	Madhya Pradesh	113	-	-
1031.	Neemuch	Madhya Pradesh	1,980	26	26
1032.	Jiran	Madhya Pradesh	249	-	-
1033.	Rampura	Madhya Pradesh	70	-	-
1034.	Manasa	Madhya Pradesh	224	14	14
1035.	Kukdeswar	Madhya Pradesh	185	-	-
1036.	Bhanpura	Madhya Pradesh	469	-	-
1037.	Malhargarh	Madhya Pradesh	449	1	1
1038.	Narayangarh	Madhya Pradesh	147	-	-
1039.	Piplya Mandi	Madhya Pradesh	161	1	1
1040.	Garoth	Madhya Pradesh	210	-	-
1041.	Shamgarh	Madhya Pradesh	608	1	1
1042.	Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh	1,482	9	9
1043.	Nagri	Madhya Pradesh	212	-	-
1044.	Sitamau	Madhya Pradesh	210	1	1
1045.	Suwasara	Madhya Pradesh	311	2	2
1046.	Jaora	Madhya Pradesh	416	7	7
1047.	Alot	Madhya Pradesh	361	1	1
1048.	Sailana	Madhya Pradesh	409	1	1
1049.	Namli	Madhya Pradesh	325	-	-
1050.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	5,462	48	48
1051.	Dhamnod	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
1052.	Khacharod	Madhya Pradesh	351	2	2
1053.	Nagda	Madhya Pradesh	2,082	9	9
1054.	Mahidpur	Madhya Pradesh	3	3	3
1055.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	5,378	189	189
1056.	Badnagar	Madhya Pradesh	2	1	1
1057.	Soyatkalan	Madhya Pradesh	386	-	-
1058.	Badagaon	Madhya Pradesh	385	1	1
1059.	Agar	Madhya Pradesh	719	3	3
1060.	Kanad	Madhya Pradesh	182	-	-
1061.	Shajapur	Madhya Pradesh	549	24	24
1062.	Maksi	Madhya Pradesh	280	-	-
1063.	Shujalpur	Madhya Pradesh	449	5	5
1064.	Akodia	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	1
1065.	Tonkikhurd	Madhya Pradesh	291	1	1
1066.	Bhaurasa	Madhya Pradesh	178	-	-
1067.	Sonkatch	Madhya Pradesh	539	1	1
1068.	Pipalrawan	Madhya Pradesh	530	-	-
1069.	Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	2,188	154	154
1070.	Kannod	Madhya Pradesh	190	2	2
1071.	Loharda	Madhya Pradesh	276	-	-
1072.	Kantaphod	Madhya Pradesh	250	-	-
1073.	Satwas	Madhya Pradesh	233	-	-
1074.	Bagli	Madhya Pradesh	319	2	2
1075.	Khategaon	Madhya Pradesh	463	-	-



1	2	3	4	5	6
1076.	Badnawar	Madhya Pradesh	450	1	1
1077.	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	274	3	3
1078.	Sardarpur	Madhya Pradesh	229	-	-
1079.	Dhar	Madhya Pradesh	1,428	107	107
1080.	Pithampur	Madhya Pradesh	479	20	20
1081.	Kukshi	Madhya Pradesh	366	1	1
1082.	Dahi	Madhya Pradesh	325	1	1
1083.	Manawar	Madhya Pradesh	734	1	1
1084.	Dhamnod	Madhya Pradesh	773	3	3
1085.	Dharampuri	Madhya Pradesh	563	1	1
1086.	Runji-Gautampura	Madhya Pradesh	3	3	3
1087.	Depalpur	Madhya Pradesh	252	26	26
1088.	Betma	Madhya Pradesh	291	-	-
1089.	Sawer	Madhya Pradesh	22	22	22
1090.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	39,982	681	681
1091.	Rau	Madhya Pradesh	18	18	18
1092.	Mhow Cantt (CB)	Madhya Pradesh	11	11	11
1093.	Mhowgaon	Madhya Pradesh	502	81	81
1094.	Manpur	Madhya Pradesh	216	1	1
1095.	Barwaha	Madhya Pradesh	8	8	8
1096.	Sanawad	Madhya Pradesh	391	-	-
1097.	Maheshwar	Madhya Pradesh	995	19	19
1098.	Mandleshwar	Madhya Pradesh	792	-	-
1099.	Kasrawad	Madhya Pradesh	485	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
1100.	Bhikangaon	Madhya Pradesh	243	3	3
1101.	Khargone	Madhya Pradesh	3,059	38	38
1102.	Barwani	Madhya Pradesh	804	52	52
1103.	Anjad	Madhya Pradesh	500	-	-
1104.	Rajpur	Madhya Pradesh	250	-	-
1105.	Palsud	Madhya Pradesh	453	-	-
1106.	Pansemal	Madhya Pradesh	440	3	3
1107.	Khetia	Madhya Pradesh	991	-	-
1108.	Sendhwa	Madhya Pradesh	971	4	4
1109.	Machalpur	Madhya Pradesh	297	-	-
1110.	Khilchipur	Madhya Pradesh	5	5	5
1111.	Chhapiheda	Madhya Pradesh	299	4	4
1112.	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	591	15	15
1113.	Khujner	Madhya Pradesh	670	1	1
1114.	Suthaliya	Madhya Pradesh	300	-	-
1115.	Biaora	Madhya Pradesh	710	16	16
1116.	Sarangpur	Madhya Pradesh	594	6	6
1117.	Boda	Madhya Pradesh	172	-	-
1118.	Pachore	Madhya Pradesh	7	7	7
1119.	Talen	Madhya Pradesh	236	-	-
1120.	Lateri	Madhya Pradesh	130	3	3
1121.	Sironj	Madhya Pradesh	1,145	3	3
1122.	Kurwai	Madhya Pradesh	164	1	1
1123.	Basoda	Madhya Pradesh	706	3	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
1124.	Shamshabad	Madhya Pradesh	95	-	-
1125.	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh	3,791	15	15
1126.	Berasia	Madhya Pradesh	566	23	23
1127.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	21,918	836	641
1128.	Kolar	Madhya Pradesh	7	7	7
1129.	Sehore	Madhya Pradesh	1,814	14	14
1130.	Ashta	Madhya Pradesh	1,018	17	7
1131.	Kothri	Madhya Pradesh	257	-	-
1132.	Nasrullaganj	Madhya Pradesh	503	3	3
1133.	Budni	Madhya Pradesh	554	4	4
1134.	Rehti	Madhya Pradesh	521	1	1
1135.	Raisen	Madhya Pradesh	613	23	23
1136.	Gairatganj	Madhya Pradesh	393	-	-
1137.	Begamganj	Madhya Pradesh	4	4	4
1138.	Sultanpur	Madhya Pradesh	208	-	-
1139.	Mandideep	Madhya Pradesh	238	6	6
1140.	Obedullaganj	Madhya Pradesh	339	1	1
1141.	Silwani	Madhya Pradesh	443	2	2
1142.	Udaipura	Madhya Pradesh	472	2	2
1143.	Bhainsdehi	Madhya Pradesh	3	3	3
1144.	Athner	Madhya Pradesh	197	-	-
1145.	Betul	Madhya Pradesh	787	41	41
1146.	Betul-Bazar	Madhya Pradesh	252	4	4
1147.	Chicholi	Madhya Pradesh	602	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
1148.	Sarni	Madhya Pradesh	876	-	-
1149.	Multai	Madhya Pradesh	583	3	3
1150.	Amla	Madhya Pradesh	266	-	-
1151.	Khirkiya	Madhya Pradesh	432	12	12
1152.	Harda	Madhya Pradesh	617	5	5
1153.	Timarni	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	1
1154.	Seoni-Malwa	Madhya Pradesh	1,083	1	1
1155.	Itarsi	Madhya Pradesh	850	5	5
1156.	Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh	860	15	15
1157.	Babai	Madhya Pradesh	263	1	1
1158.	Sohagpur	Madhya Pradesh	312	-	-
1159.	Pipariya	Madhya Pradesh	891	-	-
1160.	Murwara (Katni)	Madhya Pradesh	2,537	1	1
1161.	Barhi	Madhya Pradesh	286	-	-
1162.	Sihora	Madhya Pradesh	819	2	2
1163.	Majholi	Madhya Pradesh	598	-	-
1164.	Shahpura	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	1
1165.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	11,385	171	171
1166.	Bhedaghat	Madhya Pradesh	340	-	-
1167.	Panagar	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	1
1168.	Gadarwara	Madhya Pradesh	1,780	3	3
1169.	Narsinghpur	Madhya Pradesh	844	5	5
1170.	Kareli	Madhya Pradesh	2	2	2
1171.	Tendukheda	Madhya Pradesh	1,013	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
1172.	Shahpura	Madhya Pradesh	468	-	-
1173.	Dindori	Madhya Pradesh	1,036	3	3
1174.	Niwas	Madhya Pradesh	210	-	-
1175.	Mandla	Madhya Pradesh	1,565	2	2
1176.	Bamhani	Madhya Pradesh	31	-	-
1177.	Bichhiya	Madhya Pradesh	438	-	-
1178.	Nainpur	Madhya Pradesh	250	-	-
1179.	Amarwara	Madhya Pradesh	685	2	2
1180.	Harrai	Madhya Pradesh	363	-	-
1181.	Jamai	Madhya Pradesh	320	-	-
1182.	Damua	Madhya Pradesh	851	-	-
1183.	Neuton-chikhli Kalan	Madhya Pradesh	333	-	-
1184.	Chandameta-butaria	Madhya Pradesh	166	-	-
1185.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh	5,182	42	42
1186.	Sausar	Madhya Pradesh	667	4	4
1187.	Mohgaon	Madhya Pradesh	71	-	-
1188.	Lodhikheda	Madhya Pradesh	121	-	-
1189.	Piplanarayanwar	Madhya Pradesh	220	-	-
1190.	Pandhurna	Madhya Pradesh	785	-	-
1191.	Lakhnadon	Madhya Pradesh	424	-	-
1192.	Seoni	Madhya Pradesh	1,766	12	12
1193.	Barghat	Madhya Pradesh	649	2	2
1194.	Waraseoni	Madhya Pradesh	3	3	3
1195.	Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh	1,848	4	4

1	2	3	4	5	6
1196.	Baihar	Madhya Pradesh	412	-	-
1197.	Malajkhanda	Madhya Pradesh	671	-	-
1198.	Lanji	Madhya Pradesh	446	-	-
1199.	Guna	Madhya Pradesh	1,923	35	35
1200.	Raghogarh -Vijaypur	Madhya Pradesh	1,317	1	1
1201.	Kumbhraj	Madhya Pradesh	273	-	-
1202.	Aron	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	1
1203.	Chachaura-Binaganj	Madhya Pradesh	1,002	-	-
1204.	Isagarh	Madhya Pradesh	503	-	-
1205.	Chanderi	Madhya Pradesh	277	-	-
1206.	Ashoknagar	Madhya Pradesh	1,906	-	-
1207.	Mungaoli	Madhya Pradesh	195	-	-
1208.	Khand	Madhya Pradesh	593	-	-
1209.	Beohari	Madhya Pradesh	551	-	-
1210.	Jaisinghnagar	Madhya Pradesh	356	-	-
1211.	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh	955	2	2
1212.	Burhar	Madhya Pradesh	408	-	-
1213.	Dhanpuri	Madhya Pradesh	739	-	-
1214.	Bijuri	Madhya Pradesh	418	-	-
1215.	Kotma	Madhya Pradesh	490	-	-
1216.	Pasan	Madhya Pradesh	151	-	-
1217.	Anuppur	Madhya Pradesh	998	-	-
1218.	Amarkantak	Madhya Pradesh	855	-	-
1219.	Churhat	Madhya Pradesh	444	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
1220.	Sidhi	Madhya Pradesh	1,059	2	2
1221.	Singrauli	Madhya Pradesh	3,276	-	-
1222.	Thandla	Madhya Pradesh	229	4	4
1223.	Petlawad	Madhya Pradesh	217	3	3
1224.	Jhabua	Madhya Pradesh	241	7	7
1225.	Ranapur	Madhya Pradesh	270	-	-
1226.	Bhavra	Madhya Pradesh	251	-	-
1227.	Jobat	Madhya Pradesh	199	4	4
1228.	Alirajpur	Madhya Pradesh	364	5	5
1229.	Chhanera	Madhya Pradesh	227	4	4
1230.	Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh	2,294	96	96
1231.	Omkareshwar	Madhya Pradesh	122	-	-
1232.	Mundi	Madhya Pradesh	396	1	1
1233.	Pandhana	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	1
1234.	Burhanpur	Madhya Pradesh	5,481	17	17
1235.	Shahpur	Madhya Pradesh	616	-	-
1236.	Nepanagar	Madhya Pradesh	187	-	-
	TOTAL (Madhya Pradesh)		2,86,350	5,249	3,276
1237.	Kalyan	Maharashtra	35,348	-	-
1238.	Khalapur	Maharashtra	3,345	-	-
1239.	Shahade	Maharashtra	1	1	1
1240.	Nandurbar	Maharashtra	16	16	16
1241.	Shirpur-Warwade	Maharashtra	9	9	9
1242.	Dhule	Maharashtra	46	44	44

1	2	3	4	5	6
1243.	Chopda	Maharashtra	15	15	15
1244.	Yawal	Maharashtra	2	2	2
1245.	Bhusawal	Maharashtra	18	18	18
1246.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	219	217	217
1247.	Erandol	Maharashtra	2	2	2
1248.	Dharangaon	Maharashtra	1	1	1
1249.	Amalner	Maharashtra	13	13	13
1250.	Parola	Maharashtra	11	11	11
1251.	Bhadgaon	Maharashtra	4	4	4
1252.	Chalisgaon	Maharashtra	11	11	11
1253.	Pachora	Maharashtra	10	10	10
1254.	Jamner	Maharashtra	12	12	12
1255.	Jalgaon (Jamod)	Maharashtra	1	1	1
1256.	Nandura	Maharashtra	1	1	1
1257.	Khamgaon	Maharashtra	3	3	3
1258.	Mehkar	Maharashtra	6	6	6
1259.	Chikhli	Maharashtra	1	1	1
1260.	Buldhana	Maharashtra	300	31	31
1261.	Akot	Maharashtra	2	2	2
1262.	Balapur	Maharashtra	1	1	1
1263.	Akola	Maharashtra	1,551	53	53
1264.	Murtijapur	Maharashtra	3	3	3
1265.	Patur	Maharashtra	1	1	1
1266.	Karanja	Maharashtra	2	2	2



1	2	3	4	5	6
1267.	Washim	Maharashtra	10	9	9
1268.	Achalpur	Maharashtra	2	2	2
1269.	Morshi	Maharashtra	2	2	2
1270.	Amravati	Maharashtra	8,578	43	43
1271.	Arvi	Maharashtra	4	4	4
1272.	Wardha	Maharashtra	48	48	48
1273.	Hinganghat	Maharashtra	541	7	7
1274.	Katol	Maharashtra	4	4	4
1275.	Kalameshwar	Maharashtra	2	2	2
1276.	Mohpa	Maharashtra	1	1	1
1277.	Ramtek	Maharashtra	1	1	1
1278.	Kamptee	Maharashtra	2	2	2
1279.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	5,682	209	209
1280.	Umred	Maharashtra	1	1	1
1281.	Bhandara	Maharashtra	10	10	10
1282.	Tirora	Maharashtra	2	2	2
1283.	Gondiya	Maharashtra	2	2	2
1284.	Gadchiroli	Maharashtra	4	4	4
1285.	Warora	Maharashtra	1	1	1
1286.	Bhadravati	Maharashtra	2	2	2
1287.	Chandrapur	Maharashtra	18	18	18
1288.	Yavatmal	Maharashtra	54	51	51
1289.	Darwha	Maharashtra	1	1	1
1290.	Digras	Maharashtra	9	9	9

1	2	3	4	5	6
1291.	Pusad	Maharashtra	3	3	3
1292.	Wani	Maharashtra	8	8	8
1293.	Nanded Waghala	Maharashtra	21	20	20
1294.	Mukhed	Maharashtra	1	1	1
1295.	Deglur	Maharashtra	7	7	7
1296.	Hingoli	Maharashtra	18	18	18
1297.	Basmath	Maharashtra	1	1	1
1298.	Sailu	Maharashtra	12	12	12
1299.	Jintur	Maharashtra	2	2	2
1300.	Parbhani	Maharashtra	16	16	16
1301.	Manwath	Maharashtra	4	4	4
1302.	Pathri	Maharashtra	2	2	2
1303.	Gangakhed	Maharashtra	2	2	2
1304.	Jalna	Maharashtra	411	47	47
1305.	Ambad	Maharashtra	5	5	5
1306.	Partur	Maharashtra	5	5	5
1307.	Kannad	Maharashtra	13	13	13
1308.	Sillod	Maharashtra	2	2	2
1309.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	2,226	462	462
1310.	Aurangabad (CB)	Maharashtra	1	1	1
1311.	Vaijapur	Maharashtra	54	54	54
1312.	Gangapur	Maharashtra	14	14	14
1313.	Paithan	Maharashtra	5	5	5
1314.	Satana	Maharashtra	12	12	12

1	2	3	4	5	6
1315.	Malegaon	Maharashtra	24	24	24
1316.	Nandgaon	Maharashtra	2	2	2
1317.	Trimbak	Maharashtra	1	1	1
1318.	Nashik	Maharashtra	1,884	1,434	1,434
1319.	Deolali (CB)	Maharashtra	3	3	3
1320.	Bhagur	Maharashtra	4	4	4
1321.	Sinnar	Maharashtra	59	59	59
1322.	Yevla	Maharashtra	8	8	8
1323.	Dahanu	Maharashtra	57	57	57
1324.	Palghar	Maharashtra	636	635	635
1325.	Vasai-virar	Maharashtra	9,077	465	465
1326.	Mira-Bhayandar	Maharashtra	44	44	44
1327.	Thane	Maharashtra	13,087	1,081	1,081
1328.	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	177	177	177
1329.	Bhiwandi Nizampur	Maharashtra	206	206	206
1330.	Kalyan-Dombivli	Maharashtra	779	779	779
1331.	Ulhasnagar	Maharashtra	4	4	4
1332.	Badlapur	Maharashtra	415	415	415
1333.	Ambarnath	Maharashtra	324	324	324
1334.	Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra	106	106	106
1335.	Uran	Maharashtra	4	4	4
1336.	Panvel	Maharashtra	324	324	324
1337.	Matheran	Maharashtra	2	2	2
1338.	Karjat	Maharashtra	1,674	138	138

1	2	3	4	5	6
1339.	Khopoli	Maharashtra	34	34	34
1340.	Pen	Maharashtra	1,110	10	10
1341.	Alibag	Maharashtra	5	5	5
1342.	Roha Ashtami	Maharashtra	9	9	9
1343.	Shrivardhan	Maharashtra	2	2	2
1344.	Mahad	Maharashtra	60	60	60
1345.	Junnar	Maharashtra	31	31	31
1346.	Shirur	Maharashtra	414	22	22
1347.	Alandi	Maharashtra	25	25	25
1348.	Talegaon Dabhade	Maharashtra	79	79	79
1349.	Lonavala	Maharashtra	2	2	2
1350.	Pimpri Chinchwad	Maharashtra	2,822	144	144
1351.	Dehu Road (CB)	Maharashtra	37	37	37
1352.	Pune (CB)	Maharashtra	49	49	49
1353.	Pune	Maharashtra	2,726	1,966	1,966
1354.	Daund	Maharashtra	20	20	20
1355.	Bhor	Maharashtra	17	17	17
1356.	Baramati	Maharashtra	51	51	51
1357.	Indapur	Maharashtra	2	2	2
1358.	Sangamner	Maharashtra	13	13	13
1359.	Kopargaon	Maharashtra	12	12	12
1360.	Rahta Pimplas	Maharashtra	1	1	1
1361.	Shrirampur	Maharashtra	225	9	9
1362.	Ahmadnagar	Maharashtra	216	214	214

1	2	3	4	5	6
1363.	Ahmadnagar (CB)	Maharashtra	2	2	2
1364.	Rahuri	Maharashtra	1	1	1
1365.	Shrigonda	Maharashtra	4	4	4
1366.	Georai	Maharashtra	14	14	14
1367.	Manjlegaon	Maharashtra	1	1	1
1368.	Bid	Maharashtra	33	33	33
1369.	Latur	Maharashtra	1,728	94	94
1370.	Ausa	Maharashtra	5	5	5
1371.	Osmanabad	Maharashtra	5	5	5
1372.	Tuljapur	Maharashtra	1	1	1
1373.	Kurduvadi	Maharashtra	1	1	1
1374.	Barshi	Maharashtra	1	1	1
1375.	Solapur	Maharashtra	32,409	53	53
1376.	Pandharpur	Maharashtra	2	2	2
1377.	Sangole	Maharashtra	7	7	7
1378.	Mahabaleshwar	Maharashtra	1	1	1
1379.	Wai	Maharashtra	2	2	2
1380.	Phaltan	Maharashtra	11	11	11
1381.	Satara	Maharashtra	298	186	186
1382.	Karad	Maharashtra	6	6	6
1383.	Malkapur	Maharashtra	10	10	10
1384.	Khed	Maharashtra	12	12	12
1385.	Chiplun	Maharashtra	26	26	26
1386.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra	47	47	47

1	2	3	4	5	6
1387.	Kankavli	Maharashtra	4	4	4
1388.	Sawantwadi	Maharashtra	1	1	1
1389.	Vadgaon Kasba	Maharashtra	3	3	3
1390.	Ichalkaranji	Maharashtra	5	5	5
1391.	Jaysingpur	Maharashtra	1	0	0
1392.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	106	105	105
1393.	Kagal	Maharashtra	1	1	1
1394.	Gadhinglaj	Maharashtra	8	8	8
1395.	Uran Islampur	Maharashtra	9	9	9
1396.	Vita	Maharashtra	2	2	2
1397.	Tasgaon	Maharashtra	2	2	2
1398.	Sangli	Maharashtra	222	86	86
TOTAL (Maharashtra)			1,30,635	11,503	11,503
1399.	Nambol	Manipur	1,330	-	-
1400.	Bishnupur	Manipur	1,036	1	1
1401.	Ningthoukhong	Manipur	1,317	1	1
1402.	Moirang	Manipur	2,129	2	2
1403.	Kwakta	Manipur	36	16	16
1404.	Heirok	Manipur	222	-	-
1405.	Wangjing-Lamding	Manipur	711	-	-
1406.	Thoubal	Manipur	2,927	-	-
1407.	Sugnu	Manipur	367	-	-
1408.	Kakching Khunou	Manipur	756	-	-
1409.	Kakching	Manipur	1,520	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
1410.	Lamsang	Manipur	856	1	1
1411.	Imphal	Manipur	21	21	21
1412.	Samrouu	Manipur	1,236	-	-
1413.	Lilong (Imphal West)	Manipur	1,206	-	-
1414.	Jiribam	Manipur	349	-	-
1415.	Lamlai	Manipur	40	21	21
	TOTAL (Manipur)		16059	64	64
1416.	Tura	Meghalaya	2	2	2
1417.	Williamnagar	Meghalaya	1	1	1
1418.	Nongstoin	Meghalaya	2	1	1
1419.	Mairang	Meghalaya	2	2	2
1420.	Nongpoh	Meghalaya	1	0	0
1421.	Shillong (CB)	Meghalaya	4	4	4
1422.	Shillong	Meghalaya	46	11	11
1423.	Jowai	Meghalaya	3	3	3
	TOTAL (Meghalaya)		61	24	24
1424.	Mamit	Mizoram	562	-	-
1425.	Kolasib	Mizoram	895	5	5
1426.	Aizawl	Mizoram	1,025	57	57
1427.	Champhai	Mizoram	2,418	-	-
1428.	Serchip	Mizoram	1,024	5	5
1429.	Lunglei	Mizoram	2,453	2	2
1430.	Hnahthial	Mizoram	13	6	6
1431.	Lawngtlai	Mizoram	534	26	26

1	2	3	4	5	6
1432.	Saiha	Mizoram	1,628	21	21
	TOTAL (Mizoram)		10,552	122	122
1433.	Shamator	Nagaland	755	-	-
1434.	Mokokchung	Nagaland	1,778	-	-
1435.	Dimapur	Nagaland	5,092	2	j2
1436.	Chumukedima	Nagaland	384	128	-
1437.	Medziphema	Nagaland	350	135	-
1438.	Tseminyu	Nagaland	320	192	-
1439.	Kohima	Nagaland	4,237	1	1
1440.	Jalukie	Nagaland	644	-	-
	TOTAL (Nagaland)		13,560	458	3
1441.	Daspalla	Odisha	27	-	-
1442.	Attabira	Odisha	6	-	-
1443.	Ranapur	Odisha	196	-	-
1444.	Baliguda	Odisha	320	-	-
1445.	Tushura	Odisha	47	-	-
1446.	Dharamgarh	Odisha	61	-	-
1447.	Barapali	Odisha	33	-	-
1448.	Bargarh	Odisha	500	-	-
1449.	Brajarajnagar	Odisha	321	1	1
1450.	Jharsuguda	Odisha	500	1	1
1451.	Kochinda	Odisha	75	-	-
1452.	Redhakhhol	Odisha	107	-	-
1453.	Sambalpur	Odisha	510	10	10



1	2	3	4	5	6
1454.	Deogarh	Odisha	250	-	-
1455.	Sundargarh	Odisha	651	1	1
1456.	Rajgangapur	Odisha	327	2	2
1457.	Biramitrapur	Odisha	250	-	-
1458.	Rourkela	Odisha	5,087	-	-
1459.	Barbil	Odisha	252	-	-
1460.	Joda	Odisha	259	-	-
1461.	Keonjhargarh	Odisha	446	-	-
1462.	Anandpur	Odisha	152	-	-
1463.	Rairangpur	Odisha	250	-	-
1464.	Karanjia	Odisha	200	-	-
1465.	Udala	Odisha	150	-	-
1466.	Baripada	Odisha	1,100	1	1
1467.	Jaleswar	Odisha	252	-	-
1468.	Nilagiri	Odisha	190	6	6
1469.	Soro	Odisha	262	6	6
1470.	Baleswar	Odisha	400	-	-
1471.	Bhadrak	Odisha	265	15	15
1472.	Basudevpur	Odisha	664	13	13
1473.	Pattamundai	Odisha	281	16	16
1474.	Kendrapara	Odisha	148	2	2
1475.	Paradeep	Odisha	459	-	-
1476.	Jagatsinghpur	Odisha	788	2	2
1477.	Banki	Odisha	55	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
1478.	Athagad	Odisha	24	4	4
1479.	Chaudwar	Odisha	389	-	-
1480.	Cuttack	Odisha	2,915	374	374
1481.	Vyasangar	Odisha	1,099	-	-
1482.	Jajpur	Odisha	2,831	584	584
1483.	Dhenkanal	Odisha	660	13	13
1484.	Talcher	Odisha	645	-	-
1485.	Angul	Odisha	256	3	3
1486.	Athmallik	Odisha	422	-	-
1487.	Khandapada	Odisha	34	-	-
1488.	Nayagarh	Odisha	9	1	1
1489.	Khordha	Odisha	629	1	1
1490.	Jatani	Odisha	639	-	-
1491.	Balugaon	Odisha	21	-	-
1492.	Banapur	Odisha	68	-	-
1493.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	20,663	528	248
1494.	Puri	Odisha	379	-	-
1495.	Buguda	Odisha	52	2	2
1496.	Bhanjanagar	Odisha	24	2	2
1497.	Bellaguntha	Odisha	98	3	3
1498.	Surada	Odisha	94	1	1
1499.	Asika	Odisha	22	4	4
1500.	Kabisurjyanagar	Odisha	62	-	-
1501.	Polasara	Odisha	34	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
1502.	Khalikote	Odisha	183	-	-
1503.	Rambha	Odisha	110	-	-
1504.	Ganjam	Odisha	32	2	2
1505.	Purusottampur	Odisha	226	-	-
1506.	Hinjilicut	Odisha	44	1	1
1507.	Gopalpur	Odisha	33	1	1
1508.	Digapahandi	Odisha	65	5	5
1509.	Chikiti	Odisha	180	-	-
1510.	Berhampur	Odisha	6,013	7	7
1511.	Paralakhemundi	Odisha	187	-	-
1512.	Phulabani	Odisha	637	-	-
1513.	G. Udayagiri	Odisha	182	-	-
1514.	Baudhgarh	Odisha	231	-	-
1515.	Binika	Odisha	22	-	-
1516.	Sonapur	Odisha	69	-	-
1517.	Tarbha	Odisha	101	1	1
1518.	Balangir	Odisha	135	13	13
1519.	Titlagarh	Odisha	93	5	5
1520.	Kesinga	Odisha	101	-	-
1521.	Bhawanipatna	Odisha	467	-	-
1522.	Junagarh	Odisha	24	-	-
1523.	Rayagada	Odisha	600	-	-
1524.	Umerkote	Odisha	391	-	-
1525.	Nabarangapur	Odisha	230	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
1526.	Koraput	Odisha	1	1	1
1527.	Jeypur	Odisha	237	-	-
1528.	Sunabeda	Odisha	806	-	-
1529.	Malkanagiri	Odisha	205	-	-
	TOTAL (Odisha)		59,515	1,633	1,353
1530.	Yanam	Puducherry	358	-	-
1531.	Puducherry	Puducherry	2,646	12	12
1532.	Ozhukarai	Puducherry	1	1	1
1533.	Mahe	Puducherry	85	-	-
1534.	Karaikal	Puducherry	776	4	4
	TOTAL (Puducherry)		3,866	17	17
1535.	Nadala	Punjab	58	-	-
1536.	Mehatpur	Punjab	277	-	-
1537.	Talwara	Punjab	67	-	-
1538.	Nihal Singh Wala	Punjab	71	-	-
1539.	Kot Ise Khan	Punjab	88	-	-
1540.	Mamdot	Punjab	561	-	-
1541.	Arniwala Shek Subhan	Punjab	172	-	-
1542.	Maluka	Punjab	152	-	-
1543.	Kotha Guru	Punjab	105	-	-
1544.	Bhai Rupa	Punjab	88	-	-
1545.	Mandikalan	Punjab	67	-	-
1546.	Chaoke	Punjab	102	-	-
1547.	Balianwali	Punjab	138	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
1548.	Nathana	Punjab	54	-	-
1549.	Lehra Mohabat	Punjab	153	-	-
1550.	Kot Shamir	Punjab	195	-	-
1551.	Boha	Punjab	435	-	-
1552.	Joga	Punjab	377	-	-
1553.	Bhikhiwind	Punjab	91	-	-
1554.	Lalru	Punjab	1,075	-	-
1555.	Amargarh	Punjab	19	-	-
1556.	Sujanpur	Punjab	475	-	-
1557.	Pathankot	Punjab	105	3	3
1558.	Dina Nagar	Punjab	54	2	2
1559.	Gurdaspur	Punjab	182	3	3
1560.	Dhariwal	Punjab	222	-	-
1561.	Fatehgarh Churian	Punjab	113	-	-
1562.	Batala	Punjab	842	1	1
1563.	Qadian	Punjab	234	-	-
1564.	Sri Hargobindpur	Punjab	123	-	-
1565.	Dera Baba Nanak	Punjab	270	-	-
1566.	Bhulath	Punjab	46	-	-
1567.	Begowal	Punjab	36	-	-
1568.	Kapurthala	Punjab	78	2	2
1569.	Dhilwan	Punjab	51	-	-
1570.	Sultanpur	Punjab	191	5	5
1571.	Phagwara	Punjab	620	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
1572.	Lohian Khass	Punjab	92	-	-
1573.	Shahkot	Punjab	79	1	1
1574.	Nakodar	Punjab	91	-	-
1575.	Goraya	Punjab	96	1	1
1576.	Phillaur	Punjab	212	-	-
1577.	Nurmahal	Punjab	145	1	1
1578.	Jalandhar	Punjab	1,538	40	40
1579.	Alawalpur	Punjab	63	-	-
1580.	Adampur	Punjab	19	1	1
1581.	Kartarpur	Punjab	49	-	-
1582.	Bhogpur	Punjab	40	-	-
1583.	Urmar Tanda	Punjab	24	-	-
1584.	Dasua	Punjab	108	-	-
1585.	Gardhiwala	Punjab	45	-	-
1586.	Mukerian	Punjab	167	2	2
1587.	Haryana	Punjab	71	-	-
1588.	Hoshiarpur	Punjab	185	1	1
1589.	Sham Chaurasi	Punjab	68	-	-
1590.	Mahilpur	Punjab	33	-	-
1591.	Garhshankar	Punjab	109	1	1
1592.	Banga	Punjab	93	-	-
1593.	Nawanshahr	Punjab	84	-	-
1594.	Rahon	Punjab	26	-	-
1595.	Balachaur	Punjab	206	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
1596.	Bassi Pathana	Punjab	191	1	1
1597.	Sirhind	Punjab	280	3	3
1598.	Amloh	Punjab	214	-	-
1599.	Gobindgarh	Punjab	51	-	-
1600.	Khamanon	Punjab	149	-	-
1601.	Machiwara	Punjab	39	-	-
1602.	Samrala	Punjab	52	-	-
1603.	Khanna	Punjab	196	-	-
1604.	Payal	Punjab	50	-	-
1605.	Maloud	Punjab	88	-	-
1606.	Doraha	Punjab	24	-	-
1607.	Sahnewal	Punjab	508	-	-
1608.	Ludhiana	Punjab	2,386	50	50
1609.	Mullanpur Dakha	Punjab	76	-	-
1610.	Raikot	Punjab	58	-	-
1611.	Jagraon	Punjab	96	2	2
1612.	Badhni Kalan	Punjab	126	-	-
1613.	Bagha Purana	Punjab	88	-	-
1614.	Moga	Punjab	949	-	-
1615.	Dharamkot	Punjab	55	-	-
1616.	Makhu	Punjab	85	-	-
1617.	Zira	Punjab	304	-	-
1618.	Mallanwala	Punjab	348	-	-
1619.	Firozpur	Punjab	184	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
1620.	Talwandi Bhai	Punjab	165	-	-
1621.	Mudki	Punjab	17	-	-
1622.	Guru Har Sahai	Punjab	339	-	-
1623.	Jalalabad	Punjab	114	1	1
1624.	Fazilka	Punjab	327	-	-
1625.	Abohar	Punjab	346	1	1
1626.	Malout	Punjab	588	-	-
1627.	Gidderbaha	Punjab	234	-	-
1628.	Muktsar	Punjab	149	-	-
1629.	Bariwala	Punjab	45	-	-
1630.	Faridkot	Punjab	75	-	-
1631.	Kot Kapura	Punjab	191	1	1
1632.	Jaitu	Punjab	128	-	-
1633.	Bhagta Bhai	Punjab	602	-	-
1634.	Rampuraphul	Punjab	109	-	-
1635.	Bhucho Mandi	Punjab	56	1	1
1636.	Goniana	Punjab	134	-	-
1637.	Bathinda	Punjab	1,312	20	20
1638.	Sangat	Punjab	74	-	-
1639.	Kot Fatta	Punjab	39	-	-
1640.	Raman	Punjab	224	1	1
1641.	Talwandi Sabo	Punjab	319	-	-
1642.	Maur	Punjab	447	-	-
1643.	Sardulgarh	Punjab	418	-	-



1	2	3	4	5	6
1644.	Bareta	Punjab	213	-	-
1645.	Budhlada	Punjab	378	-	-
1646.	Bhikhi	Punjab	288	-	-
1647.	Mansa	Punjab	577	2	2
1648.	Samana	Punjab	814	2	2
1649.	Patran	Punjab	105	-	-
1650.	Ghagga	Punjab	346	-	-
1651.	Nabha	Punjab	817	-	-
1652.	Bhadson	Punjab	363	-	-
1653.	Patiala	Punjab	131	14	14
1654.	Sanaur	Punjab	82	2	2
1655.	Rajpura	Punjab	17	-	-
1656.	Ramdas	Punjab	238	-	-
1657.	Ajnala	Punjab	362	-	-
1658.	Raja Sansi	Punjab	238	-	-
1659.	Majitha	Punjab	659	1	1
1660.	Amritsar Cantt. (CB)	Punjab	3	3	3
1661.	Jandiala Guru	Punjab	966	-	-
1662.	Amritsar	Punjab	2,762	29	29
1663.	Rayya	Punjab	238	-	-
1664.	Tarn Taran	Punjab	2,036	-	-
1665.	Patti	Punjab	344	-	-
1666.	Khem Karan	Punjab	744	-	-
1667.	Anandpur Sahib	Punjab	27	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
1668.	Nangal	Punjab	14	-	-
1669.	Rupnagar	Punjab	269	-	-
1670.	Chamkaur Sahib	Punjab	157	-	-
1671.	Morinda	Punjab	134	-	-
1672.	Kurali	Punjab	167	-	-
1673.	Kharar	Punjab	642	19	19
1674.	Naya Gaon	Punjab	45	19	19
1675.	Banur	Punjab	161	-	-
1676.	S.A.S. Nagar	Punjab	279	45	45
1677.	Zirakpur	Punjab	322	29	29
1678.	Dera Bassi	Punjab	734	21	21
1679.	Ahmedgarh	Punjab	137	-	-
1680.	Malerkotla	Punjab	287	-	-
1681.	Dhuri	Punjab	215	-	-
1682.	Bhawanigarh	Punjab	148	-	-
1683.	Sangrur	Punjab	143	1	1
1684.	Longowal	Punjab	75	-	-
1685.	Cheema	Punjab	270	-	-
1686.	Sunam	Punjab	262	-	-
1687.	Dirba	Punjab	41	2	2
1688.	Lehragaga	Punjab	177	-	-
1689.	Moonak	Punjab	144	-	-
1690.	Khanauri	Punjab	92	-	-
1691.	Barnala	Punjab	80	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
1692.	Handiaya	Punjab	25	-	-
1693.	Dhanaula	Punjab	37	-	-
1694.	Tapa	Punjab	70	-	-
1695.	Bhadaur	Punjab	287	-	-
	TOTAL (Punjab)		42,841	336	336
1696.	Ganganagar	Rajasthan	39	38	38
1697.	Sadulshahar	Rajasthan	2	2	2
1698.	Padampur	Rajasthan	1	1	1
1699.	Sangaria	Rajasthan	3	3	3
1700.	Hanumangarh	Rajasthan	5	5	5
1701.	Pilibanga	Rajasthan	1	1	1
1702.	Rawatsar	Rajasthan	2	2	2
1703.	Nohar	Rajasthan	1	1	1
1704.	Bhadra	Rajasthan	1	1	1
1705.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	1,176	14	14
1706.	Nokha	Rajasthan	1	1	1
1707.	Dungargarh	Rajasthan	1	1	1
1708.	Sardarshahar	Rajasthan	2	2	2
1709.	Jhunjhunun	Rajasthan	85	85	85
1710.	Khetri	Rajasthan	1	1	1
1711.	Behror	Rajasthan	4	4	4
1712.	Bhiwadi	Rajasthan	732	76	76
1713.	Tijara	Rajasthan	85	85	85
1714.	Alwar	Rajasthan	1,598	994	88

1	2	3	4	5	6
1715.	Bharatpur	Rajasthan	545	15	15
1716.	Hindaun	Rajasthan	544	-	-
1717.	Dausa	Rajasthan	4	4	4
1718.	Kotputli	Rajasthan	23	23	23
1719.	Chomu	Rajasthan	3	3	3
1720.	Kishangarh Renwal	Rajasthan	3	3	3
1721.	Bagru	Rajasthan	10	10	10
1722.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	11,432	7,650	5,230
1723.	Chaksu	Rajasthan	656	48	48
1724.	Fatehpur	Rajasthan	1	1	1
1725.	Neem-Ka-Thana	Rajasthan	1	1	1
1726.	Didwana	Rajasthan	1	1	1
1727.	Nagaur	Rajasthan	19	17	17
1728.	Merta City	Rajasthan	3	3	3
1729.	Parbatsar	Rajasthan	1	1	1
1730.	Makrana	Rajasthan	1	1	1
1731.	Kuchaman City	Rajasthan	207	207	207
1732.	Phalodi	Rajasthan	3	3	3
1733.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	5,617	177	177
1734.	Bilara	Rajasthan	2	2	2
1735.	Balotra	Rajasthan	1,222	22	22
1736.	Sheoganj	Rajasthan	256	-	-
1737.	Sirohi	Rajasthan	411	11	11
1738.	Pindwara	Rajasthan	13	13	13

1	2	3	4	5	6
1739.	Jaitaran	Rajasthan	1	1	1
1740.	Pali	Rajasthan	12	12	12
1741.	Rani	Rajasthan	2	2	2
1742.	Sumerpur	Rajasthan	1	1	1
1743.	Falna	Rajasthan	481	1	1
1744.	Kishangarh	Rajasthan	722	8	8
1745.	Pushkar	Rajasthan	296	-	-
1746.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	1,501	49	49
1747.	Beawar	Rajasthan	6	6	6
1748.	Vijainagar	Rajasthan	3	3	3
1749.	Kekri	Rajasthan	3	3	3
1750.	Niwai	Rajasthan	1	1	1
1751.	Lakheri	Rajasthan	688	-	-
1752.	Keshoraipatan	Rajasthan	760	-	-
1753.	Kaprain	Rajasthan	320	-	-
1754.	Bundi	Rajasthan	2	2	2
1755.	Gulabpura	Rajasthan	3	3	3
1756.	Bhilwara	Rajasthan	870	81	81
1757.	Jahazpur	Rajasthan	888	-	-
1758.	Rajsamand	Rajasthan	2	2	2
1759.	Nathdwara	Rajasthan	289	-	-
1760.	Dungarpur	Rajasthan	274	2	2
1761.	Sagwara	Rajasthan	1	1	1
1762.	Banswara	Rajasthan	9	9	9

1	2	3	4	5	6
1763.	Begun	Rajasthan	166	1	1
1764.	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan	1,738	487	7
1765.	Kapasan	Rajasthan	143	-	-
1766.	Nimbahera	Rajasthan	625	167	11
1767.	Badi Sadri	Rajasthan	135	-	
1768.	Kota	Rajasthan	4,031	922	22
1769.	Kaithoon	Rajasthan	912	-	-
1770.	Sangod	Rajasthan	1	1	1
1771.	Jhalawar	Rajasthan	745	1	1
1772.	Fatehnagar	Rajasthan	610	224	16
1773.	Udaipur	Rajasthan	2,380	124	124
1774.	Bhinder	Rajasthan	1	0	0
1775.	Choti Sadri	Rajasthan	369	-	-
1776.	Pratapgarh	Rajasthan	797	365	5
	TOTAL (Rajasthan)		44,506	12,012	6,582
1777.	Namchi	Sikkim	42	-	-
1778.	Gangtok	Sikkim	1	1	1
	TOTAL (Sikkim)		43	1	1
1779.	Singampunari	Tamil Nadu	84	10	10
1780.	Chettipalayam	Tamil Nadu	108	15	15
1781.	Gummidipoondi	Tamil Nadu	185	-	-
1782.	Ponneri	Tamil Nadu	307	3	3
1783.	Arani	Tamil Nadu	141	-	-
1784.	Minjur	Tamil Nadu	214	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
1785.	Uthukkottai	Tamil Nadu	221	-	-
1786.	Tiruttani	Tamil Nadu	578	2	2
1787.	Pallipattu	Tamil Nadu	235	-	-
1788.	Pothatturpettai	Tamil Nadu	196	-	-
1789.	Thiruvallur	Tamil Nadu	468	37	37
1790.	Avadi	Tamil Nadu	1,265	13	13
1791.	Thirunindravur	Tamil Nadu	119	13	13
1792.	Tiruverkadu	Tamil Nadu	537	4	4
1793.	Thirumazhisai	Tamil Nadu	243	-	-
1794.	Poonamallee	Tamil Nadu	395	52	52
1795.	Ambattur	Tamil Nadu	17	17	17
1796.	Maduravoyal	Tamil Nadu	3	3	3
1797.	Tiruvottiyur	Tamil Nadu	3	3	3
1798.	Manali	Tamil Nadu	2	2	2
1799.	Naravarikuppam	Tamil Nadu	69	-	-
1800.	Puzhal	Tamil Nadu	1	1	1
1801.	Madavaram	Tamil Nadu	2	2	2
1802.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	22,720	2,792	1,288
1803.	Mangadu	Tamil Nadu	386	2	2
1804.	Kundrathur	Tamil Nadu	318	3	3
1805.	Sriperumbudur	Tamil Nadu	304	16	16
1806.	Chitlapakkam	Tamil Nadu	80	20	20
1807.	Perungalathur	Tamil Nadu	16	13	13
1808.	Tambaram	Tamil Nadu	605	5	5

1	2	3	4	5	6
1809.	Sembakkam	Tamil Nadu	1	1	1
1810.	Peerankaranai	Tamil Nadu	11	11	11
1811.	Madambakkam	Tamil Nadu	9	5	5
1812.	Alandur	Tamil Nadu	1	1	1
1813.	Anakaputhur	Tamil Nadu	85	2	2
1814.	Pammal	Tamil Nadu	37	2	2
1815.	Thiruneermalai	Tamil Nadu	189	-	-
1816.	Pallavaram	Tamil Nadu	387	5	5
1817.	Pallikaranai	Tamil Nadu	2	2	2
1818.	Sholinganallur	Tamil Nadu	6	6	6
1819.	Nandivaram-Guduvancheri	Tamil Nadu	58	8	8
1820.	Maraimalaiagar	Tamil Nadu	150	2	2
1821.	Thiruporur	Tamil Nadu	26	14	14
1822.	Chengalpattu	Tamil Nadu	128	6	6
1823.	Kancheepuram	Tamil Nadu	2,209	42	42
1824.	Sevilimedu	Tamil Nadu	1	1	1
1825.	Walajabad	Tamil Nadu	449	3	3
1826.	Uthiramerur	Tamil Nadu	742	3	3
1827.	Mamallapuram	Tamil Nadu	103	2	2
1828.	Tirukalukundram	Tamil Nadu	394	2	2
1829.	Karunguzhi	Tamil Nadu	506	-	-
1830.	Maduranthakam	Tamil Nadu	971	1	1
1831.	Acharapakkam	Tamil Nadu	372	1	1
1832.	Edakalinadu	Tamil Nadu	3,222	-	-



1	2	3	4	5	6
1833.	Gudiyatham	Tamil Nadu	916	1	1
1834.	Pernampattu	Tamil Nadu	698	1	1
1835.	Thiruvalam	Tamil Nadu	70	8	8
1836.	Katpadi	Tamil Nadu	3	3	3
1837.	Dharapadavedu	Tamil Nadu	2	2	2
1838.	Sholingur	Tamil Nadu	181	-	-
1839.	Ammoor	Tamil Nadu	176	-	-
1840.	Walajapet	Tamil Nadu	30	2	2
1841.	Ranipet	Tamil Nadu	1,086	45	45
1842.	Melvisharam	Tamil Nadu	1,003	-	-
1843.	Arakonam	Tamil Nadu	2	2	2
1844.	Thakkolam	Tamil Nadu	213	-	-
1845.	Nemili	Tamil Nadu	176	-	-
1846.	Kaveripakkam	Tamil Nadu	64	16	16
1847.	Panapakkam	Tamil Nadu	143	-	-
1848.	Arcot	Tamil Nadu	1,053	-	-
1849.	Vilapakkam	Tamil Nadu	103	6	6
1850.	Timiri	Tamil Nadu	125	-	-
1851.	Kalavai	Tamil Nadu	318	-	-
1852.	Sathuvachari	Tamil Nadu	1	1	1
1853.	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	1,086	185	185
1854.	Pallikonda	Tamil Nadu	144	1	1
1855.	Pennathur	Tamil Nadu	261	-	-
1856.	Odugathur	Tamil Nadu	402	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
1857.	Vaniyambadi	Tamil Nadu	902	1	1
1858.	Alangayam	Tamil Nadu	682	-	-
1859.	Ambur	Tamil Nadu	143	-	-
1860.	Uthayendram	Tamil Nadu	679	-	-
1861.	Natrampalli	Tamil Nadu	295	-	-
1862.	Jolarpet	Tamil Nadu	1,996	-	-
1863.	Tirupathur	Tamil Nadu	263	3	3
1864.	Kannamangalam	Tamil Nadu	22	6	6
1865.	Arani	Tamil Nadu	162	2	2
1866.	Tiruvethipuram	Tamil Nadu	1,228	-	-
1867.	Peranamallur	Tamil Nadu	58	5	5
1868.	Vandavasi	Tamil Nadu	4	4	4
1869.	Desur	Tamil Nadu	101	-	-
1870.	Kalambur	Tamil Nadu	133	2	2
1871.	Polur	Tamil Nadu	128	6	6
1872.	Chetpet	Tamil Nadu	187	2	2
1873.	Pudupalayam	Tamil Nadu	253	-	-
1874.	Chengam	Tamil Nadu	170	-	-
1875.	Tiruvannamalai	Tamil Nadu	1,017	9	9
1876.	Kilpennathur	Tamil Nadu	356	-	-
1877.	Vettavalam	Tamil Nadu	558	1	1
1878.	Gingee	Tamil Nadu	345	16	16
1879.	Ananthapuram	Tamil Nadu	165	-	-
1880.	Tindivanam	Tamil Nadu	557	7	7

1	2	3	4	5	6
1881.	Marakkanam	Tamil Nadu	1,270	1	1
1882.	Kottakuppam	Tamil Nadu	987	1	1
1883.	Vikravandi	Tamil Nadu	262	4	4
1884.	Viluppuram	Tamil Nadu	3,865	38	38
1885.	Valavanur	Tamil Nadu	381	-	-
1886.	Manalurpet	Tamil Nadu	284	3	3
1887.	Arakandanallur	Tamil Nadu	218	-	-
1888.	Tirukoilur	Tamil Nadu	45	12	12
1889.	Thiruvannainallur	Tamil Nadu	318	-	-
1890.	Sankarapuram	Tamil Nadu	211	7	j7
1891.	Vadakkanandal	Tamil Nadu	1,132	-	-
1892.	Thiagadurgam	Tamil Nadu	181	1	1
1893.	Kallakkurichi	Tamil Nadu	230	13	13
1894.	Chinnasalem	Tamil Nadu	525	3	3
1895.	Ulundurpettai	Tamil Nadu	343	5	5
1896.	Kolathur	Tamil Nadu	318	1	1
1897.	Mecheri	Tamil Nadu	423	-	-
1898.	Veerakkalpudur	Tamil Nadu	303	-	-
1899.	Mettur	Tamil Nadu	1,973	2	2
1900.	P.N.Patti	Tamil Nadu	264	-	-
1901.	Nangavalli	Tamil Nadu	383	-	-
1902.	Vanavasi	Tamil Nadu	357	-	-
1903.	Jalakandapuram	Tamil Nadu	34	13	13
1904.	Kadayampatti	Tamil Nadu	343	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
1905.	Omalur	Tamil Nadu	42	15	15
1906.	Karuppur	Tamil Nadu	205	-	-
1907.	Tharamangalam	Tamil Nadu	287	-	-
1908.	Poolampatti	Tamil Nadu	443	-	-
1909.	Edappadi	Tamil Nadu	1,829	3	3
1910.	Konganapuram	Tamil Nadu	108	30	30
1911.	Edaganasalai	Tamil Nadu	1,503	3	3
1912.	Arasiramani	Tamil Nadu	845	-	-
1913.	Thevur	Tamil Nadu	235	-	-
1914.	Sankagiri (Sankari)	Tamil Nadu	209	3	3
1915.	Kannankurichi	Tamil Nadu	212	4	4
1916.	Salem	Tamil Nadu	9,407	712	676
1917.	Ilampillai	Tamil Nadu	158	-	-
1918.	Panaimarathupatti	Tamil Nadu	130	-	-
1919.	Mallur	Tamil Nadu	249	-	-
1920.	Attayampatti	Tamil Nadu	16	10	10
1921.	Belur	Tamil Nadu	147	-	-
1922.	Vazhapadi	Tamil Nadu	438	-	-
1923.	Ayothiapattinam	Tamil Nadu	207	2	2
1924.	Pethanaickenpalayam	Tamil Nadu	457	1	1
1925.	Ethapur (Yethapur)	Tamil Nadu	158	-	-
1926.	Attur	Tamil Nadu	764	4	4
1927.	Narasingapuram	Tamil Nadu	856	1	1
1928.	Keeripatti	Tamil Nadu	129	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
1929.	Veeraganur	Tamil Nadu	470	-	-
1930.	Thedavur	Tamil Nadu	117	39	39
1931.	Gangavalli	Tamil Nadu	366	-	
1932.	Thammampatti	Tamil Nadu	133	-	-
1933.	Sentharapatti	Tamil Nadu	369	-	-
1934.	Mallasamudram	Tamil Nadu	111	37	37
1935.	Kumarapalayam	Tamil Nadu	219	2	2
1936.	Padaiveedu	Tamil Nadu	179	-	-
1937.	Tiruchengode	Tamil Nadu	1,131	9	9
1938.	Alampalayam	Tamil Nadu	139	-	-
1939.	Pallipalayam	Tamil Nadu	50	1	1
1940.	Vennanthur	Tamil Nadu	107	48	48
1941.	Athanur	Tamil Nadu	17	15	15
1942.	R.Pudupatti	Tamil Nadu	289	-	-
1943.	Namagiripettai	Tamil Nadu	573	-	-
1944.	Seerapalli	Tamil Nadu	195	1	1
1945.	Pattinam	Tamil Nadu	270	-	-
1946.	Rasipuram	Tamil Nadu	462	1	1
1947.	Pillanallur	Tamil Nadu	100	-	-
1948.	Kalappanaickenpatti	Tamil Nadu	200	-	-
1949.	Senthamangalam	Tamil Nadu	251	-	-
1950.	Namakkal	Tamil Nadu	2,730	8	8
1951.	Erumaipatti	Tamil Nadu	96	42	42
1952.	Mohanur	Tamil Nadu	76	35	35

1	2	3	4	5	6
1953.	Paramathi	Tamil Nadu	112	61	61
1954.	Velur	Tamil Nadu	111	67	67
1955.	Pothanur	Tamil Nadu	55	50	50
1956.	Venkarai	Tamil Nadu	144	-	-
1957.	Pandamangalam	Tamil Nadu	85	-	-
1958.	Sathyamangalam	Tamil Nadu	661	14	14
1959.	Kembainaickenpalayam	Tamil Nadu	104	-	-
1960.	Ariyappampalayam	Tamil Nadu	218	-	-
1961.	Bhavanisagar	Tamil Nadu	125	-	-
1962.	Punjaipuliampatti	Tamil Nadu	2	2	2
1963.	Nerunjipettai	Tamil Nadu	136	1	1
1964.	Ammapettai (Erode)	Tamil Nadu	235	-	-
1965.	Anthiyur	Tamil Nadu	83	-	-
1966.	Olagadam	Tamil Nadu	86	-	-
1967.	Athani	Tamil Nadu	130	1	1
1968.	Jambai	Tamil Nadu	394	-	-
1969.	Appakudal	Tamil Nadu	226	-	-
1970.	Bhavani	Tamil Nadu	10	10	10
1971.	Salangapalayam	Tamil Nadu	99	-	-
1972.	Periyakodiveri	Tamil Nadu	152	1	1
1973.	Vaniputhur	Tamil Nadu	211	-	-
1974.	Lakkampatti	Tamil Nadu	254	-	-
1975.	Gobichettipalayam	Tamil Nadu	17	17	17
1976.	Kuhalur	Tamil Nadu	175	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
1977.	P.Mettupalayam	Tamil Nadu	171	-	-
1978.	Elathur	Tamil Nadu	131	-	-
1979.	Kolappalur	Tamil Nadu	67	-	-
1980.	Nambiyur	Tamil Nadu	197	2	2
1981.	Pallapalayam	Tamil Nadu	321	1	1
1982.	Kanjikoil	Tamil Nadu	150	-	-
1983.	Nallampatti	Tamil Nadu	71	-	-
1984.	Pethampalayam	Tamil Nadu	127	-	-
1985.	Karumandi Chellipalayam	Tamil Nadu	248	4	4
1986.	Perundurai	Tamil Nadu	232	7	7
1987.	Chennimalai	Tamil Nadu	162	2	2
1988.	Suriyampalayam	Tamil Nadu	3	3	3
1989.	Chithode	Tamil Nadu	105	-	-
1990.	Periyasemur	Tamil Nadu	3	3	3
1991.	Nasiyanur	Tamil Nadu	264	2	2
1992.	Veerappanchatiram	Tamil Nadu	2	2	2
1993.	Erode	Tamil Nadu	3,545	43	43
1994.	Surampatti	Tamil Nadu	2	2	2
1995.	Kasipalayam (G)	Tamil Nadu	110	19	19
1996.	Avalpoondurai	Tamil Nadu	72	1	1
1997.	Modakurichi	Tamil Nadu	88	1	1
1998.	Pasur	Tamil Nadu	73	-	-
1999.	Kilampadi	Tamil Nadu	180	-	-
2000.	Vellottamparappu	Tamil Nadu	94	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
2001.	Vadugapatti (Erode)	Tamil Nadu	97	-	-
2002.	Arachalur	Tamil Nadu	204	-	-
2003.	Sivagiri (Erode)	Tamil Nadu	160	1	1
2004.	Unjalur	Tamil Nadu	48	-	-
2005.	Kollankoil	Tamil Nadu	90	-	-
2006.	Vengampudur	Tamil Nadu	195	-	-
2007.	Kodumudi	Tamil Nadu	109	1	1
2008.	Chennasamudram	Tamil Nadu	103	-	-
2009.	Nelliyalam	Tamil Nadu	6	6	6
2010.	Devarshola	Tamil Nadu	145	-	-
2011.	Gudalur	Tamil Nadu	742	3	3
2012.	Sholur	Tamil Nadu	318	-	-
2013.	Naduvattam	Tamil Nadu	227	-	
2014.	Udhagamandalam	Tamil Nadu	1,162	24	24
2015.	Kotagiri	Tamil Nadu	156	-	-
2016.	Jagathala	Tamil Nadu	98	3	3
2017.	Kethi	Tamil Nadu	373	1	1
2018.	Adikaratti	Tamil Nadu	102	13	13
2019.	Coonoor	Tamil Nadu	411	1	1
2020.	Huligal	Tamil Nadu	86	5	5
2021.	Bikketti	Tamil Nadu	114	10	10
2022.	Kilkunda	Tamil Nadu	125	1	1
2023.	Keeranur	Tamil Nadu	131	-	-
2024.	Neikkarapatti	Tamil Nadu	159	-	-



1	2	3	4	5	6
2025.	Palani	Tamil Nadu	304	4	4
2026.	Ayakudi	Tamil Nadu	553	-	-
2027.	Balasamudram	Tamil Nadu	391	-	-
2028.	Oddanchatram	Tamil Nadu	2,114	-	-
2029.	Palayam	Tamil Nadu	207	1	1
2030.	Vedasandur	Tamil Nadu	65	3	3
2031.	Eriodu	Tamil Nadu	26	10	10
2032.	Ayyalur	Tamil Nadu	539	-	-
2033.	Vadamadurai	Tamil Nadu	716	1	1
2034.	Natham	Tamil Nadu	413	1	1
2035.	Sriramapuram	Tamil Nadu	399	2	2
2036.	Agaram	Tamil Nadu	306	-	-
2037.	Thadikombu	Tamil Nadu	110	39	39
2038.	Dindigul	Tamil Nadu	759	184	184
2039.	Kannivadi (Dindigul)	Tamil Nadu	60	29	29
2040.	Sithayankottai	Tamil Nadu	330	-	-
2041.	Chinnalapatti	Tamil Nadu	220	5	5
2042.	Ayyampalayam	Tamil Nadu	309	-	-
2043.	Pannaikadu	Tamil Nadu	137	-	-
2044.	Kodaikanal	Tamil Nadu	824	1	1
2045.	Sevugampatti	Tamil Nadu	52	6	6
2046.	Ammainaickanur	Tamil Nadu	225	-	-
2047.	Nilakkottai	Tamil Nadu	83	38	38
2048.	Pattiveeranpatti	Tamil Nadu	217	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
2049.	Vathalagundu (Batlagundu)	Tamil Nadu	201	1	1
2050.	Aravakurichi	Tamil Nadu	57	13	13
2051.	Pallapatti	Tamil Nadu	85	1	1
2052.	TNPL Pugalur	Tamil Nadu	87	47	47
2053.	Punjaipugalur	Tamil Nadu	124	2	2
2054.	Punjai Thottakurichi	Tamil Nadu	85	-	
2055.	Inam Karur	Tamil Nadu	6	6	6
2056.	Karur	Tamil Nadu	797	10	10
2057.	Puliyur	Tamil Nadu	158	2	2
2058.	Thanthoni	Tamil Nadu	12	12	12
2059.	Uppidamangalam	Tamil Nadu	94	26	26
2060.	Krishnarayapuram	Tamil Nadu	167	1	1
2061.	P.J. Cholapuram	Tamil Nadu	310	-	-
2062.	Kulithalai	Tamil Nadu	60	5	5
2063.	Marudur	Tamil Nadu	339	-	-
2064.	Nangavaram	Tamil Nadu	344	-	-
2065.	Kattuputhur	Tamil Nadu	94	-	-
2066.	Thottiyam	Tamil Nadu	225	1	1
2067.	Mettupalayam (Trichy)	Tamil Nadu	109	1	1
2068.	Thathaiyangarpet	Tamil Nadu	131	3	3
2069.	Musiri	Tamil Nadu	214	2	2
2070.	Uppiliapuram	Tamil Nadu	200	-	-
2071.	Balakrishnampatti	Tamil Nadu	485	-	-
2072.	Thuraiyur	Tamil Nadu	732	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
2073.	S. Kannanur	Tamil Nadu	181	-	-
2074.	Manachanallur	Tamil Nadu	290	2	2
2075.	Kallakudi	Tamil Nadu	356	-	-
2076.	Pullampadi	Tamil Nadu	286	-	-
2077.	Puvalur	Tamil Nadu	192	2	2
2078.	Lalgudi	Tamil Nadu	242	1	1
2079.	Sirugamani	Tamil Nadu	191	-	-
2080.	Tiruchirappalli	Tamil Nadu	5,030	1,504	1,360
2081.	Koothappar	Tamil Nadu	104	2	2
2082.	Thiruverumbur	Tamil Nadu	2	2	2
2083.	Thuvakudi	Tamil Nadu	459	1	1
2084.	Manapparai	Tamil Nadu	248	-	-
2085.	Ponnampatti	Tamil Nadu	255	-	-
2086.	Poolambadi	Tamil Nadu	733	2	2
2087.	Arumbavur	Tamil Nadu	837	1	1
2088.	Perambalur	Tamil Nadu	960	2	2
2089.	Kurumbalur	Tamil Nadu	384	-	-
2090.	Labbaikudikadu	Tamil Nadu	25	-	-
2091.	Varadarajanpettai	Tamil Nadu	401	10	10
2092.	Jayankondam	Tamil Nadu	1,843	4	4
2093.	Udayarpalayam	Tamil Nadu	335	1	1
2094.	Ariyalur	Tamil Nadu	1,682	1	1
2095.	Thorapadi	Tamil Nadu	242	-	-
2096.	Melpattampakkam	Tamil Nadu	135	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
2097.	Nellikuppam	Tamil Nadu	2,416	-	-
2098.	Panruti	Tamil Nadu	1,625	-	-
2099.	Cuddalore	Tamil Nadu	6,704	17	17
2100.	Kurinjpadi	Tamil Nadu	923	1	1
2101.	Vadalur	Tamil Nadu	592	1	1
2102.	Parangipettai	Tamil Nadu	440	-	-
2103.	Sethiathoppu	Tamil Nadu	214	-	-
2104.	Bhuvanagiri	Tamil Nadu	777	-	-
2105.	Killai	Tamil Nadu	422	-	-
2106.	Chidambaram	Tamil Nadu	809	8	8
2107.	Annamalai Nagar	Tamil Nadu	62	1	1
2108.	Srimushnam	Tamil Nadu	646	5	5
2109.	Lalpet	Tamil Nadu	92	27	27
2110.	Kattumannarkoil	Tamil Nadu	1,261	3	3
2111.	Mangalampet	Tamil Nadu	104	43	43
2112.	Gangaikondan	Tamil Nadu	107	29	29
2113.	Virudhachalam	Tamil Nadu	1,213	3	3
2114.	Pennadam	Tamil Nadu	495	-	-
2115.	Tittakudi	Tamil Nadu	536	-	-
2116.	Sirkali	Tamil Nadu	967	5	5
2117.	Vaitheeswarankoil	Tamil Nadu	293	1	1
2118.	Manalmedu	Tamil Nadu	656	3	3
2119.	Mayiladuthurai	Tamil Nadu	1,231	7	7
2120.	Kuthalam	Tamil Nadu	312	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
2121.	Tharangambadi	Tamil Nadu	524	2	2
2122.	Tittacheri	Tamil Nadu	195	-	-
2123.	Nagapattinam	Tamil Nadu	555	5	5
2124.	Kilvelur	Tamil Nadu	341	2	2
2125.	Velankanni	Tamil Nadu	108	-	-
2126.	Thalainayar	Tamil Nadu	764	-	-
2127.	Vedaranyam	Tamil Nadu	1,090	5	5
2128.	Valangaiman	Tamil Nadu	298	1	1
2129.	Kodavasal	Tamil Nadu	195	2	2
2130.	Koradacheri	Tamil Nadu	183	-	-
2131.	Peralam	Tamil Nadu	73	-	-
2132.	Nannilam	Tamil Nadu	331	-	-
2133.	Thiruvavur	Tamil Nadu	352	6	6
2134.	Needamangalam	Tamil Nadu	231	1	1
2135.	Kuthanallur	Tamil Nadu	450	-	-
2136.	Mannargudi	Tamil Nadu	580	5	5
2137.	Thiruthurai	Tamil Nadu	1,191	1	1
2138.	Muthupet	Tamil Nadu	129	-	-
2139.	Thiruppanandal	Tamil Nadu	315	7	7
2140.	Aduthurai	Tamil Nadu	256	2	2
2141.	Veppathur	Tamil Nadu	294	-	-
2142.	Thirupuvanam (Thanjavur)	Tamil Nadu	138	-	-
2143.	Thiruvaidaimarudur	Tamil Nadu	291	25	25
2144.	Cholapuram	Tamil Nadu	181	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
2145.	Thirunageswaram	Tamil Nadu	159	-	-
2146.	Kumbakonam	Tamil Nadu	308	6	6
2147.	Swamimalai	Tamil Nadu	48	18	18
2148.	Dharasuram	Tamil Nadu	141	1	1
2149.	Papanasam	Tamil Nadu	97	19	19
2150.	Ayyampettai	Tamil Nadu	420	3	3
2151.	Melattur	Tamil Nadu	662	-	-
2152.	Ammappettai (Thanjavur)	Tamil Nadu	547	-	-
2153.	Thiruvaiyaru	Tamil Nadu	313	2	2
2154.	Melathiruppanthuruthi	Tamil Nadu	172	-	-
2155.	Thirukattupalli	Tamil Nadu	270	5	5
2156.	Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu	3,230	5	5
2157.	Vallam	Tamil Nadu	154	4	4
2158.	Orathanadu	Tamil Nadu	30	4	4
2159.	Madukkur	Tamil Nadu	183	-	-
2160.	Pattukkottai	Tamil Nadu	751	3	3
2161.	Adiramapattinam	Tamil Nadu	537	-	-
2162.	Peravurani	Tamil Nadu	596	1	1
2163.	Perumagalur	Tamil Nadu	61	6	6
2164.	Illuppur	Tamil Nadu	562	-	-
2165.	Annavasal	Tamil Nadu	430	-	-
2166.	Keeranur	Tamil Nadu	97	-	-
2167.	Pudukkottai	Tamil Nadu	2,711	9	9
2168.	Arimalam	Tamil Nadu	361	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
2169.	Ponnamaravathi	Tamil Nadu	165	-	-
2170.	Alangudi	Tamil Nadu	84	1	1
2171.	Keeramangalam	Tamil Nadu	550	1	1
2172.	Karambakkudi	Tamil Nadu	419	1	1
2173.	Aranthangi	Tamil Nadu	239	-	-
2174.	Nerkuppai	Tamil Nadu	103	-	-
2175.	Tirupathur	Tamil Nadu	63	-	-
2176.	Kanadukathan	Tamil Nadu	45	9	9
2177.	Pallathur	Tamil Nadu	44	6	6
2178.	Kottaiyur	Tamil Nadu	11	3	3
2179.	Kandanur	Tamil Nadu	63	3	3
2180.	Puduvayal	Tamil Nadu	24	3	3
2181.	Karaikkudi	Tamil Nadu	88	2	2
2182.	Devakottai	Tamil Nadu	105	4	4
2183.	Nattarasankottai	Tamil Nadu	55	5	5
2184.	Sivagangai	Tamil Nadu	661	5	5
2185.	Thirupuvanam (Sivagangai)	Tamil Nadu	206	-	-
2186.	Manamadurai	Tamil Nadu	87	13	13
2187.	Ilayangudi	Tamil Nadu	71	5	5
2188.	A.Vellalapatti	Tamil Nadu	75	1	1
2189.	Melur	Tamil Nadu	604	5	5
2190.	Anaiyur	Tamil Nadu	5	5	5
2191.	Paravai	Tamil Nadu	109	3	3
2192.	Vilangudi	Tamil Nadu	5	5	5

1	2	3	4	5	6
2193.	Vadipatti	Tamil Nadu	387	7	7
2194.	Palamedu	Tamil Nadu	223	-	-
2195.	Sholavandan	Tamil Nadu	284	1	1
2196.	Alanganallur	Tamil Nadu	244	5	5
2197.	Usilampatti	Tamil Nadu	192	2	2
2198.	Elumalai	Tamil Nadu	394	-	-
2199.	T. Kallupatti	Tamil Nadu	120	-	-
2200.	Peraiyur	Tamil Nadu	25	2	2
2201.	Thirumangalam	Tamil Nadu	363	13	13
2202.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	6,863	1,147	871
2203.	Avaniapuram	Tamil Nadu	5	5	5
2204.	Thiruparankundram	Tamil Nadu	2	2	2
2205.	Boothipuram	Tamil Nadu	63	35	35
2206.	Bodinayakanur	Tamil Nadu	1,187	6	6
2207.	Melachokkanathapuram	Tamil Nadu	198	43	43
2208.	B. Meenakshipuram	Tamil Nadu	289	19	19
2209.	Ganguvarpatti	Tamil Nadu	245	35	35
2210.	Devadanapatti	Tamil Nadu	107	56	56
2211.	Vadugapatti (Theni)	Tamil Nadu	170	42	42
2212.	Thamaraikulam	Tamil Nadu	212	33	33
2213.	Periyakulam	Tamil Nadu	953	1	1
2214.	Thenkarai (Theni)	Tamil Nadu	141	1	1
2215.	Theni	Tamil Nadu	1,872	70	70
2216.	Palani Chettipatti	Tamil Nadu	62	34	34



1	2	3	4	5	6
2217.	Veerapandi (Theni)	Tamil Nadu	190	37	37
2218.	Thevaram	Tamil Nadu	270	6	6
2219.	Kuchanur	Tamil Nadu	119	24	24
2220.	Markayankottai	Tamil Nadu	134	29	29
2221.	Pannaipuram	Tamil Nadu	162	37	37
2222.	Kombai	Tamil Nadu	80	24	24
2223.	Chinnamanur	Tamil Nadu	961	8	8
2224.	Odaipatti	Tamil Nadu	399	37	37
2225.	Uthamapalayam	Tamil Nadu	169	36	36
2226.	Hanumanthampatti	Tamil Nadu	198	23	23
2227.	Pudupatti (C)	Tamil Nadu	75	16	16
2228.	Kamayagoundanpatti	Tamil Nadu	155	43	43
2229.	Kambam	Tamil Nadu	362	8	8
2230.	Gudalur	Tamil Nadu	301	5	5
2231.	Highways	Tamil Nadu	1	1	1
2232.	Andipatti Jakkampatti	Tamil Nadu	191	85	85
2233.	Rajapalayam	Tamil Nadu	5	5	5
2234.	Seithur	Tamil Nadu	229	-	-
2235.	Chettiarpatti	Tamil Nadu	178	-	-
2236.	S. Kodikulam	Tamil Nadu	184	-	-
2237.	Vathirairuppu	Tamil Nadu	460	-	-
2238.	V. Pudupatti	Tamil Nadu	117	-	-
2239.	Sundarapandiam	Tamil Nadu	50	-	-
2240.	Srivilliputhur	Tamil Nadu	782	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
2241.	Mamsapuram	Tamil Nadu	180	-	-
2242.	Thiruthangal	Tamil Nadu	207	3	3
2243.	Sivakasi	Tamil Nadu	4	4	4
2244.	Virudhunagar	Tamil Nadu	1,173	41	41
2245.	Kariapatti	Tamil Nadu	189	2	2
2246.	Mallankinaru	Tamil Nadu	96	-	-
2247.	Aruppukkottai	Tamil Nadu	199	-	-
2248.	Sattur	Tamil Nadu	2	2	2
2249.	Thondi	Tamil Nadu	305	-	-
2250.	R. S. Mangalam	Tamil Nadu	29	9	9
2251.	Paramakudi	Tamil Nadu	734	8	8
2252.	Mudukulathur	Tamil Nadu	218	-	-
2253.	Abiramam	Tamil Nadu	33	9	9
2254.	Kamuthi	Tamil Nadu	191	1	1
2255.	Sayalgudi	Tamil Nadu	376	-	-
2256.	Ramanathapuram	Tamil Nadu	1,212	92	92
2257.	Mandapam	Tamil Nadu	298	-	-
2258.	Keelakarai	Tamil Nadu	1,543	-	-
2259.	Rameswaram	Tamil Nadu	662	-	-
2260.	Kovilpatti	Tamil Nadu	963	2	2
2261.	Kalugumalai	Tamil Nadu	209	-	-
2262.	Kadambur	Tamil Nadu	210	-	-
2263.	Kayatharu	Tamil Nadu	627	-	-
2264.	Ettayapuram	Tamil Nadu	278	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
2265.	V. Pudur	Tamil Nadu	235	-	-
2266.	Vilathikulam	Tamil Nadu	228	20	20
2267.	Thoothukudi	Tamil Nadu	9,463	300	300
2268.	Sayapuram	Tamil Nadu	259	-	-
2269.	Perungulam	Tamil Nadu	335	-	-
2270.	Srivaikuntam	Tamil Nadu	204	1	1
2271.	Eral	Tamil Nadu	94	-	-
2272.	Athur	Tamil Nadu	225	-	-
2273.	Thenthiruperai	Tamil Nadu	99	1	1
2274.	Alwarthirunagiri	Tamil Nadu	108	1	1
2275.	Nazerath	Tamil Nadu	106	-	-
2276.	Arumuganeri	Tamil Nadu	1,713	-	-
2277.	Kanam	Tamil Nadu	192	-	-
2278.	Tiruchendur	Tamil Nadu	814	1	1
2279.	Udangudi	Tamil Nadu	194	-	-
2280.	Sathankulam	Tamil Nadu	170	-	-
2281.	Sivagiri (Tirunelveli)	Tamil Nadu	1,484	3	3
2282.	Rayagiri	Tamil Nadu	527	-	-
2283.	Vasudevanallur	Tamil Nadu	416	-	-
2284.	Thiruvankadam	Tamil Nadu	379	1	1
2285.	Sankarankoil	Tamil Nadu	2	1	1
2286.	Surandai	Tamil Nadu	645	1	1
2287.	Kadayanallur	Tamil Nadu	1	1	1
2288.	Sambavar Vadagarai	Tamil Nadu	466	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
2289.	Aygudi	Tamil Nadu	42	-	-
2290.	Tenkasi	Tamil Nadu	1	1	1
2291.	Sundarapandiapuram	Tamil Nadu	80	-	-
2292.	Ilanji	Tamil Nadu	125	-	-
2293.	Courtalam	Tamil Nadu	8	-	-
2294.	Melagaram	Tamil Nadu	200	-	-
2295.	Achampudur	Tamil Nadu	140	-	-
2296.	Vadakarai Keezhpadugai	Tamil Nadu	192	-	-
2297.	Panpoli	Tamil Nadu	270	-	-
2298.	Pudur (S)	Tamil Nadu	224	-	-
2299.	Shenkottai	Tamil Nadu	1	1	1
2300.	Kilapavoor	Tamil Nadu	596	-	-
2301.	Alangulam	Tamil Nadu	271	1	1
2302.	Sankarnagar	Tamil Nadu	99	-	-
2303.	Naranammalpuram	Tamil Nadu	516	-	-
2304.	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	6,619	1,001	1,001
2305.	Alwarkurichi	Tamil Nadu	253	-	-
2306.	Mukkudal	Tamil Nadu	283	-	-
2307.	Vikramasingapuram	Tamil Nadu	739	-	-
2308.	Ambasamudram	Tamil Nadu	727	1	1
2309.	Cheranmadevi	Tamil Nadu	91	2	2
2310.	Veeravanallur	Tamil Nadu	123	2	2
2311.	Kalladaikurichi	Tamil Nadu	286	1	1
2312.	Manimutharu	Tamil Nadu	197	4	4

1	2	3	4	5	6
2313.	Pattamadai	Tamil Nadu	800	-	-
2314.	Melacheval	Tamil Nadu	199	-	-
2315.	Gopalamudram	Tamil Nadu	951	1	1
2316.	Moolakaraipatti	Tamil Nadu	255	-	-
2317.	Kalakad	Tamil Nadu	621	-	-
2318.	Nanguneri	Tamil Nadu	85	-	-
2319.	Eruvadi	Tamil Nadu	304	-	-
2320.	Thirukarungudi	Tamil Nadu	316	3	3
2321.	Vadakkuvalliyur	Tamil Nadu	654	1	1
2322.	Panagudi	Tamil Nadu	389	-	-
2323.	Thisayanvilai	Tamil Nadu	356	1	1
2324.	Kadayal	Tamil Nadu	213	2	2
2325.	Arumanai	Tamil Nadu	169	2	2
2326.	Edaicode	Tamil Nadu	267	-	-
2327.	Palugal	Tamil Nadu	631	-	-
2328.	Kaliyakkavilai	Tamil Nadu	380	-	-
2329.	Pacode	Tamil Nadu	308	1	1
2330.	Kuzhithurai	Tamil Nadu	167	2	2
2331.	Unnamalaikadai	Tamil Nadu	160	-	-
2332.	Nalloor	Tamil Nadu	279	-	-
2333.	Kollancode (Kollemcode)	Tamil Nadu	476	-	-
2334.	Ezhudesam	Tamil Nadu	80	31	31
2335.	Puthukkadai	Tamil Nadu	284	-	-
2336.	Killiyoor	Tamil Nadu	178	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
2337.	Keezhkulam	Tamil Nadu	277	-	-
2338.	Karungal	Tamil Nadu	40	24	24
2339.	Palappallam	Tamil Nadu	255	-	-
2340.	Thirparappu	Tamil Nadu	367	2	2
2341.	Ponmanai	Tamil Nadu	445	12	12
2342.	Kulasekaram	Tamil Nadu	302	11	11
2343.	Thiruvattar	Tamil Nadu	539	5	5
2344.	Athur	Tamil Nadu	194	-	-
2345.	Verkilambi	Tamil Nadu	313	2	2
2346.	Kumarapuram	Tamil Nadu	257	5	5
2347.	Kothanallur	Tamil Nadu	951	7	7
2348.	Valvaithankoshtam	Tamil Nadu	172	2	2
2349.	Mulagumudu	Tamil Nadu	498	1	1
2350.	Vilavur	Tamil Nadu	563	9	9
2351.	Padmanabhapuram	Tamil Nadu	732	1	1
2352.	Thiruvithancode	Tamil Nadu	175	2	2
2353.	Kappiyarai	Tamil Nadu	92	33	33
2354.	Eraniel	Tamil Nadu	307	2	2
2355.	Villukuri	Tamil Nadu	170	1	1
2356.	Neyyoor	Tamil Nadu	164	1	1
2357.	Reethapuram	Tamil Nadu	382	-	-
2358.	Kallukuttam	Tamil Nadu	221	-	-
2359.	Thingalnagar	Tamil Nadu	318	-	-
2360.	Alur	Tamil Nadu	115	12	12

1	2	3	4	5	6
2361.	Colachel	Tamil Nadu	221	-	-
2362.	Mandaikadu	Tamil Nadu	134	-	-
2363.	Manavalakurichy	Tamil Nadu	162	-	-
2364.	Vellimalai	Tamil Nadu	323	2	2
2365.	Azhagiapandipuram	Tamil Nadu	119	1	1
2366.	Boothapandi	Tamil Nadu	277	-	-
2367.	Aralvaimozhi	Tamil Nadu	105	1	1
2368.	Thazhakudy	Tamil Nadu	52	1	1
2369.	Marungoor	Tamil Nadu	104	16	16
2370.	Therur	Tamil Nadu	297	-	-
2371.	Nagercoil	Tamil Nadu	6,456	62	62
2372.	Suchindrum	Tamil Nadu	107	36	36
2373.	Ganapathipuram	Tamil Nadu	606	-	-
2374.	Mylaudy	Tamil Nadu	145	-	-
2375.	Alagappapuram	Tamil Nadu	49	28	28
2376.	Anjugrammam	Tamil Nadu	772	-	-
2377.	Kottaram	Tamil Nadu	207	-	-
2378.	Thengampudur	Tamil Nadu	127	-	-
2379.	Puthalam	Tamil Nadu	288	-	-
2380.	Agastheeswaram	Tamil Nadu	213	2	2
2381.	Thenthamaraikulam	Tamil Nadu	193	-	-
2382.	Kanniyakumari	Tamil Nadu	83	3	3
2383.	Marandahalli	Tamil Nadu	173	19	19
2384.	Kariamangalam	Tamil Nadu	187	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
2385.	Palakkodu	Tamil Nadu	170	1	1
2386.	Kambainallur	Tamil Nadu	345	15	15
2387.	Harur	Tamil Nadu	252	1	1
2388.	Kadathur	Tamil Nadu	80	30	30
2389.	B.Mallapuram	Tamil Nadu	45	8	8
2390.	Pappireddipatti	Tamil Nadu	193	-	-
2391.	Dharmapuri	Tamil Nadu	2,490	8	8
2392.	Papparapatti	Tamil Nadu	160	-	-
2393.	Pennagaram	Tamil Nadu	274	1	1
2394.	Hosur	Tamil Nadu	922	22	22
2395.	Mathigiri	Tamil Nadu	1	1	1
2396.	Bargur	Tamil Nadu	190	-	-
2397.	Krishnagiri	Tamil Nadu	2,100	3	3
2398.	Kaveripattinam	Tamil Nadu	25	3	3
2399.	Kelamangalam	Tamil Nadu	31	5	5
2400.	Denkanikottai	Tamil Nadu	535	2	2
2401.	Nagojanahalli	Tamil Nadu	75	18	18
2402.	Uthangarai	Tamil Nadu	165	-	-
2403.	Sirumugai	Tamil Nadu	348	2	2
2404.	Mettupalayam	Tamil Nadu	59	5	5
2405.	Karamadai	Tamil Nadu	699	2	2
2406.	Mopperipalayam	Tamil Nadu	400	-	-
2407.	Karumathampatti	Tamil Nadu	561	-	-
2408.	Irugur	Tamil Nadu	106	14	14



1	2	3	4	5	6
2409.	Sulur	Tamil Nadu	77	19	19
2410.	Pallapalayam	Tamil Nadu	85	15	15
2411.	Kannampalayam	Tamil Nadu	108	2	2
2412.	Annur	Tamil Nadu	314	8	8
2413.	Veerapandi (Coimbatore)	Tamil Nadu	1,097	1	1
2414.	Gudalur	Tamil Nadu	148	1	1
2415.	Periyanaicken-palayam	Tamil Nadu	224	7	7
2416.	Idikarai	Tamil Nadu	418	1	1
2417.	Sarcarsamakulam	Tamil Nadu	211	-	-
2418.	Narasimhanaicken-palayam	Tamil Nadu	158	1	1
2419.	Kalapatti	Tamil Nadu	2	2	2
2420.	Saravanampatti	Tamil Nadu	1	1	1
2421.	Vellakinar	Tamil Nadu	2	2	2
2422.	Thudiyalur	Tamil Nadu	3	3	3
2423.	Chinnavedampatti	Tamil Nadu	1	1	1
2424.	Goundampalayam	Tamil Nadu	8	8	8
2425.	Veerakeralam	Tamil Nadu	2	2	2
2426.	Vadavalli	Tamil Nadu	1	1	1
2427.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	5,448	358	358
2428.	Thondamuthur	Tamil Nadu	240	9	9
2429.	Dhaliyur	Tamil Nadu	252	-	-
2430.	Vedapatti	Tamil Nadu	287	5	5
2431.	Vellalur	Tamil Nadu	359	3	3
2432.	Kurichi	Tamil Nadu	2	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
2433.	Kuniyamuthur	Tamil Nadu	4	4	4
2434.	Perur	Tamil Nadu	348	2	2
2435.	Thenkarai (Coimbatore)	Tamil Nadu	98	16	16
2436.	Pooluvapatti	Tamil Nadu	522	-	-
2437.	Alanthurai	Tamil Nadu	339	-	-
2438.	Madukkarai	Tamil Nadu	432	3	3
2439.	Ettimadai	Tamil Nadu	109	14	14
2440.	Othakalmandapam	Tamil Nadu	528	1	1
2441.	Thirumalayampalayam	Tamil Nadu	113	8	8
2442.	Kinathukadavu	Tamil Nadu	30	1	1
2443.	Periya Negamam	Tamil Nadu	76	39	39
2444.	Pollachi	Tamil Nadu	359	12	12
2445.	Zamin Uthukuli	Tamil Nadu	38	17	17
2446.	Suleeswaranpatti	Tamil Nadu	144	1	1
2447.	Samathur	Tamil Nadu	144	33	33
2448.	Anaimalai	Tamil Nadu	193	2	2
2449.	Odaiyakulam	Tamil Nadu	473	6	6
2450.	Vettaikaranpudur	Tamil Nadu	617	-	-
2451.	Kottur	Tamil Nadu	233	1	1
2452.	Valparai	Tamil Nadu	52	-	-
2453.	Muthur	Tamil Nadu	180	-	-
2454.	Kangeyam	Tamil Nadu	119	2	2
2455.	Vellakoil	Tamil Nadu	235	1	1
2456.	Rudravathi	Tamil Nadu	241	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
2457.	Kannivadi (Tiruppur)	Tamil Nadu	61	12	12
2458.	Mulanur	Tamil Nadu	237	-	-
2459.	Kolathupalayam	Tamil Nadu	337	-	-
2460.	Dharapuram	Tamil Nadu	90	1	1
2461.	Chinnakkampalayam	Tamil Nadu	144	16	16
2462.	Kunnathur	Tamil Nadu	119	5	5
2463.	Avanashi	Tamil Nadu	142	2	2
2464.	Thirumuruganpoondi	Tamil Nadu	76	3	3
2465.	Uthukuli	Tamil Nadu	69	-	-
2466.	Tiruppur	Tamil Nadu	5,932	302	36
2467.	Samalapuram	Tamil Nadu	106	-	-
2468.	Palladam	Tamil Nadu	933	23	23
2469.	Udumalaipettai	Tamil Nadu	1,236	87	87
2470.	Dhali	Tamil Nadu	81	22	22
2471.	Kaniyur	Tamil Nadu	46	-	-
2472.	Madathukulam	Tamil Nadu	178	7	7
2473.	Komaralingam	Tamil Nadu	194	1	1
2474.	Sankaramanallur	Tamil Nadu	240	-	-
	TOTAL (Tamil Nadu)		3,19,096	12,468	10,242
2475.	Pedapalli	Telangana	480	-	-
2476.	Vemulawada	Telangana	480	-	-
2477.	Korutla	Telangana	480	-	-
2478.	Husnabad	Telangana	480	-	-
2479.	Huzurabad	Telangana	1,182	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
2480.	Andole-Jogipet	Telangana	160	-	-
2481.	Gajwel	Telangana	2,875	-	-
2482.	Medchal	Telangana	480	-	-
2483.	Pedda Amberpet	Telangana	480	-	-
2484.	Badangpet	Telangana	480	-	-
2485.	Ibrahimpattanam	Telangana	480	-	-
2486.	Kalwakurthy	Telangana	480	-	-
2487.	Achampet	Telangana	500	-	-
2488.	Nagarkurnool	Telangana	560	-	-
2489.	Ieeja	Telangana	480	-	-
2490.	Dubbaka	Telangana	980	-	-
2491.	Devarakonda	Telangana	480	-	-
2492.	Kodad	Telangana	480	-	-
2493.	Huzurnagar	Telangana	480	-	-
2494.	Parakal	Telangana	387	-	-
2495.	Bhupalpalle	Telangana	480	-	-
2496.	Narsampet	Telangana	960	-	-
2497.	Mahabubabad	Telangana	800	-	-
2498.	Madhira	Telangana	480	-	-
2499.	Adilabad	Telangana	672	10	10
2500.	Kagaznagar	Telangana	480	-	-
2501.	Bhainsa	Telangana	1,322	-	-
2502.	Nirmal	Telangana	506	6	6
2503.	Bellampalle	Telangana	480	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
2504.	Mandamarri	Telangana	480	-	-
2505.	Mancherial	Telangana	759	6	6
2506.	Armoor	Telangana	500	-	-
2507.	Nizamabad	Telangana	2,803	3	3
2508.	Bodhan	Telangana	231	-	-
2509.	Kamareddy	Telangana	166	6	6
2510.	Ramagundam	Telangana	694	-	-
2511.	Jagtial	Telangana	162	2	2
2512.	Metpally	Telangana	1,252	2	2
2513.	Karimnagar	Telangana	1,069	31	31
2514.	Sircilla	Telangana	1,698	15	15
2515.	Medak	Telangana	2,386	6	6
2516.	Siddipet	Telangana	2,888	4	4
2517.	Zahirabad	Telangana	401	1	1
2518.	Sadasivpet	Telangana	480	-	-
2519.	Sangareddy	Telangana	4	4	4
2520.	Hyderabad	Telangana	33,434	143	143
2521.	Secunderabad (CB)	Telangana	73	73	73
2522.	Vikarabad	Telangana	292	1	1
2523.	Tandur	Telangana	764	4	4
2524.	Mahbubnagar	Telangana	2,479	229	19
2525.	Narayanpet	Telangana	161	1	1
2526.	Wanaparthy	Telangana	596	4	4
2527.	Gadwal	Telangana	483	3	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
2528.	Bhongir	Telangana	338	14	14
2529.	Suryapet	Telangana	502	194	2
2530.	Nalgonda	Telangana	413	8	8
2531.	Miryalaguda	Telangana	161	1	1
2532.	Warangal	Telangana	2,216	32	32
2533.	Jangaon	Telangana	801	1	1
2534.	Manuguru	Telangana	160	-	-
2535.	Palwancha	Telangana	1,904	1	1
2536.	Kothagudem	Telangana	481	1	1
2537.	Yellandu	Telangana	480	-	-
2538.	Sathupalli	Telangana	481	1	1
2539.	Khammam	Telangana	1,776	36	16
	TOTAL (Telangana)		83,032	843	421
2540.	Mohanpur	Tripura	2,117	2	2
2541.	Jirania	Tripura	1,138	62	62
2542.	Melagarh	Tripura	1,660	12	12
2543.	Panisagar	Tripura	498	-	-
2544.	Khowai	Tripura	2,608	4	4
2545.	Teliamura	Tripura	1,626	51	51
2546.	Ranirbazar	Tripura	669	15	15
2547.	Agartala	Tripura	17,421	173	173
2548.	Bishalgarh	Tripura	1,250	-	-
2549.	Sonamura	Tripura	1,115	-	-
2550.	Udaipur	Tripura	1,732	7	7

1	2	3	4	5	6
2551.	Amarpur	Tripura	1,847	159	9
2552.	Santirbazar	Tripura	1,091	-	-
2553.	Belonia	Tripura	1,751	15	15
2554.	Sabroom	Tripura	963	29	29
2555.	Kamalpur	Tripura	976	12	12
2556.	Ambassa	Tripura	2,178	11	11
2557.	Kailasahar	Tripura	2,095	-	-
2558.	Dharmanagar	Tripura	1,587	14	14
2559.	Kumarghat	Tripura	1,646	4	4
	TOTAL (Tripura)		45,968	570	420
2560.	Behat	Uttar Pradesh	148	-	-
2561.	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh	26	22	22
2562.	Chilkana Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	537	-	-
2563.	Sarsawa	Uttar Pradesh	323	-	-
2564.	Nakur	Uttar Pradesh	198	-	-
2565.	Ambehta	Uttar Pradesh	248	-	-
2566.	Titron	Uttar Pradesh	248	-	-
2567.	Nanauta	Uttar Pradesh	207	-	-
2568.	Rampur Maniharan	Uttar Pradesh	321	-	-
2569.	Jhijnjhana	Uttar Pradesh	94	-	-
2570.	Ailam	Uttar Pradesh	148	1	1
2571.	Shamli	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1
2572.	Purquazi	Uttar Pradesh	123	-	-
2573.	Muzaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh	184	75	65

1	2	3	4	5	6
2574.	Sisauli	Uttar Pradesh	98	-	-
2575.	Shahpur	Uttar Pradesh	199	-	-
2576.	Jansath	Uttar Pradesh	95	-	-
2577.	Bhokarhedi	Uttar Pradesh	112	-	-
2578.	Miranpur	Uttar Pradesh	117	-	-
2579.	Sahanpur	Uttar Pradesh	116	-	-
2580.	Jalalabad	Uttar Pradesh	169	-	-
2581.	Kiratpur	Uttar Pradesh	361	-	-
2582.	Noorpur	Uttar Pradesh	156	-	-
2583.	Kanth	Uttar Pradesh	58	-	-
2584.	Umri Kalan	Uttar Pradesh	67	-	-
2585.	Bhojpur Dharampur	Uttar Pradesh	176	-	-
2586.	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh	497	235	235
2587.	Kundarki	Uttar Pradesh	102	-	-
2588.	Bilari	Uttar Pradesh	268	-	-
2589.	Sambhal	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1
2590.	Bahjoi	Uttar Pradesh	2	2	2
2591.	Maswasi	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1
2592.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	97	65	65
2593.	Bachhraon	Uttar Pradesh	117	-	-
2594.	Ujhari	Uttar Pradesh	175	-	-
2595.	Sardhana	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1
2596.	Daurala	Uttar Pradesh	505	-	-
2597.	Bahsuma	Uttar Pradesh	123	-	-



1	2	3	4	5	6
2598.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	1,069	449	449
2599.	Kharkhoda	Uttar Pradesh	248	-	-
2600.	Baraut	Uttar Pradesh	7	7	7
2601.	Patala	Uttar Pradesh	119	19	19
2602.	Niwari	Uttar Pradesh	98	-	-
2603.	Modinagar	Uttar Pradesh	7	7	7
2604.	Faridnagar	Uttar Pradesh	92	-	-
2605.	Loni	Uttar Pradesh	47	46	46
2606.	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	748	333	333
2607.	Dasna	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1
2608.	Pilkhuwa	Uttar Pradesh	2	2	2
2609.	Hapur	Uttar Pradesh	55	55	55
2610.	Babugarh	Uttar Pradesh	3	3	3
2611.	Garhmukhteshwar	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1
2612.	Dadri	Uttar Pradesh	72	72	72
2613.	Bilaspur	Uttar Pradesh	3	3	3
2614.	Dankaur	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1
2615.	Jahangirpur	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1
2616.	Aurangabad	Uttar Pradesh	63	61	61
2617.	Bulandshahr	Uttar Pradesh	7	7	7
2618.	Gulaothi	Uttar Pradesh	3	2	2
2619.	Bugrasi	Uttar Pradesh	280	-	-
2620.	Chhatari	Uttar Pradesh	141	-	-
2621.	Khurja	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
2622.	Khair	Uttar Pradesh	820	-	-
2623.	Chharra Rafatpur	Uttar Pradesh	783	-	-
2624.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	622	289	289
2625.	Jalali	Uttar Pradesh	281	-	-
2626.	Kauriaganj	Uttar Pradesh	457	-	-
2627.	Pilkhana	Uttar Pradesh	115	-	-
2628.	Vijaigarh	Uttar Pradesh	58	-	-
2629.	Iglas	Uttar Pradesh	148	-	-
2630.	Beswan	Uttar Pradesh	238	-	-
2631.	Sasni	Uttar Pradesh	179	-	-
2632.	Sikandrarao	Uttar Pradesh	107	-	-
2633.	Purdilnagar	Uttar Pradesh	674	-	-
2634.	Mendu	Uttar Pradesh	477	-	-
2635.	Hathras	Uttar Pradesh	301	1	1
2636.	Mursan	Uttar Pradesh	264	-	-
2637.	Sadabad	Uttar Pradesh	210	-	-
2638.	Sahpau	Uttar Pradesh	313	-	-
2639.	Kosi Kalan	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1
2640.	Govardhan	Uttar Pradesh	3	3	3
2641.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	494	174	166
2642.	Dayalbagh	Uttar Pradesh	5	5	5
2643.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	415	258	258
2644.	Agra (CB)	Uttar Pradesh	4	4	4
2645.	Tundla	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
2646.	Firozabad	Uttar Pradesh	474	179	179
2647.	Bisauli	Uttar Pradesh	2	2	2
2648.	Budaun	Uttar Pradesh	6	6	6
2649.	Usawan	Uttar Pradesh	139	-	-
2650.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	57	52	52
2651.	Bareilly (CB)	Uttar Pradesh	3	3	3
2652.	Barkhera	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1
2653.	Puranpur	Uttar Pradesh	3	3	3
2654.	Shahjahanpur	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1
2655.	Singahi Bhirauna	Uttar Pradesh	821	-	-
2656.	Barwar	Uttar Pradesh	925	-	-
2657.	Lakhimpur	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1
2658.	Maholi	Uttar Pradesh	602	-	-
2659.	Shahabad	Uttar Pradesh	4	4	4
2660.	Pali	Uttar Pradesh	441	-	-
2661.	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1
2662.	Ganj Muradabad	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1
2663.	Hyderabad	Uttar Pradesh	48	48	48
2664.	Unnao	Uttar Pradesh	2	2	2
2665.	Bakshi Ka Talab	Uttar Pradesh	8	8	8
2666.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	640	247	247
2667.	Lucknow (CB)	Uttar Pradesh	2	2	2
2668.	Amethi	Uttar Pradesh	6	5	5
2669.	Nagram	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
2670.	Rae Bareli	Uttar Pradesh	1,424	888	867
2671.	Parsadepur	Uttar Pradesh	182	-	-
2672.	Salon	Uttar Pradesh	215	-	-
2673.	Kampil	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1
2674.	Kaimganj	Uttar Pradesh	114	-	-
2675.	Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh	Uttar Pradesh	3	3	3
2676.	Kamalganj	Uttar Pradesh	92	-	-
2677.	Samdhan	Uttar Pradesh	125	-	-
2678.	Gursahaiganj	Uttar Pradesh	318	-	-
2679.	Sikanderpur	Uttar Pradesh	76	-	-
2680.	Chhibramau	Uttar Pradesh	90	-	-
2681.	Saurikh	Uttar Pradesh	76	-	-
2682.	Talgram	Uttar Pradesh	80	-	-
2683.	Kannouj	Uttar Pradesh	532	64	64
2684.	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh	292	1	1
2685.	Ekdil	Uttar Pradesh	183	-	-
2686.	Bharthana	Uttar Pradesh	75	1	1
2687.	Bidhuna	Uttar Pradesh	116	-	-
2688.	Atasu	Uttar Pradesh	89	-	-
2689.	Auraiya	Uttar Pradesh	51	-	-
2690.	Rasulabad	Uttar Pradesh	270	-	-
2691.	Rura	Uttar Pradesh	112	-	-
2692.	Akbarpur	Uttar Pradesh	449	-	-
2693.	Pukhrayan	Uttar Pradesh	51	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
2694.	Sikandra	Uttar Pradesh	442	-	-
2695.	Bilhaur	Uttar Pradesh	219	-	-
2696.	Shivrajpur	Uttar Pradesh	414	2	2
2697.	Bithoor	Uttar Pradesh	258	-	-
2698.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	193	94	62
2699.	Kanpur (CB)	Uttar Pradesh	3	1	1
2700.	Ghatampur	Uttar Pradesh	139	-	-
2701.	Kadaura	Uttar Pradesh	347	-	-
2702.	Kotra	Uttar Pradesh	268	-	-
2703.	Moth	Uttar Pradesh	160	-	-
2704.	Garautha	Uttar Pradesh	188	-	-
2705.	Tondi Fatehpur	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1
2706.	Ranipur	Uttar Pradesh	378	-	-
2707.	Kathera	Uttar Pradesh	264	-	-
2708.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	543	236	236
2709.	Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1
2710.	Mahroni	Uttar Pradesh	240	-	-
2711.	Kurara	Uttar Pradesh	187	-	-
2712.	Gohand	Uttar Pradesh	118	-	-
2713.	Sarila	Uttar Pradesh	255	-	-
2714.	Mahoba	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1
2715.	Banda	Uttar Pradesh	4	4	4
2716.	Tindwari	Uttar Pradesh	243	-	-
2717.	Baberu	Uttar Pradesh	268	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
2718.	Oran	Uttar Pradesh	92	-	-
2719.	Naraini	Uttar Pradesh	79	-	-
2720.	Manikpur Sarhat	Uttar Pradesh	271	-	-
2721.	Rajapur	Uttar Pradesh	293	-	-
2722.	Kora Jahanabad	Uttar Pradesh	413	-	-
2723.	Bahuwa	Uttar Pradesh	316	-	-
2724.	Fatehpur	Uttar Pradesh	55	-	-
2725.	Manikpur	Uttar Pradesh	102	-	-
2726.	Antu	Uttar Pradesh	287	-	-
2727.	Pratapgarh City	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1
2728.	Katra Medniganj	Uttar Pradesh	166	-	-
2729.	Sirathu	Uttar Pradesh	189	-	-
2730.	Manjhanpur	Uttar Pradesh	164	-	-
2731.	Karari	Uttar Pradesh	769	-	-
2732.	Bharwari	Uttar Pradesh	178	-	-
2733.	Mau Aima	Uttar Pradesh	167	-	-
2734.	Jhusi	Uttar Pradesh	3	3	3
2735.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	39	35	35
2736.	Allahabad (CB)	Uttar Pradesh	3	3	3
2737.	Sirsa	Uttar Pradesh	319	-	-
2738.	Bharatganj	Uttar Pradesh	99	-	-
2739.	Koraon	Uttar Pradesh	149	-	-
2740.	Fatehpur	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1
2741.	Nawabganj	Uttar Pradesh	3	3	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
2742.	Banki	Uttar Pradesh	89	-	-
2743.	Tikait Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	143	-	-
2744.	Subeha	Uttar Pradesh	89	-	-
2745.	Rudauli	Uttar Pradesh	713	-	-
2746.	Bhadarsa	Uttar Pradesh	419	-	-
2747.	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh	769	-	-
2748.	Ayodhya	Uttar Pradesh	500	-	-
2749.	Gosainganj	Uttar Pradesh	92	-	-
2750.	Bikapur	Uttar Pradesh	154	1	1
2751.	Itifatganj	Uttar Pradesh	903	-	-
2752.	Ashrafpur Kichhauchha	Uttar Pradesh	270	-	-
2753.	Amethi	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1
2754.	Dostpur	Uttar Pradesh	63	-	-
2755.	Kadipur	Uttar Pradesh	351	-	-
2756.	Shohratgarh	Uttar Pradesh	138	-	-
2757.	Harraiya	Uttar Pradesh	50	-	-
2758.	Bhabnan	Uttar Pradesh	210	-	-
2759.	Khalilabad	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1
2760.	Maghar	Uttar Pradesh	584	-	-
2761.	Ghughuli	Uttar Pradesh	800	-	-
2762.	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	764	259	192
2763.	Bansgaon	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1
2764.	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1
2765.	Azmatgarh	Uttar Pradesh	119	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
2766.	Nizamabad	Uttar Pradesh	15	15	15
2767.	Belthara Road	Uttar Pradesh	287	-	-
2768.	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1
2769.	Maniyar	Uttar Pradesh	430	-	-
2770.	Reoti	Uttar Pradesh	504	-	-
2771.	Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1
2772.	Mughalsarai	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1
2773.	Gangapur	Uttar Pradesh	447	-	-
2774.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	839	294	294
2775.	Suriyawan	Uttar Pradesh	502	-	-
2776.	Nai Bazar	Uttar Pradesh	344	-	-
2777.	Bhadohi	Uttar Pradesh	572	-	-
2778.	Gyanpur	Uttar Pradesh	158	-	-
2779.	Gopiganj	Uttar Pradesh	90	-	-
2780.	Khamaria	Uttar Pradesh	380	-	-
2781.	Ghosia Bazar	Uttar Pradesh	156	-	-
2782.	Kachhwa	Uttar Pradesh	301	-	-
2783.	Chunar	Uttar Pradesh	1,866	-	-
2784.	Ahraura	Uttar Pradesh	275	-	-
2785.	Ghorawal	Uttar Pradesh	287	-	-
2786.	Churk Ghurma	Uttar Pradesh	353	-	-
2787.	Chopan	Uttar Pradesh	246	-	-
2788.	Dudhi	Uttar Pradesh	765	-	-
2789.	Renukoot	Uttar Pradesh	482	-	-



1	2	3	4	5	6
2790.	Pipri	Uttar Pradesh	378	-	-
2791.	Aliganj	Uttar Pradesh	511	-	-
2792.	Jaithara	Uttar Pradesh	102	-	-
2793.	Sakit	Uttar Pradesh	111	-	-
2794.	Etah	Uttar Pradesh	463	-	-
2795.	Marehra	Uttar Pradesh	379	-	-
2796.	Nidhauri Kalan	Uttar Pradesh	59	-	-
2797.	Jalesar	Uttar Pradesh	295	-	-
2798.	Awagarh	Uttar Pradesh	344	-	-
2799.	Soron	Uttar Pradesh	192	-	-
2800.	Bilram	Uttar Pradesh	339	-	-
2801.	Sahawar	Uttar Pradesh	117	-	-
2802.	Bhargain	Uttar Pradesh	174	-	-
	TOTAL (Uttar Pradesh)		54,945	4,698	4,560
2803.	Chiniyalisaun	Uttarakhand	253	-	-
2804.	Uthimath	Uttarakhand	270	35	35
2805.	Augustmuni	Uttarakhand	204	96	96
2806.	Bhagwanpur	Uttarakhand	1	1	1
2807.	Barkot	Uttarakhand	396	56	56
2808.	Joshimath	Uttarakhand	270	50	50
2809.	Chamoli Gopeshwar	Uttarakhand	413	-	-
2810.	Nandprayag	Uttarakhand	68	-	-
2811.	Goucher	Uttarakhand	23	1	1
2812.	Karnaprayag	Uttarakhand	63	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
2813.	Rudraprayag	Uttarakhand	251	51	45
2814.	Devprayag	Uttarakhand	25	-	-
2815.	Tehri	Uttarakhand	16	2	2
2816.	Narendranagar	Uttarakhand	1	1	1
2817.	Vikasnagar	Uttarakhand	15	5	5
2818.	Mussoorie	Uttarakhand	41	1	1
2819.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	567	62	52
2820.	Rishikesh	Uttarakhand	1	1	1
2821.	Pauri	Uttarakhand	100	-	-
2822.	Kotdwara	Uttarakhand	6	6	6
2823.	Bageshwar	Uttarakhand	99	-	-
2824.	Nainital	Uttarakhand	3	3	3
2825.	Bhimtal	Uttarakhand	107	7	7
2826.	Haldwani	Uttarakhand	257	13	13
2827.	Lalkuan	Uttarakhand	3	3	3
2828.	Kashipur	Uttarakhand	16	16	16
2829.	Mahuudabra	Uttarakhand	370	-	-
2830.	Jaspur	Uttarakhand	841	1	1
2831.	Bajpur	Uttarakhand	192	100	78
2832.	Kelakheda	Uttarakhand	638	70	70
2833.	Rudrapur	Uttarakhand	8	8	8
2834.	Kichha	Uttarakhand	1	1	1
2835.	Gadarpur	Uttarakhand	242	-	-
2836.	Dineshpur	Uttarakhand	512	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
2837.	Shaktigarh	Uttarakhand	504	23	23
2838.	Sitarganj	Uttarakhand	701	226	216
2839.	Khatima	Uttarakhand	43	-	-
2840.	Roorkee	Uttarakhand	39	39	39
2841.	Jhabreda	Uttarakhand	72	25	25
2842.	Landhura	Uttarakhand	157	3	3
2843.	Hardwar	Uttarakhand	39	38	38
2844.	Laksar	Uttarakhand	173	-	-
	TOTAL (Uttarakhand)		8,001	946	898
2845.	Haringhata	West Bengal	1,752	228	228
2846.	Darjiling	West Bengal	3	3	3
2847.	Kurseong	West Bengal	164	-	-
2848.	Siliguri	West Bengal	2,042	42	42
2849.	Mal	West Bengal	1,442	160	160
2850.	Jalpaiguri	West Bengal	3,235	-	-
2851.	Dhupguri	West Bengal	3,254	-	-
2852.	Alipurduar	West Bengal	401	36	36
2853.	Haldibari	West Bengal	379	4	4
2854.	Mekhliganj	West Bengal	417	-	-
2855.	Mathabhanga	West Bengal	502	1	1
2856.	Koch Bihar	West Bengal	836	-	-
2857.	Tufanganj	West Bengal	1,322	25	25
2858.	Dinhata	West Bengal	908	3	3
2859.	Islampur	West Bengal	1,071	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
2860.	Dalkhola	West Bengal	863	5	5
2861.	Raiganj	West Bengal	1,144	1	1
2862.	Kaliaganj	West Bengal	1,308	-	-
2863.	Gangarampur	West Bengal	815	-	-
2864.	Balurghat	West Bengal	458	-	-
2865.	Old Malda	West Bengal	953	-	-
2866.	English Bazar	West Bengal	1,143	2	2
2867.	Dhulian	West Bengal	4,280	-	-
2868.	Jangipur	West Bengal	1,760	15	15
2869.	Jiaganj-Azimganj	West Bengal	1,477	-	-
2870.	Murshidabad	West Bengal	963	-	-
2871.	Kandi	West Bengal	1,474	-	-
2872.	Berhampore	West Bengal	901	-	-
2873.	Beldanga	West Bengal	210	-	-
2874.	Nalhati	West Bengal	235	9	9
2875.	Rampurhat	West Bengal	1,341	225	225
2876.	Suri	West Bengal	238	-	-
2877.	Sainthia	West Bengal	161	8	8
2878.	Dubrajpur	West Bengal	420	202	202
2879.	Bolpur	West Bengal	1,194	259	259
2880.	Kulti	West Bengal	2	2	2
2881.	Asansol	West Bengal	15,029	29	29
2882.	Raniganj	West Bengal	4	4	4
2883.	Durgapur	West Bengal	238	5	5

1	2	3	4	5	6
2884.	Katwa	West Bengal	265	10	10
2885.	Dainhat	West Bengal	663	-	-
2886.	Guskara	West Bengal	163	36	36
2887.	Barddhaman	West Bengal	170	27	27
2888.	Kalna	West Bengal	224	-	-
2889.	Memari	West Bengal	404	-	-
2890.	Nabadwip	West Bengal	1,000	61	61
2891.	Krishnanagar	West Bengal	1,405	373	373
2892.	Santipur	West Bengal	1,006	-	-
2893.	Taherpur	West Bengal	285	-	-
2894.	Birnagar	West Bengal	2,281	859	859
2895.	Ranaghat	West Bengal	1,057	349	349
2896.	Cooper's Camp	West Bengal	1,200	225	225
2897.	Chakdaha	West Bengal	482	2	2
2898.	Kalyani	West Bengal	2,318	71	71
2899.	Gayeshpur	West Bengal	605	25	25
2900.	Bangaon	West Bengal	5,000	895	895
2901.	Halisahar	West Bengal	3,340	26	26
2902.	Kanchrapara	West Bengal	244	15	15
2903.	Naihati	West Bengal	1,068	6	6
2904.	Bhatpara	West Bengal	1,112	99	99
2905.	Gobardanga	West Bengal	2,351	507	507
2906.	Habra	West Bengal	4,714	189	189
2907.	Ashokenagar Kalyangarh	West Bengal	893	4	4

1	2	3	4	5	6
2908.	Garulia	West Bengal	316	2	2
2909.	North Barrackpore	West Bengal	26	5	5
2910.	Barrackpore	West Bengal	333	67	67
2911.	Titagarh	West Bengal	129	1	1
2912.	Khardah	West Bengal	285	68	68
2913.	Panihati	West Bengal	1,014	8	8
2914.	Baduria	West Bengal	1,607	1	1
2915.	Barasat	West Bengal	1,624	31	31
2916.	Madhyamgram	West Bengal	1,965	51	51
2917.	New Barrackpore	West Bengal	1,005	15	15
2918.	North Dumdum	West Bengal	1,209	20	20
2919.	Kamarhati	West Bengal	478	2	2
2920.	Baranagar	West Bengal	282	30	30
2921.	Dum Dum	West Bengal	38	18	18
2922.	South Dumdum	West Bengal	186	12	12
2923.	Rajarhat Gopalpur	West Bengal	31	31	31
2924.	Bidhannagar	West Bengal	6,069	2	2
2925.	Basirhat	West Bengal	1,012	-	-
2926.	Taki	West Bengal	148	-	-
2927.	Bansberia	West Bengal	306	20	20
2928.	Hugli-Chinsurah	West Bengal	197	25	25
2929.	Chandernagore	West Bengal	976	155	155
2930.	Tarakeswar	West Bengal	296	-	-
2931.	Arambag	West Bengal	901	302	302

1	2	3	4	5	6
2932.	Bhadreswar	West Bengal	594	3	3
2933.	Champdani	West Bengal	663	1	1
2934.	Baidyabati	West Bengal	437	15	15
2935.	Serampore	West Bengal	862	1	1
2936.	Rishra	West Bengal	310	38	38
2937.	Konnagar	West Bengal	805	117	117
2938.	Dankuni	West Bengal	2,605	146	146
2939.	Uttarpara Kotrung	West Bengal	984	39	39
2940.	Bankura	West Bengal	722	3	3
2941.	Sonamukhi	West Bengal	739	10	10
2942.	Bishnupur	West Bengal	567	22	22
2943.	Jhalda	West Bengal	1,099	-	-
2944.	Raghunathpur	West Bengal	487	1	1
2945.	Puruliya	West Bengal	1,686	2	2
2946.	Bally	West Bengal	4	4	4
2947.	Haora	West Bengal	21	21	21
2948.	Uluberia	West Bengal	7,402	693	693
2949.	Kolkata	West Bengal	187	186	186
2950.	Maheshtala	West Bengal	1,106	4	4
2951.	Budge Budge	West Bengal	503	3	3
2952.	Pujali	West Bengal	760	-	-
2953.	Rajpur Sonarpur	West Bengal	1,360	26	26
2954.	Baruipur	West Bengal	132	13	13
2955.	Diamond Harbour	West Bengal	647	3	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
2956.	Jaynagar Mazilpur	West Bengal	300	-	-
2957.	Ramjibanpur	West Bengal	733	-	-
2958.	Khirpai	West Bengal	400	40	40
2959.	Chandrakona	West Bengal	1,435	1	1
2960.	Kharar	West Bengal	517	15	15
2961.	Ghatal	West Bengal	832	37	37
2962.	Medinipur	West Bengal	1,341	306	306
2963.	Jhargram	West Bengal	1,042	-	-
2964.	Kharagpur	West Bengal	1,001	1	1
2965.	Panskura	West Bengal	982	-	-
2966.	Tamluk	West Bengal	547	107	107
2967.	Haldia	West Bengal	1,627	1	1
2968.	Egra	West Bengal	968	52	52
2969.	Contai	West Bengal	1,200	419	419
TOTAL (West Bengal)			1,44,629	8,243	8,243
GRAND TOTAL			21,00,475	1,33,999	1,05,390

#### **Rent vouchers for BPL families**

†528. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a welfare scheme was launched by Government under which there is a provision to give vouchers in 100 smart cities to the people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) for paying the rent of the house;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this scheme has been introduced and is being implemented according to the target fixed therefor; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has not launched any scheme under which there is a provision to give vouchers in 100 smart cities to the people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) for paying the rent of the house.

**Extra floor area for builders under PMAY**

529. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government would consider allowing extra floor area for builders to push housing for poor under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY); and  
(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects, it is, therefore, the responsibility of the State/UT/ULB authorities concerned to provide encumbrance free land for the projects under the PMAY(U) mission. The mission guidelines, however, provide that States/UTs shall provide additional Floor Area Ratio (FAR)/ Floor Space Index (FSI)/ Transferable Development Rights (TDR) and relaxed density norms for slum redevelopment and low cost housing, if required. Additionally, it is incumbent upon the States / UTs to prepare/ amend their Master Plans earmarking land for Affordable Housing.

**Area based development under Smart Cities Mission**

530. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:  
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

- (a) with regard to Area Based Development (ABD) under Smart Cities Mission, what is the estimated number of people who are expected to benefit from these projects, city-wise;  
(b) what is the current population density in the areas under these projects and what is the expected population density after the project is completed, particularly in Ludhiana and Visakhapatnam;

(c) whether utility tariffs would be revised in the project areas and if so, what would be estimated rate of revision; and

(d) whether Government has any alternative plan to accommodate those people who would be displaced and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Total population in the Area Based Development (ABD) area of 90 cities is 66,13,129. This is 9.04% of the total population (7, 31,53,153) of the 90 cities. It needs to be mentioned that the projects in the ABD areas are expected to have much wider benefit for the city as a whole and not just to the ABD areas. A substantial proportion of the investments planned under the Mission will provide city-wide benefits.

(b) Ludhiana city population density is 101.8 persons per hectare and Ludhiana ABD area population density is 109.5 persons per hectare. Vishakhapatnam city population density is 33.6 persons per hectare and Vishakhapatnam ABD area population density is 119.8 persons per hectare. The future population density of these cities would depend on a number of factors including implementation of various urban missions.

(c) Water Utility, Electricity Utility etc. are State subjects. It is for the State Governments to decide revision of rates of Utility tariffs.

(d) Most of the Smart City Proposals envisage retrofitting as area based development strategy. All redevelopment projects also envisage in-situ rehabilitation of existing population. However, in affected cases, it is for the State Government to decide the issue of displacement of people as per their State laws.

#### **Development of smart cities**

†531. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities declared, so far, by Government to be developed as smart cities throughout the country;

(d) the number of smart cities proposed to be developed by Government in Rajasthan; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of smart cities for which development work has been initiated and the amount spent thereon, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) 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. The lists of these cities are given in the Statement-I, II, III and IV (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Four cities in Rajasthan (Jaipur, Udaipur, Ajmer and Kota) have been selected for development as Smart Cities under the Mission.

In terms of Mission Guidelines, the implementation of the Mission will be done by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to be set up at city level in the form of a limited company under the Companies Act, 2013. The SPV will convert the Smart City Proposal (SCP) into projects through Project Management Consultants (PMCs). SPVs and PMCs have already been formed in all four cities of Rajasthan.

In Rajasthan, 220 projects with estimated cost of ₹ 7,142 crore have been identified. Of these, implementation has started for 30 projects worth ₹ 773 crore, tendering has been done for 18 projects worth ₹ 1,547 crore and 172 projects worth ₹ 4822 crore are at DPR preparation stage. So far, an expenditure of ₹ 15.96 crore has been incurred.

#### ***Statement-I***

##### *20 Winning Cities in Round 1*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of City
1.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
2.	Maharashtra	Pune
3.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
4.	Gujarat	Surat
5.	Kerala	Kochi
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of City
9.	Maharashtra	Solapur
10.	Karnataka	Davanagere
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
12.	Delhi	NDMC
13.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada
15.	Karnataka	Belagavi
16.	Rajasthan	Udaipur
17.	Assam	Guwahati
18.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
19.	Punjab	Ludhiana
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal

*Statement-II**13 Winning Cities in Fast Track Round*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of City
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
2.	Telangana	Warangal
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala
4.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
6.	West Bengal	Newtown Kolkata
7.	Bihar	Bhagalpur
8.	Goa	Panaji
9.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
10.	Manipur	Imphal
11.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
12.	Tripura	Agartala
13.	Haryana	Faridabad

**Statement-III***27 Winning Cities in Round 2*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of City
1.	Punjab	Amritsar
2.	Maharashtra	Kalyan-Dombivali
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati
5.	Maharashtra	Nagpur
6.	Karnataka	Mangaluru
7.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore
8.	Maharashtra	Thane
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra
11.	Maharashtra	Nashik
12.	Odisha	Rourkela
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur
14.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
15.	Karnataka	Tumakuru
16.	Rajasthan	Kota
17.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur
18.	Sikkim	Namchi
19.	Punjab	Jalandhar
20.	Karnataka	Shivamogga
21.	Tamil Nadu	Salem
22.	Rajasthan	Ajmer
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi
24.	Nagaland	Kohima
25.	Karnataka	Hubballi -Dharwad
26.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad
27.	Gujarat	Vadodara

***Statement-IV****30 Winning Cities in Round 3*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of City
1.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
2.	Chhattisgarh	Naya Raipur
3.	Gujarat	Rajkot
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati
5.	Bihar	Patna
6.	Telangana	Karimnagar
7.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur
8.	Puducherry	Puducherry
9.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar
12.	Haryana	Karnal
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna
14.	Karnataka	Bengaluru
15.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
16.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
17.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur
18.	Maharashtra	Pimpri Chinchwad
19.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
22.	Gujarat	Dahod
23.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli
24.	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi
25.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi
27.	Mizoram	Aizawl

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of City
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh
30.	Sikkim	Gangtok

**Photographs of persons defecating in open**

532. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officials responsible for implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban are required to take photographs of people defecating in the open;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, the action taken against officials who have been found doing so;

(d) whether the Ministry has come across any complaints of officials taking photographs of people, especially women defecating in the open;

(e) whether those officials are permitted to manhandle anyone who prevents them from taking photographs of women defecating in the open; and

(f) if not, what action would be taken against officials found manhandling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) No, Sir. Ministry has not received any report about officials taking photographs of people defecating in the open.

(e) and (f) Question do not arise.

**Single window system in the Ministry**

533. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has established a single window system in the Ministry;

(b) if so, the manner in which this system works and the details of Acts and Rules amended for the purpose;

(c) whether assessment of functioning of this system is made;

(d) how Government proposes to establish a single window system for obtaining an industrial licence for which requirement of land, construction of buildings, besides pollution and environmental clearance, are required; and

(e) whether any guidelines have been issued to make the system work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Granting construction approvals is the mandate of concerned Urban Local Body (ULB)/ Development Authority under relevant State rules. E-governance, including online building permissions is one of the reforms under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) - a flagship mission of the Ministry. Single Window Systems for granting online building plan approvals have already been operationalized in Delhi and Mumbai and many other States and ULBs have taken steps to operationalize online Single Window Building Permission Systems. This online system ensures integration of NOC *i.e.* miscellaneous approvals from various agencies including provision of online payment of fee.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Issuance of Industrial License comes under the purview of Department of Industries of State Governments.

(e) This Ministry has issued guidelines to all States/UTs for implementing Online Building Plan Approval System (OBPAS) and to streamline the building plan sanctions procedure.

#### **Smart city in Goa**

534. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to establish a smart city in Goa;

(b) whether Panaji has been chosen for being developed as smart city;

(c) the amount assured by Government therefor and the amount disbursed, so far;

(d) the total development, infrastructure and other items, proposed to be undertaken therefor;



(e) the amount spent, so far and the items on which it has been spent; and

(f) the share of the State Government therein and whether the State Government has handed over its share to the implementing agency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Panaji from Goa has been selected for development as smart city in fast track round in May, 2016 under Smart Cities Mission.

(c) As per Smart Cities Mission Statement and Guidelines, the Central Government will provide financial support of ₹ 500 crore to each selected Smart City including Panaji. In the first year, Government will provide ₹ 200 crore to each smart city after deducting A&OE share of MoUD (2%) followed by ₹ 100 crore every year for the next three years.

After selection of Panaji as smart city, ₹ 110.20 crore has been released by Government of India to State Government of Goa for development of Panaji as smart city. An amount of ₹ 108.20 crore has been transferred to the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), which is the implementing agency.

(d) The details of projects to be developed in Panaji under Smart Cities Mission are given in its Smart City Proposal (SCP) which is available on the Smart Cities Mission website ([www.smartcities.gov.in](http://www.smartcities.gov.in)).

(e) Sir, no funds have been spent so far. The Smart City projects are under various stages of implementation.

(f) The State Government has to match the contribution of Central Government in development of smart city. Matching State share has not been provided to the implementing agency till now.

#### **Construction of toilets in urban slum areas**

535. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds under Swachh Bharat Mission allocated and utilised for construction of toilets and cleanliness in various fields including unauthorised colonies in urban areas during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of toilets constructed in slum areas during these years; and

(c) the volume of financial assistance received from foreign countries for construction of toilets in urban areas of the country during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The total funds released to States/UTs for construction of toilets during last three years-State-wise are as under:—

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds released during last three years for lavatories.
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.06
2.	Andhra Pradesh	83.20
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.51
4.	Assam	4.72
5.	Bihar	68.87
6.	Chandigarh	1.72
7.	Chhattisgarh	111.25
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.13
9.	Daman and Diu	0.14
10.	Delhi	30.23
11.	Goa	2.58
12.	Gujarat	185.54
13.	Haryana	14.66
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3.02
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.19
16.	Jharkhand	75.47
17.	Karnataka	100.43
18.	Kerala	31.67

1	2	3
19.	Madhya Pradesh	305.60
20.	Maharashtra	257.05
21.	Manipur	1.79
22.	Meghalaya	0.54
23.	Mizoram	1.30
24.	Nagaland	5.67
25.	Odisha	76.60
26.	Puducherry	5.66
27.	Punjab	28.00
28.	Rajasthan	179.70
29.	Sikkim	0.39
30.	Tamil Nadu	159.89
31.	Telangana	68.25
32.	Tripura	7.78
33.	Uttar Pradesh	119.51
34.	Uttarakhand	4.28
35.	West Bengal	83.70
	TOTAL	2039.08

(b) Total 36,18,829 toilets have been constructed (including slum areas) during last three years and 16,96,689 toilets (including slum areas) are under construction.

(c) Nil.

#### **Launch of Swachhata app**

536. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched the Swachhata app which enables citizens to lodge complaints;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of complaints lodged, using the app, and resolved during the last ten months;

(d) whether there is dynamic ranking of cities on daily basis based on the responsiveness of agencies, citizen feedback and user engagement;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether any time-frame for resolving grievances has been fixed for each type of complaints;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the other steps taken to resolve sanitation related grievances in cities in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has launched Swachhata app on 6th August, 2016. Redressal Solution for citizens making him an important stakeholder in improving urban sanitation.

(c)

1.	Total complaints	1124411
2.	Total Resolved complaints	1048560

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. There is dynamic ranking of cities and it is based on real time performance of cities on grievance redressal. It is the cumulative score of the following three factors:—

- User Engagement Factor
- User Happiness Factor and
- Agency (ULB) responsiveness factor

(f) and (g) Yes, Sir. The time frame has been fixed for various categories of complaints. The Service Level Agreement (SLA) for resolving grievances for the following categories of complaints have been defined as follows:—

Sl. No.	Category	SLA (in hour)
1.	Dead animal(s)	48

Sl. No.	Category	SLA (in hour)
2.	Dustbins not cleaned	12
3.	Garbage dump	12
4.	Garbage vehicle not arrived	12
5.	Sweeping not done	12
6.	No electricity in public toilet(s)	12
7.	No water supply in public toilet(s)	12
8.	Public toilet(s) blockage	12
9.	Public toilet(s) cleaning	12

(h) MoHUA is also developing an IT Platform for taking feedback from Citizens on the Cleanliness of Public Toilets to take remedial action. Moreover, a Call Centre Helpline No. 1969 is also put in a place to enable Citizens to lodge their grievances.

#### **Japan partnering Chennai for smart city**

537. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has partnered with Japan in development of Chennai as smart city;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the steps taken, so far, by Government in association with Japan to develop Chennai as smart city; and

(d) the tentative date by which Chennai Smart City project would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Presently, no such proposal is under consideration.

(d) As per the Smart City Proposal (SCP) of Chennai, projects have been planned to be completed during the mission period. The details of projects with their timelines are given in their SCPs which are available on the Smart Cities Mission website ([www.smartcities.gov.in](http://www.smartcities.gov.in)).

**Physical activities for minimising stress in technical institutes**

538. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of suicide cases amongst the students of technical education institutes throughout the country is on the rise due to heavy study stress;

(b) whether the Ministry considers introducing mandatory participation in physical activity by the students in such institutes in order to minimize the effects of stress; and

(c) if so, what sort of physical activities the Ministry would like to propose for the students of the technical institutes to relieve them from the study stress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Sir, there was one case of suicide among the students of IITs during the year 2016-17.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal for introducing mandatory participation in physical activities by the students in IITs. A Task Force was constituted in 2012 for prevention of suicide and promotion of wellness in centrally funded technical institutions including IITs. The Task Force recommended that there was a need to focus on sports, art and other extracurricular activities as well. The recommendation was accepted and communicated to all centrally funded technical institutions including all IITs. Wellness centre has been established in all IITs. The IIT Council in its meeting held on 28.4.2017 has also adopted measures to be taken by IITs for promoting wellness in the campuses. To further promote wellness among students of IITs, a workshop of all IITs was also held in July, 2017.

**Publication of text books by CBSE**

539. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBSE has the mandate publish the text books for secondary and senior secondary level;

(b) the prime objectives of CBSE, as per the mandate; and

(c) whether the Ministry has given any direction to CBSE to stop publishing text books and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes Sir, as per the Rule 9(X) of the Powers and Functions of the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) as stipulated in its Manual of Rules and Regulations, the Board has the power to make regulations for prescribing text-books or other books of study and to arrange for publication of such text-books.

(b) The mandate of the CBSE is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development held a meeting on 5th June, 2017 to discuss the publishing of text books by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and the preparedness of NCERT for making available the books. It was decided in the meeting that CBSE, should concentrate on its main mandate of conducting examinations, awarding certificates and to affiliate schools. The complete responsibility of publishing text books should be handled by NCERT.

#### *Statement*

##### *Powers and Functions of the Board*

9. The Board shall have the following powers:—

- (i) To conduct examinations and grant diplomas/certificates to persons who, after pursuing a course of study in an institution admitted to the privileges of affiliation with the Board or having fulfilled such conditions as may be laid down by the Board, have passed the examination of the Board;
- (ii) To prescribe courses of instruction for examinations conducted by the Board, provided that the Board may prescribe different courses of instruction for different classes of institutions;
- (iii) To admit candidates to the examination conducted by it and prescribe the conditions for such examinations;
- (iv) To affiliate institutions for the purpose of its examinations provided that the Board shall not provide affiliation to any institution, without the concurrence of the State Government concerned if such institution is in receipt of a regular maintenance grant-in-aid from the State Government.

Explanation Note. It shall be within the powers of the Board to withdraw affiliation if it is satisfied after inspection carried out under clause (vi) that the standards of management and instruction in an institution justify withdrawal, provided that in case of a Government institution applying for affiliation the affiliation shall not be withheld, or in case the institution is already affiliated the affiliation shall not be withdrawn, without prior approval of the Controlling Authority.

- (v) To demand and receive such fees as may be prescribed by the Regulations;
- (vi) To cause an inspection to be made by such person or persons as the Board may nominate, of affiliated institutions or institutions applying for affiliation;
- (vii) To adopt measures to promote the physical and moral wellbeing of students of affiliated institutions and supervise their residence, health and discipline;
- (viii) To organise and provide lectures, demonstrations, educational exhibitions and take such other measures as are necessary to promote the standards of secondary education;
- (ix) To institute and award scholarships, medals and prizes under conditions that may be prescribed and accept endowments for the same subject to such conditions as the Board may deem fit;
- (x) To make regulations for prescribing text-books or other books of study and to arrange for publication of such text-books;
- (xi) To make regulations for imposing penalties for misconduct of students, teachers, examiners and examinees;
- (xii) To prescribe qualifications for the appointment of teachers in the institutions affiliated with the Board;
- (xiii) To submit to Government of India its views on any matter with which it is concerned or which the Government of India or any State Government or educational organisation may refer to it for its advice;
- (xiv) To advise the Administrations of Union Territories as to the courses of instruction and syllabi of middle school education with a view to securing co-ordination between middle school and secondary education;



- (xv) To acquire properties, both movable and immovable and invest the surplus funds of the Board in Government securities or in banks approved by the Controlling Authority;
- (xvi) To do all such or other things as may be necessary in order to further the objects of the Board as a body constituted for regulating and maintaining the standard of secondary education.

**Autonomy to colleges under Delhi University**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Delhi University has recently offered autonomy to certain colleges in Delhi for enhancing academic and administrative freedom;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether any college has given any response in this regard and if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) The autonomous status to colleges is granted by the University Grants Commission (UGC) in accordance with UGC Guideline for Autonomous Colleges 2017. The University of Delhi had preliminary discussions with Chairpersons of the Governing Bodies of the Colleges regarding expansion plans of the Colleges in terms of Academics and Infrastructure including procedural guidelines of UGC and constituted a Committee to look into various issues relating to the matter and formulate a policy. The University has received a proposal with regard to grant of autonomous status from St. Stephen's College, which has been referred to the said Committee.

**Pick-up facility for schools bags**

541. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, on experimental basis, an upper primary school in Kerala has launched pick-up facility for schools bags, through deployment of special vans to pick-up bags of students who can not afford bus travel to schools, because of financial constraints;

(b) whether this move is seen as a measure to promote walking among students, without the burden of baggage and reducing dependence on vehicles; and

(c) whether Government would encourage introduction of this facility at all primary schools where children carry heavy bags, on the lines of Dabbawallahs in Mumbai, delivering lunch boxes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State of Kerala has informed that Government Mappila Upper Primary School, Kattampally in Kannur district of Kerala has introduced from 2nd March, 2017 a programme named as Bag Vandi, to minimise the burden of students carrying school bag having more than 8 kg. This is a unique and replicable initiative taken by the school in association with its Head Master, Staff and Parent Teachers Association, by which an arrangement has been made to pick the school bag of pupil from their home to school. By this pupil can walk to school by themselves without any burden of carrying of school bags. A total of 200 students out of 547 students of the school are availing this facility under this programme. No fees/charges have been collected from the students.

(c) There is no such proposal. However, the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 brought out by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) addresses the issue related to curriculum load keeping in view of the Yash Pal Committee Report, 1993 on 'Learning Without Burden'. Besides taking measures to address the concern of weight of school bag of children as per the Yash Pal Committee Report, the NCERT has taken following recent initiatives which contribute to the reduction of load of heavy bags and also information load:—

- (i) All the textbooks and many other teaching-learning materials developed by the NCERT are available online on its website [www.ncert.nic.in](http://www.ncert.nic.in).
- (ii) Further for extending access of students, teachers and other stakeholders to variety of open ICT resources (teaching-learning) and henceforth improving quality of school education at all levels, the NCERT has introduced National Repository of Open Educational Resources (NROER).
- (iii) E-pathshala has been launched by the NCERT, which is another platform for showcasing and dissemination of all digital and digitisable resources. The e-resources for students include e-books from classes I to XII, e-contents, *i.e.* audio, video, interactive objects, text images, maps, question banks,

e-courses in various subjects, scholarships, events, melas, competitions etc. Similarly the e-resources for teacher and teacher educators shall include source books, teacher handbooks, lab manuals, supplementary reading materials, e-courses/online courses, e-groups, blogs, etc.

### **Opening new Kendriya Vidyalayas**

†542. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government had proposed to open Kendriya Vidyalayas in every district of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reasons for not opening Kendriya Vidyalayas in some districts of Bihar and by when these are likely to be opened and whether any time-limit has been fixed for it and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) There is no decision for establishment of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in each district of the country. 47 KVs have been established in 31 districts of Bihar. (c) KVs are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence personnel on receipt of the proposal in the prescribed proforma from a Ministry / Department of Government of India / State Governments / Union Territory Administration and committing thereby availability of requisite resources for setting up a new KV as well as on availability of necessary sanction of the Government. KVs are not opened on the criteria of State-wise / District-wise or area / location-wise etc. In view of the above, no time frame can be given for establishment of KVs in all the districts of the country.

### **New Committee to draft education policy**

543. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has appointed an eight-member Committee headed by Dr. K. Kasturirangan to draft the new education policy;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when this committee is supposed to submit its report;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a five-member TSR Subramanian Committee had submitted its report on the same subject in May, 2016; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for rejecting this panel report and appointing a new one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has recently constituted a 9-member Committee for preparation of the draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of eminent scientist Padma Vibhushan Dr. K. Kasturirangan. The other eight members of the Committee are Dr. Vasudha Kamat, former Vice-Chancellor of SNDT University, Mumbai; Shri K. J. Alphonse, former IAS; Dr. Manjul Bhargava, Professor of Mathematics, Princeton University USA, Fields Medalist in Mathematics; Dr. Ram Shankar Kureel, Vice-Chancellor of Baba Saheb Ambedkar University of Social Sciences, Madhya Pradesh; Prof. T. V. Kattimani, Vice-Chancellor, Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak; Shri Krishna Mohan Tripathi, former Chairperson of Uttar Pradesh High School and Intermediate Examination Board; Dr. Mazhar Asif, Professor, Department of Persian, Gauhati University, Guwahati; and Dr. M. K. Sridhar, former Member Secretary Karnataka Innovation Council and Karnataka Knowledge Commission and CAGE Member. The Committee will examine various suggestions and inputs emerged during the consultations for formulating New Education Policy and prepare the Draft National Education Policy. The Committee is expected to submit its report by 31st December, 2017.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy under the chairmanship of Shri T. S. R. Subramanian, former Cabinet Secretary to the Government of India submitted its report on the 27th May, 2016. The Report of the Committee is accessible at NUEPA's website at <http://www.nuepa.org/New/download/NEP2016/ReportNEP.pdf>. After perusal of the report of the Committee and the recommendations from various consultations as well as other views and comments received, 'Some inputs for the draft National Education Policy, 2016' have been formulated and these can be accessed on the MHRD website at [http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mhrd/files/Inputs Draft NEP 2016.pdf](http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/Inputs Draft NEP 2016.pdf). Hence, the question of rejecting the Report of the Committee for Evolution of New Education Policy does not arise. The Ministry

had written to all Government of India Ministries, State Governments, Members of Parliament and other stakeholders inviting comments/views/suggestions. Both these documents have been treated as inputs to education policy formulation.

### **Complaints on NAAC audits**

544. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received complaints of biasness or discrepancy in relation to National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) audits of private universities and colleges in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise since 2014;

(c) whether the Ministry plans to scrap NAAC audits and move to self-disclosure for all universities and colleges for grading; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the institutional method to verify claims with ground reality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) No specific complaint of biasness or discrepancy in relation to National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) audits of private universities and colleges in the country has been received. However, as reported by University Grants Commission (UGC), NAAC receives a few Assessment and Accreditation related complaints/grievances which are generally with reference to the internal functioning of the applicant University. NAAC has established a complaint resolution mechanism where such complaints/grievances are captured, analysed and resolved.

(c) and (d) The Union Budget Speech for 2017-18, States that a revised framework will be put in place for outcome based accreditation. In compliance to the announcement, the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), has revised its existing accreditation framework of Higher Educational Institutions, after extensive stakeholder consultations, with a view to make it robust, objective, transparent and outcome oriented. The new methodology is a combination of quantitative and qualitative aspects, largely based on quantitative data capture and system generated pre-qualifier scores followed by a qualitative assessment through on-site peer review. As per the revised

framework, the outcome of online data assessment, student survey results and peer evaluation will determine the accreditation status of applicant Higher Educational Institutions. This framework will ensure increased objectivity and transparency in assessment and accreditation processes in the Higher Educational Institutions.

**Preparation and distribution of mid day meals through NGOs**

545. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has handed over the task of preparing and distributing mid day meals to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs);
- (b) the details of States and districts where the task has been transferred to NGO workers, in part or whole, currently;
- (c) the number of non-NGO workers who have received honorarium from Government for running the scheme since 2014, till date; and
- (d) whether the Ministry would provide alternative forms of employment for workers displaced from Mid Day Meal Scheme within other schemes run by the Ministry and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) is a centrally sponsored scheme implemented in partnership with the States/UTs. The overall responsibility for providing cooked and nutritious mid day meal to the eligible children lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Apart from school-based kitchens, the MDM guidelines provide for centralized kitchens run by NGOs for urban areas where there is space constraint. Recently, Mid Day Meal Rules-2015 were amended and notified *vide* GSR No.471 (E) dated 16th May, 2017. The amendment provides that every school shall have the facility for cooking meal in hygienic manner and the schools in urban areas and in identified rural areas which have good road connectivity and viable cluster of schools, for the purpose of leveraging efficiency gains, may use the facility of centralised kitchens for cooking meals wherever required in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Government and the meal shall be served to children at respective school only. The details of States and districts where the task has been entrusted to NGOs is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) MDM Guidelines envisage engagement of one cook-cum-helper in a school with up to 25 students, two cook-cum-helpers in a school with 26 to 100 students and one additional cook-cum-helper for every addition of up to 100 students. The cook-cum-helpers are engaged by respective States/UTs as per above norms and their specific need. The year-wise details of cook-cum-helpers engaged under the scheme are as under:—

*Year-wise cook-cum-helpers engaged under Mid day Meal Scheme*

Years	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
No. of cook-cum-helpers	25,71,600	25,71,326	25,52,564	25,38,048

(d) The Revised Guidelines 2017 for engagement of Civil Society Organizations/ Non- Government Organisations (CSO/NGOs) in MDM Scheme provides that "The State may ensure that, the cook-cum-helpers already engaged in the schools are not displaced in case of expansion of centralized kitchen. All efforts should be made to retain them as helpers for serving of meals, cleaning of utensils etc. in the school."

*Statement*

*Details of States and Districts regarding preparation and distribution of mid day meals through NGOs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Districts where NGOs are serving MDM	No. of NGO working	No. of Children covered	No. of Institutions covered
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	4	173880	1281
2.	Assam	2	1	47249	606
3.	Bihar	12	6	822485	2771
4.	Chhattisgarh	5	4	106296	678

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Gujarat	7	3	496859	3264
6.	Haryana	4	1	258636	1984
7.	Jharkhand	2	1	54316	415
8.	Karnataka	14	54	804951	5398
9.	Madhya Pradesh	14	10	309962	3031
10.	Maharashtra	5	2	248748	1571
11.	Odisha	9	3	264525	2603
12.	Punjab	8	2	179434	1506
13.	Rajasthan	5	4	298172	3838
14.	Telangana	4	2	168948	1435
15.	Uttar Pradesh	22	112	1086423	8356
16.	West Bengal	4	79	248165	973
17.	Delhi	9	44	1701357	2992
TOTAL		131	332	7270406	42702

**Walls of heroes in colleges and university campuses**

546. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that colleges and university campuses across India would soon see walls of heroes being erected to reinforce respect in young minds for war veterans and martyrs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these walls, with photographs of Param Vir Chakra awardees, would come up on 1,000 campuses across the country;

(d) whether these would be done with the donations from students and teachers of respective college and university; and



(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (e) The 'Vidya Veerta Abhiyan' has been launched by voluntary organizations on 2nd May, 2017 with a view to salute the valour of various gallantry awardees. In that event, it was proposed to explore initiating a campaign of building wall of valour in Colleges and Universities across the country depicting the portraits of all the 21 Paramveer Chakra recipients. It is completely a voluntary initiative. Colleges and Universities can participate voluntarily. The expenditure of such a wall has to be raised by contributions.

#### **Re-evaluation policy of CBSE**

547. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that several errors have occurred in the evaluation of class XIIth papers by CBSE;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has changed the re-evaluation policy and allowed the students to opt for re-evaluation, if necessary; and
- (d) whether any steps has been taken to ensure to minimise the evaluation errors in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) There have been some variations in totaling of marks during verifications of marks/scrutiny which have been communicated to the students and revised marks statement issued. This year total No. of 106981 cases of Verification of Marks has been received in all the 10 Regions of the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). The said variations are due to totaling of marks, unassessed portion, transfer of marks from inside the answer book to the main cover page.

(c) The orders of the Hon'ble Court have been complied by the CBSE for scrutiny of the answer scripts. A notice in this regard has been issued by the CBSE dated 28.06.2017.

(d) As the entire evaluation has human component, there are chances of error in the nature of totaling, posting, un-assessed, comparison. These errors are miniscule/ insignificant looking into the quantum of answer books being evaluated (1 crore answer scripts of class X and XII). Hence, there is nothing wrong in the totaling process as a whole. Further in order to review and bring reform to the present evaluation system of the CBSE two Independent Committees have been formed in order to bring systemic improvement in the evaluation and post examination activities to make them error-free.

#### **Monitoring of projects through geo-tracking**

548. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has recently launched an application to monitor the projects *via* geo-tracking to improve the quality of education and extending financial assistance to higher studies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) A web based School GIS application is an initiative of the Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development for seamless visualization of school locations across the country.

In this application, base map services like street maps, and high resolution satellite images are available for better understanding of the topography/terrain of the location. This web service application comprises of administrative boundaries upto village level and location information up to habitation level along with basic GIS functionalities and measurement tools which will help improve the quality of planning and better utilization of resources available under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA).

The National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has developed a mobile application for uploading geo-tagged

photographs and associated details captured by the educational institutions, on Bhuvan-RUSA portal as a part of implementation of the centrally sponsored scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) funded works in States. This application for geo-tagging of institutions under RUSA is a location based service. The mobile geo-tagging App of RUSA covers the following attributes; construction work or equipment, institution name, new or upgraded work, type of work, current stage of work, percentage completed, completion date, bank name, account number, amount released and amount utilised. The portal for Bhuvan-RUSA can be accessed at <http://bhuvan-staging.nrsc.gov.in/events2/forest/rusa>.

#### **Bhagavad Gita in school education**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to make Bhagavad Gita compulsory in school education; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Content related to 'Bhagavad Gita' is already included in National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)'s Class XII Sanskrit text book, namely, Shashwati, Part-II (Chapter IV: Karma Gauravam) since 2007-08. The National Curriculum Framework-2005 brought out by NCERT states that to strengthen our cultural heritage and national identity, the curriculum should enable the younger generation to reinterpret and re-evaluate the part with reference to new priorities and emerging outlooks of a changing societal context. The document further states that the cultural diversity of this land should continue to be treasured as our special attribute. However, education, being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, and the majority of schools being under the jurisdiction of the State Governments, it is within the ambit of the States/Union Territories to decide about the subjects to be taught in their schools keeping in view the National Curriculum Framework (NCF).

**Increase in seats of IITs**

550. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) have increased their seats by 460 this year, taking the total number of seats to 11,032;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that these increased seats would mostly be added in the new IIT institutes; 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) As per the information received from Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Madras, Organizing Institute for JEE (Advanced), 2017, a total of 420 seats have been added this year in the new IITs. These include IIT Ropar (105 seats), IIT Bhubaneswar (90 seats), IIT Hyderabad (40 seats), IIT Jodhpur (80 seats), IIT Mandi (50 seats), IIT Patna (25 seats), and IIT Jammu (30 seats).

**Drop out rates in Punjab**

551. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the rate of drop outs in primary and secondary levels for boys and girls in Punjab during the last three years, year-wise and district-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that drop out rate is much higher among girls in the State;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by Government to improve the situation; and
- (d) the details of initiatives of Government to educate children of families residing in border areas where drop out rate is high?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The year-wise and district-wise details of dropout rate for boys and girls in primary and secondary levels in Punjab are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The State of Punjab has reported that due to non access of schools, poor economic status and less number of girls' toilets many parents, including inter-State migrants, were not sending girls to school. A Household survey was conducted every year for identifying out of school children including drop out children. In order to encourage participation of girls at elementary level, the Government provides for the opening of new schools, the appointment of additional teachers including women teachers, free textbooks, free uniforms, separate toilets for girls, teachers' sensitization programmes to promote girls participation and gender-sensitive teaching learning materials including textbooks in accordance with the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

(d) The centrally sponsored scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides for provisioning of residential schools and hostels for children in sparsely populated, or hilly and densely forested areas with difficult geographical terrain where opening a new primary or upper primary school may not be viable. Accordingly, Residential hostels for boys, with a capacity of 100 children each, have been approved for four border districts of Amritsar, Ferozpur, Gurdaspur and Tarn Taran for out of school children.

In addition, 21 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs), which are residential schools at upper primary level for girls predominantly belonging to areas where female literacy is low and/or a large number of girls are out of school and/or in scattered habitation, have also been sanctioned to the State including in three border districts of Tarn Tarn, Ferozpur and Fazilka.

Out of school children are being identified ever year, special training is provided to these children and they are mainstreamed in regular schools according to their age and mental ability. The Mid Day Meal Scheme is also implemented in all elementary schools, with an objective to retain children in schools.



13. Mansa	-0.92	-0.83	-0.88	2.54	2.52	2.53	1.29	1.24	1.26	6.40	5.45	5.93	4.10	4.22	4.16	6.27	5.58	5.92
14. Moga	0.36	-0.41	-0.03	1.41	1.53	1.47	3.52	2.64	3.08	6.79	4.53	5.66	5.66	5.79	5.72	6.18	6.20	6.19
15. Mohali	2.72	2.65	2.69	3.11	3.87	3.49	4.39	3.38	3.88	2.64	9.4	6.02	3.88	1.97	2.92	4.60	6.17	5.39
16. Muktsar	0.31	-0.23	0.04	3.41	3.58	3.49	2.66	2.15	2.41	14.39	13.15	13.77	10.01	8.94	9.48	10.37	9.11	9.74
17. Nawanshahr	0.05	-1.49	-0.72	2.99	5.01	4.00	3.31	2.44	2.88	6.09	4.68	5.38	2.31	3.64	2.98	2.34	2.69	2.52
18. Pathankot	3.13	3.51	3.32	-0.69	0.89	0.10	2.05	1.61	1.83	2.38	4.04	3.21	-1.14	0.87	-0.14	0.30	0.74	0.52
19. Patiala	1.23	1.09	1.16	4.14	3.81	3.98	3.19	2.94	3.07	6.93	5.85	6.39	5.09	4.55	4.82	5.89	5.45	5.67
20. Ropar	1.12	1.23	1.17	2.58	2.33	2.45	2.84	2.61	2.72	5.35	5.09	5.22	1.20	2.55	1.87	2.25	2.59	2.42
21. Sangrur	1.50	0.87	1.18	3.18	3.46	3.32	3.73	2.94	3.34	6.25	5.08	5.66	4.70	4.94	4.82	4.27	4.86	4.56
22. Tarn Taran	-0.31	0.51	0.1	2.01	2.51	2.26	4.03	3.58	3.80	2.94	6.97	4.95	1.81	6.48	4.14	-2.13	4.14	1.00
Punjab	1.12	0.92	1.02	2.46	2.86	2.66	2.75	2.32	2.54	5.42	5.75	5.58	3.53	4.38	3.96	4.18	4.69	4.43

Source: State Government of Punjab.

**Aadhaar card for Central Sector Scholarship Scheme**

552. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that to avail the benefits under the Central Sector Scholarship Scheme for College and University Students, applicants now have to furnish proof of possessing Aadhaar Card or undergo Aadhaar authentication;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the students who are receiving the scholarships but do not have an Aadhaar Card would have to apply for enrolment by June 30, 2017; 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) Aadhaar is being used as an identifier to bring transparency and facilitate direct and timely transfer of scholarships under 'Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students'.

A notification under Section (7) of the Aadhaar Act, 2016, has been issued, notifying that an individual will furnish proof of possession of Aadhaar or undergo Aadhaar authentication. Students who are not yet enrolled for Aadhaar will have to apply for Aadhaar enrolment by 30.06.2017. However, to avoid hardship to beneficiaries, who have not yet enrolled for Aadhaar, the stipulated date has been extended to 30.9.2017 from 30.6.2017.

Provided that till the time Aadhaar is assigned to the individual, he or she shall be entitled for scholarship benefit subject to the production of the following documents, namely:—

- (a) (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
- (b) (i) the voter identity card issued by the Election Commission of India; or
- (ii) the Permanent Account Number Card issued by the Income Tax Department; or (iii) the Passport; or (iv) the driving license issued by the



Licensing authority under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988; or (v) the certificate of identity having photo of such member issued by a Gazetted Officer or a Tehsildar on an official letter head; or (vi) the Identity Card issued by the college or institute or university; or (vii) any other document with photo specified by the State Government.

#### **Guidelines on school buses**

553. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has issued guidelines on schools buses;
- (b) whether, according to the said guidelines, all schools affiliated to CBSE would have to depute guards on school buses and fit the vehicles with closed circuit television cameras, GPS systems, sirens and grills on windows;
- (c) whether the guidelines were issued after a school bus accident in Uttar Pradesh in January, 2017 that killed 12 school children; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes Sir, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has issued a circular no. CBSE/AFF/Circular-8/2017/1217401 dated 23.02.2017 regarding safety of school children in the school bus. The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The guidelines of above circular prescribes that school authority shall make provision for at least one well-trained lady attendant, preferably a lady guard, in each school bus, to attend the school children travelling in the bus, who will ensure safe travel of the children during the entire journey and also render adequate assistance for safe boarding and de-boarding of the children. Further, the guidelines also prescribe that Global Positioning System (GPS) and Close Circuit Television (CCTV) arrangement should be made compulsorily in each school bus. It shall be ensured by the owner of the bus that the GPS and CCTV thus installed, is kept in working condition at all the time. It was also mentioned that the windows of the bus should be fitted with horizontal grills and with mesh wire. However, fitting of sirens in school buses was not prescribed. The details are given in the above mentioned Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) In view of various incidents reported in the media regarding accidents involving school buses, it was felt necessary to remind the schools through circular with respect to safety measures to be followed to ensure the safety of the school children during transit to and fro to school.

***Statement***

*Safety of school children in school bus*

No.: CBSE/AFF/Circular-8/2017/1217401

Dated: 23.02.2017

**Sub.: Safety of school children in the school bus**

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has always been an ardent advocate of pursuing 'Student Centric Policies' which *inter alia* includes curricular, co-curricular and health aspects for holistic development of the child's personality. The advisories issued by the Board in form of various circulars, the emphasis on compliance of its Affiliation bye-laws and various directives of the Government as well as the judgments pronounced by the Courts - aim at achieving this endeavor.

2. Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, *vide* judgment dated 16-12-1997 in W.P. (Civil) 13029 of 1985 in the case of Sh. M. C Mehta Vs Union of India and Others, sensing the gravity of the issue has issued the order which, *inter alia* includes guidelines for safe plying of school buses and to ensure the safety of school children travelling in the bus.

3. However, the recent unfortunate instances reported in the media about callous approach by certain schools with respect to the safety of school children during transit to and fro to the school have again agitated deep concern regarding the safety of the school children. The time has come to make the schools sensitive to this serious issue and to take proactive remedial measures to ensure that safe transport for school children becomes one of the paramount safety objectives for every CBSE affiliated school.

4. CBSE Affiliation bye-laws (Chapter II, Rule 8.5) read with CBSE Circulars No.28/2004 dated 26.07.2004, No.01/2012 dated 08.06.2012, No.20/2014 dated 06.02.2014 and No.04 dated 28.10.2016 bear exhaustive provisions which are to be followed by every CBSE affiliated school for safety of school children during transit. The faith, trust and responsibility reposed in schools by parents should be the cardinal guiding beacon for every school to meet the expectations and contribute towards nurturing of young citizens of the country.

5. Taking into consideration the judgment pronounced by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the statutory provisions, directives of the State Governments, provisions in Affiliation bye-laws and circulars issued by CBSE from time to time, a comprehensive guidelines have been consolidated, which is enclosed as Annexure- I. These guidelines should be scrupulously followed and complied with by all affiliated schools, as an integral part of Affiliation bye-laws.

6. The Management and the Head of the CBSE affiliated schools will be held responsible for any lapse in this regard which would invite appropriate action including the disaffiliation of the school as per the provisions under Affiliation bye-laws.

Copy for information and compliance:—

- (i) All the Principals of the Schools Affiliated to the CBSE.
- (ii) All the Managers of the Private unaided Schools Affiliated to the CBSE.
- (iii) The Director of Education, Delhi, Chandigarh, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Port Blair.
- (iv) The Director, Secondary Education Department of all States.
- (v) The Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, 18-Institutional Area, Shaheed Jeet Singh Marg, New Delhi - 110016.
- (vi) The Commissioner, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, A-28, Kailash Colony, New Delhi.
- (vii) The Director, Central Tibetan School Administration, Ess Ess Plaza, Community Centre, Sector-3, Rohini-85.
- (viii) EO to Chairman, CBSE
- (ix) All HODs of CBSE.
- (x) The Director (IT), CBSE, Delhi - for uploading the Circular on CBSE Website.
- (xi) The Joint Secretary (A&L), CBSE, Preet Vihar, Delhi.
- (xii) The Joint Secretary (Co-ordination), CBSE, Delhi.
- (xiii) All Regional Officers of CBSE- for dissemination of the circular and guidelines through bulk mail to all affiliated schools in their respective region.
- (xiv) The PRO, CBSE, Delhi for appropriate dissemination and publicity.

- (xv) The Research Officer (Technology), Affiliation, CBSE - for further circulation to all stakeholders.
- (xvi) Guard File.

***Annexure-I***

*Guidelines for transport facilities in schools*

**1. Exterior of the Bus**

- (a) School buses should be painted yellow with name of the School written prominently on both sides of the bus so that these can be identified easily.
- (b) "School bus" must be prominently written on the back and front of the bus carrying school children. If, it is a hired bus, "On School Duty" should be clearly written.
- (c) Details of the Driver (name, address, licence number, badge number) and Telephone no. of the school or owner of the bus, Transport Department's Helpline number and Registration number of the vehicle shall be displayed at prominent places inside and outside the bus in contrast colour. It is to be clearly visible to all the passengers in the bus and to the public so that in case of necessity, the school authority/police or other authorities can be informed.

**2. Interior of the Bus**

- (a) The windows of the bus should be fitted with horizontal grills and with mesh wire.
- (b) The doors of the bus should be fitted with reliable locks that can be locked.
- (c) The school authorities must ensure that emergency exit doors are installed in each school bus.
- (d) The school buses should be fitted with speed governors with maximum speed limit of 40 km/ph.
- (e) The school authorities should ensure that every school bus should possess two fire extinguishers of ABC type of 5 kg. capacity having ISI mark. One of which should be kept in the driver's cabin and second near the emergency exit door. Similarly, training should be given to the driver, conductor and lady attendant/guard to operate the fire extinguisher.

- (f) The seats of the school bus must be of non-combustible materials for safety of school children.
- (g) Global Positioning System (GPS) and CCTV arrangement should be made compulsorily in each school bus. It shall be ensured by the owner of the bus that the GPS and CCTV thus installed, is kept in working condition at all the time.

**3. Manpower in the Bus**

- (a) Each school should designate one Transport Manager who will be entrusted with the responsibility to ensure the safety of school children travelling by school bus. Name and contact details of the Transport Manager of the school must be prominently displayed outside and inside the school bus.
- (b) The driver of the school bus shall possess a valid driving licence and must have minimum five years of experience of driving heavy vehicles.
- (c) In addition to the driver, there shall be a conductor, holding a valid licence, deployed in each bus, and his qualification, duties and functions should be in consonance with the provisions in Rule 17 of Motor Vehicles Rules, 1993.
- (d) Provision shall be made by the school authorities for at least one well-trained lady attendant, preferably a lady guard, in each school bus, to attend the school children travelling in the bus, who will ensure safe travel of the children during the entire journey and also render adequate assistance for safe boarding and de-boarding of the children.
- (e) The school authorities are also directed to voluntarily evolve an arrangement, as far as possible, that in each school bus at least one parent should be present, who would oversee the conduct of the driver and other staff present in the bus during the journey. This step would ensure that safety measures are complied with in letter and spirit and the driver drives carefully.
- (f) Under no circumstances any outsider except the bus driver, conductor, the authorized well trained lady guard and one parent of wards, shall be allowed to board the school bus.

**4. Facilities in the Bus**

- (a) The school bus must have a First Aid Box and drinking water.
- (b) To keep the school bags safely, there shall be a space fitted under the seats or at a convenient place inside the bus.

- (c) The school buses shall be fitted with alarm bell and siren so that in case of emergency everyone can be alerted.
- (d) The school bus shall not be fitted with curtains or glasses having films.
- (e) The school bus shall have sufficient white lighting inside the bus.
- (f) Activities inside the school bus should be visible from outside whenever the bus is plying on road.

**5. Permits**

- (a) Affiliated schools shall not own or hire any transport service which does not have valid permit or do not fulfill the requisite permit conditions prescribed by the State Transport Departments.
- (b) There should be valid Insurance of the school bus as well as passengers in the bus as per "The Motor Vehicles Act 1988".
- (c) Medical checkup regarding the physical fitness of the driver including eye testing shall be made every year. Fitness certificate issued by the competent authority shall be obtained as per the safety standard under "The Motor Vehicles Act 1988".
- (d) The driver who has been challaned more than twice in a year for any kind of offences which *inter alia* include red light jumping, violation of lane discipline or allowing unauthorized person to drive, cannot be employed by the school authorities.
- (e) The driver who has been challaned even once for the offence of over speeding, driving dangerously or for the offences under section 279, 337, 338 and 304A of the Indian Penal Code or under POCSO Act, 2012 cannot be employed by the school authorities.
- (f) The driver shall be dressed in the uniform of grey trouser and jacket or as prescribed by the State Transport Department with his name plate along with name of owner of the school bus distinctly embossed.
- (g) The school bus shall be driven by a driver having valid public service vehicle badge with photograph issued by the State Transport Department.
- (h) If age of the students is below 12 years, the number of students carried shall not exceed 1½ times the permitted seating capacity and the students above 12 years shall be treated as one person.

- (i) Periodical fitness certificate regarding roadworthiness of the school bus shall be obtained as per "The Motor Vehicles Act 1988".
- (j) Any school authority and/or the driver of the school bus found to have violated the provision of "The Motor Vehicles Act 1988" and the rules framed thereunder as well as of the directions of the Board, State Government and the Courts must be penalized.
- (k) In case of hired school buses, the school authorities shall enter into a 'valid agreement' with the owner/transporter of the school bus and the driver of the school bus shall carry a copy of such agreement.
- (l) The record having details of the students ferried indicating the name, class, residential address, blood group, points of stoppage, route plan should always be kept in readiness with the bus conductor inside the school bus.
- (m) Whenever a contract carriage is used for carrying the school children, the owner of the vehicle must give intimation to the local police station as well as the concerned District Traffic Police Authority clearly indicating the name of the driver and particulars of the vehicle etc.
- (n) The school bus drivers are restricted to use mobile phone while driving the school bus and are restricted to have interactions with the students and bus staff beyond a limit.

**6. Arrangements to be made by school authorities**

- (a) The school authority shall ensure that the doors of the school buses shall remain shut while the bus is in moving condition.
- (b) They will ensure that the school buses halt only at bus stops designated for the purpose and within the marked area.
- (c) The school authority shall make safe arrangement for boarding and de-boarding of school children from the school bus.
- (d) The school bus will remain in stationary mode while boarding and de-boarding of school children from the school bus.
- (e) Refresher training course with a view to fine-tune and increased proficiency of driving shall be imparted to drivers of the school bus periodically *i.e.* twice in a year.
- (f) No driver shall be allowed to drive the school bus in a drunken condition.

Regular check up in this regard shall be undertaken by the school authorities. In case of any suspicion, the driver of the school bus must be subjected to 'Medical Test' immediately and appropriate action including action for cancellation of the driving licence shall be undertaken.

- (g) The school authority must provide one mobile phone in each school bus so that in case of emergency the school bus can be contacted or the driver/conductor of the school bus can contact the Police, State authority and the school authority.
- (h) The school authority shall ensure that the school buses are not permitted to over-take any four wheeler while carrying the school children.
- (i) The school authority shall ensure to train the students to maintain discipline while boarding, commuting and de-boarding the school bus so that no one gets hurt.
- (j) The school authority shall make necessary arrangements for parking of the school buses inside the school campus at the time of boarding and de-boarding of school children.
- (k) In case it is not possible to park the school buses inside the school campus, the school buses must be parked in such a way so that it does not create any traffic hazard for other vehicles.
- (l) Periodic feed-back from school children using school transport facility with regards to driver/conductor be taken and records are to be maintained.
- (m) The school authority should encourage the students to conduct programs through play, exhibition etc. during the Road Safety Week to create the awareness in public.

**7. Advisory to Parents**

- (a) Parents are equally responsible for the safety of their children during school journeys.
- (b) Parents must ensure that the mode of transport arranged by the school authorities or by themselves is absolutely safe for children.
- (c) They should note down the violations committed by the driver and other staff of the school buses and immediately report to the school authorities or the concerned State authorities.



- (d) Parents must participate in PTA meetings and discuss the safety aspects of their children.
- (e) Parents must avoid using the transport services from vehicles not having valid licence or permit to carry the school children.
- (f) Parents must play the role of a vigilant observer on this sensitive subject.

Sd/-

(K. Srinivasan)

Deputy Secretary (Affiliation)

### **Kendriya Vidyalayas in Rajasthan**

†554. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Rajasthan, district-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the schools are required in large number in view of larger geographical area and difficult circumstances in the State; and
- (c) if so, the number of proposed and sanctioned new Kendriya Vidyalayas, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) There are 71 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) functional in the State of Rajasthan. The district-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The KVs are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Government employees including Defence and Para-Military personnel by providing a common programme of education. Proposals for opening of new KVs are considered only if sponsored by Ministries or Departments of the Government of India/State Governments/Union Territories Administrations thereby committing resources for setting up a new KV as well as availability of necessary sanction of the Government. KVs are not opened on the criteria of State-wise/district-wise or geographical area-wise etc.

- (c) Sanction of the Government has been conveyed in March, 2017 for setting

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

up of 50 new KVs under 'Challenge Mode' in the civil sector. These KVs are to be opened on 'first cum-first served' basis, on fulfilment of the norms of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for opening of new KVs. 6 proposals for opening of new KVs in Rajasthan are also to be considered against this sanction. On fulfilment of the norms of KVS, 2 KVs namely KV Nagaur (district Nagaur) and KV CISF Jaipur (district Jaipur) have already been opened and made functional during 2017-18.

***Statement***

*District-wise details of 71 functional Kendriya Vidyalayas in the State of Rajasthan*

Sl. No.	Name of District	Number of KVs
1.	Ajmer	07
2.	Banswara	01
3.	Bharatpur	01
4.	Bhilwara	01
5.	Churu	01
6.	Tonk	03
7.	Sawaimadhopur	02
8.	Jhalawar	01
9.	Karauli	01
10.	Kota	02
11.	Sirohi	01
12.	Sikar	01
13.	Udaipur	02
14.	Dungarpur	01
15.	Chittorgarh	01
16.	Jaisalmer	04
17.	Jhunjhunu	03
18.	Rajsamand	01

Sl. No.	Name of District	Number of KVs
19.	Bikaner	04
20.	Jaipur	06
21.	Jodhpur	08
22.	Sri Ganganagar	08
23.	Barmer	03
24.	Baran	03
25.	Jalore	01
26.	Bundi	01
27.	Hanumangarh	01
28.	Nagaur	01
29.	Dausa	01
TOTAL		71

#### Collaboration with Foreign Universities

555. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any decision to allow top educational institutes both Government and private to tie-up with Foreign Universities and Colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government for improving the standards of Indian Educational Institutes at par with top Universities and Colleges abroad;

(c) whether Government has taken appropriate steps to increase the number of strategic partners to attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and investments from Foreign Financial Institutions (FFIs) in the country particularly in Tamil Nadu; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the details of strategic partners affiliated to Ministry to enhance ties with foreign investors and Universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (d) The University Grants

Commission (UGC) has notified, on the 11th July, 2016, the UGC (Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2016 regarding collaboration between Indian Higher Educational Institutions and Foreign Higher Educational Institutions leading to the award of a degree. The regulations are available at <http://www.eqazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2016/170684.pdf>. As per these regulations, Indian Universities and Colleges having the highest grade of accreditation/threshold accreditation, and conforming to other eligibility conditions as laid down in the regulations, can apply online to the UGC for starting twinning arrangement with Foreign Educational Institutions (FEIs) having the prescribed quality.

All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has set norms for regulating collaboration and twinning program between Indian and Foreign University/Institutions in the field of Technical Education Research and Training with an objective to safeguard the interest of student community in India and ensure uniform maintenance of norms and standards as prescribed by various statutory bodies. These norms are available at <http://www.aicte-india.org/downloads/Final%20Approval%20Process%20Handbook%202017-18.pdf>.

#### **On demand examinations in NIOS**

556. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data about on demand examinations in National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) for students of standards 10th and 12th during the last five years; and

(b) if so, the details of the passing students out of total students in Gujarat and other States of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details are given in the Statement.

**Statement***State-wise on demand examination result status during last five years*

Year	State	Registered	Pass	Year	State	Registered	Pass
Secondary							
2013-14	Andhra Pradesh	68	20	2012-13	Andhra Pradesh	139	35
2013-14	Assam	163	19	2012-13	Assam	219	28
2013-14	Bihar	75	25	2012-13	Bihar	98	21
2013-14	Chandigarh	55	17	2012-13	Chandigarh	60	14
2013-14	Chhattisgarh	8	0	2012-13	Chhattisgarh	3	0
2013-14	Delhi	2193	434	2012-13	Delhi	3254	645
2013-14	Goa	6	2	2012-13	Goa	7	2
2013-14	Gujarat	11	5	2012-13	Gujarat	28	4
2013-14	Haryana	177	53	2012-13	Haryana	232	65
2013-14	Himachal Pradesh	28	9	2012-13	Himachal Pradesh	42	7
2013-14	Jammu and Kashmir	3	0	2012-13	Jammu and Kashmir	4	0

Year	State	Registered	Pass	Year	State	Registered	Pass
2013-14	Jharkhand	9	5	2012-13	Jharkhand	22	8
2013-14	Karnataka	9	1	2012-13	Karnataka	11	3
2013-14	Kerala	143	44	2012-13	Kerala	233	96
2013-14	Madhya Pradesh	251	44	2012-13	Madhya Pradesh	344	62
2013-14	Maharashtra	481	63	2012-13	Maharashtra	646	150
2013-14	Meghalaya	96	6	2012-13	Meghalaya	110	23
2013-14	Mizoram	26	2	2012-13	Mizoram	19	3
2013-14	Nagaland	2	0	2012-13	Odisha	221	40
2013-14	Odisha	129	26	2012-13	Punjab	53	4
2013-14	Punjab	22	6	2012-13	Rajasthan	909	200
2013-14	Rajasthan	932	187	2012-13	Tamil Nadu	24	6
2013-14	Tamil Nadu	13	0	2012-13	Telangana	45	10
2013-14	Telangana	73	9	2012-13	Tripura	125	30

2013-14	Tripura	138	33	2012-13	U.A.E	5	0
2013-14	U.A.E	4	1	2012-13	Uttar Pradesh	585	207
2013-14	Uttar Pradesh	353	83	2012-13	Uttarakhand	329	95
2013-14	Uttarakhand	267	69	2012-13	West Bengal	549	105
2013-14	West Bengal	328	63	2012-13	Lakshadweep	1	0
TOTAL		6063	1226	TOTAL		8317	1863

Year	State	Registered	Pass	Year	State	Registered	Pass	Year	State	Registered	Pass
2016-17	Andhra Pradesh	104	8	2015-16	Andhra Pradesh	45	11	2014-15	Andhra Pradesh	82	17
2016-17	Arunachal Pradesh	4	1	2015-16	Arunachal Pradesh	4	1	2014-15	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
2016-17	Assam	231	51	2015-16	Assam	106	15	2014-15	Assam	200	37
2016-17	Bihar	81	13	2015-16	Bihar	75	16	2014-15	Bihar	77	12
2016-17	Chandigarh	138	33	2015-16	Chandigarh	110	17	2014-15	Chandigarh	83	12
2016-17	Chhattisgarh	99	33	2015-16	Chhattisgarh	28	3	2014-15	Chhattisgarh	11	1
2016-17	Delhi	2538	1041	2015-16	Delhi	1873	388	2014-15	Delhi	2261	426
2016-17	Goa	133	40	2015-16	Goa	7	2	2014-15	Goa	14	2
2016-17	Gujarat	244	45	2015-16	Gujarat	238	52	2014-15	Gujarat	154	35
2016-17	Haryana	229	79	2015-16	Haryana	281	78	2014-15	Haryana	198	65
2016-17	Himachal Pradesh	39	3	2015-16	Himachal Pradesh	13	2	2014-15	Himachal Pradesh	21	6
2016-17	Jammu and Kashmir	10	1	2015-16	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	2014-15	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0
2016-17	Jharkhand	18	5	2015-16	Jharkhand	5	2	2014-15	Jharkhand	8	5
2016-17	Karnataka	73	15	2015-16	Karnataka	107	22	2014-15	Karnataka	32	7



2016-17	Kerala	244	70	2015-16	Kerala	177	41	2014-15	Kerala	221	83
2016-17	Madhya Pradesh	403	82	2015-16	Madhya Pradesh	194	47	2014-15	Madhya Pradesh	315	64
2016-17	Maharashtra	708	180	2015-16	Maharashtra	535	81	2014-15	Maharashtra	457	79
2016-17	Manipur	0	0	2015-16	Manipur	2	0	2014-15	Manipur	0	0
2016-17	Meghalaya	56	7	2015-16	Meghalaya	32	7	2014-15	Meghalaya	67	13
2016-17	Mizoram	33	13	2015-16	Mizoram	16	3	2014-15	Mizoram	20	3
2016-17	Nagaland	6	5	2015-16	Nagaland	2	0	2014-15	Nagaland	1	0
2016-17	Nepal	1	0	2015-16	Nepal	2	1	2014-15	Nepal	2	1
2016-17	Odisha	48	7	2015-16	Odisha	70	10	2014-15	Odisha	80	20
2016-17	Puducherry	1	1	2015-16	Puducherry	1	0	2014-15	Puducherry	2	0
2016-17	Punjab	38	11	2015-16	Punjab	41	5	2014-15	Punjab	19	5
2016-17	Rajasthan	1017	471	2015-16	Rajasthan	934	271	2014-15	Rajasthan	1304	346
2016-17	Sikkim	2	0	2015-16	Sikkim	0	0	2014-15	Sikkim	0	0
2016-17	Tamil Nadu	72	17	2015-16	Tamil Nadu	57	6	2014-15	Tamil Nadu	79	11

Year	State	Registered	Pass	Year	State	Registered	Pass	Year	State	Registered	Pass
2016-17	Telangana	151	28	2015-16	Telangana	57	13	2014-15	Telangana	87	13
2016-17	Tripura	272	123	2015-16	Tripura	40	9	2014-15	Tripura	228	75
2016-17	U.A.E	5	2	2015-16	U.A.E	0	0	2014-15	U.A.E	1	0
2016-17	Uttar Pradesh	420	154	2015-16	Uttar Pradesh	395	93	2014-15	Uttar Pradesh	313	64
2016-17	Uttarakhand	368	128	2015-16	Uttarakhand	181	51	2014-15	Uttarakhand	236	58
2016-17	West Bengal	417	115	2015-16	West Bengal	338	82	2014-15	West Bengal	374	87
TOTAL		8203	2782	TOTAL		5967	1329	TOTAL		6949	1547

Year	State	Registered	Pass	Year	State	Registered	Pass
2013-14	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	1	2012-13	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1
2013-14	Andhra Pradesh	484	165	2012-13	Andhra Pradesh	818	228
2013-14	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	2012-13	Arunachal Pradesh	6	1
2013-14	Assam	299	55	2012-13	Assam	321	57
2013-14	Bihar	510	166	2012-13	Bihar	533	139
2013-14	Chandigarh	205	52	2012-13	Chandigarh	224	60
2013-14	Chhattisgarh	21	2	2012-13	Chhattisgarh	10	3
2013-14	Delhi	9132	1964	2012-13	Delhi	9258	2070
2013-14	Goa	9	6	2012-13	Goa	12	7
2013-14	Gujarat	41	14	2012-13	Gujarat	46	14
2013-14	Haryana	824	262	2012-13	Haryana	634	182
2013-14	Himachal Pradesh	62	13	2012-13	Himachal Pradesh	74	9
2013-14	Jammu and Kashmir	17	6	2012-13	Jammu and Kashmir	8	2
2013-14	Jharkhand	77	28	2012-13	Jharkhand	102	39
2013-14	Karnataka	100	20	2012-13	Karnataka	36	8

Year	State	Registered	Pass	Year	State	Registered	Pass
2013-14	Kerala	933	208	2012-13	Kerala	917	204
2013-14	Lakshadweep	2	1	2012-13	Lakshadweep	5	1
2013-14	Madhya Pradesh	479	88	2012-13	Madhya Pradesh	583	54
2013-14	Maharashtra	650	94	2012-13	Maharashtra	760	103
2013-14	Meghalaya	24	1	2012-13	Meghalaya	22	3
2013-14	Mizoram	18	8	2012-13	Mizoram	9	0
2013-14	Nagaland	1	0	2012-13	Nagaland	2	1
2013-14	Nepal	4	0	2012-13	Nepal	3	0
2013-14	Odisha	287	35	2012-13	Odisha	228	38
2013-14	Puducherry	3	0	2012-13	Puducherry	2	0
2013-14	Punjab	63	11	2012-13	Punjab	76	19
2013-14	Qatar	1	0	2012-13	Qatar	2	0
2013-14	Rajasthan	1003	231	2012-13	Rajasthan	1145	324
2013-14	Sikkim	1	0	2012-13	Sikkim	2	1

2013-14	Tamil Nadu	46	7	2012-13	Tamil Nadu	29	7
2013-14	Telangana	245	18	2012-13	Telangana	366	41
2013-14	Tripura	443	107	2012-13	Tripura	266	65
2013-14	U.A.E	50	11	2012-13	U.A.E.	39	9
2013-14	Uttar Pradesh	1760	472	2012-13	Uttar Pradesh	1724	456
2013-14	Uttarakhand	1069	217	2012-13	Uttarakhand	937	206
2013-14	West Bengal	917	196	2012-13	West Bengal	1026	296
TOTAL		19785	4459	TOTAL		20226	4648

Year	State	Registered	Pass	Year	State	Registered	Pass	Year	State	Registered	Pass
2016-17	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	2015-16	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	2014-15	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	0
2016-17	Andhra Pradesh	821	191	2015-16	Andhra Pradesh	695	139	2014-15	Andhra Pradesh	620	166
2016-17	Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	2015-16	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	2014-15	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0
2016-17	Assam	359	64	2015-16	Assam	238	40	2014-15	Assam	269	41
2016-17	Bihar	515	104	2015-16	Bihar	430	92	2014-15	Bihar	512	104
2016-17	Chandigarh	457	101	2015-16	Chandigarh	364	89	2014-15	Chandigarh	298	89
2016-17	Chhattisgarh	439	110	2015-16	Chhattisgarh	254	51	2014-15	Chhattisgarh	105	18
2016-17	Delhi	8093	2505	2015-16	Delhi	7971	1881	2014-15	Delhi	10294	2346
2016-17	Goa	99	28	2015-16	Goa	31	8	2014-15	Goa	11	1
2016-17	Gujarat	632	97	2015-16	Gujarat	544	100	2014-15	Gujarat	410	62
2016-17	Haryana	773	262	2015-16	Haryana	1167	278	2014-15	Haryana	716	223
2016-17	Himachal Pradesh	105	28	2015-16	Himachal Pradesh	65	21	2014-15	Himachal Pradesh	50	13
2016-17	Jammu and Kashmir	15	2	2015-16	Jammu and Kashmir	33	2	2014-15	Jammu and Kashmir	14	2
2016-17	Jharkhand	68	18	2015-16	Jharkhand	82	20	2014-15	Jharkhand	61	11

2016-17	Karnataka	315	29	2015-16	Karnataka	263	32	2014-15	Karnataka	148	13
2016-17	Kerala	2294	454	2015-16	Kerala	1810	371	2014-15	Kerala	1370	290
2016-17	Lakshadweep	4	0	2015-16	Lakshadweep	4	0	2014-15	Lakshadweep	3	0
2016-17	Madhya Pradesh	446	80	2015-16	Madhya Pradesh	438	71	2014-15	Madhya Pradesh	482	75
2016-17	Maharashtra	721	115	2015-16	Maharashtra	611	113	2014-15	Maharashtra	730	130
2016-17	Manipur	3	1	2015-16	Manipur	6	1	2014-15	Manipur	1	1
2016-17	Meghalaya	32	8	2015-16	Meghalaya	29	11	2014-15	Meghalaya	27	2
2016-17	Mizoram	15	3	2015-16	Mizoram	13	2	2014-15	Mizoram	26	10
2016-17	Nagaland	2	2	2015-16	Nagaland	3	2	2014-15	Nagaland	2	0
2016-17	Nepal	0	0	2015-16	Nepal	1	1	2014-15	Nepal	1	0
2016-17	Odisha	241	34	2015-16	Odisha	173	50	2014-15	Odisha	285	40
2016-17	Punjab	158	55	2015-16	Punjab	161	21	2014-15	Punjab	115	23
2016-17	Qatar	1	0	2015-16	Qatar	1	1	2014-15	Qatar	1	0
2016-17	Rajasthan	1276	443	2015-16	Rajasthan	1092	299	2014-15	Rajasthan	1106	287

Year	State	Registered	Pass	Year	State	Registered	Pass	Year	State	Registered	Pass
2016-17	Saudi Arabia	7	1	2015-16	Saudi Arabia	2	0	2014-15	Saudi Arabia	5	3
2016-17	Sikkim	3	0	2015-16	Sikkim	1	0	2014-15	Sikkim	3	0
2016-17	Tamil Nadu	201	39	2015-16	Tamil Nadu	198	29	2014-15	Tamil Nadu	302	47
2016-17	Telangana	390	70	2015-16	Telangana	229	33	2014-15	Telangana	223	26
2016-17	Tripura	669	236	2015-16	Tripura	638	165	2014-15	Tripura	680	161
2016-17	U.A.E	20	6	2015-16	U.A.E	21	4	2014-15	U.A.E	33	12
2016-17	Uttar Pradesh	2137	636	2015-16	Uttar Pradesh	2684	632	2014-15	Uttar Pradesh	1788	478
2016-17	Uttarakhand	1351	347	2015-16	Uttarakhand	1082	242	2014-15	Uttarakhand	1169	222
2016-17	West Bengal	1450	274	2015-16	West Bengal	970	208	2014-15	West Bengal	1053	233
2016-17	Puducherry	0	0	2015-16	Puducherry	3	0	2014-15	Puducherry	8	4
TOTAL		24117	6343	TOTAL		22309	5010	TOTAL		22925	5133



**Data related to answer sheets in NIOS**

557. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data about the answer sheets for standards 10th and 12th checked by Kendriya Vidyalayas, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas, Government aided school teachers during the spot evaluation in National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) examinations in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last five years, State-wise including Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the details are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Number of Teachers engaged and answer book evaluated for spot evaluation work*

Sl. No.	Regional Centres	Year	No. of Eval- uaters NVSs	No. of Copies eval- uated	No. of Eval- uaters KVs	No. of Copies evalu- ated	Govt./ Govt. Aided Sch- ools	No. of Copies eval- uated			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
1	Delhi	April-13	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil	1133	X	111563
				XII	Nil	Nil	XII	Nil		XII	205082
		Oct.-13	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil	868	X	56666
				X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil		XII	109238
		April-14	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil	882	X	83979
				XII	Nil		XII	Nil		XII	202784
		Oct.-14	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil	861	X	48369
				XII	Nil		XII	Nil		XII	108408
		April-15	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil	839	X	84772
				XII	Nil		XII	Nil		XII	186677
		Oct.-15	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil	724	X	38528
				XII	Nil		XII	Nil		XII	89437

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
2	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	April-16	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil	830	X	98916
				XII	Nil		XII	Nil		XII	166940
		Oct.-16	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil	635	X	67297
				XII	Nil		XII	Nil		XII	58927
		April-17	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil	445	X	44373
				XII	Nil		XII	Nil		XII	56945
		April-12	2	X	17	Nil	X	Nil	86	X	9729
				XII	105		XII	Nil		XII	12253
		Oct.-12	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil
				XII	Nil		XII	Nil		XII	Nil
		April-13	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil
				XII	Nil		XII	Nil		XII	Nil
		Oct.-13	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil
				XII	Nil		XII	Nil		XII	Nil
		April-14	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil
				XII	Nil		XII	Nil		XII	Nil
		Oct.-14	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil
				XII	Nil		XII	Nil		XII	Nil
		April-15	Nil	X	Nil	2	X	13	13	X	300
				XII	Nil		XII	11		XII	391
3	Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Oct.-15	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil
				XII	Nil		XII	Nil		XII	Nil
		April-16	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil
				XII	Nil		XII	Nil		XII	Nil
		Oct.-16	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil
				XII	Nil		XII	Nil		XII	Nil
		April-17	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil
				XII	Nil		XII	Nil		XII	Nil
		April-12	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil	121	X	25982
				XII	Nil		XII	Nil		XII	5408
Oct.-12	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil	96	X	19293		
		XII	Nil		XII	Nil		XII	3601		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
4	Gandhinagar, Gujarat	April-13	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil	164	X	34818
				XII	Nil		XII	Nil		XII	3713
		Oct.-13	Nil	X	Nil	1	X	Nil	148	X	18653
				XII	Nil		XII	61		XII	2804
		April-14	Nil	X	Nil	1	X	0	221	X	27616
				XII	Nil		XII	327		XII	17492
		Oct.-14	Nil	X	Nil	1	X	0	184	X	17043
				XII	Nil		XII	243		XII	27420
		April-15	Nil	X	Nil	1	X	0	172	X	16507
				XII	Nil		XII	336		XII	10981
		Oct.-15	Nil	X	Nil	1	X	0	149	X	11893
				XII	Nil		XII	180		XII	8177
		April-16	Nil	X	Nil	3	X	124	151	X	15302
				XII	Nil		XII	80		XII	10590
		Oct.-16	Nil	X	Nil	3	X	98	134	X	10727
				XII	Nil		XII	0		XII	10984
		April-17	Nil	X	Nil	2	X	0	134	X	12735
				XII	Nil		XII	127		XII	8982
		April-13	Nil	X	Nil	2	X	80	47	X	3331
				XII	Nil		XII	52		XII	3657
		Oct.-13	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil	55	X	3210
				XII	Nil		XII	Nil		XII	2244
		April-14	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil	42	X	6430
				XII	Nil		XII	Nil		XII	4684
		Oct.-14	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil	48	X	6275
				XII	Nil		XII	Nil		XII	3357
		April-15	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil	46	X	9220
				XII	Nil		XII	Nil		XII	7201
		Oct.-15	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil	46	X	12544
				XII	Nil		XII	Nil		XII	7963
April-16	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil	60	X	13354		
		XII	Nil		XII	Nil		XII	10228		
Oct.-16	Nil	X	Nil	1	X	Nil	62	X	8116		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
5	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh			XII	Nil	1	XII	825	62	XII	12914
		April-17	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil
				XII	Nil		XII	Nil		XII	Nil
		April-13	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil	383	X	47906
				XII	Nil		XII	Nil		XII	27765
		Oct-13	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil	334	X	43564
				XII	Nil		XII	Nil		XII	23116
		April-14	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil	412	X	43893
				XII	Nil		XII	Nil		XII	24270
		Oct-14	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil	429	X	60104
				XII	Nil		XII	Nil		XII	30968
		April-15	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil	420	X	49324
				XII	Nil		XII	Nil		XII	26621
		Oct-15	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil
				XII	Nil		XII	Nil		XII	Nil
		April-16	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil
				XII	Nil		XII	Nil		XII	Nil
		Oct-16	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil
				XII	Nil		XII	Nil		XII	Nil
		April-17	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil	Nil	X	Nil
		XII	Nil		XII	Nil		XII	Nil		
		X	Nil		X	8622		X	10359		
April-12	Nil	XII	Nil	34	XII	5285	198	XII	69065		
		X	Nil		X	8269		X	100848		
Oct-12	Nil	XII	Nil	33	XII	5068	425	XII	67232		
		X	Nil		X	8835		X	114600		
April-13	Nil	XII	Nil	35	XII	5415	472	XII	76200		
		X	Nil		X	8128		X	105432		
Oct-13	Nil	XII	Nil	32	XII	4980	442	XII	70288		
		X		X	Nil	X	Nil	X	Nil		
April-14	Nil	XII	Nil	Nil	XII	Nil	Nil	XII	Nil		
		6	X	Nil		X	7068		X	91680	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
6.	Guwahati, Assam	Oct-14	Nil	XII	Nil	19	XII 4332	382	XII	61120
			X	X	Nil		X 3168		X	133980
		April-15	Nil	XII	Nil	11	XII 1782	462	XII	97020
				X	Nil		X 5336		X	184536
		Oct-15	Nil	XII	Nil	15	XII 3864	466	XII	95064
				X	Nil		X 7776		X	109312
		April-16	Nil	XII	Nil	24	XII 6624	488	XII	85888
				X	Nil		X 7714		X	135120
		Oct-16	Nil	XII	Nil	19	XII 5586	563	XII	90080
				X	Nil		X 5952		X	113280
7.	Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	April-17	Nil	XII	Nil	25	XII 3648	599	XII	75520
				X	Nil		X Nil		X	14530
		April-12	Nil	XII	Nil	3	XII 250	180	XII	16279
				X	Nil		X 80		X	15330
		Oct-12	Nil	XII	Nil	4	XII 450	179	XII	18115
				X	Nil		X Nil		X	17330
		April-13	Nil	XII	Nil	1	XII 160	215	X	28430
				X	Nil		X Nil		X	16200
		Oct-13	Nil	XII	Nil	Nil	XII Nil	208	XII	26880
				X	Nil		X 250		X	16544
		April-14	Nil	XII	Nil	2	XII 150	318	XII	18300
				X	250		X 330		X	20456
		Oct-14	1	XII	300	2	XII 300	279	XII	36168
				X	260		X 250		X	17560
		April-15	1	XII	150	1	XII 230	303	XII	23340
				X	Nil		X Nil		X	Nil
		Oct-15	Nil	XII	Nil	Nil	XII Nil	Nil	XII	Nil
				X	Nil		X Nil		X	Nil
		April-16	Nil	XII	Nil	Nil	XII Nil	Nil	XII	Nil
				X	Nil		X Nil		X	Nil
Oct-16	Nil	XII	Nil	Nil	XII Nil	Nil	XII	Nil		
		X	Nil		X Nil		X	35310		
		April-17	Nil	XII	Nil	Nil	XII Nil	288	XII	14671

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
8	Ranchi, Jharkhand			X	Nil		X	Nil		X	Nil
		April-13	Nil	XII	Nil	Nil	XII	Nil	Nil	XII	Nil
				X	Nil		X	4497		X	29
		Oct-13	Nil	XII	Nil	33	XII	1818	4	XII	430
				X	Nil		X	8241		X	495
		April-14	Nil	XII	Nil	18	XII	2216	7	XII	695
			1	X	Nil		X	906		X	1101
		Oct-14	Nil	XII	Nil	22	XII	2623	10	XII	571
				X	Nil		X	363		X	141
		April-15	Nil	XII	Nil	5	XII	769	4	XII	347
				X	Nil		X	3102		X	1375
		Oct-15	Nil	XII	Nil	14	XII	3227	8	XII	1339
				X	Nil		X	2390		X	2166
		April-16	Nil	XII	Nil	9	XII	356	17	XII	358
				X	Nil		X	929		X	2552
		Oct-16	Nil	XII	Nil	3	XII	637	10	XII	1402
				X	Nil		X	395		X	2874
April-17	Nil	XII	Nil	7	XII	1039	8	XII	3157		
9	Dharamshala, Himachal Pradesh	April-12									
		Oct-12	Regional Centre was not established								
		April-13									
		Oct-13	Regional Centre was not established								
				X	Nil		X	Nil		X	Nil
		April-14	Nil	XII	Nil	Nil	XII	Nil	Nil	XII	Nil
				X	Nil		X	336		X	8781
		Oct-14	Nil	XII	Nil	15	XII	707	173	X	16061
				X	Nil		X	454		X	11150
		April-15	Nil	XII	Nil	10	XII	1154	207	X	19225
					X	Nil		X	Nil		X
Oct-15	1	XII	40	4	XII	321	149	XII	10456		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
10	Chandigarh, Punjab & Haryana			X	Nil		X	363		X	7200
		April-16	Nil	XII	Nil	11	XII	977	171	X	16044
				X	Nil		X	570		X	7271
		Oct-16	Nil	XII	Nil	12	XII	170	129	XII	8659
				X	Nil		X	Nil		X	Nil
		April-17	Nil	XII	Nil	Nil	XII	Nil	Nil	XII	Nil
				X	Nil		X	Nil		X	58137
		April-13	Nil	XII	Nil	Nil	XII	Nil	959	XII	61854
				X	Nil		X	Nil		X	34594
		Oct-13	Nil	XII	Nil	Nil	XII	Nil	847	XII	37382
				X	Nil		X	525		X	44574
		April-14	Nil	XII	Nil	3	XII	Nil	800	XII	43540
				X	Nil		X	875		X	32613
		Oct-14	Nil	XII	Nil	3	XII	Nil	741	XII	30723
				X	Nil		X	630		X	45657
		April-15	Nil	XII	Nil	2	XII	Nil	788	XII	36499
				X	Nil		X	Nil		X	11201
		Oct-15	Nil	XII	Nil	0	XII	Nil	386	XII	10981
				X	Nil		X	545		X	12980
		April-16	1	XII	225	4	XII	630	288	XII	11220
				X	Nil		X	225		X	8853
		Oct-16	Nil	XII	Nil	1	XII	Nil	310	XII	8787
				X	Nil		X	250		X	20101
April-17	Nil	XII	Nil	3	XII	457	240	XII	19642		
11	Raipur, Chhattisgarh	April-12	Regional Centre was not established								
		Oct-12	Regional Centre was not established								
		April-13	Nil								
			XII	793		XII	Nil		XII	948	
		Oct-13	10	XII	840	Nil	XII	Nil	15	XII	585
			X	518		X	Nil		X	1699	
		April-14	8	XII	702	Nil	XII	Nil	9	XII	809

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
12	Pune, Maharashtra			X	1194		X	Nil		X	974
		Oct-14	14	XII	870	Nil	XII	Nil	14	XII	1521
				X	1408		X	Nil		X	839
		April-15	16	XII	1483	Nil	XII	Nil	11	XII	478
				X	1516		X	Nil		X	111
		Oct-15	25	XII	1252	Nil	XII	Nil	26	XII	1020
				X	659		X	Nil		X	1514
		April-16	15	XII	1031	Nil	XII	Nil	30	XII	1571
				X	1110		X	Nil		X	515
		Oct-16	9	XII	1412	Nil	XII	Nil	18	XII	3036
				X	Nil		X	Nil		X	Nil
		April-17	Nil	XII	Nil	Nil	XII	Nil	97	XII	Nil
				X	Nil		X	7235		X	34838
		April-12	Nil	XII	Nil	104	XII	5364	129	XII	13368
				X	Nil		X	3400		X	10228
		Oct-12	Nil	XII	Nil	50	XII	2998	92	XII	5338
				X	Nil		X	8500		X	32155
		April-13	Nil	XII	Nil	97	XII	6321	140	XII	13949
				X	Nil		X	3600		X	10347
		Oct-13	Nil	XII	Nil	54	XII	3563	60	XII	4953
				X	Nil		X	300		X	38705
		April-14	Nil	XII	Nil	5	XII	225	60	XII	19189
				X	Nil		X	250		X	15826
		Oct-14	Nil	XII	Nil	4	XII	70	44	XII	8787
				X	Nil		X	1500		X	40801
		April-15	Nil	XII	Nil	6	XII	700	58	XII	19536
				X	Nil		X	1100		X	16448
		Oct-15	Nil	XII	Nil	5	XII	450	44	XII	9712
				X	Nil		X	2500		X	38272
		April-16	Nil	XII	Nil	7	XII	1350	65	XII	17503
		X	Nil		X	950		X	11733		
Oct-16	Nil	XII	Nil	3	XII	725	50	XII	5441		
			X	Nil		X	Nil		X	Nil	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
3	Kochi, Kerala	April-17	Nil	XII	Nil	Nil	XII	Nil	Nil	XII	Nil
				X	Nil		X	344		X	16399
		April-12	Nil	XII	Nil	3	XII	1026	147	XII	13363
				X	Nil		X	310		X	5726
		Oct-12	Nil	XII	Nil	5	XII	1000	78	XII	9676
				X	Nil		X	238		X	13620
		April-13	Nil	XII	Nil	3	XII	1059	177	XII	23468
				X	Nil		X	322		X	4567
		Oct-13	Nil	XII	Nil	6	XII	836	90	XII	10656
				X	Nil		X	373		X	14140
		April-14	Nil	XII	Nil	5	XII	1178	193	XII	31344
				X	Nil		X	335		X	6278
		Oct-14	Nil	XII	Nil	5	XII	1255	99	XII	18582
				X	Nil		X	662		X	13756
		April-15	Nil	XII	Nil	8	XII	1690	176	XII	46770
				X	Nil		X	316		X	6104
14	Jaipur, Rajasthan	Oct-15	Nil	XII	Nil	6	XII	1315	121	XII	26006
				X	Nil		X	614		X	12987
		April-16	Nil	XII	Nil	8	XII	1823	173	XII	51208
				X	Nil		X	374		X	6579
		Oct-16	Nil	XII	Nil	6	XII	1303	107	XII	21579
				X	Nil		X	436		X	14173
		April-17	Nil	XII	Nil	5	XII	1728	165	XII	42865
				X	Nil		X	Nil		X	13754
		April-12	Nil	XII	Nil	Nil	XII	Nil	112	XII	8767
				X	Nil		X	Nil		X	32129
		Oct-12	Nil	XII	Nil	Nil	XII	Nil	129	XII	12190
				X	Nil		X	Nil		X	24043
		April-13	Nil	XII	Nil	Nil	XII	Nil	117	XII	12142
				X	Nil		X	Nil		X	50159
		Oct-13	Nil	XII	Nil	Nil	XII	Nil	136	XII	17698
				X	Nil		X	Nil		X	35751
April-14	Nil	XII	Nil	Nil	XII	Nil	196	XII	18732		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
15	Dehradun, Uttarakhand			X	Nil		X	Nil		X	Nil
		Oct-14	Nil	XII	Nil	Nil	XII	Nil	Nil	XII	Nil
				X	27		X	Nil		X	33668
		April-15	2	XII	158	Nil	XII	Nil	181	XII	25021
				X	Nil		X	Nil		X	Nil
		Oct-15	Nil	XII	Nil	Nil	XII	Nil	Nil	XII	Nil
				X	Nil		X	Nil		X	Nil
		April-16	Nil	XII	Nil	Nil	XII	Nil	Nil	XII	Nil
				X	Nil		X	Nil		X	Nil
		Oct-16	Nil	XII	Nil	Nil	XII	Nil	Nil	XII	Nil
				X	Nil		X	93		X	9833
		April-17	Nil	XII	Nil	12	XII	350	116	XII	12367
				X	Nil		X	516		X	43241
		April-12	Nil	XII	Nil	6	XII	226	345	XII	49708
				X	Nil		X	469		X	43973
		Oct-12	Nil	XII	Nil	6	XII	1660	327	XII	48258
				X	Nil		X	472		X	42215
		April-13	Nil	XII	Nil	7	X	1568	333	XII	55194
				X	Nil		X	494		X	39287
		Oct-13	Nil	XII	Nil	5	XII	729	355	XII	50061
				X	Nil		X	760		X	32528
		April-14	Nil	XII	Nil	7	XII	580	297	XII	54744
				X	Nil		X	977		X	41998
		Oct-14	Nil	XII	Nil	7	XII	557	280	XII	61836
		X	Nil		X	937		X	29123		
April-15	Nil	XII	Nil	10	XII	1210	327	XII	55089		
		X	Nil		X	1015		X	39549		
Oct-15	Nil	XII	Nil	7	XII	790	312	XII	63606		
		X	Nil		X	1060		X	55324		
April-16	Nil	XII	Nil	6	XII	657	353	XII	40311		
		X	Nil		X	1242		X	68383		
Oct-16	Nil	XII	Nil	5	XII	650	334	XII	52365		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
16	Kolkata, West Bengal			X	Nil		X	1021		X	55968
		April-17	1	XII	251	5	XII	871	318	XII	34521
				X	Nil		X	1025		X	49120
		April-12	Nil	XII	Nil	9	XII	1115	436	XII	62133
				X	Nil		X	711		X	29540
		Oct-12	Nil	XII	Nil	7	XII	820	408	XII	33417
				X	Nil		X	937		X	40402
		April-13	Nil	XII	Nil	9	XII	810	435	XII	57208
				X	Nil		X	645		X	28985
		Oct-13	Nil	XII	Nil	8	XII	832	409	XII	41055
				X	Nil		X	1270		X	32445
		April-14	Nil	XII	Nil	15	XII	1539	417	XII	56742
				X	Nil		X	810		X	23417
		Oct-14	Nil	XII	Nil	9	X	984	406	X	39906
				X	Nil		X	720		X	28873
		April-15	Nil	XII	Nil	7	XII	643	422	XII	46739
17	Hyderabad, Telangana			X	Nil		X	652		X	18076
		Oct-15	Nil	XII	Nil	8	XII	587	402	XII	27156
				X	Nil		X	374		X	25710
		April-16	Nil	XII	Nil	4	XII	402	455	XII	39398
				X	Nil		X	415		X	45510
		Oct-16	Nil	XII	Nil	5	XII	527	531	XII	42396
				X	Nil		X	510		X	26876
		April-17	Nil	XII	Nil	5	XII	417	431	XII	36514
				X	Nil		X	Nil		X	Nil
		April-12	Nil	XII	Nil	Nil	XII	Nil	Nil	XII	Nil
				X	Nil		X	684		X	3439
		Oct-12	Nil	XII	Nil	7	XII	1099	43	XII	12168
				X	Nil		X	641		X	2960
		April-13	1	XII	338	8	XII	390	50	XII	9302
				X	Nil		X	296		X	2610
		Oct-13	Nil	XII	Nil	5	XII	300	45	XII	6326

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
18	Bengaluru, Karnataka			X		X		X				
		April-14	5	XII	447	4	XII	514	58	XII	6484	
				X			X		X			
		Oct-14	3	XII	430	5	XII	415	45	XII	5635	
				X			X		X			
		April-15	7	XII	428	4	XII	477	68	XII	5519	
				X			X		X			
		Oct-15	1	X	12	9	XII	335	50	XII	2489	
				X			X		X			
		April-16	5	XII	329	26	XII	1682	5	X	444	
				X			X		X			
		Oct-16	10	XII	1717	8	XII	1232	43	XII	10621	
				X			X		X			
		April-17	11	XII	672	18	XII	1892	95	XII	8640	
				X	Nil		X	288		X	1979	
			April-12	Nil	XII	Nil	20	XII	1318	68	XII	5653
					X	Nil		X	223		X	773
			Oct-12	Nil	XII	Nil	11	XII	445	69	XII	4067
					X	Nil		X	358		X	2513
			April-13	Nil	XII	Nil	10	XII	297	83	XII	6924
					X	Nil		X	80		X	1085
			Oct-13	Nil	XII	Nil	6	XII	161	55	X	1496
					X	73		X	389		X	2229
			April-14	1	XII	Nil	5	XII	330	51	XII	5477
					X	Nil		X	67		X	531
			Oct-14	Nil	XII	Nil	11	XII	263	51	XII	1757
					X	Nil		X	170		X	3159
			April-15	Nil	XII	Nil	3	XII	38	111	XII	5184
					X	Nil		X	43		X	9731
			Oct-15	Nil	XII	Nil	4	XII	448	248	XII	35736
					X	159		X	824		X	6316
			April-16	3	X	173	5	XII	187	193	X	24357
			X	Nil		X	165		X	8937		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
19	Patna, Bihar	Oct-16	Nil	XII	Nil	5	XII	339	186	XII	33023
				X	Nil		X	339		X	7342
		April-17	Nil	XII	Nil	6	XII	231	247	XII	23358
				X			X			X	
		April-13	Nil	XII	Nil	6	XII	346	328	X	41288
				X			X			X	
		Oct-13	Nil	XII	Nil	8	XII	530	321	XII	36831
				X			X			X	
		April-14	5	XII	664	58	XII	10730	540	XII	70075
				X			X			X	
		Oct-14	6	XII	545	50	XII	7172	486	XII	51658
				X			X			X	
		April-15	2	XII	286	2	XII	228	503	XII	61712
				X			X			X	
		Oct-15	4	XII	473	54	XII	6876	452	X	44651
				X			X			X	
20	Chennai, Tamilnadu	April-16	Nil	XII	Nil	40	XII	2825	474	XII	47579
				X			X			X	
		Oct-16	Nil	XII	Nil	Nil	XII	Nil	Nil	XII	Nil
				X			X			X	
		April-17	3	XII	562	67	XII	10485	559	XII	74964
				X	Nil		X	Nil		X	Nil
		April-13	Nil	XII	Nil	Nil	XII	Nil	Nil	XII	Nil
				X	Nil		X	Nil		X	917
		Oct-13	Nil	XII	Nil	Nil	XII	Nil	35	XII	1405
				X	Nil		X	295		X	3220
		April-14	Nil	XII	Nil	6	XII	63	74	XII	2775
				X	Nil		X	126		X	1670
		Oct-14	Nil	XII	Nil	3	XII	48	62	X	1029
				X	Nil		X	90		X	2857
		April-15	Nil	XII	Nil	3	XII	102	68	XII	3285
				X	Nil		X	29		X	1101
Oct-15	Nil	XII	Nil	1	XII	Nil	40	XII	832		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
				X	Nil	X	221	X	1794	
	April-16	Nil	XII	Nil	3	XII	57	62	XII	1779
			X	Nil		X	90		X	2281
	Oct-16	Nil	XII	Nil	3	XII	98	62	XII	1803
			X	Nil		X	1132		X	3840
	April-17	Nil	X	Nil	4	XII	91	111	XII	3485

**Vastu Shastra in syllabus of IIT Kharagpur**

558. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that IIT Kharagpur has decided to introduce Vastu Shastra in its syllabus of architecture; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Missing student from JNU campus**

559. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that still there is no trace of Najeeb, the student who was attacked and got missing from Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) campus; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) The JNU has reported that Mr. Najeeb Ahmed, M.Sc student of School of Biotechnology left his hostel on 15th October, 2016 without any information. He has not returned till date. An FIR in the matter was registered in Vasant Kunj (North) Police Station. The case was later transferred to the Crime Branch of Delhi Police on 11.11.2016 for investigation. As per the direction of Hon'ble High Court, the case has now been transferred to CBI which has started investigation in the matter.

**Commercial activities in school premises**

560. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints regarding CBSE affiliated schools indulging in commercial activities by selling books, uniforms etc. within the school premises or through selected vendors across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for inaction; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard and to ensure that all CBSE affiliated schools strictly comply with the affiliation bye laws and not indulge in commercial activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, the Government does receive sporadic complaints regarding Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) affiliated schools with regard to selling books and uniform etc within the school premises or through selected vendors from stakeholders. The state-wise details of such complaints during the previous year and in the current year by CBSE are given under:

Sl. No.	State	No. of Complaints
<b>2016</b>		
1.	Uttar Pradesh	04
2.	Haryana	08
3.	Maharashtra	01
4.	Punjab	18
<b>2017</b>		
1.	Gujarat	01
2.	Punjab	01
3.	Haryana	01
4.	Tamil Nadu	01
5.	Maharashtra	01
6.	Karnataka	02

On scrutiny of complaints, the Board takes remedial action such as calling explanation from the concerned school(s), issuing advisory/direction to follow the guidelines of CBSE, issuing Show Cause Notice and conduct of enquiry in the matter and if any school found guilty of grave misconduct, the CBSE takes strict action which may even lead to withdrawal of affiliation granted to the erring school.

**World Bank assisted Technical Education Quality Improvement Programmes**

561. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received proposals from Chhattisgarh and other States under World Bank assisted Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme;
- (b) if so, the Details legaiding the number of such proposals received during die last liuec years and the current year. State/Union territory-wise; and
- (c) the details of decisions taken by Government along with approved and implemented programmes with regard to those proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP-III) project funded by the World Bank, for improving the quality of technical education is being implemented in 19 educationally backward States, including Chhattisgarh with effect from April 201 7 for 3 years.

Under this, the engineering colleges and the their Affiliating technical universities prepare Institution Development Proposals (IDPs). which are approved after due evaluation. So far. (97) IDPs have been received, including (5) from Chhattisgarh. Out of these (82) proposals including (5) from Chhattisgarh have been approved.

**Single school board**

562. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has noted the variations in teaching standards across schools in India due to multiple school boards;
- (b) if so, whether Government proposes to have a single school board and identical syllabus throughout the country; and



- (c) if so, the details of steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Government has noted variations in teaching standards across schools in the country, due to multiple schools boards, however, no such study has been carried out.

(b) and (c) Education falls under entry 25 of the Concurrent list of 7th Schedule of the constitution of India and the education boards in India are governed by their respective rules and regulations. The States have their own laws to govern school education that includes board examinations also. The Education Boards may be set up by an Act of Parliament or State Legislature or by an Executive Order of Central/State Government.

Two National Boards such as Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) have been set up by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

There is no proposal before the Government, Ministry of Human Resource Development, to have a single school Board and identical syllabus throughout the country.

### **Ranking of Indian Universities**

†563. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of order of rank secured by Indian Universities in the field of education in the world ranking; and
- (b) the various steps taken to secure highest rank in the top order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) The details regarding Indian universities & institutes securing top ranks in the Times Higher Education World University Rankings 2016-17 and QS World University Rankings 2017 are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below).

(b) In order to improve quality of Indian universities and institutes and thereby bringing them at par with the leading world universities, the Central Government has

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

launched several initiatives viz. National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), Impacting Research Innovation & Technology (IMPRINT), Uchchatar Avishkar Yojna (UAY) and Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN) in the field of education for the qualitative development of education in the country. Under the NIRF, Educational Institutions are ranked by an independent ranking agency on the basis of objective criteria. Under the IMPRINT, the Government has taken the initiative to address major engineering challenges through the collaborative efforts of the NTs and Indian Institute of Science (HSc). The objectives of UAY scheme are to promote innovation in NTs, addressing issues of manufacturing industries; to spur innovative mindset; to co-ordinate action between academia & industry and to strengthen labs & research facilities. GIAN scheme facilitates partnership between Higher Educational Institutions of the country and other countries in order to tap international talent pool of scientists and entrepreneurs. SWAYAM and SWAYAM PRABHA have also been launched by the Central Government, which are aimed at providing high quality educational programmes through digital means.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) also undertakes maintenance of standards in teaching, research and quality assurance in Universities, Deemed to be Universities and Colleges through framing regulations, schemes and disbursing grants to the eligible institutions. Some of the initiatives taken by UGC for improving quality of Higher Education are (i) Choice-based Credit System (CBCS); (ii) Universities with Potential for Excellence; (iii) Centre with potential for excellence in particular area; (iv) Special Assistance Programme (SAP); (v) Basic Science Research; (vi) Major Research project; (vii) Community College; (viii) B.Voc. Degree Programme; (ix) DDU KAUSHAL KENDRAS; (x) Scholarship Scheme (ISHAN UDAY) for North Eastern Region; (xi) New Methodology of Grading by NAAC; (xii) UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.Phil / Ph.D. Degrees) Regulations, 2016; (xiii) UGC (Credit Framework for Online Learning Courses through SWAYAM) Regulation, 2016.

***Statement-I***

*Times Higher Education World University Rankings 2016-17*

Sl. No.	Institute/ University	Rank
1.	Indian Institute of Science (IISc) Bengaluru	201-250
2.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bombay	351-400
3.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi	401-500

Sl. No.	Institute/ University	Rank
4.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kanpur	401-500
5.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Madras	401-500
6.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kharagpur	501-600
7.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Roorkee	501-600
8.	Jadavpur University, Kolkata	501-600
9.	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	601-800
10.	Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani	601-800
11.	University of Calcutta, Kolkata	601-800
12.	University of Delhi, New Delhi	601-800
13.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Guwahati	601-800
14.	National Institute of Technology, Rourkela	601-800
15.	Panjab University, Chandigarh	601-800
16.	Savitribai Phule Pune University	601-800
17.	Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati	601-800
18.	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai	601-800
19.	Tezpur University, Tezpur	601-800

**Statement-II***QS World University Rankings 2017*

Sl. No.	Institute/ University	Rank
1.	Indian Institute of Science (IISc) Bangalore	152
2.	Indian Institute of Technology Delhi (IITD)	185
3.	Indian Institute of Technology Bombay (IITB)	219
4.	Indian Institute of Technology Madras (IITM)	249
5.	Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur (IITK)	302
6.	Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur (IIT-KGP)	313
7.	Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee (IITR)	399
8.	Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati (IITG)	481-490
9.	University of Delhi	501-550

Sl. No.	Institute/ University	Rank
10.	University of Calcutta	651-700
11.	Banaras Hindu University	701 +
12.	Panjab University	701 +
13.	University of Mumbai	701 +
14.	University of Pune	701 +

**Vacant posts in central university**

‡564. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the teaching posts declared vacant and the posting thereon in each of the Central universities of the country during the last three years, State-wise and faculty-wise; and

(b) the effective steps taken to fill the above vacant posts urgently and the system established for improving teaching methodologies along with their numerical strength?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) The details of sanctioned, existing and vacant faculty positions in 40 UGC funded Central Universities (CUs) during last three years are under:

As on	Sanctioned	In position	Vacant'
31.3.2014	16217	10175	6042
31.3.2015	16518	10420	6098
31.3.2016	16699	10774	5925

Detailed statements (University-wise) for the last three years, year-wise are given in the Statement-I, II and III respectively (*See* below).

(b) The sanctioned strength of teaching posts keeps on increasing due to opening of new Departments/courses in Central Universities. Vacancies in CUs at various levels are caused by dynamic process attributed, inter-alia, to retirements, resignations, deaths, deputations, expansion and opening of new institutions and filling up them is an ongoing and continuous process.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The onus of filling up of posts, lies with the CUs which are autonomous bodies created under the respective Acts of Parliament. However, this Ministry and UGC have issued repeated instructions to all the CUs to fill up the vacancies of teaching posts, on priority basis. Besides this, the following steps have also been taken to fill up the vacancies:

- (i) There is no ban on filling up of teaching posts. UGC Regulations on Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and Other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the maintenance of standards in Higher Education 2010 envisages that all the sanctioned / approved posts in the university system shall be filled up on an urgent basis.
- (ii) 5 Visitor's nominees have been provided to all CUs for Selection Committees of teachers in order to expedite the recruitment process.
- (iii) In order to meet the situation arising out of shortage of teachers in universities and the consequent vacant positions, the age of superannuation for teachers in Central Educational Institutions has already been enhanced to sixty five years.
- (iv) Teachers can also be re-employed on contract appointment beyond the age of sixty five years upto the age of seventy years, subject to availability of vacant positions and fitness.
- (v) UGC initiated a scheme called Operation Faculty Recharge for augmenting the research and teaching resources of universities to tackle the shortage of faculty in university system.
- (vi) UGC also framed the guidelines for empanelment of Adjunct Faculty in Universities and Colleges.

These guidelines enable higher educational institutions to access the eminent teachers and researchers who have completed their formal association with the University/College, to participate in teaching, to collaborate and to stimulate research activities for quality research at M. Phil and Ph.D. levels; and to play mentoring and inspirational role.

The Central Universities are taking various digital initiatives including creation of digital content under Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) programme.

**Statement-1**

*Details of teaching position as on 31.03.2014 (Category-wise) indicating sanctioned/existing/vacant positions in Central Universities*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Statement of Reservation wise Teaching staff strength as on 31.03.2014 in Central Universities																				Sanctioned Existing Vacant
			No. of sanctioned posts					No. of Existing Posts					No of Vacant Posts										
			GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Non-NER Central universities																							
1.	Telagana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Professor	29	6	3	0	1	39	23	1	1	0	1	26	6	5	2	0	0	13	302	
			Associate Professor	55	11	5	0	2	73	43	0	0	0	1	44	12	11	5	0	1	29	204	
			Assistant Professor	91	29	14	51	5	190	83	15	7	26	3	134	8	14	7	25	2	56	98	
2.		University of Hyderabad	Professor	82	16	8	0	2	108	62	10	0	0	0	72	20	6	8	0	2	36	556	
			Associate Professor	174	34	17	0	4	229	161	7	1	0	1	170	13	27	16	0	3	59	413	
			Assistant Professor	130	32	16	33	8	219	110	24	12	18	7	171	20	8	4	15	1	48	143	
3.		The English & Foreign Languages University	Professor	26	4	2	0	0	32	20	2	1	0	0	23	6	2	1	0	0	9	237	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
9.			Associate Professor	71	13	7	0	2	93	36	2	0	0	0	38	35	11	7	0	2	55	271
			Assistant Professor	87	28	14	50	6	185	129	43	7	44	2	225	-42	-15	7	6	4	-40	58
		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Professor	18	3	1	0	0	22	9	1	0	0	0	10	9	2	1	0	0	12	153
			Associate Professor	30	6	3	0	4	43	11	1	0	0	0	12	19	5	3	0	4	31	87
10. Maharashtra			Assistant Professor	42	13	6	23	4	88	31	10	4	20	0	65	11	3	2	.3	4	23	66
		M.G.A. Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	14	3	1	0	0	18	11	1	0	0	0	12	3	2	1	0	0	6	92
			Associate Professor	13	2	0	0	0	15	8	2	0	0	0	10	5	0	0	0	0	5	62
			Assistant Professor	28	9	4	16	2	59	21	6	1	10	2	40	7	3	3	6	0	19	30
11. Puducherry		Pondicherry University	Professor	53	9	4	0	1	67	30	1	0	0	1	32	23	8	4	0	0	35	488
			Associate Professor	109	21	10	0	4	144	87	15	0	0	3	105	22	6	10	0	1	39	373
			Assistant Professor	160	41	20	46	10	277	143	33	17	34	9	236	17	8	3	12	1	41	115
12. Uttarakhand		H.N.B. Garhwal University	Professor	33	6	3	0	1	43	13	0	0	0	0	13	20	6	3	0	1	30	468
			Associate Professor	63	12	6	0	3	84	35	2	0	0	1	38	28	10	6	0	2	46	300
			Assistant Professor	162	51	25	92	11	341	207	15	4	19	4	249	-45	36	21	73	7	92	168



13.	Aligarh Muslim University Professor	184	0	0	0	1	185	104	0	0	0	0	104	80	0	0	0	1	81	1510
	Associate Professor	364	0	0	0	9	373	263	0	0	0	0	263	101	0	0	0	9	110	1108
	Assistant Professor	941	0	0	0	11	952	740	0	0	0	1	741	201	0	0	0	10	211	402
14.	Uttar Pradesh Banaras Hindu University Professor	196	37	17	0	5	255	129	1	0	0	0	130	67	36	17	0	5	125	1932
	Associate Professor	407	76	37	0	11	531	311	6	1	0	0	318	96	70	36	0	11	213	1228
	Assistant Professor	574	168	84	303	17	1146	644	91	26	18	1	780	-70	77	58	285	16	366	704
15.	B.B.A.U. Professor	22	4	1	0	0	27	9	1	0	0	0	10	13	3	1	0	0	17	175
	Associate Professor	38	8	3	0	0	49	30	4	0	0	0	34	8	4	3	0	0	15	104
	Assistant Professor	52	15	6	26	0	99	33	7	4	16	0	60	19	8	2	10	0	39	71
16.	University of Allahabad Professor	60	11	5	0	3	79	14	0	0	0	0	14	46	11	5	0	3	65	852
	Associate Professor	141	28	14	0	6	189	57	1	0	0	2	60	84	27	14	0	4	129	337
	Assistant Professor	295	82	41	149	17	584	201	22	8	31	1	263	94	60	33	118	16	321	515
17.	West Bengal Visva Bharati Professor	53	10	5	0	2	70	45	3	0	0	0	48	8	7	5	0	2	22	639
	Associate Professor	116	23	11	0	4	154	104	11	2	0	0	117	12	12	9	0	4	37	535
	Assistant Professor	285	62	31	25	12	415	233	53	27	53	4	370	52	9	4	-28	8	45	104
Total (1) (Non-NER Central Univs)		1309	87	90	0	34	1620	857	31	5	0	6	899	452	156	85	0	28	721	11484

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
New Central Universities																						
18.	Bihar	C.U. of Bihar	Professor	2632	396	191	0	86	3305	1823	78	11	0	12	1924	809	318	180	0	74	1381	7560
			Associate Professor																			
			Assistant Professor	4030	817	389	1171	152	6559	3581	503	189	402	62	4737	449	314	200	769	90	1822	3924
New Central Universities																						
18.	Bihar	C.U. of Bihar	Professor	17	3	1	0	1	22	1	0	0	0	0	1	16	3	1	0	1	21	153
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	2	43	7	0	0	0	0	7	25	6	3	0	2	36	65
			Assistant Professor	43	13	6	23	3	88	33	9	2	13	0	57	10	4	4	10	3	31	88
19.	Gujarat	C.U. of Gujarat	Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21	4	1	0	0	0	5	13	2	1	0	0	16	147
			Associate Professor	33	5	3	0	1	42	6	1	0	0	0	7	27	4	3	0	1	35	59
			Assistant Professor	44	11	6	21	2	84	25	5	4	11	2	47	19	6	2	10	0	37	88
20.	Haryana	C.U. of Haryana	Professor	20	4	1	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	4	1	0	0	25	175
			Associate Professor	39	8	3	0	0	50	3	0	0	0	0	3	36	8	3	0	0	47	30
			Assistant Professor	52	16	7	25	0	100	16	4	1	6	0	27	36	12	6	19	0	73	145
21.	Himachal Pradesh	C.U. of Himachal Pradesh	Professor	22	4	1	0	0	27	5	0	0	0	0	5	17	4	1	0	0	22	188
			Associate Professor	42	7	3	0	1	53	9	1	1	0	0	11	33	6	2	0	1	42	67
			Assistant Professor	53	16	8	28	3	108	26	10	3	9	3	51	27	6	5	19	0	57	121

22. Jammu & Kashmir	C.U. of Jammu	Professor	15	3	1	0	1	20	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	3	1	0	1	15	140	
		Associate Professor	30	5	3	0	2	40	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	27	5	3	0	2	37	54
		Assistant Professor	39	11	6	21	3	80	25	6	2	12	1	46	14	5	4	9	2	34	86			
23.	C.U. of Kashmir	Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	11	3	1	0	0	15	152		
		Associate Professor	31	6	3	0	1	41	3	0	0	0	0	3	28	6	3	0	1	38	48			
		Assistant Professor	45	13	6	24	2	90	22	5	3	9	0	39	23	8	3	15	2	51	104			
24. Jharkhand	C.U. of Jharkhand	Professor	20	2	1	0	0	23	9	0	0	0	0	9	11	2	1	0	0	14	167			
		Associate Professor	37	5	3	0	0	45	9	0	0	0	0	9	28	5	3	0	0	36	95			
		Assistant Professor	58	12	6	22	1	99	41	10	4	21	1	77	17	2	2	1	0	22	72			
25. Karnataka	C.U. of Karnataka	Professor	16	3	1	0	0	20	9	0	0	0	0	9	7	3	1	0	0	11	140			
		Associate Professor	31	5	3	0	1	40	7	1	0	0	0	8	24	4	3	0	1	32	55			
		Assistant Professor	40	11	6	21	2	80	22	5	2	9	0	38	18	6	4	12	2	42	85			
26. Kerala	C.U. of Kerala	Professor	17	3	1	0	1	22	1	0	0	0	0	1	16	3	1	0	1	21	151			
		Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	2	43	11	0	0	0	0	11	21	6	3	0	2	32	48			
		Assistant Professor	43	12	6	22	3	86	20	5	2	9	0	36	23	7	4	13	3	50	103			
27. Odisha	C.U. of Odisha	Professor	18	3	2	0	1	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	3	2	0	1	24	157			



## NER Central Universities

NER Central Universities																					
31. Assam	Assam University	Professor	4629	988	473	1475	177	7742	3900	577	218	531	71	5297	729	411	255	944	106	2445	5281
			35	3	2	0	1	41	24	0	1	0	1	26	11	3	1	0	0	15	387
		Associate Professor	91	11	3	0	1	106	74	5	1	0	1	81	17	6	2	0	0	25	296
32.		Assistant Professor	162	30	14	32	2	240	128	24	11	24	2	189	34	6	3	8	0	51	91
	Tezpur University	Professor	39	7	3	0	1	50	38	2	0	0	0	40	1	5	3	0	1	10	249
		Associate Professor	52	10	5	0	2	69	45	7	1	0	1	54	7	3	4	0	1	15	219
33. Arunachal Pradesh		Assistant Professor	62	19	9	36	4	130	63	17	9	35	1	125	-1	2	0	1	3	5	30
	Rajiv Gandhi University	Professor	19	3	2	0	0	24	10	0	1	0	0	11	9	3	1	0	0	13	184
		Associate Professor	34	5	2	0	0	41	25	2	1	0	0	28	9	3	1	0	0	13	132
34. Manipur		Assistant Professor	65	8	22	22	2	119	52	5	18	17	1	93	13	3	4	5	1	26	52
	Manipur University	Professor	31	5	2	0	0	38	10	1	0	0	0	11	21	4	2	0	0	27	323
		Associate Professor	69	11	6	0	1	87	40	4	4	0	0	48	29	7	2	0	1	39	216
35. Meghalaya		Assistant Professor	140	18	10	27	3	198	134	11	9	3	0	157	6	7	1	24	3	41	107
	North Eastern Hill University	Professor	83	6	3	0	1	93	58	1	1	0	0	60	25	5	2	0	1	33	445

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
			Associate Professor	130	10	6	0	1	147	89	1	5	0	0	95	41	9	1	0	1	52	344
			Assistant Professor	141	25	16	21	2	205	133	21	15	19	1	189	8	4	1	2	1	16	101
36.	Miroram	Mizoram University	Professor	41	5	1	0	0	47	29	0	0	0	0	29	12	5	1	0	0	18	367
			Associate Professor	65	5	3	0	1	74	42	3	1	0	0	46	23	2	2	0	1	28	295
			Assistant Professor	168	27	20	30	1	246	155	23	18	23	1	220	13	4	2	7	0	26	72
37.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Professor	38	4	2	0	1	45	13	0	1	0	0	14	25	4	1	0	1	31	253
			Associate Professor	55	4	2	0	1	62	40	1	2	0	0	43	15	3	0	0	1	19	176
			Assistant Professor	105	14	6	18	3	146	94	9	11	5	0	119	11	5	-5	13	3	27	77
38.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Professor	22	4	2	0	1	29	3	0	1	0	1	5	19	4	1	0	0	24	201
			Associate Professor	52	10	4	0	2	68	28	1	0	0	0	29	24	9	4	0	2	39	97
			Assistant Professor	51	15	7	28	3	104	35	6	4	15	3	63	16	9	3	13	0	41	104
39.	Tripura	Tripura University	Professor	35	7	3	0	1	46	3	0	0	0	0	3	32	7	3	0	1	43	268
			Associate Professor	50	11	4	0	2	67	20	2	1	0	0	23	30	9	3	0	2	44	141
			Assistant Professor	75	25	11	40	4	155	64	15	11	23	2	115	11	10	0	17	2	40	127
		Total-III (NER Central Universities)	Professor	343	44	20	0	6	413	188	4	5	0	2	199	155	40	15	0	4	214	2677



**Statement-II**

*Details of teaching position as on 31.03.2015 (Category-wise) indicating sanctioned/existing/vacant positions in Central Universities*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Statement of Teaching staff strength (Category-wise) as on 31.03.2015 in Central Universities																			
			No. of sanctioned posts					No. of Existing Posts					No. of Vacant Posts					Sanctioned Existing Vacant				
			GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total	GEN	SC	ST		OBC	PWD	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Non-NER Central Universities																						
1.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Professor	36	7	3	0	1	47	28	2	1	0	1	32	8	5	2	0	0	15	382
			Associate Professor	67	13	6	0	2	88	48	1	0	0	2	51	19	12	6	0	0	37	310
			Assistant Professor	129	37	18	56	7	247	132	31	13	45	6	227	-3	6	5	11	1	20	72
2.		University of Hyderabad	Professor	82	16	8	0	2	108	62	10	0	0	0	72	20	6	8	0	2	36	556
			Associate Professor	174	34	17	0	4	229	161	7	1	0	1	170	13	27	16	0	3	59	413
			Assistant Professor	130	32	16	33	8	219	110	24	12	18	7	171	20	8	4	15	1	48	143
3.		The English & Foreign Languages University	Professor	26	4	2	0	0	32	19	2	1	0	0	22	7	2	1	0	0	10	237



	Associate Professor	50	6	3	0	1	60	34	5	1	0	1	41	16	1	2	0	0	19	188
	Assistant Professor	74	22	14	32	3	145	70	19	14	22	0	125	4	3	0	10	3	20	49
4.	Chhattisgarh Guru GhasiDas Vishwavidyalaya	46	8	4	0	0	58	17	1	1	0	0	19	2	7	3	0	0	39	433
	Associate Professor	84	16	8	0	0	108	34	1	0	0	0	35	50	15	8	0	0	73	228
	Assistant Professor	135	39	19	72	2	267	93	25	11	44	1	174	42	14	8	28	1	93	205
5.	Delhi University of Delhi	197	39	19	0	9	264	118	3	0	0	0	121	79	36	19	0	9	143	1706
	Associate Professor	483	97	48	0	20	648	261	7	1	0	2	271	222	90	47	0	18	377	813
	Assistant Professor	379	119	59	214	23	794	292	53	23	38	15	421	87	66	36	176	8	373	893
6.	Jamia Millia Islamia	125	0	0	0	1	126	82	1	0	0	0	83	43	-1	0	0	1	43	829
	Associate Professor	198	0	0	0	3	201	167	0	0	0	0	167	31	0	0	0	3	34	689
	Assistant Professor	405	67	20	0	10	502	346	67	20	0	6	439	59	0	0	0	4	63	140
7.	Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	157	27	13	0	8	205	93	7	1	0	2	103	64	20	12	0	6	102	909
	Associate Professor	280	51	24	0	11	366	188	12	4	0	2	206	92	39	20	0	9	160	550
	Assistant Professor	220	44	19	44	11	338	178	28	10	18	7	241	42	16	9	26	4	97	359
8.	Madhya Pradesh Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish. Professor	39	7	4	0	1	51	5	1	0	0	0	6	34	6	4	0	1	45	329

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
			Associate Professor	71	13	7	0	2	93	34	2	0	0	0	36	37	11	7	0	2	57	260
			Assistant Professor	87	28	14	50	6	185	123	43	7	43	2	218	-36	-15	7	7	4	-33	69
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Professor	18	3	1	0	0	22	9	1	0	0	0	10	9	2	1	0	0	12	153
			Associate Professor	30	6	3	0	4	43	11	1	0	0	0	12	19	5	3	0	.4	31	87
			Assistant Professor	42	13	6	23	4	88	31	10	4	20	0	65	11	3	2	3	4	23	66
10.	Maharashtra	M.G.A. Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	15	2	1	0	0	18	11	1	0	0	0	12	4	1	1	0	0	6	92
			Associate Professor	12	2	1	0	0	15	9	2	0	0	0	11	3	0	1	0	0	4	63
			Assistant Professor	30	9	4	14	2	59	21	6	1	10	2	40	9	3	3	4	0	19	29
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Professor	53	9	4	0	1	67	29	1	0	0	1	31	24	8	4	0	0	36	489
			Associate Professor	109	21	10	0	4	144	87	15	0	0	3	105	22	6	10	0	1	39	371
			Assistant Professor	161	41	20	46	10	278	142	33	17	34	9	235	19	8	3	12	1	43	118
12.	Uttarakhand	H.N.B. Garhwal University	Professor	33	6	3	0	1	43	16	0	0	0	0	16	17	6	3	0	1	27	468
			Associate Professor	63	12	6	0	3	84	35	2	0	0	1	38	28	10	6	0	2	46	303
			Assistant Professor	162	51	25	92	11	341	207	15	4	19	4	249	-45	36	21	73	7	92	165
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Professor	196	0	0	0	1	197	129	0	0	0	0	129	67	0	0	0	1	68	1606

14.	Associate Professor	374	0	0	0	9	383	272	0	0	0	1	273	102	0	0	0	8	110	1217
	Assistant Professo	1017	0	0	0	9	1026	812	0	0	0	3	815	205	0	0	0	6	211	389
	Professor	196	37	17	0	5	255	129	1	0	0	0	130	67	36	17	0	5	125	1932
	Associate Professor	407	76	37	0	11	531	309	6	1	0	0	316	98	70	36	0	11	215	1216
	Assistant Professor	574	168	84	303	17	1146	634	91	26	18	1	770	-60	77	58	285	16	376	716
15.	Professor	22	4	1	0	0	27	9	0	0	0	0	9	13	4	1	0	0	18	175
	Associate Professor	38	8	3	0	0	49	30	4	0	0	0	34	8	4	3	0	0	15	107
	Assistant Professor	52	15	6	26	0	99	36	8	4	16	0	64	16	7	2	10	0	35	68
16.	University of Allahabad	60	11	5	0	3	79	14	0	0	0	0	14	46	11	5	0	3	65	852
	Associate Professor	142	28	14	0	5	189	54	1	0	0	2	57	88	27	14	0	3	132	329
17.	Assistant Professor	295	82	41	149	17	584	196	22	8	31	1	258	99	60	33	118	16	326	523
	Professor	53	10	5	0	2	70	46	4	0	0	0	50	7	6	5	0	2	20	639
	Associate Professor	116	23	11	0	4	154	104	12	2	0	0	118	12	11	9	0	4	36	544
	Assistant Professor	285	62	31	25	12	415	236	55	26	55	4	376	49	7	5	-30	8	39	95
	Total (1) (Non-Central Univs)	1354	190	90	0	35	1669	816	35	4	0	4	859	538	155	86	0	31	810	11787

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
New Central Universities																						
18. Bihar	Associate Professor			2698	406	198	0	83	3385	1838	78	10	0	15	1941	860	328	188	0	68	1444	7688
	Assistant Professor			4177	829	396	1179	152	6733	3659	530	200	431	68	4888	518	299	196	748	84	1845	4099
	Professor	C.U. of South Bihar		17	3	1	0	1	22	2	0	0	0	0	2	15	3	1	0	1	20	153
19. Gujarat	Associate Professor			32	6	3	0	2	43	7	0	0	0	0	7	25	6	3	0	2	36	80
	Assistant Professor			43	13	6	23	3	88	43	10	3	15	0	71	0	3	3	8	3	17	73
	Professor	C.U. of Gujarat		17	3	1	0	0	21	4	1	0	0	0	5	13	2	1	0	0	16	147
	Associate Professor			32	6	3	0	1	42	6	1	0	0	0	7	26	5	3	0	1	35	59
20. Haryana	Assistant Professor			42	12	6	22	2	84	25	5	4	11	2	47	17	7	2	11	0	37	88
	Professor	C.U. of Haryana		20	4	1	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	4	1	0	0	25	175
	Associate Professor			39	8	3	0	0	50	3	0	0	0	0	3	36	8	3	0	0	47	30
	Assistant Professor			52	16	7	25	0	100	16	4	1	6	0	27	36	12	6	19	0	73	145
21. Himachal Pradesh	Professor	C.U. of Himachal Pradesh		22	4	1	0	0	27	5	0	0	0	0	5	17	4	1	0	0	22	188
	Associate Professor			42	7	3	0	1	53	9	1	1	0	0	11	33	6	2	0	1	42	67
	Assistant Professor			53	16	8	28	3	108	26	10	3	9	3	51	27	6	5	19	0	57	121

22. Jammu and Kashmir	C.U. of Jammu	Professor	15	3	1	0	1	20	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	11	3	1	0	1	16	140
		Associate Professor	30	5	3	0	2	40	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	27	5	3	0	2	37	53
		Assistant Professor	39	11	6	21	3	80	26	5	2	12	1	46	13	6	4	9	2	34	87	
23. C.U. OF KASHMIR		Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	11	3	1	0	0	15	152
		Associate Professor	31	6	3	0	1	41	3	0	0	0	0	3	28	6	3	0	1	38	47	
		Assistant Professor	45	13	6	24	2	90	22	5	3	8	0	38	23	8	3	16	2	52	105	
24. Jharkhand	C.U. of Jharkhand	Professor	20	2	1	0	0	23	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	11	2	1	0	0	14	167
		Associate Professor	37	5	3	0	0	45	10	0	0	0	0	10	27	5	3	0	0	35	96	
		Assistant Professor	59	11	6	22	1	99	41	10	4	21	1	77	18	1	2	1	0	22	71	
25. Karnataka	C.U. of Karnataka	Professor	16	3	1	0	0	20	6	0	0	0	0	6	10	3	1	0	0	14	140	
		Associate Professor	31	5	3	0	1	40	7	1	0	0	0	8	24	4	3	0	1	32	52	
		Assistant Professor	40	11	6	21	2	80	22	5	2	9	0	38	18	6	4	12	2	42	88	
26. Kerala	C.U. of Kerala	Professor	16	3	1	0	1	21	1	0	0	0	0	1	15	3	1	0	1	20	147	
		Associate Professor	31	6	3	0	2	42	10	0	0	0	0	10	21	6	3	0	2	32	46	
		Assistant Professor	41	12	6	22	3	84	19	5	2	9	0	35	22	7	4	13	3	49	101	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
27.	Odisha	C.U. of Orissa	Professor	18	3	1	0	1	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	3	1	0	1	23	154
			Associate Professor	33	6	3	0	1	43	1	0	0	0	0	1	32	6	3	0	1	42	18
			Assistant Professor	44	13	6	23	2	88	10	2	1	3	1	17	34	11	5	20	1	71	136
28.	Punjab	C.U. of Punjab	Professor	18	3	1	0	0	22	1	0	0	0	0	1	17	3	1	0	0	21	151
			Associate Professor	33	6	3	0	1	43	2	0	0	0	0	2	31	6	3	0	1	41	40
			Assistant Professor	43	12	6	23	2	86	27	2	0	8	0	37	16	10	6	15	2	49	111
29.	Rajasthan	C.U. of Rajasthan	Professor	22	4	1	0	0	27	7	0	1	0	0	8	15	4	0	0	0	19	188
			Associate Professor	43	7	3	0	0	53	17	0	0	0	0	17	26	7	3	0	0	36	92
			Assistant Professor	56	16	8	28	0	108	40	7	4	16	0	67	16	9	4	12	0	41	96
30.	Tamil Nadu	C.U. of Tamil Nadu	Professor	18	3	1	0	0	22	2	0	0	0	0	2	16	3	1	0	0	20	151
			Associate Professor	34	6	3	0	0	43	6	0	0	0	0	6	28	6	3	0	0	37	29
			Assistant Professor	44	14	6	22	0	86	10	4	1	5	1	21	34	10	5	17	-1	65	122
		Total-II (New CUs)	Professor	236	41	13	0	4	294	47	1	1	0	0	49	189	40	12	0	4	245	2053
			Associate Professor	448	79	39	0	12	578	84	3	1	0	0	88	364	76	38	0	12	490	709
			Assistant Professor	601	170	83	304	23	1181	327	74	30	132	9	572	274	96	53	172	14	609	1344
		Total (I + II)	Professor	1590	231	103	0	39	1963	863	36	5	0	4	908	727	195	98	0	35	1055	13840

## NER Central Universities

		Associate Professor	3146	485	237	0	95	3963	1922	81	11	0	15	2029	1224	404	226	0	80	1934	8397
		Assistant Professor	4778	999	479	1483	175	7914	3986	604	230	563	77	5460	792	395	249	920	98	2454	5443
31. Assam	Assam University	Professor	34	4	2	0	1	41	26	1	1	0	1	29	8	3	1	0	0	12	387
		Associate Professor	92	9	4	0	1	106	82	6	2	0	1	91	10	3	2	0	0	15	356
		Assistant Professor	159	30	15	34	2	240	155	30	15	34	2	236	4	0	0	0	0	4	31
32.	Tezpur University	Professor	39	7	3	0	1	50	38	2	1	0	0	41	1	5	2	0	1	9	249
		Associate Professor	52	10	5	0	2	69	47	7	1	0	0	55	5	3	4	0	2	14	221
		Assistant Professor	62	19	9	36	4	130	63	17	9	35	1	125	-1	2	0	1	3	5	28
33. Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Professor	19	3	2	0	0	24	10	0	1	0	0	11	9	3	1	0	0	13	184
		Associate Professor	34	5	2	0	0	41	25	2	1	0	0	28	9	3	1	0	0	13	132
		Assistant Professor	65	8	22	22	2	119	52	5	18	17	1	93	13	3	4	5	1	26	52
34. Manipur	Manipur University	Professor	31	5	2	0	0	38	12	1	0	0	0	13	19	4	2	0	0	25	323
		Associate Professor	69	11	6	0	1	87	40	4	4	0	0	48	29	7	2	0	1	39	216
		Assistant Professor	140	18	10	27	3	198	131	12	9	3	0	155	9	6	1	24	3	43	107
35. Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	Professor	83	6	3	0	1	93	58	1	1	0	0	60	25	5	2	0	1	33	445

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
36. Mizoram	Mizoram University	Associate Professor	130	10	6	0	1	147	89	1	5	0	0	95	41	9	1	0	1	52	344	
		Assistant Professor	141	25	16	21	2	205	133	21	15	19	1	189	8	4	1	2	1	16	101	
		Professor	41	5	1	0	0	47	30	0	0	0	30	11	5	1	0	0	17	367		
		Associate Professor	65	5	3	0	1	74	45	3	1	0	0	49	20	2	2	0	1	25	320	
		Assistant Professor	167	27	20	30	2	246	166	26	19	28	2	241	1	1	1	2	0	5	47	
37. Nagaland	Nagaland University	Professor	37	5	2	0	1	45	12	0	1	0	0	13	25	5	1	0	1	32	253	
		Associate Professor	54	5	2	0	1	62	41	1	2	0	0	44	13	4	0	0	1	18	173	
		Assistant Professor	100	15	7	21	3	146	91	9	11	5	0	116	9	6	-4	16	3	30	80	
38. Sikkim	Sikkim University	Professor	22	4	2	0	1	29	2	0	1	0	1	4	20	4	1	0	0	25	201	
		Associate Professor	52	10	4	0	2	68	27	1	0	0	0	28	25	9	4	0	2	40	121	
39. Tripura	Tripura University	Assistant Professor	51	15	7	28	3	104	47	9	7	23	3	89	4	6	0	5	0	15	80	
		Professor	35	7	3	0	1	46	3	0	0	0	3	32	7	3	0	1	43	269		
		Associate Professor	50	11	4	0	2	67	19	2	1	0	0	22	31	9	3	0	2	45	140	
		Assistant Professor	76	25	11	40	4	156	64	15	11	23	2	115	12	10	0	17	2	41	129	
Total-III (NER Central Universities)				341	46	20	0	6	413	191	5	6	0	2	204	150	41	14	0	4	209	2678



Associate Professor	598	76	36	0	11	721	415	27	17	0	1	460	183	49	19	0	10	261	2023
Assistant Professor	961	182	117	259	25	1544	902	144	114	187	12	1359	59	38	3	72	13	185	655
Professor	1354	190	90	0	35	1669	816	35	4	0	4	859	538	155	86	0	31	810	11787
Total-I (Non-NER Central Universities)																			
Associate Professor	2698	406	198	0	83	3385	1838	78	10	0	15	1941	860	328	188	0	68	1444	7688
Assistant Professor	4177	829	396	1179	152	6733	3659	530	200	431	68	4888	518	299	196	748	84	1845	4099
Professor	236	41	13	0	4	294	47	1	1	0	0	49	189	40	12	0	4	245	2053
Total-II (New Central Universities)																			
Associate Professor	448	79	39	0	12	578	84	3	1	0	0	88	364	76	38	0	12	490	709
Assistant Professor	601	170	83	304	23	1181	327	74	30	132	9	572	274	96	53	172	14	609	1344
Grand Total (Non-NER CUs + New CUs + NER CUs)																			
Professor	1931	277	123	0	45	2376	1054	41	11	0	6	1112	877	236	112	0	39	1264	16518
Associate Professor	3744	561	273	0	106	4684	2337	108	28	0	16	2489	1407	453	245	0	90	2195	10420
Assistant Professor	5739	1181	596	1742	200	9458	4888	748	344	750	89	6819	851	433	252	992	111	2639	6098
	11414	2019	992	1742	351	16518	8279	897	383	750	111	10420	3135	1122	609	992	240	6098	

**Statement-III**

*Details of Teaching position as on 31.03.2016 (Category -wise) indicating sanctioned/existing/vacant positions in Central Universities*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Statement of Teaching staff strength (category-wise) as on 31.03.2016 in Central Universities																			
			No. of sanctioned posts					No. of Existing Posts					No of Vacant Posts									
			GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Non-NER Central Universities																						
1.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Professor	36	7	3	0	1	47	26	2	1	0	1	30	10	5	2	0	0	17	384
			Associate Professor	66	13	6	0	3	88	48	0	0	0	2	50	18	13	6	0	1	38	303
			Assistant Professor	138	37	18	49	7	249	130	28	13	45	7	223	8	9	5	4	0	26	81
2.		University of Hyderabad	Professor	90	8	8	0	2	108	58	2	0	0	0	60	32	6	8	0	2	48	556
			Associate Professor	171	37	17	0	4	229	158	10	1	0	1	170	13	27	16	0	3	59	391
			Assistant Professor	132	34	14	33	6	219	103	26	10	17	5	161	29	8	4	16	1	58	165
3.		The English & Foreign	Professor	25	5	2	0	0	32	17	2	1	0	0	20	8	3	1	0	0	12	238

Languages Universities University																				
4. Chhattisgarh	Associate Professor	46	8	4	0	2	60	32	5	0	0	1	38	14	3	4	0	1	22	177
	Assistant Professor	81	20	13	30^	2	146	68	18	13	20	0	119	13	2	0	10	2	27	61
	Professor	46	8	4	0	0	58	15	1	1	0	0	17	31	7	3	0	0	41	435
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya																				
5. Delhi	Associate Professor	84	16	8	0	0	108	34	2	0	0	0	36	50	14	8	0	0	72	226
	Assistant Professor	130	40	19	72	8	269	92	24	11	45	1	173	38	16	8	27	7	96	209
	Professor	197	39	19	0	9	264	122	3	1	0	2	128	75	36	18	0	7	136	1706
6.	Associate Professor	483	97	48	0	20	648	256	9	2	0	2	269	227	88	46	0	18	379	832
	Assistant Professor	379	119	59	214	23	794	295	56	25	42	17	435	84	63	34	172	6	359	874
	Professor	126	0	0	0	i	127	71	0	0	0	0	71	55	0	0	0	1	56	833
7.	Associate Professor	199	0	0	0	3	202	156	0	0	0	0	156	43	0	0	0	3	46	675
	Assistant Professor	407	67	20	0	10	504	355	67	20	0	6	448	52	0	0	0	4	56	158
	Professor	149	27	13	0	8	197	102	9	0	0	2	113	47	18	13	0	6	84	900
Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.																				
7.	Associate Professor	279	51	24	0	12	366	217	17	3	0	2	239	62	34	21	0	10	127	611
	Assistant Professor	217	44	19	44	13	337	176	33	13	30	7	259	41	11	6	14	6	78	289

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish. Prof.	Professor	39	7	4	0	1	51	5	1	0	0	0	6	34	6	4	0	1	45	329
			Associate Professor	71	13	7	0	2	93	30	2	0	0	0	32	41	11	7	0	2	61	248
			Assistant Professor	87	28	14	50	6	185	116	43	7	42	2	210	-29	-15	7	8	4	-25	81
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Professor	26	4	2	0	2	34	9	1	0	0	0	10	17	3	2	0	2	24	227
			Associate Professor	47	9	4	0	2	62	17	1	0	0	0	18	30	8	4	0	2	44	99
			Assistant Professor	64	19	9	35	4	131	34	12	4	21	0	71	30	7	5	14	4	60	128
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	15	2	1	0	0	18	10	1	0	0	0	11	5	1	1	0	0	7	105
			Associate Professor	12	2	1	0	0	15	11	2	0	0	0	13	1	0	1	0	0	2	77
			Assistant Professor	35	11	5	18	3	72	27	8	2	14	2	53	8	3	3	4	1	19	28
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Professor	53	9	4	0	1	67	25	1	0	0	1	27	28	8	4	0	0	40	489
			Associate Professor	109	21	10	0	4	144	83	15	0	0	3	101	26	6	10	0	1	43	363
			Assistant Professor	161	41	20	46	10	278	142	33	17	34	9	235	19	8	3	12	1	43	126
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	Professor	33	6	3	0	1	43	14	0	0	0	0	14	19	6	3	0	1	29	468

	Associate Professor	63	12	6	0	3	84	32	2	0	0	1	35	31	10	6	0	2	49	286
	Assistant Professor	162	51	25	92	11	341	195	16	4	19	3	237	-33	35	21	73	8	104	182
13.	Uttar Pradesh Aligarh Muslim University Professor	193	0	0	0	0	193	121	0	0	0	0	121	72	0	0	0	0	72	1612
	Associate Professor	384	0	0	0	0	384	262	0	0	0	0	262	122	0	0	0	0	122	1247
	Assistant Professor	1035	0	0	0	0	1035	864	0	0	0	0	864	171	0	0	0	0	171	365
14.	Uttar Pradesh Banaras Hindu University Professor	194	37	18	0	4	253	137	2	0	0	0	139	57	35	18	0	4	114	1920
	Associate Professor	404	76	37	0	11	528	327	13	1	0	0	341	77	63	36	0	11	187	1379
	Assistant Professor	570	167	84	301	17	1139	616	126	48	102	7	899	-46	41	36	199	10	240	541
15.	Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University Professor	22	4	1	0	0	27	9	0	0	0	0	9	13	4	1	0	0	18	175
	Associate Professor	38	8	3	0	0	49	32	4	0	0	0	36	6	4	3	0	0	13	118
	Assistant Professor	52	15	6	26	0	99	39	11	5	18	0	73	13	4	1	8	0	26	57
16.	University of Allahabad Professor	60	11	5	0	3	79	13	0	0	0	0	13	47	11	5	0	3	66	852
	Associate Professor	150	30	15	0	6	201	44	1	0	0	1	46	106	29	15	0	5	155	313
	Assistant Professor	275	85	42	154	16	572	185	24	8	36	1	254	90	61	34	118	15	318	539
17.	West Bengal Visva Bharati Professor	55	11	5	0	2	73	46	4	0	0	0	50	9	7	5	0	2	23	650
	Associate Professor	118	23	11	0	4	156	102	12	2	0	0	116	16	11	9	0	4	40	529

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
			Assistant Professor	291	62	31	25	12	421	224	55	26	54	4	363	67	7	5	-29	8	58	121
		Total (I) (Non-NER Central Univs.)	Professor	1359	185	92	0	35	1671	800	29	4	0	6	839	559	156	88	0	29	832	11879
			Associate Professor	2724	416	201	0	76	3417	1841	95	9	0	13	1958	883	321	192	0	63	1459	7874
			Assistant Professor	4216	840	398	1189	148	6791	3661	580	226	539	71	5077	555	260	172	650	77	1714	4005
		New Central Universities																				
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Professor	17	3	1	0	1	22	9	1	0	0	0	10	8	2	1	0	1	12	153
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	2	43	18	0	0	0	0	18	14	6	3	0	2	25	106
			Assistant Professor	46	13	6	20	3	88	44	9	4	19	2	78	2	4	2	1	1	10	47
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Professor	16	3	1	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	3	1	0	0	20	140
			Associate Professor	31	6	3	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	6	3	0	0	40	0
			Assistant Professor	58	12	6	22	2	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	12	6	22	2	80	140
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Professor	16	3	1	0	1	21	7	1	0	0	0	8	9	2	1	0	1	13	147
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	1	42	7	0	0	0	0	7	25	6	3	0	1	35	59
			Assistant Professor	41	12	6	22	3	84	22	5	4	11	2	44	19	7	2	11	1	40	88

21. Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Professor	20	3	1	0	1	25	1	0	0	0	0	1	19	3	1	0	1	24	175
		Associate Professor	38	7	3	0	2	50	4	0	0	0	0	4	34	7	3	0	2	46	48
		Assistant Professor	48	15	7	27	3	100	22	5	2	13	1	43	26	10	5	14	2	57	127
22. Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Professor	22	4	1	0	0	27	5	0	0	0	0	5	17	4	1	0	0	22	188
		Associate Professor	42	7	3	0	1	53	9	1	1	0	0	11	33	6	2	0	1	42	67
		Assistant Professor	53	16	8	28	3	108	26	10	3	9	3	51	27	6	5	19	0	57	121
23. Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Professor	17	3	1	0	1	22	1	0	0	0	0	1	16	3	1	0	1	21	148
		Associate Professor	31	6	3	0	2	42	1	0	0	0	0	1	30	6	3	0	2	41	46
		Assistant Professor	41	12	6	22	3	84	25	5	2	11	1	44	16	7	4	11	2	40	102
24.	Central University of Kashmir	Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21	6	0	0	0	0	6	11	3	1	0	0	15	152
		Associate Professor	31	6	3	0	1	41	3	0	0	0	0	3	28	6	3	0	1	38	46
		Assistant Professor	45	13	6	24	2	90	22	5	3	7	0	37	23	8	3	17	2	53	106
25. Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Professor	19	3	1	0	0	23	7	0	0	0	0	7	12	3	1	0	0	16	167

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
			Associate Professor	35	6	3	0	1	45	9	0	0	0	0	9	26	6	3	0	1	36	89
			Assistant Professor	48	15	7	26	3	99	38	10	4	20	1	73	10	5	3	6	2	26	78
26.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Professor	20	0	0	0	0	20	6	0	0	0	0	6	14	0	0	0	0	14	140
			Associate Professor	39	1	0	0	0	40	7	1	0	0	0	8	32	0	0	0	0	32	52
			Assistant Professor	64	5	2	9	0	80	22	5	2	9	0	38	42	0	0	0	0	42	88
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21	5	0	0	0	5	1	1	3	1	0	0	16	147
			Associate Professor	33	5	3	0	1	42	15	1	0	0	0	16	18	4	3	0	1	26	80
			Assistant Professor	42	12	6	22	2	84	32	8	3	16	0	59	10	4	3	6	2	25	67
28.	Odisha	Central University of Odisha	Professor	18	3	1	0	1	23	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	1	0	1	23	154
			Associate Professor	33	6	3	0	1	43	1	0	0	0	0	1	32	6	3	0	1	42	18
			Assistant Professor	44	13	6	23	2	88	10	2	1	3	1	17	31	11	5	20	1	71	136
29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21	4	0	0	0	0	4	1	3	1	0	0	17	147
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	1	42	18	0	0	0	0	18	14	6	3	0	1	24	83
			Assistant Professor	42	12	6	22	2	84	33	10	2	15	1	61	9	2	4	7	1	23	64



30. Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Professor	21	4	1	0	1	27	5	0	1	0	0	6	16	4	0	0	1	21	188
		Associate Professor	42	7	3	0	1	53	20	0	0	0	0	20	22	7	3	0	1	33	102
		Assistant Professor	52	16	8	28	4	108	41	10	6	18	1	76	11	6	2	10	3	32	86
31. Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Professor	18	3	1	0	0	22	2	0	0	0	0	2	16	3	1	0	0	20	166
		Associate Professor	37	7	4	0	0	48	7	0	0	0	0	7	30	7	4	0	0	41	32
		Assistant Professor	48	14	7	26	1	96	11	5	1	5	1	23	37	9	6	21	0	73	134
	Total-II (New CUs)	Professor	239	38	12	0	6	295	58	2	1	0	0	61	181	36	11	0	6	234	2072
		Associate Professor	457	76	37	0	14	584	119	3	1	0	0	123	338	73	36	0	14	461	828
		Assistant Professor	614	168	81	299	31	1193	348	89	37	156	14	644	266	79	44	143	17	549	1244
	Total (I + II)	Professor	1598	223	104	0	41	1966	858	31	5	0	6	900	740	192	99	0	35	1066	13951
		Associate Professor	3181	492	238	0	90	4001	1960	98	10	0	13	2081	1221	394	228	0	77	1920	8702
		Assistant Professor	4830	1008	479	1488	179	7984	4009	669	263	695	85	5721	821	339	216	793	94	2263	5249
NER Central Universities																					
32. Assam	Assam University	Professor	34	4	2	0	1	41	22	1	0	0	1	24	17	3	2	0	0	17	399
		Associate Professor	92	9	4	0	1	106	83	5	2	0	1	91	9	4	2	0	0	15	348

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
			Assistant Professor	171	30	15	34	2	252	153	29	15	34	2	233	18	1	0	0	0	19	51
33.		Tezpur University	Professor	41	8	4	0	1	54	37	1	1	0	0	39	4	7	3	0	1	15	280
			Associate Professor	55	11	6	0	4	76	46	6	1	0	1	54	9	5	5	0	3	22	219
			Assistant Professor	71	23	11	41	4	150	66	17	11	31	1	126	5	6	0	10	3	24	61
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Professor	19	3	2	0	0	24	13	0	1	0	0	14	6	3	1	0	0	10	184
			Associate Professor	34	5	2	0	0	41	23	4	1	0	0	28	11	1	1	0	0	13	155
			Assistant Professor	64	8	22	23	2	119	60	7	22	23	1	113	4	1	0	0	1	6	29
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Professor	30	5	2	1	0	38	14	1	0	0	0	15	It	4	2	1	0	23	314
			Associate Professor	64	11	6	5	1	87	40	4	3	0	0	47	24	7	3	5	1	40	234
			Assistant Professor	135	17	9	25	3	189	140	15	10	7	0	172	-5	2	-1	18	3	17	80
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	Professor	83	6	3	0	1	93	53	1	1	0	0	55	30	5	2	0	1	38	445
			Associate Professor	130	10	6	0	1	147	85	1	5	0	0	91	45	9	1	0	1	56	334
			Assistant Professor	141	25	16	21	2	205	132	21	15	19	1	188	9	4	1	2	1	17	111
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Professor	42	5	0	0	0	47	27	0	0	0	0	27	15	5	0	0	0	20	382
			Associate Professor	65	5	3	0	1	74	48	3	1	0	0	52	17	2	2	0	1	22	318

38. Nagaland	Assistant Professor	178	28	19	33	3	261	163	26	19	28	3	239	15	2	0	5	0	22	64
	Professor	37	5	2	0	1	45	12	0	1	0	0	13	25	5	1	0	1	32	253
	Associate Professor	54	5	2	0	1	62	41	1	2	0	0	44	13	4	0	0	1	18	173
	Assistant Professor	100	15	7	21	3	146	91	9	11	5	0	116	9	6	-4	16	3	30	80
39. Sikkim	Professor	22	4	2	0	1	29	4	0	1	0	1	6	18	4	1	0	0	23	213
	Associate Professor	52	10	4	0	2	68	30	2	0	0	0	32	22	8	4	0	2	36	135
	Assistant Professor	57	17	8	31	3	116	51	12	6	26	2	97	6	5	2	5	1	19	78
40. Tripura	Professor	36	7	3	0	0	46	7	0	0	0	0	7	29	7	3	0	0	39	278
	Associate Professor	52	10	5	0	2	69	25	2	1	0	0	28	27	8	4	0	2	41	156
	Assistant Professor	83	22	18	36	4	163	67	13	15	24	2	121	16	9	3	12	2	42	122
	Professor	344	47	20	1	5	417	189	4	5	0	2	200	155	43	15	1	3	217	2748
Total-III (NER Central Universities)																				
	Associate Professor	598	76	38	5	13	730	421	28	16	0	2	467	177	48	22	5	11	263	2072
	Assistant Professor	1000	185	125	265	26	1601	923	149	124	197	12	1405	77	36	1	68	14	196	676
Total-I (Non-NER Central Universities)																				
	Professor	1359	185	92	0	35	1671	800	29	4	0	6	839	559	156	88	0	29	832	11879
	Associate Professor	2724	416	201	0	76	3417	1841	95	9	0	13	1958	883	321	192	0	63	1459	7874

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
			Assistant Professor	4216	840	398	1189	148	6791	3661	580	226	539	71	5077	555	260	172	650	77	1714	4005
		Total-II (New Central Universities)	Professor	239	38	12	0	6	295	58	2	1	0	0	61	181	36	11	0	6	234	2072
			Associate Professor	457	76	37	0	14	584	119	3	1	0	0	123	338	73	36	0	14	461	828
			Assistant Professor	614	168	81	299	31	1193	348	89	37	156	14	644	266	79	44	143	17	549	1244
		Grand Total (Non-NER CUs + New CUs + NER CUs)	Professor	1942	270	124	1	46	2383	1047	35	10	0	8	1100	895	235	114	1	38	1283	16699
			Associate Professor	3779	568	276	5	103	4731	2381	126	26	0	15	2548	1398	442	250	5	88	2183	10774
			Assistant Professor	5830	1193	604	1753	205	9585	4932	818	387	892	97	7126	898	375	217	861	108	2459	5925
				11551	2031	1004	1759	354	16699	8360	979	423	892	120	10774	3191	1052	581	867	234	5925	

**Drop out rates of physically challenged students**

565. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that drop out rates of physically challenged students are high; and
- (b) if so, the steps taken to address this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) As per the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), the average annual dropout rate of children, including physically challenged students, at elementary and secondary level during 2014-15 is 4.10% and 17.06% respectively. The data for dropout rate of physically challenged students is not available separately in UDISE.

As per UDISE data, the average annual dropout rate of all children including physically challenged students, at elementary level has declined from 4.15% in 2013-14 to 4.10% in 2014-15, whereas at the secondary level the dropout rate has reduced from 17.86% in 2013-14 to 17.06% in 2014-15

(b) The Government of India is implementing Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) as the main programme for universalising elementary education for all children from 6-14 years of age. Its overall goals include universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in education and enhancement of learning levels of children. The focus of SSA is on providing inclusive education to children with special needs (CWSN), wherein children with and without disabilities participate and learn together in the same class. SSA provides ₹ 3000/- per child per annum for the interventions related to education of CWSN. The major interventions under SSA for the education of CWSN are identification, functional and formal assessment, appropriate educational placement, preparation of Individualized Educational Plan, provision of free aids and appliances, transport and/or escort support, teacher training, appointment of resource teachers, therapeutical support and barrier free access. SSA provides free access to the differently abled children in an inclusive environment in neighbourhood schools. As per the UDISE 2015-16, 22.86 lakh CWSN are enrolled at elementary level of schooling.

The Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) component of the integrated Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) aims to enable all students with disabilities completing eight year of elementary schooling, an opportunity to complete four years of secondary schooling (Class IX to XII) in inclusive and enabling environment.

The IEDSS scheme has provision for removal of architectural barriers for CWSN for ensuring barrier free access to classrooms, laboratory, library and toilets in the school. The grant is available for these purposes to all Government/Government aided schools, in all the States and UTs, where CWSN are enrolled.

**District level committees to review MDMS**

566. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that district level committee meetings are convened to monitor and review the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) in various States;
- (b) if so, the names of those States which have complied with this direction of the Ministry; and
- (c) the steps taken to ensure that these meetings take place at regular intervals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The Government has adopted an elaborate monitoring mechanism at Central, State and District levels to ensure the quality of food served under the scheme. At District Level, a District Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the senior-most Member of Parliament of Lok Sabha of the district monitors the implementation of the scheme in the concerned District. In addition, District Steering cum Monitoring Committee headed by District Magistrate also monitors the implementation of the scheme. Programme Approval Board-Mid-Day Meal (PAB-MDM) headed by Secretary (School Education & Literacy) monitors the convening of these meetings on regular basis during the appraisal of Annual Work Plan and Budget of the States. The States/UTs wise details of district level meetings during the year 2016-17 is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*States/UT-wise details of district level committees to review MDMS during the year 2016-17*

Sl. No.	Name of State / UT	Meetings of District level committee headed by the senior most Member of Parliament of Loksabha	Meetings of District Steering cum Monitoring committee headed by District Megistrate
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	29
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	34
3.	Assam	18	186
4.	Bihar	38	44
5.	Chhattisgarh	9	57
6.	Goa	0	0
7.	Gujarat	121	33
8.	Haryana	7	36
9.	Himachal pradesh	Implementaion of Mid Day Meal Scheme is reviewed in the meetings held at Block level. But no information has been received from districts regarding conducting of these meetings at District Level during this period. To conduct these meetings regularly D.O. have been issued by the Secretary Education to all the Deputy Commissioners of the State.	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	408
11.	Jharkhand	30	39

1	2	3	4
12.	Karnataka	54	20
13.	Kerala	1	16
14.	Madhya Pradesh	107	410
15.	Maharashtra	29	33
16.	Manipur	5	23
17.	Meghalaya	8	8
18.	Mizoram	12	9
19.	Nagaland	8	31
20.	Odisha	9	54
21.	Punjab	22	158
22.	Rajasthan	19	209
23.	Sikkim	7	11
24.	Tamil Nadu	-	-
25.	Telangana	4	8
26.	Tripura	0	16
27.	Uttar Pradesh	161	1634
28.	Uttarakhand	12	17
29.	West Bengal	8	72
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	3
31.	Chandigarh	1	1
32.	Dadra and Nagra Haveli *	0	1
33.	Daman and Diu	1	1
34.	Delhi	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	1	2
36.	Puducherry	1	-



**Quality education under RTE Act**

567. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Rights of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has not been successful in providing quality education in the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken in this regard; and
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to make education simple and accessible with a focus on quality rather than infrastructure?

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

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

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.

Further, as per model rules prescribed under RTE Act, 2009 a primary school is provided at a distance of 1km and an upper primary school is provided at a distance of 3Km, though the States have notified their own neighborhood norms as per their requirement. Government also provides various facilities to students at all levels in order to ensure high enrolment and quality of education including scholarships and teacher training.

#### **Bridging gender gap in IITs**

568. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, as per admission statistics, about 62 per cent of 2,200 girls, who had ranked good enough to get a seat at an IIT, chose to opt out of it;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether this trend has been continuing this year also;
- (d) if so, whether Government is reaching out to girls who have qualified in IIT to take admission at any of its branch;
- (e) if so, the response thereto; and
- (f) the other steps taken by Government to woo girls to bridge gender divide in IITs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (f) Out of 2264 female candidates who were allotted seats in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) in 2016, 848 joined IITs. The admission process for the current year is not over. To improve female enrolment in the B.Tech. Programmes in IITs, a Committee under the chairmanship of Director, IIT-Mandi was constituted by the Joint Admission Board (JAB) to suggest suitable measures. The report of the Committee was considered by the IIT Council in its 51st meeting held on 28.04.2017 and decided to increase female enrolment from the

current 8% to 14% in 2018-19, 17% in 2019-20 and 20% in 2020-21 by creating supernumerary seats.

**Review of deemed university status**

569. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the UGC has embarked on reviewing the deemed university status being enjoyed by nearly 125 educational institutions across the country;
- (b) whether the Ministry has also given its approval for conducting the review of these deemed universities, keeping in view the recommendations made by P N Tandon Committee, which highlighted that more than 44 deemed universities have failed to provide quality education; 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) Presently, Institutions Deemed to be Universities are regulated by the University Grants Commission (UGC) as per the provisions of UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2016. As per the Regulations, there is a provision for mandatory intensive external review of every Deemed to be University once in every five years based on the criteria prescribed by the UGC from time to time. Only those Institutions Deemed to be Universities are not reviewed by the UGC which are accredited with highest grade by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) or all their eligible Courses are accredited with highest grade by National Board of Accreditation (NBA) for two continuous cycles. The review of such Institutions Deemed to be Universities can be done by the Institution itself through external peer review mechanism.

Since there is a mandatory provision for reviewing of every Institution Deemed to be University, the Ministry does not interfere in conducting review of these

Institutions. However, in case of Category 'B' Institutions identified by the Tandon Committee, the Government has asked the UGC to see whether the deficiencies pointed out by the Committee have been rectified while carrying out inspection as per the mandatory requirement of UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations,

2016. For Category 'C' Institutions as identified by Tandon Committee, the UGC has been asked to see during inspection that whether deficiencies have been rectified and that the Regulations are being adhered to.

**Annual average drop out rate**

570. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the annual average drop out rate of primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary has been going up gradually in various States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise and at primary, secondary and senior secondary level-wise;
- (c) the national average drop out rate during the above period; and
- (d) the manner in which the Ministry is collaborating with States to arrest this trend to reduce drop out rate and increase the quality of education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) As per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) maintained by National University of Education Planning and Administration (NUEPA), National and State-wise Annual average drop-out rates of students at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary levels during 2012-2013, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The Central Government is implementing several schemes in collaboration with State Governments to reduce dropout rate and increase the quality of education. Various measures taken under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme include enhancing access to schools, strengthening school infrastructure like school building, additional classrooms, toilets, drinking water facilities etc., improving the Pupil-Teacher ratio (PTR) as well as strategies for gender positive textbooks, gender sensitization of teachers and educational administrators. In addition, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas or residential schools for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minorities at upper primary level in educationally backward blocks of the country have been set up. The Mid Day Meal Scheme is also being implemented with a view to enhance enrolment and retention of children in schools. Further, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has been launched for universal access to secondary education.

**Statement****Average Annual Drop-Out Rate during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15**

Sl. No.	Level of Education	Primary			Upper Primary			Secondary			Senior Secondary		
		2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.68	1.21	0.51	1.23	0.51	1.69	5.56	7.20	9.87	14.14	15.87	16.93
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3.18	4.35	6.72	3.36	3.78	5.20	12.72	12.65	15.71	0.35	11.79	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.16	10.89	10.82	7.47	5.59	6.71	12.93	14.49	17.11	5.11	17.07	18.42
4.	Assam	6.24	7.44	15.36	7.20	7.05	10.51	26.77	30.43	27.06	4.69	7.24	-
5.	Bihar	-	2.09	-	-	2.98	4.08	30.14	25.33	25.90	-	-	-
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	0.10	1.08	0.44	-	-	-	13.65	1 1.28	10.55
7.	Chhattisgarh	4.14	1.42	2.91	5.42	3.80	5.85	14.86	23.41	21.26	-	-	2.76
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	1.57	1.47	3.38	4.13	4.02	24.41	28.59	16.77	9.65	6.24	9.47
9.	Daman and Diu	-	0.85	1.11	-	3.58	3.11	11.52	19.86	32.27	1.26	9.86	40.48
10.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	2.78	0.76	5.32	8.90	11.81	14.47	16.25	17.32
11.	Goa	-	0.20	0.73	-	-	0.07	7.96	9.58	11.15	11.26	13.36	13.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12. Gujarat		0.74	0.76	0.89	5.20	5.55	6.41	13.55	21.61	25.04	0.46	7.83	7.04
13. Haryana		1.29	0.41	5.61	0.46	2.55	5.81	8.98	12.51	15.89	-	2.18	5.75
14. Himachal Pradesh		0.45	0.46	0.64	0.51	0.78	0.87	8.37	9.09	6.07	9.02	7.07	7.41
15. Jammu and Kashmir		6.30	5.46	6.79	5.52	4.30	5.44	17.33	15.36	17.28	10.66	7.64	12.65
16. Jharkhand		7.21	6.41	5.48	5.47	7.42	8.99	18.50	23.15	24	-	3.41	
17. Karnataka		2.97	2.32	2.02	5.05	2.51	3.85	39.92	27.57	26.18	15.33	-	1.96
18. Kerala		-	-	-	-	-	-	9.45	14.46	12.32	-	6.40	0.47
19. Lakshadweep		2.50	-	-	0.29	1.86	2.78	7.68	8.03	6.763	6.59	2.82	3.12
20. Madhya Pradesh		6.11	10.14	6.59	8.53	11.70	9.20	13.63	26.47	24.77	-	1.55	-
21. Maharashtra		0.97	0.55	1.26	1.74	0.61	1.79	16.20	14.47	12.87	3.20	3.34	1.83
22. Manipur		9.86	18	9.66	6.06	7.02	4.20	9.75	13.81	14.38	7.93	3.20	-
23. Meghalaya		10.14	10.34	9.46	7.85	6.84	6.52	26.03	24.75	20.52	-	-	-
24. Mizoram		24.11	12.96	10.10	19.28	6.02	4.78	21.42	18.70	21.88	-	-	6.91
25. Nagaland		7.07	19.41	5.61	9.83	17.86	7.92	26.51	35.11	18.23	18.29	14.19	6.97
26. Odisha		3.56	2.94	2.86	3.81	2.80	3.81	49.86	49.48	29.56	-	-	-
27. Puducherry		0.34	0.66	0.37	0.68	0.60	0.56	15.21	14.24	12.19	5.25	1.116	4.50
28. Punjab		1.99	1.29	3.05	2.78	2.85	3.22	9.80	8.83	8.86	8.28	5.81	5.83

29. Rajasthan	7.97	8.39	5.02	4.42	6.03	3.07	13.65	18.77	13.48	-	-	-
30. Sikkim	3.60	4.57	2.27	3.15	5.14	1.57	9.23	12.89	15.89	8.10	12.91	1 1.76
31. Tamil Nadu	4.06	0.46	-	1.24	4.52	-	10.20	12.20	8.10	1.87	4.44	3.41
32. Telangana	-	5.81	2.08	-	4.71	2.30	-	17.43	15.53	-	13.43	0.77
33. Tripura	2.22	3.58	1.28	3.08	2.72	1.99	25.50	25.09	28.42	8.87	9.11	8.93
34. Uttar Pradesh	10.28	7.08	8.58	1.06	0.53	2.70	-	7.30	10.22	-	-	2.10
35. Uttarakhand	1.16	3.07	4.04	0.13	1.68	1.19	9.68	8.70	10.40	1.59	-	3.01
36. West Bengal	6.30	2.91	1.47	5.18	4.31	4.30	17.30	18.34	17.80	8.13	7.90	8.1 1
ALL INDIA	4.67	4.34	4.13	3.13	3.77	4.03	14.54	17.86	17.06	-	1.54	-

+: Calculated by subtracting sum of promotion and repetition rate from 100 in a given school year.

-: States reporting negative drop - out rate have not been reported.

Source:- School Education: Unified District Information System for Education (U-Dise) - 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014- 15, National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA).

**Operation of non-recognised institutes**

†571. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that a large number of non-recognised educational institutes are operating in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of action taken by Government for registration of such educational institutes and for ensuring quality of education in them;
- (c) whether Government is aware that fee collected by these non-recognised/un-registered institutes is very high; and
- (d) if so, the action taken by Government for regularising and controlling these educational institutes running without recognition/registration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Instances of unapproved institutions running technical courses have come to the notice of the Government. The details thereof are available on AICTE website <http://www.aicte-india.org/misunapprovedinstitutions.php>. In addition to it, University Grants Commission (UGC) is also maintaining a list of 24 fake universities running across the country. The details thereof are available at UGC website <http://www.ugc.ac.in/page/fake-universities.aspx>.

(b) The private technical institutions are subject to approval from All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) for maintenance of quality standards prescribed in AICTE Approval Handbook.

(c) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice Srikrishna (former judge of Hon'ble Supreme Court) to recommend the fee to be charged by the private technical educational institutes in the country. The Committee recommended the upper limit for tuition fee and other development fee to be charged by the institutions. The Government has also directed all the state Governments to ensure compliance with the recommendations of the Fee Committee.

(d) University Grants Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) have issued Public Notices bringing in public domain the status of

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



concerned institutions and cautioning the students not to get enrolled in such institutions.

**Teaching of foreign language in Kendriya Vidyalayas**

†572. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of foreign languages that are being taught at present in Kendriya Vidyalayas;
- (b) whether sufficient number of teachers are available for teaching these languages;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the number of teachers that are working on contractual basis and on regular basis;
- (d) the total number of posts of teachers in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan that are vacant, subject-wise and the details of steps taken to fill these vacancies; and
- (e) the comprehensive details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) German is being taught in 230 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KV) and Chinese in one KV for which 223 and one contractual teachers respectively have been engaged by the concerned KVs. There are no sanctioned posts of foreign language teachers in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS).

(d) and (e) Out of 44981 sanctioned, posts, 10847 posts of teachers are vacant as on 31.05.2017. The Subject-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below). KVS has informed that written examination has been conducted and interviews have been held for 6205 teaching posts to be filled up through Direct Recruitment. Offers of appointment have also been issued by KVS for 84 posts of Principals. In addition, action has also been initiated for filling up of 4473 teaching posts through Limited Departmental Examination.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

***Statement***

Subject wise details of sanctioned and vacant posts of teachers as on 31.5.2017

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Sanctioned	In-Position	Vacant
1.	Headmaster	736	407	329
	Post Graduate Teachers			
2.	Hindi	1045	793	252
3.	English	1205	927	278
4.	History	402	295	107
5.	Economics	802	571	231
6.	Geography	407	309	98
7.	Physics	1310	1004	306
8.	Chemistry	1310	1011	299
9.	Maths	1229	969	260
10.	Biology	1017	794	223
11.	Commerce	722	599	123
12.	Computer Science	1092	951	141
13.	BIO Technology	31	30	1
	Trained Graduate Teachers			
14.	Hindi	2159	1497	662
15.	English	2596	1957	639
16.	Sanskrit	1351	967	384
17.	Social Studies	2177	1494	683
18.	Maths	2597	1938	659
19.	Biology	1729	1165	564
20.	TGT (Physical & Health Education)	1168	1075	93

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Sanctioned	In-Position	Vacant
21.	TGT (Art Education)	1139	995	144
22.	TGT (Work Experience)	1163	1029	134
23.	Yoga Teacher	95	95	0
24.	Librarian	1206	1013	193
25.	Primary Teachers	15084	11227	3857
26.	PRT (Music)	1209	1022	187
TOTAL		44981	34134	10847

#### Correspondence courses in Central Universities

573. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students enrolled in correspondence courses during the last five years with Central Universities, year-wise and university-wise;

(b) the details of steps taken by the Ministry to improve the weekend classes and doubt clearing sessions offered to the students; and

(c) the number of courses out of total correspondence courses for which online classes are available for free of cost, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) As per available information the details of enrolment for students in Open and Distance Learning (ODL mode) for the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The University Grants Commission (Open and Distance Learning) Regulations have been notified by UGC on 23.06.2017. The regulations are available on UGC website at <http://www.ugc.ac.in/oldpdf/regulations/distance%20education%20regulations.pdf>. There are provisions for various types of support services to be provided to students in the Learning Support Centres to be established by the universities offering education through Open and Distance Learning mode.

(c) The data of the number of courses for which online classes are available for free of cost is not centrally maintained. However under programme Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) and Indian Institute of Technology-Professor Assisted Learning (IIT PAL), the online courses are available free of cost. Under MOOCs, courses are delivered through online portal, open for anyone with an Internet connection. Thousands of students enroll for such open, online courses. IIT PAL is a noble initiative of MHRD to help socially and economically backward students in the country to do better in the JEE exam. Under this initiative best quality instruction is given by IIT professors to all students across the country using dedicated DTH channels. 600 hours of fresh video content prepared by IIT professor and KV teachers for Class XI and Class XII students aspiring to join IITs, based on NCERT syllabus, are currently available on 19-22 channels of SWAYAM PRABHA.

#### Statement

*Details of enrolment for students in Open and Distance Learning (ODL Mode) for last three years in Central Universities*

Sl. No	Name of University	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Rajiv Gandhi University	1953	2133	1860
2.	Indira Gandhi National Open University	379576	408112	478290
3.	University of Delhi	395742	414828	422182
4.	Aligarh Muslim University	2291	2473	2909
5.	Tezpur University	108	107	83
6.	Tripura University	4447	2254	2713
7.	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha	1668	630	991
8.	Pondicherry University, Puducherry	3954	4910	6131
9.	The English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad	1015	707	748
10.	University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad	1161	885	675

Sl. No	Name of University	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
11.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad	46774	34990	43903
12.	Hari Singh Gaur Vishwavidyalaya Sagar	153	185	157

#### **Misbehaviour with girl students during NEET**

574. SHRI RAJ KUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some girl students appearing in the National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) examination recently were forced to remove their undergarments before entering the examination centres in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government has taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, an incident came to the notice of Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) through media reports from TISK English Medium School, Kannur, Kerala.

(c) As the incident reported at TISK English Medium School, Kannur, Kerala was most unfortunate and happened due to few overzealous female frisking staff of the school (Examination Centre), CBSE has taken following actions:

1. School Principal was advised to tender an unconditional apology to the candidate.
2. School has taken disciplinary action against the concerned school teachers.
3. CBSE is ensuring that frisking staff is further sensitized before the next examination to obviate such incidence in future.

#### **Augmenting guidance and counselling services**

575. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken by Government to help the State Governments in augmenting guidance and counselling services at all the levels of schooling viz., elementary, secondary and higher secondary, as per National Curriculum Framework (NCF); and

(b) if no steps are taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 provide guidelines for facilitating healthy growth and development of students across all school stages and for guidance/counselling at each of these school stages from elementary through secondary and higher secondary stages. To meet the desired goals of guidance and counselling services, the NCF delineates the responsibilities of states to augment guidance and counselling services.

As a follow-up of the recommendations of NCF-2005, National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has developed teacher support material and guidelines for Guidance and Counseling, and also organizes capacity building programmes for teachers at elementary, secondary and higher secondary level and teacher educators of State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERTs) and District Institutes of Educational Training (DiETs) in States and UTs providing adequate space to guidance and counseling services in schools across the stages.

The Framework for Implementation of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) recognizes the role of guidance and counseling services in promoting student retention and better scholastic performance in curricular areas, facilitating adjustment and career development of students, developing right attitude towards studies, self, work and others. The Framework provides that every school should have at least one teacher and preferably two teachers (one male and one female) trained in guidance and counseling. The in-service teacher training under RMSA has incorporated a module on counseling. So far an amount of ₹ 1506.988 lakh has been approved for Guidance and Counseling Services of the students.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Mechanism to conduct NET**

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

(a) whether Government is considering any better mechanism for the conduct

of the National Eligibility Test (NET) in the light of recent controversies and CBI inquiry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) As per the directions of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has been conducting University Grants Commission National Eligibility Test (UGC-NET) examinations. There is no proposal under consideration at present to entrust the responsibility of conducting UGC-NET exam through any other mechanism.

#### **Incubation centres in universities**

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

(a) the number of business incubation centres functioning in various universities / institutions;

(b) the details of funds provided to establish and run business incubation centres in various universities/institutions during the last three years; and

(c) the number of projects institutionalized by the incubation centres functioning in various universities and educational institutions in India during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) 15 Technology Business Incubators (TBI) have been approved by this Ministry in collaboration with Department of Science and Technology (DST) in the year 2016 across various Centrally Funded Technical Institutions with 100% funding from DST. The DST has also supported 93 Technology Business Incubators and Science & Technology Entrepreneurs Parks in various universities/institutions.

(b) and (c) The funding pattern followed by the DST has been as under:

Period	Amount allocated (₹ in crore)	Duration
2013-14	3-5	For 5 years period
2014-15		

Period	Amount allocated (₹ in crore)	Duration
2015-16		
2016-17	10-15	For 5 years under National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovations (NIDHI)

On an average 15 projects each are under taken for physical incubation by these incubation centres with an incubation period of 2 to 3 years. During last three years, in the 93 Technology Business Incubators located in academic setups, 1395 projects have been under physical incubation.

#### **Air purifiers in schools**

578. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to install air purifiers in all Government schools in the country to save the school children from air pollution; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal in the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

The Central Government supports State Governments and UT Administrations for creation and augmentation of infrastructural facilities in Government elementary and secondary schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) programmes. Infrastructure facilities in schools are also provided in convergence with other schemes and programmes of Central and State Governments. State Governments, UT Administrations and local authorities are free to install Air Purifiers in schools based on the local requirement and availability of resources.

#### **Amount spent for advertisements projects**

579. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:



- (a) the amounts spent by Government for advertisements during the last three years;
- (b) the amount spent for advertisements of particular projects including new ones introduced by Government;
- (c) the amount spent each year on advertisements of matters of national importance and various annual events; and
- (d) the shares of print and visual media in such amount spent each year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE): (a) to (d) Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP), being the nodal advertising agency of the Government of India releases advertisements only on behalf of various Ministries/Departments to disseminate information in respect of Government policies, schemes, programmes and other projects and events of the Government.

The amount spent by DAVP for advertisements through various mediums including Print and Visual Media for publicising the schemes, projects and other events of various Ministries/Departments, during the last three years is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Media-wise expenditure for the financial years 2014-15 to 2016-17*

(₹ in Crore)

Financial Year	Print	Audio-Visual	Printed Publicity	Outdoor Publicity	Exhibition	Total
2014-15	424.84	473.67	12.80	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	5.70	1285.77

**Mechanism to monitor misleading advertisements**

580. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the existing mechanism to monitor misleading advertisements in electronic and print media across the country;

- (b) the number of cases of misleading advertisements detected by the existing monitoring mechanism along with the present status of such cases;
- (c) the number of misleading advertisers punished, so far, during the last three years, State/UT-wise; and
- (d) the other steps taken/being taken by Government to strengthen the existing monitoring mechanism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE): (a) to (d) Advertisements telecast on TV channels are required to adhere to the Advertising Code prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder. As per existing regulatory frame work there is no pre-censorship on advertisements. Action is taken whenever violation of Code is brought to the notice of the Ministry.

In so far as Print Media is concerned, "The Press Council of India (PCI), a statutory autonomous body has been set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 to maintain and improve the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India and also, to inculcate principles of self-regulation among the press. The PCI, in furtherance of its objectives under Section 13(2) of the Act has formulated 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct' for adherence by the print media. The Norm 36 on the subject 'Advertisements' framed by PCI is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Details of Misleading Advertisements for the years 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI), a self regulatory body of advertisement industry has set up Consumer Complaints Council to deal with advertising content and decide on complaints against advertisements making misleading, false and unsubstantiated claims.

Rules 7(5) of the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994, specifically provides "No advertisement shall contain references which are likely to lead the public to infer that the product advertised or any of its ingredients has some special or miraculous or super-natural property or quality, which is difficult of being proved". Ministry has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) to take cognizance *suo-motu* or to look into specific complaints regarding content telecast on private TV channels including advertisements. IMC functions in a recommending capacity.

An advisory was issued by the Ministry on 21.8.2014 advising all TV channels not to telecast advertisements which were found to be violating provisions of Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994, ASCI Code and also Drugs & Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954.

On the request of M/o AYUSH an Advisory dated 12.07.2017 has been issued to all TV channels to advertise products that have valid license issued by M/o AYUSH or State Drug Licensing Authorities.

Department of Consumer Affairs has informed that they had launched a portal called GAMA (Grievance Against Misleading Advertisements) where a consumer can lodge a complaint against misleading advertisements. These complaints are processed by Advertising Standard Council of India (ASCI) under an MOU with Department of Consumer Affairs. Further, they have informed that since inception in March, 2015 till July 2017, 4383 complaints have been received in the GAMA portal. While 2079 complaints have been resolved, 916 complaints have been rejected. The remaining complaints have been \* forwarded to the Regulators concerned for necessary action. The consumer Protection Bill, 2015 already introduced in Parliament seeks to establish a Central Consumer Protection Authority which will take action against unfair trade practices and misleading advertisements.

### ***Statement-I***

#### *Details of Norms 36 on Advertisement' Framed by PCI*

#### **36. Advertisements**

- (i) Commercial advertisements are information as much as social, economic or political information. What is more, advertisements shape attitude and ways of life at least as much, as other kinds of information and comment. Journalistic propriety demands that advertisements must be clearly distinguishable from news content carried in the newspaper.
- (ii) No advertisement shall be published, which promotes directly or indirectly production, sale or consumption of cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor and other intoxicants.
- (iii) Newspaper shall not publish advertisements, which have a tendency to malign or hurt the religious sentiments of any community or section of society.

- (iv) Advertisements which offend the provisions of the Drugs and Magical Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act as amended in 2002, or any other statute should be rejected.
- (v) Newspapers should not publish an advertisement containing anything which is unlawful or illegal, or is contrary to public decency, good taste or to journalistic ethics or propriety.
- (vi) Journalistic propriety demands that advertisements must be clearly distinguishable from editorial matter carried in the newspaper. Newspapers while publishing advertisements should specify the amount received by them. The rationale behind this is that advertisements should be charged at rates usually chargeable by a newspaper since payment of more than the normal rates would amount to a subsidy to the paper.
- (vii) Publication of dummy or lifted advertisements that have neither been paid for, nor authorised by the advertisers, constitute breach of journalistic ethics specially when the paper raises a bill in respect of such advertisements.
- (viii) Deliberate failure to publish an advertisement in all the copies of a newspaper offends against the standards of journalistic ethics and constitutes gross professional misconduct.
- (ix) There should be total co-ordination and communication between the advertisement department and the editorial department of a newspaper in the matter of considering the legality propriety or otherwise of an advertisement received for publication.
- (x) The editors should insist on their right to have the final say in the acceptance or rejection of advertisements, specially those which border on or cross the line between decency and obscenity.
- (xi) Newspapers to carry caution notice with matrimonial advertisements carrying following text\* "Readers are advised to make appropriate thorough inquiries before acting upon any advertisement. This newspaper does not vouch or subscribe to claim and representation made by the advertiser regarding the particulars of status, age, income of the bride/bridegroom".
- (xii) An editor shall be responsible for all matters, including advertisements

published in the newspaper. If responsibility is disclaimed, this shall be explicitly stated beforehand.

- (xiii) Tele-friendship advertisements carried by newspapers across the country inviting general public to dial the given number for 'entertaining' talk and offering suggestive tele-talk tend to pollute adolescent minds and promote immoral cultural ethos. The Press should refuse to accept such advertisements.
- (xiv) Classified advertisements of health and physical fitness services using undignified languages, indicative of covert soliciting, are violative of law as well as ethics. The newspaper should adopt a mechanism for vetting such an advertisement to ensure that the soliciting advertisements are not carried.
- (xv) Advertisements of contraceptive and supply of brand item attaching to the advertisement is not very ethical, given the social milieu and the traditional values held dear in our country. A newspaper has a sacred duty to educate people about precautionary measures to avoid AIDS and exhibit greater far sight in accepting advertisement even though issued by social welfare organisation.
- (xvi) Employment News which is trusted as a purveyor of authentic news on government jobs should be more careful in accepting advertisements of only bonafide private bodies.
- (xvii) While accepting advertisements of educational institutes newspapers may ensure that such advertisements carry the mandatory statement that the concerned institutes are recognized under the relevant enactments of law.
- (xviii) Advertisements play extremely vital role in shaping the values and concerns of the present day society and as more and more lenient view is taken of what is not the norm, the speedier may be acceptability of such matters in 'public perception' but at what cost is the essential point for consideration. It should be borne in mind that in the race to be globally relevant we do not leave behind the values that have earned India the unique place it enjoys globally on moral and ethical plane.

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\*The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in connection with FAO No 65/1998 of Smt Harjeet Kaur Vs Shri Surinder Pal Singh directed the Press Council of India to instruct the newspaper to publish classified/matrimonial advertisement by advising them to alongside publish the said Caution Notice in their newspapers.

***Statement-II***

*Details of complaint cases relating to Misleading Advertisements for the year 2015-2016 and 2016-17*

Sl. No.	Complainant	Respondent	Action Taken/Status
1.	Shri S.L. Sharma, Rajasthan	Media	Closed on 30.09.2015 for non-pursuance
2.	Shri Jai Singh, Uttar Pradesh	Amar Ujala	Closed on 30.09.2015 for non-pursuance
3.	Shri Hakrinder Pal Singh, Advocate	Print Media	Closed on 26.10.2015 being non-pursuance
4.	Shri Rohit Kumar, Bihar	Prabhat Khabar	Closed on 23.06.2016 being non-pursuance
5.	Shri Ashish Gogia, Assistant General Manager, RBI, New Delhi	Dainik Bhaskar	Closed on 29.06.2016 being non-pursuance

*Misleading Advertisements 2016-2017*

Sl. No.	Complainant	Respondent	Action Taken/Status
1.	Dr. Satyender Kapoor, Punjab	Print and Electronic Media	Closed on 12.08.2016 for default of requirements.
2.	Shrimati Yamini Krishan, Chchattar, Madhya Pradesh	Nai Dunia	Adjudicated on 03.03.2017
3.	Shri P.K.Singh, Madhya Pradesh	Danik Bhaskar	Adjudicated on 03.03.2017
4.	Jila Padaadhikari, Bihar	Aaj	To be finalized
5.	Shri Praveen N. Surange	Pradesh Today, Bhopal (M.P)	Closed on 25.11.2016 for defaults of requirements

Sl. No. Complainant	Respondent	Action Taken/Status
6. Shri Suresh Bhatti	Print Media	Closed on 01.02.2017 for defaults of requirements
7. Dr. Lalit Mohan, Through Mail	Nav Bharat Times	Closed on 19.12.2016 for defaults of requirements
8. Smt. Laxmi Devi, UP	Print Social Media	Closed on 07.07.2017 for non pursuance.

#### **Misuse of TV channels by private broadcasters**

581. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any decision to check, monitor and restrict misuse of TV channels particularly in regional languages to broadcast programmes aimed at instigating communal violence and fear in the minds of common people;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the stringent steps taken by Government for curbing this menace;

(c) whether Government has any plans to introduce any censorship or any rules and norms for private TV channels for broadcasting their pre recorded programmes or fabricated videos pretending as live telecast; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE): (a) and (b) As per existing regulatory framework, all programmes and advertisements telecast on private satellite TV channels and transmitted/re-transmitted through the Cable TV network are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 framed thereunder. The Act does not provide for pre-censorship of any programme and advertisement telecast on such TV channels. However, it prescribes that all programmes and advertisements telecast on such TV channels including regional language channels should be in conformity with the prescribed Programme Code and Advertising Code enshrined in the said Act and the rules framed thereunder, which contain a whole range

of parameters to regulate programmes and advertisements including the content aimed at instigating communal violence and fear in the minds of common people on TV channels. Apart from this, this Ministry had issued an Advisory to news and current affairs TV channels on 20.09.2013 advising them to follow the provisions of the Programme Code scrupulously and exercise restraint and sensitivity while reporting such incidents and refrain from telecasting any material which could ignite communal passions and create law and order problem.

The Ministry has set up Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) to monitor the content telecast on private TV channels with reference to the violation of Programme and Advertising Codes. An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has also been set up in the Ministry to look into the specific complaints or *suo-motu* take cognizance against the violation of Programme and Advertising Codes. The IMC has representatives from the Ministries of Home Affairs, Defence, External Affairs, Law, Women and Child Development, Health & Family Welfare, Consumer Affairs, Information & Broadcasting and a representative from the industry in Advertising Standards Authority of India (ASCI). The IMC meets periodically and recommends action in respect of violation of Programme and Advertising Codes by private TV 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 channels.

(c) There is no such proposal.

(d) Question does not arise.

#### **Inclusion of news on North East**

582. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would make the national news broad-based, by including news from North East in both the print and the electronic media;

(b) whether the current trend is that the news of NCR and J&K are overemphasized and those of the North East are ignored, resulting in even to the extent that people of the region are considered as foreigners; and

(c) whether Government would take up schemes to establish fully functional news agencies, bureaus etc., in this region especially in Manipur and also to encourage senior print and electronic media correspondents work in the region?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE): (a) to (c) The Government does not interfere in the functioning of newspaper industry or private channels, as per its policy of upholding the freedom of press. Further, the Government through Press Information Bureau (PIB) makes continuous effort to disseminate information on Government policies, programmes, initiatives and achievements, to the print and electronic media across the country, including North East, through its press releases, photographs and on social media platforms. It is also pertinent to add that the Government has not come across any trend indicating that the news from NCR and J&K are overemphasized and those of the North East are ignored.

The Government makes all efforts to encourage print and electronic media of the entire country including North East region; however, it does not set up news agencies etc. on its own. The regional and branch offices of PIB, Stations of All India Radio and Kendras of Doordarshan already exist in the North East Region through which news from the region are broadcast/published in various mediums including at the National level.

#### **Institutes registered under PMKVY in Uttar Pradesh**

583. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of institute registered in Uttar Pradesh under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, district-wise;
- (b) whether these institutes are recognized/affiliated to any examination body;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether certificates issued to trainees by these institutes are recognized by Central/State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 2015-16, trainings were conducted by multiple Training Providers (TPs) / Training Centers (TCs) including private or non-governmental organizations. The accreditation and affiliation of these TPs / TCs were done by respective Sector Skill Councils (SSCs). About 13,000 Training Centres were involved

under PMKVY 2015-16 for imparting skill training. Out of them 1,646 are in Uttar Pradesh.

Under modified PMKVY (2016-20), all the TPs/TCs have to mandatorily go through online SMART portal for their accreditation and affiliation. Under PMKVY (2016-20), as on 17th July 2017, targets have been allocated to 3365 Training Centers. Out of them, 591 are in Uttar Pradesh.

(d) Certificates to successful candidates are issued by respective Sector Skill Councils. These certificates are recognized by Central/State Government.

#### **Quality and contents of advertisements**

584. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the nature and content of advertisements and programmes aired on television which are not only indecent but also do not go well with the culture of the country; and

(b) whether Government would advise the agency responsible to grant certification to be little careful in granting clearance since television programmes are seen by viewers of all age groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE): (a) As per existing regulatory framework, all programmes and advertisements telecast on private satellite TV channels and transmitted/re-transmitted through the Cable TV network are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 framed thereunder. The Act does not provide for pre-censorship of any programme and advertisement telecast on such TV channels. However, it prescribes that all programmes and advertisements telecast on such TV channels should be in conformity with the prescribed Programme and Advertising Code enshrined in the said Act and the rules framed thereunder, which contain a whole range of parameters to regulate programmes and advertisements including those which are considered indecent or do not go well with the culture of the country.

(b) As per the existing regulatory framework there is no provision for pre-

ensorship of the content telecast on TV channels. As such, there is no agency to grant clearance, prior to telecast of programmes on TV channels.

**Derogatory programmes on television channels**

585. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that several television channels are airing sponsored programmes containing vulgar and derogatory dialogues/remarks against women in the guise of comedy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government is taking any action against these channels, whenever such instances are brought to their notice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE): (a) to (c) As per existing regulatory framework, all programmes and advertisements telecast on private satellite TV channels and transmitted/re-transmitted through the Cable TV network are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 framed thereunder. The Act does not provide for pre-censorship of any programme and advertisement telecast on such TV channels. However, it prescribes that all programmes and advertisements telecast on such TV channels should be in conformity with the prescribed Programme Code and Advertising Code enshrined in the said Act and the rules framed thereunder, which contain a whole range of parameters to regulate programmes and advertisements including portrayal of women in a vulgar or indecent manner or contain derogatory dialogues/remarks against women.

The Ministry has set up Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) to monitor the content telecast on private TV channels with reference to the violation of Programme and Advertising Codes. An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has also been set up in the Ministry to look into the specific complaints or *suo-motu* take cognizance against the violation of Programme and Advertising Codes. The IMC has representatives from the Ministries of Home Affairs, Defence, External Affairs, Law, Women and Child Development, Health & Family Welfare, Consumer Affairs, Information & Broadcasting and a representative from the industry in Advertising Standards Authority of India

(ASCI). The IMC meets periodically and recommends action in respect of violation of Programme and Advertising Codes by private TV 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 channels.

Details of action taken on violation of Programme and Advertising Codes by private TV channels for telecast of content of indecency/obscenity/vulgarity in TV programmes and Advertisements in the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Further, Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF), a representative body of non-news & current affairs TV channels, has set up Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC) to examine the complaints relating to content of television programmes. Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC) has informed that they have received complaints against usage of double meaning dialogues of sexual nature that might not be suitable for children. In such instances, BCCC has passed directions on case to case basis either asking the channels to modify/ edit the content, not to repeat the episode, shift it to a late night slot or run an apology scroll on the channel. To ensure that the channels do not cross the thin line between comedy and vulgarity, the Council has also issued an advisory on 27.12.2012 to IBF's member channels to use friendly banter without being derisive to any community, religion and individual.

#### ***Statement***

*Details of action taken on violation of Programme and Advertisement code by private TV channels for telecast of content of indecency/obscenity/vulgarity in last three years and current year*

Year - 2014

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Nature of violation	Details of action taken
1	2	3	4
1.	WB	Telecast of a "V/UA" certified film "It's a Boy Girl Thing" showing obscene and women denigrating content	An order dated 16.01.2014 was issued for taking the channel off air for one day.
2.	Lemon News	Telecast a news report, revealing the identity of the sexually	A warning dated 10.03.2014 was issued to channel

1	2	3	4
	abused women		
3. Amrita TV	Telecast of 'A' Certified film, The Don'	A warning dated 27.03.2014 was issued to channel	
4. All channels	TV Channels continue Telecast Films without displaying CBFC Certificates.	An Advisory dated 29.05.2014 was issued to all TV Channels.	
5. Vasanth TV	Telecast a programme called 'Vaimaye Vellum' revealed the identity of sexually abused minor children	A warning dated 27.08.2014 was issued to the channel	

## Year 2015

1	2	3	4
6. NTV	Telecast a song-based programme 'Cine Colors'	An order dated 19.01.2015 was issued to the channel for taking the channel off air for seven day	
7. NTV	Telecast of news report revealed the identity of sexual harassment minor boy	A Warning dated 23.03.2015 was issued to channel	
8. Satlon News	Telecast of News report about a private corporate party organised in a five star hotel on the Pune-Mumbai highway	An order was issued on 27.03.2015 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for 30 day.	
9. Jai Hind	Telecast of 'A' certified film, titled 'Hai Harithe'	An order was issued on 07.04.2015 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for one day.	
10. Russia Today TV	Telecast of obscene programme 'Crazy Alert'	An Advisory dated 06.07.2015 was issued to the channel.	

1	2	3	4
11. A2Z News TV	The Channel telecast news reports on various date and revealed the identity of Sexually assaulted minor victims	A warning dated 07.08.2015 was issued to the channel.	
Year 2016			
12. Care World	Telecast of a programme "Kya Karun Main AB?" on unnatural sex.	A warning dated 24.05.2016 was issued to the channel.	
13. F TV	Telecast of a programme namely fotos in alleged violation of the programme code	An Advisory dated 25.05.2016 issued to the channel	
14. CVR English News Channel	Telecast of News bulletins showing disturbing visuals of dead bodies	An Advisory dated 25.05.2016 issued to the channel	
15. Oscar Movies	Telecast of 'A' certified films on various dates.	An Advisory dated 06.06.2016 issued to the channel	
16. Care World	Telecast of obscene programme 'Kya Karu Main Aab'	An order was issued on 02.11.2016 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for seven days.	
17. News Time Assam	Telecast of news report revealing the identity of minor boy	An order dated 2.11.2016 was issued to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for one day	
News Time Assam	Telecast of News bulletins showing disturbing visuals of dead bodies	(to carry out the three awards of one day off air concurrently)	
News Time Assam	Telecast of News story defaming the image of MLA and denigrating women.		

1	2	3	4
18. MBC TV	Telecast of news report revealing the identity of sexually assaulted victims.		A Warning dated 29.11.2016 issued to the channel
Year 2017			
Nil			

### Rating of newspapers under GST

586. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has made any proposal to the Ministry of Finance regarding zero rating of newspapers under new GST regime and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to protect small scale newspapers; and

(c) whether the Ministry has received representations from the print media industry asking for protection under the new tax regime and if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) This Ministry has not received any representation from the print media industry asking for protection under the new tax regime after notification of GST. Hence, no proposal has been made to the Ministry of Finance regarding zero rating of newspapers under new GST regime. However, the Government makes all efforts to protect the small newspapers. For example, small newspapers with circulation upto 25000 have been given exemption from obtaining minimum forty five marks under the marking system of the Print media Advertisement Policy of the Government of India - 2016 for empanelment with Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity for release of Government advertisement to such papers.

**Employees retired and appointed**

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

- (a) the number of Central Government employees who retired during the last three years, group-wise;
- (b) the number of employees appointed during that period against the vacancies caused due to retirement, etc.;
- (c) the number of employees who have been retired compulsorily during that period, group-wise; and
- (d) the present position regarding vacant posts in the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Centralized data regarding employees who retired during last three years is not maintained.

(b) Vacancies caused due to retirement, death, promotion etc. are required to be filled following provisions of Recruitment Rules for the post. The number of direct recruitments made by Staff Selection Commission (SSC) and Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) during the last three years is as per table below:—

Year	Number of candidates recommended by UPSC		Number of candidates recommended by SSC	
	Recruitment by Examination	Direct Recruitment by Selection	All India Competitive Examination	Selection posts
2014-15	5969	2303	57542	524
2015-16	5659	1207	24604	534
2016-17	4612	1123	68496	384

(c) Information on premature retirement in respect of Indian Administrative Service (IAS), which is not in the form of penalty, in terms of Rule 16(3) of All India Services (Death Cum Retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958 in the past three years are as follows:—



Year	Number
2014	Nil
2015	Nil
2016	1

Penalty of Compulsory Retirement upon completion of Departmental Proceeding in terms of the All India Services (Discipline & Appeal) Rules, 1969 has been imposed against one IAS officer in the year 2015.

In respect of Central Services, as per the information made available by various Ministries/Departments/Cadre Controlling Authorities, provisions under FR 56(j)/similar provisions have been invoked/recommended in case of 30 Group 'A' officers and 103 Group 'B' officers, till May, 2017.

(d) As per the Annual Report on Pay and Allowances of Central Government Civilian Employees 2015-16 as on 1.3.2015, published by Pay Research Unit, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, the number of vacant posts in position in various Ministries/Departments is 4,20,547 out of total sanctioned strength of 36,49,468.

#### **Reservation for sportspersons in services**

588. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any provision for reservation for meritorious sportspersons in various posts in Government departments and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has issued any guidelines for recruitment under the said quota by the authorities concerned and also proposes to increase the quota and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of sportspersons recruited from Jharkhand and Gujarat during the last three years in various Government departments; and

(d) the steps being taken to give due emphasis in recruiting sportspersons of all sports disciplines while filling up of reserved posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. As per extant

instructions Ministries and Departments can recruit meritorious sportspersons to Group 'C' posts under the Government of India up to 5% of the vacancies in any year subject to the condition that these including all other reservations do not exceed 50% of the total number of vacancies proposed to be filled up by direct recruitment.

(b) Consolidated instructions on incentives for sportspersons including recruitment under sports quota have been issued *vide* Department of Personnel and Training's OM No. 14034/01/2013-Estt.(D) dated 3rd October, 2013. At present no proposal to increase the quota is under consideration of the Government.

(c) Department of Personnel and Training (DOPT) lays down the policy for recruitment of meritorious sportspersons which is implemented by the administrative Ministries/Departments. The details regarding number of sportspersons recruited by various Ministries/Departments are not centrally maintained.

(d) As per extant instructions 43 sports disciplines have been identified for appointment of meritorious sportspersons. These instructions *inter alia* provide relaxation in upper age limit upto a maximum of 5 years (10 years in case of those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) for the recruitment of meritorious sportspersons to Group 'C' posts. Government servants with medal winning performance in specified sports events are also eligible for out of turn promotion.

#### **Additional chance for candidates affected by CSAT**

†589. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of candidates passing with regional languages and humanities subjects is declining continuously after the introduction of Civil Services Aptitude Test (CSAT) in civil services examination conducted by Union Public Service Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether CSAT was introduced in 2011 and since 2015, it was retained only as a qualifying question paper;

(d) whether the candidates of civil services affected by CSAT have asked the Government to give them additional opportunity; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The data available with UPSC does not appear to categorically indicate any specific trend in respect of such candidates.

(c) to (e) Certain changes were introduced in the preliminary part with effect from Civil Services Examination-2011. Several representations have been received from the Civil Services aspirants demanding additional attempts in Civil Services Examination due to change in the pattern from CSE-2011.

The Government had taken a policy decision of providing additional attempt in Civil Services Examination 2015 to those candidates who appeared in Civil Services Examination 2011 and General Studies (paper-II) of preliminary examination was made qualifying with effect from CSE-2015. Further the Government decided to allow two additional attempts to all category of candidates with effect from Civil Services Examination (CSE)-2014, with consequential relaxation of maximum age, if required.

#### **Appointments under Central Staffing Scheme**

590. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in appointments to the Central Government posts under the Central Staffing Scheme, fewer officers from IAS are being appointed;
- (b) the total number of IAS and non IAS officers appointed during the last three years under the scheme;
- (c) the number of officers from Jharkhand cadre appointed during that period in the Centre; and
- (d) what steps/incentives are being taken/provided to encourage larger number of IAS officers to man the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The Central Staffing Scheme (CSS), which is in operation for decades, provides a systematic arrangement for selection and appointment of eligible officers from the participating services at the level of Deputy Secretary, Director, Joint Secretary, Additional Secretary and Secretary

in the Central Government. The appointment of officers from the participating services at the Centre is an ongoing process, which includes shift/elevation of officers from one Ministry/Department to another, due to empanelment, on administrative grounds, etc. During the last three years, 798 IAS officers and 578 Non-IAS officers were appointed under the CSS. 21 officers of the All India Services from Jharkhand cadre have been appointed during this period under the CSS.

To encourage officers from participating services, including the IAS, to come on CSS, circulars are issued twice a year requesting all cadre authorities to nominate eligible officers for deputation. Therein it is indicated that the movement of officers from State level to the Centre and back helps in building up capabilities at the State level and contributing towards developing national perspectives at the decision-making levels in the Government of India. Furthermore, for Foreign/Captive post circulated by DOPT, experience of 2 years under CSS is mandatory. For consideration for Additional Secretary level empanelment, officers should have worked for at least 3 years under the CSS.

**Admission of backward and SC students in educational institution**

†591. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started schemes for supporting students of backward and Schedule Castes to complete their education by giving them admission in educational institution; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) The Central Educational Institutions(CEI) (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 provides for the reservation of students belonging to the Scheduled Castes (SC)/ Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Other Backward Classes (OBC) of citizens for admission into CEIs established, maintained or aided by the Central Government. As per the CEI (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 (as amended in 2012), out of the annual permitted strength in each branch of study 15% of seats shall be reserved for the SCs, 7½% for the STs and 27% for the OBCs.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Further, University Grants Commission (UGC) has intimated that it provides financial assistance to colleges covered under Sections 2(f) and 12B of the UGC ACT, 1956 to organise Remedial Coaching Classes for Undergraduate / Postgraduate level students belonging to Scheduled Castes (SC) / Scheduled Tribes (ST) / Other Backward Classes (OBC) / Minority Communities. The objectives of the scheme are:—

- Improve academic skills and linguistic proficiency of the students in various subjects.
- Raise level of comprehension of students on basic subjects to provide a stronger foundation for further academic work.
- Strengthen knowledge, skills and attitudes of students in such subjects, where quantitative and qualitative techniques and laboratory activities are involved so that proper guidance and training provided under the programme may enable the students to come up to the level necessary for pursuing higher studies efficiently.

#### **Written tests for direct recruitment**

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

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of Government to make written tests mandatory for direct recruitment to all the posts of lowest rung in Group 'A' and 'B' to ensure transparency and selection of best talents available; and

(b) if not, whether Government would take initiatives in this direction shortly and advise the recruitment agencies to adhere to the policy of selection mainly based upon written tests?

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. However, Government has already decided to discontinue the interviews for recruitments for all Group 'C', Group 'D' (which are now reclassified as Group 'C') and non-gazetted Group 'B' posts and all such equivalent posts in Ministries/ Departments/ Attached offices/ Subordinate offices/ Autonomous Bodies/ Public Sector Undertakings for the vacancy advertisements issued after 31.12.2015.

**Purchase policy of Kendriya Bhandar**

593. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of Kendriya Bhandar have amended its purchase policy repeatedly without any agenda and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether such amendments were made for purchase of sugar, rice, pulses, mustard oil in consumer packs, to favour a supplier; and

(c) whether the Ministry or Kendriya Bhandar have received any communications in this regard from a Member of Parliament and if so, the details of action taken by them in the matter and the reasons for not replying to his letters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (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. Further, as per Bye-law 26 (i) of Kendriya Bhandar, the Executive Committee has the power to lay down broad guidelines to carry on the business of the Society, subject to general directions of the Board of Directors and General Body Meeting. As informed by Kendriya Bhandar, the Purchase Policy and procedures to be followed against the items sold by Kendriya Bhandar are reviewed by the Board of Directors/Executive Committee of Kendriya Bhandar in its meetings based on organizational requirement.

(c) Kendriya Bhandar and Department of Personnel and Training have received a letter each dated 27.06.2017 from Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap, Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha) on the subject of purchase policy of Kendriya Bhandar. In this regard, Kendriya Bhandar has replied to the Hon'ble Member of Parliament on 08.07.2017.

**Eligibility for membership of Kendriya Bhandar**

594. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kendriya Bhandar Bye Law No. 8 (A) (B) states that no person shall be eligible for being a member of Kendriya Bhandar if he has not purchased goods from its retail stores worth ₹500 per annum for two consecutive years;

(b) whether the Kendriya Bhandar maintains the record of purchases made by the members from its retail stores; and

(c) the details of such members who have been disqualified under the said Bye-Law and whether their names have been deleted from the list of voters and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. As per Bye-law 8 (A) (b) of Kendriya Bhandar, no person shall be eligible for being a member of Kendriya Bhandar if he has not purchased goods from the retail stores of Kendriya Bhandar worth ₹ 500/- per annum for two consecutive years.

(b) As informed by Kendriya Bhandar, no centralized record is maintained by Kendriya Bhandar regarding purchases made by members (shareholders) of Kendriya Bhandar.

(c) As informed by Kendriya Bhandar, no member has been disqualified under the said Bye-law No. 8 (A)(b) of Kendriya Bhandar.

#### **Performance monitoring and evaluation system on MyGov site**

595. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the Ministries are having a Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System (PMES) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for not making such data available on MyGov.in site which was framed to keep the public aware about the smooth working of Government; and

(c) whether the performance evaluation system itself is not performing well and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government has not pursued the mechanism of the Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System (PMES) from the year 2014-15 onwards.

#### **Inclusion of more holidays in National calendar**

596. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal to make Patriots Day, observed on 13th August, and Ningol Chakkouba, which coincides with Bhai Duj, as restricted holidays and include them in the National Calendar;

(b) if so, the details of action taken thereon and by when Government would declare them so as to fulfill the aspirations of the people of Manipur;

(c) whether it is a fact that not even a single day related to the culture, festivals and historical symbols of Manipur is included in the National Calendar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the plan of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

As per existing policy, the Central Government administrative offices observe 17 holidays in a year. Out of these 17 holidays, 14 are pre-notified, compulsory holidays, which include three National holidays, namely, Republic Day, Independence Day and Mahatma Gandhi's birthday. The remaining three holidays are required to be selected, by the Central Government Employees Welfare Coordination Committee (CGEWCC), functioning in respective States, from another list of 12 occasions. In addition, individual employees are allowed two restricted holidays in a year to be selected from a notified list of such Restricted Holidays.

In view of the ceiling on the total number of holidays that can be declared in a year by the Government, it has not been found possible to declare additional Restricted Holiday for the above occasions.

(c) and (d) As per policy, the Central Government Employees Welfare Coordination Committee in the State Capitals choose three holidays keeping in view the occasions of local importance. The Coordination Committees at the State Capitals may draw up separate list of Restricted Holidays keeping in view the occasions of local importance.

#### **Demand for restructuring of NITI Aayog**

597. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the labour organizations have demanded the restructuring/ reorganizing of the National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog, due to its pursuance of the corporate lobby agenda;



(b) whether they have demanded the inclusion of representatives from the labour, women and farmers in the Aayog; and

(c) whether the Aayog is considering their demand sincerely and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) NITI Aayog is not aware of any demand from any Labour Organization for restructuring/ reorganizing National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Review of autonomous bodies by NITI Aayog**

598. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog is carrying out a review of the autonomous bodies under various Ministries/ Departments of Government of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when this exercise would be completed.

(c) whether it is also a fact that based on this review, the Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC) is to be merged with either Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) or Jamia Milia Islamia; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and whether the concerned stakeholders were consulted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Pursuant to the recommendation made by the Expenditure Management Commission (EMC) in its Report submitted to Government of India in September 2015, the Ministry of Finance has requested NITI Aayog to undertake an in-depth review of the Autonomous Bodies (ABs). Accordingly, NITI Aayog has constituted a Committee in January 2017 under the chairmanship of Principal Adviser, NITI Aayog to review the ABs and make recommendations for enhancing their outcomes, effectiveness, efficiency and governance through consultative process. In Phase-I, the Committee is holding consultations/meetings with the respective Ministries/Departments with regard to ABs set up under the Societies' Registration Act. The Report of the Committee is yet to be finalized.

**Separate time zone for North Eastern States**

599. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Arunachal Pradesh has recently pleaded the Central Government for a separate time zone for the entire North-eastern region, to increase productivity and reduce power consumption;

(b) whether Russia follows eleven different time zones and the USA five time zones whereas India geographically requires at least two different time zones to optimize work efficiency and save on energy consumption; and

(c) whether the Planning Commission took up the cudgel on behalf of the North Eastern States and had argued in favour of two different time zones for India in 2006?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Russia follows eleven different time zones and USA legally has nine different time zones. India has only one time zone.

(c) No, Sir. However, the Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kirit S. Parikh, the then Member of Planning Commission, in its report on Integrated Energy Policy submitted in August, 2006 suggested that 'saving day light by introducing two time zones in the country can save a lot of energy'.

**New norms to identify people Below Poverty Line**

†600. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to review and ascertain the persons living below poverty line;

(b) if so, whether the norms earlier prescribed are not found to be effective at present; and

(c) if so, by when the new norms would be prescribed and people would be benefited?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The official poverty estimates are based on the recommendations made by the experts in the field from time to time. In the past, erstwhile Planning Commission had constituted Task Force under the Chairmanship of Dr. Y K. Alagh in 1977, Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. D.T Lakdawala in 1989, Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof Suresh Tendulkar in 2005 and Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan in 2012. At present, the official norms for estimation of poverty is based on the methodology recommended by the Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar.

**National Sample Survey on Poverty Ratio**

601. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any latest National Sample Survey about the poverty ratio of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the poverty ratio in the country has increased, since the last three years; and
- (d) if so, the action taken by Government to remove the poverty problems of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The official poverty estimates are based on data of Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The latest data of Large Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure has been collected by NSSO in its 68th round conducted in 2011-12. The poverty estimates for 2011-12 have been computed following the extant Tendulkar methodology and these have been released through a Press Note issued on 22nd July, 2013. The State/UT-wise poverty ratio for 2011-12 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) NSSO has not conducted any Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure after 2011-12. Hence, the information on poverty ratio for last three years is not available.

***Statement***

*Percentage of Population below poverty line by States - 2011-12 (Tendulkar Methodology)*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Rural	Urban	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.0	5.8	9.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.9	20.3	34.7
3.	Assam	33.9	20.5	32.0
4.	Bihar	34.1	31.2	33.7
5.	Chhattisgarh	44.6	24.8	39.9
6.	Delhi	12.9	9.8	9.9
7.	Goa	6.8	4.1	5.1
8.	Gujarat	21.5	10.1	16.6
9.	Haryana	11.6	10.3	11.2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8.5	4.3	8.1
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.5	7.2	10.3
12.	Jharkhand	40.8	24.8	37.0
13.	Karnataka	24.5	15.3	20.9
14.	Kerala	9.1	5.0	7.1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	35.7	21.0	31.6
16.	Maharashtra	24.2	9.1	17.4
17.	Manipur	38.8	32.6	36.9
18.	Meghalaya	12.5	9.3	11.9
19.	Mizoram	35.4	6.4	20.4
20.	Nagaland	19.9	16.5	18.9
21.	Odisha	35.7	17.3	32.6
22.	Punjab	7.7	9.2	8.3

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Rural	Urban	Total
23.	Rajasthan	16.1	10.7	14.7
24.	Sikkim	9.9	3.7	8.2
25.	Tamil Nadu	15.8	6.5	11.3
26.	Tripura	16.5	7.4	14.0
27.	Uttarakhand	11.6	10.5	11.3
28.	Uttar Pradesh	30.4	26.1	29.4
29.	West Bengal	22.5	14.7	20.0
30.	Puducherry	17.1	6.3	9.7
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.6	0.0	1.0
32.	Chandigarh	1.6	22.3	21.8
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62.6	15.4	39.3
34.	Daman and Diu	0.0	12.6	9.9
35.	Lakshadweep	0.0	3.4	2.8
	ALL INDIA	25.7	13.7	21.9

Notes: 1. Population as on 1st March, 2012 has been used for estimating number of persons below poverty line. (2011 Census population extrapolated).

2. Poverty line of Tamil Nadu has been used for Andaman and Nicobar Island.

3. Urban Poverty Line of Punjab has been used for both rural and urban areas of Chandigarh.

4. Poverty Line of Maharashtra has been used for Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

5. Poverty line of Goa has been used for Daman and Diu.

6. Poverty Line of Kerala has been used for Lakshadweep.

### ITIs in Visakhapatnam

602. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has identified Visakhapatnam as one of the Left wing Extremism affected districts in Andhra Pradesh and allocated ₹734 lakh under Skill Development for 47 affected districts;

- (b) if so, the details of the scheme to set up ITIs in Visakhapatnam;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that four districts have been identified under Multi-sectoral Development Programme; and
- (d) if so, the details of districts identified and the status of infrastructure for ITIs under the above programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Government of India has identified Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh as one of the 35 worst Left Wing Extremism affected districts. Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship has included Visakhapatnam under the scheme "Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism". Total allocation of fund for Visakhapatnam under the scheme is ₹ 8.35 crore which includes establishment of one new ITI at a cost of ₹ 7.35 crore and one-time grant of ₹ 1.00 crore to the "Institute Management Committee" in the new ITI.

(c) The Ministry of Minority Affairs has identified 05 Minority Concentration Blocks and 06 Minority Concentration Towns falling in four districts namely Guntur, Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah of Andhra Pradesh for implementation of Multi-sectoral Development Programme during 12th Plan period.

(d) The details of blocks and towns identified in four districts and the status of infrastructure of ITIs as reported by State are given in the Statement.

#### *Statement*

Details of blocks and towns identified in four districts and the status of infrastructure of ITIs in four (4) Minority Concentration Towns/Blocks in 3 districts of Andhra Pradesh is given below:—

Sl. No.	District	Block	Town	No. of ITIs	Fund Sharing Ratio (Center: State)	Total Release ₹ in Lakh (Central + State)	Status of ITIs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.			Adoni	1	100: 0	391.56	Completed (Finis-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							hing work is going on)
	Kurnool	Guntakal	-	-	-	-	
		Chagalamarri	1	60:40	199.90	Tender Stage	
		Atmakur	-	-	-	-	
		Sirvel	-	-	-	-	
		Nadikorkur	-	-	-	-	
		Rayachoty	1	100: 0	195.50	Roof Level	
2.	Cuddapah	Proddatur	-	-	-	-	
		Rayachoty	-	-	-	-	
3.	Guntur	Narasaraopet	1	100: 0	195.50	Soil Testing approved and submitted for structural design	
4.	Ananatapur	Kadiri	-	-	-	-	

### Misuse of franchise system of PMKVY

603. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the concept of franchise system, mandated under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), has been widely misused and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether thousands of ghost candidates in franchise training centres in several States have been found and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether Government has decided to disband the franchise model of training centres for its skill development programmes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) As per PMKVY

(2016-20) guidelines only first level franchising is allowed and franchisee centers will be given lower priority and it is planned to gradually phase out franchisee agreements.

However, in the course of implementation of the scheme it was found out that franchisee centers comprised of around 50% of the centers under the scheme. During monitoring visits, it was observed the compliance to scheme guidelines was significantly lower in case of franchisee centers as compared to Training Provider Owned centers. In view of this Ministry has decided to provide a pathway for all franchisees to become Training Providers, thus converting franchisee centers under PMKVY into Training Provider Owned centers. Further, no new franchising center will be allowed under the scheme.

The state-wise number of franchisee centers under PMKVY (2016-20) is given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Number of franchisee training centres State-wise under PMKVY (2016-20).*

State/UTs	No. of franchisee TCs	State/UTs	No. of franchisee TCs
Andhra Pradesh	14	Manipur	1
Assam	22	Meghalaya	2
Bihar	52	Nagaland	2
Chandigarh	1	Odisha	44
Chhattisgarh	26	Puducherry	3
Delhi	50	Punjab	134
Goa	1	Rajasthan	323
Gujarat	38	Sikkim	0
Haryana	143	Tamil Nadu	80
Himachal Pradesh	18	Telangana	14
Jammu and Kashmir	17	Tripura	4
Jharkhand	11	Uttar Pradesh	399
Karnataka	18	Uttarakhand	28
Kerala	41	West Bengal	40
Madhya Pradesh	118		
Maharashtra	53	TOTAL	1697



**Camps organised under PMKVY in Chhattisgarh**

†1604. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of skill development camps organized by Government under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) in Chhattisgarh;
- (b) the number of candidates from the State enrolled under this scheme to whom skill training has been given or is being given; and
- (c) whether any specific steps are being taken by Government to provide skill training to youth of naxal affected areas of the State and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Kaushal Mela, camp based approach, organized by Training Providers (TPs)/Training Centres (TCs) for building awareness and enrolling suitable candidates. Local administration, local municipal and panchayat bodies have been involved in this activity to ensure widest possible reach and create an environment for skilling in the country. As on 17th July, 2017, over 530 Kaushal Melas have been conducted across the country mobilizing over 70,000 candidates under various skill development programmes. Under PMKVY, two Kaushal Mela have been planned to organize in the state of Chhattisgarh.

(b) Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 2016-20, as on 17th July, 2017, 9,234 candidates have been enrolled in the State of Chhattisgarh.

(c) Under the PMKVY 2016-20, special focus has been given to LWE regions. The scheme provides special incentives to Special Areas (including LWE districts). Post placement support of ₹ 1450 per month per trainee is applicable for Special Areas (including LWE regions) for 2 or 3 months depending on Placement within or outside the District of Domicile of the candidate. Under PMKVY 2016-2020, Boarding and Lodging payout is provided to Training Centers and it is applicable for candidates from Special Areas NE (all 8 States) has moved out of the region for training, candidate from the LWE regions has moved outside their district for training, candidates residing in special areas have moved out of the region, PWD candidates undertaking residential courses irrespective of the region. Payout depends on the district of the residential facility.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Government and private ITIs**

†605. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of Government ITIs is decreasing in the country and the number of private ITIs is increasing continuously and if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the number of students in Government ITIs is also decreasing continuously and if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the number of seats that remained vacant in Government and private ITIs during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) During the last three years, there has been an overall increase in the total number of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the country which includes both Government as well as Private ITIs. A State-wise Statement showing increase in the number of Government and Private ITIs during the last 3 years is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The Central Government is entrusted with the responsibility of formulation of policy, laying down training standards, norms, conduct of examinations and certification, whereas implementation and day to day administration including opening of new ITIs, admission of trainees rests with the respective State Govt/UT concerned. For admission in Govt./Pvt. ITIs, the State Directorate issues necessary instructions well in advance before the commencement of each session.

After the launch of NCVT MIS Portal in 2014, the number of trainees enrolled State-wise, District-wise, for Govt., as well as Pvt. ITIs in each trade is available in public domain at the link <https://ncvtmis.gov.in/Pages/ITI/TradeStats.aspx>. From the year 2014-15 onwards, there has been an increase in the number of trainees enrolled in the Government ITIs during the last three years (2014-15 trainees enrolled 302184, 2015-16 trainees enrolled 363564 & 2016-17 trainees enrolled 389724). The State-wise details of trainees enrolled during the last three years is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The NCVT MIS Portal provides details of seat count and the trainee count. The data of vacant seat in an ITI can be obtained by entering the MIS Code of that ITI at the given link in the NCVT MIS Portal. However the current percentage seat utilization in Govt. ITIs is 71.65% as against the percentage seat utilization in Pvt. ITIs 65.45% and the total seat utilization is 67.05%, which shows that there is high utilization in Govt. ITIs as compared to Pvt. ITI or overall seat utilization.

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	4	0
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	8	8	1	6	7	6	7	13	7
Haryana	4	25	29	4	80	84	2	42	44	10
Himachal Pradesh	2	9	11	0	14	14	2	10	12	4
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	1	17	18	0	16	16	1	31	32	2
Karnataka	0	8	8	0	5	5	1	4	5	1
Kerala	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	2	2	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	138	138	0	339	339	0	107	107	0
Maharashtra	0	22	22	0	34	34	0	13	13	0
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	1	0	1	1	4	5	18	2	20	20
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	1	14	15	0	23	23	1	16	17	2
Rajasthan	0	664	664	0	114	114	3	91	94	3
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	5	5	1	2	3	0	2	2	1
Telangana*	0	0	0	69	211	280	0	4	4	69
Tripura	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	132	132	0	305	305	0	353	353	0
Uttarakhand	0	10	10	1	12	13	1	10	11	2
West Bengal	0	8	8	0	28	28	74	8	82	74

\*Bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh and formation of Telangana State.

**Statement-II***State-wise details of trainees enrolled during the last three years*

Sl. No.	State Name	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
		No. of Trainees in			No. of Trainees in			No. of Trainees in		
		Govt. ITI	Private ITI	Total	Govt. ITI	Private ITI	Total	Govt. ITI	Private ITI	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	186	0	186	292	0	292	364	7	371
2.	Andhra Pradesh*	11140	45289	56429	11884	41560	53444	14138	42378	56516
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	355	0	355	411	0	411	611	0	611
4.	Assam	2595	170	2765	2798	256	3054	2258	415	2673
5.	Bihar	3850	61482	65332	4575	77559	82134	4428	89642	94070
6.	Chandigarh	678	0	678	1029	0	1029	937	0	937
7.	Chhattisgarh	6921	5441	12362	8445	6496	14941	9134	7045	16179
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	108	0	108	112	0	112	113	0	113
9.	Daman and Diu	156	0	156	222	0	222	206	0	206
10.	Delhi	4082	2083	6165	5799	2284	8083	6347	3045	9392

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Goa	1160	87	1247	1781	70	1851	1975	78	2053
12.	Gujarat	31151	12408	43559	49467	15839	65306	50923	15335	66258
13.	Haryana	18840	7973	26813	32776	13109	45885	23720	20602	44322
14.	Himachal Pradesh	10333	6462	16795	11187	6025	17212	13426	8281	21707
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2309	34	2343	2529	16	2545	2619	34	2653
16.	Jharkhand	2232	24516	26748	2500	26229	28729	1969	29749	31718
17.	Karnataka	14490	55057	69547	17114	53900	71014	16839	54515	71354
18.	Kerala	12416	17723	30139	11964	16735	28699	13412	16302	29714
19.	Lakshadweep	94	0	94	90	0	90	93	0	93
20.	Madhya Pradesh	12220	26651	38871	12674	48902	61576	20376	43496	63872
21.	Maharashtra	77953	26466	104419	81679	27086	108765	84845	32228	117073
22.	Manipur	48	0	48	94	0	94	79	0	79
23.	Meghalaya	413	133	546	423	56	479	525	120	645
24.	Mizoram	523	0	523	436	0	436	474	0	474
25.	Nagaland	171	0	171	75	0	75	169	0	169

26.	Odisha	8195	39723	47918	11459	37740	49199	11135	38012	49147
27.	Puducherry	759	84	843	864	101	965	878	100	978
28.	Punjab	10092	23716	33808	12195	31951	44146	12663	24459	37122
29.	Rajasthan	15000	106050	121050	14175	118380	132555	15566	106818	122384
30.	Sikkim	267	0	267	219	0	219	282	0	282
31.	Tamil Nadu	13983	24739	38722	17501	23123	40624	18902	22291	41193
32.	Telangana*	7678	26050	33728	8046	26086	34132	9658	26889	36547
33.	Tripura	1406	82	1488	1118	26	1144	1488	105	1593
34.	Uttar Pradesh	19310	128444	147754	24951	152180	177131	24345	211723	236068
35.	Uttarakhand	3898	3564	7462	4657	5650	10307	4003	6715	10718
36.	West Bengal	7172	4515	11687	8023	7188	15211	20824	8326	29152
	TOTAL	302184	648942	951126	363564	738547	1102111	389724	808712	1198436

\* Bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh and formation of Telangana State.

**Skill development of domestic workers**

606. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is supporting skill development of domestic workers;
- (b) if so, the number of such workers benefited, so far; and
- (c) the total domestic workforce in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Ministry supports the Industry-led body Domestic Workers Sector Skill Council (DWSSC) through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) for skill development of domestic workers. As of now, DWSSC has trained the 1996 domestic workers.

- (c) There are approximately 20 million domestic workers in India.

**Work for franchise centres**

†607. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:  
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:  
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of franchise centres recognised for imparting training under Skill India Initiative during the last three years;
- (b) whether most of such centres have not been provided any work;
- (c) the target under the scheme during the last three years and the shortfall in achieving them;
- (d) the number of franchise centres which fulfilled the norms but were not provided any work; and
- (e) the amount required for building a franchise centre and whether the amount is borne by the franchise centre owner who lost their investment due to no work?

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†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) and (b) Total number of 1697 centers has been recognized as franchisee centers under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY 2016-20).

(c) The target of the PMKVY is to impart skill training to one crore people over four years (2016-20). Under PMKVY, as on 6th July, 2017, total 30,67,080 candidates are trained/undergoing training across the country.

(d) and (e) As per PMKVY (2016-20) guidelines only first level franchising is allowed and franchisee centers will be given lower priority and it is planned to gradually phase out franchisee agreements. During monitoring visits, it was observed the compliance to scheme guidelines was significantly lower in case of franchisee centers as compared to Training Provider Owned centers. In view of this Ministry has decided to provide a pathway for all franchisees to become Training Providers, thus converting franchisee centers under PMKVY into Training Provider Owned centers. Further, no new franchising center will be allowed under the scheme.

#### **Skill development centres**

†608. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target has been fixed for establishing Skill Development Centres in the country during the year 2016-17 and if so, the number of such centres established at present and by when the remaining ones would be established;

(b) whether a target for skill development of one crore youth during the next three years has been fixed and if so, the details of progress made, so far;

(c) whether any review has been made with regard to programmes being run under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and the achievements thereof; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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†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) and (b) 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 youths. PMKVY enables large number of prospective youths for taking short term fresh training and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training partner/training centers. However, physical targets are provided to accredited training centers based on its grading for imparting skill training. Under PMKVY (2016-20), as on 17th July, 2017, 3407 training centers have been established across the country.

Under PMKK, Government intends to establish a model aspirational skill centres in every district for imparting skill training through PMKVY. As on 16th July, 2017, 556 PMKKs have been allocated in 514 districts across the country.

(c) and (d) After successful implementation of scheme during 2015-16, Government has modified its guidelines for 4 years (2016-20) to make it more effective, transparent and beneficiary oriented.

Under modified scheme, the focus on employment has been significantly enhanced. Scheme incentivizes Training Centers (TCs)/ Training Partners (TPs) for facilitating placement of the trained candidates. TCs are mandated to organize placement/rozgar melas every six month with the support of Sector Skill Council. Further, the reimbursement of last 20% of training cost to TCs would be made only after wage employment or self employment to at least 70% of the trained candidates. Various IT measures such as Direct Benefit Transfer, Aadhaar linkage of trainers and trainees, Biometric attendance of candidate, SMART portal based Accreditation & Affiliation of TCs etc have been ensured for promoting transparency and accountability. All candidates are provided the course curriculum booklet along with the customized Induction kit. Additionally, there is a special provision in the scheme to provide post placement support to women, PwDs and candidates from special areas (LWE, North East region and J&K). Under PMKVY (2016-20), as on 19th July, 2017, total 7,65,329 candidates (4,16,307 candidates under Short Term Training and 3,49,022 under RPL) have been trained.

**Skill training for SCs/STs and OBCs**

†609. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people belonging to Other Backward Classes (OBC), Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) who have been provided with the skill training by Government during the last three years and the number of people out of them who have been provided with employment;

(b) the scheme of Government for providing training and employment to people belonging to SC and ST communities who are proficient in special arts and related traditional arts;

(c) whether Government has started any special skill training programmes for SCs/STs living in Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) 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 Other Backward Classes (OBCs), 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 OBC, 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, STs and OBCs. 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 State Engagement Component of PMKVY (2016-20), State Government has given a flexibility to identify the traditional arts and craft for their respective State and impart skill development training for the same.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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 OBC, SC & ST categories under PMKVY is 11,28,203; 4,35,020 & 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, 2,85,263 candidates have been given the placement offer.

### **NCVT in Madhya Pradesh**

610. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new courses started and new seats created in existing courses under the National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) during the last three years, State-wise, particularly in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the other initiatives taken for skill enhancement, especially in Madhya Pradesh and their achievements during that period;

(c) whether any new training institutes have been started during the above period under NCVT and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) how many of them are in Madhya Pradesh and the details of their trainee intake?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) At present there are 126 designated trades (Engineering 73+ Non-Engineering 48+ Divyang 5) in which training is imparted under Craftsman Training Scheme in National Council of Vocational Training (NCVT) affiliated ITIs. The revision of curricula of trades including addition of new trades and deletion is a continuous process based upon the need of the industry and feedback of stakeholders. Introduction of any new course/trade by NCVT is applicable pan India. 22 new trades have been introduced under Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS)

during the last three years. The list of these 22 trades is given in the Statement-I (See below).

5 lakh new seats have been created in existing courses under NCVT during last three years (from 16.9 lakh to 21.9 lakh) out of which 49 thousand are in the State of Madhya Pradesh. State-wise details are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(b) As an initiative for skill enhancement, a new scheme "Dual System of Training" has been introduced in the year 2016, to improve job placement for pass-out trainees by improving the connect between industry & ITIs. This system enables industry to partner with ITIs for conducting training programme under high employability courses to fulfill the needs of industries. The scheme is optional for existing NCVT affiliated ITIs. Initially, sixteen trades have been taken up under "Dual System of Training". The details are given in the Statement-III (See below). Regional Directorate of Apprentice Training (RDAT) Bhopal is being setup in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) and (d) A total of 3342 new training institutes *i.e.* NCVT affiliated ITIs have been opened during the above period in the country out of which 584 new ITIs have been opened in the State of Madhya Pradesh. The details along with trainees intake is given in the Statement-IV.

#### **Statement-I**

*List of 22 New trades introduced under Craftsmen Training Scheme during the last three years*

Sl. No	Trades	Sl. No	Trades
1.	Mechanic Auto Body Repair		Appliances
2.	Mechanic Auto Body Painting	7.	Welder (GMAW & GTAW)
3.	Mechanic Air-conditioning Plant	8.	Welder (Fabrication & Fitting)
4.	Civil Engineer Assistant	9.	Bamboo works
5.	Technician Power Electronic System	10.	Milk & Milk products
6.	Mechanic Consumer Electronics	11.	Food Beverage

Sl. No	Trades	Sl. No	Trades
12.	Welder (Structural)	17.	Refractory Technician
13.	Welder (Pipe)	18.	Data Base System Assistant
14.	Welder (Welding & Inspection)	19.	Software Testing Assistant
15.	Information Technology	20.	House Keeper
16.	Computer Hardware & Network Maintenance	21.	Agro Processing
		22.	Soil Testing and Crop Technician

***Statement-II***

*New seats created in existing courses under NCVT during last three year State-wise including Rajasthan State.*

State/UTs	Seating capacity August, 2014 session	Seating capacity as on date <i>i.e.</i> August, 2016 session	Increase in Seats
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	273	538	265
Andhra Pradesh*	150450	98569	-51881
Arunachal Pradesh	608	1136	528
Assam**	6064	5345	-719
Bihar	114674	166582	51908
Chandigarh**	1064	1017	-47
Chhattisgarh	20576	23383	2807
Dadra and Nagar Haveli**	228	170	-58
Daman and Diu**	388	315	-73
Delhi**	16520	14845	-1675
Goa	3676	3878	202

1	2	3	4
Gujarat**	83268	78922	-4346
Haryana	38336	64140	25804
Himachal Pradesh	27664	34222	6558
Jammu and Kashmir**	4197	3653	-544
Jharkhand	43336	62184	18848
Karnataka	134256	138079	3823
Kerala	70582	76613	6031
Lakshadweep**	96	72	-24
Madhya Pradesh	76496	125662	49166
Maharashtra	161660	224073	62413
Manipur**	540	222	-318
Meghalaya**	942	917	-25
Mizoram	294	783	489
Nagaland**	944	205	-739
Odisha	117364	127333	9969
Puducherry**	1940	1832	-108
Punjab	57092	66413	9321
Rajasthan	212735	260829	48094
Sikkim	580	622	42
Tamil Nadu**	91622	91305	-317
Telangana*	0	58219	58219
Tripura	1888	2205	317
Uttar Pradesh	218206	385274	167068
Uttarakhand	13937	20565	6628
West Bengal	21732	54266	32534
TOTAL	1694228	2194391	500163

\* Bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh and formation of Telangana State.

\*\* De-affiliation of ITI/ Trade/Units & closure of obsolete trades.

***Statement-III****List of 16 trades under the scheme titled "Dual System of Training"*

Sl. No.	Name of trade in Dual System	Duration
1.	Electrician (Dual System)	Two years
2.	Fitter (Dual System)	Two years .
3.	Machinist (Dual System)	Two years
4.	Turner (Dual System)	Two years
5.	Electronic Mechanic (Dual System)	Two years
6.	Welder (Dual System)	One year
7.	Mechanic Diesel (Dual System)	One year
8.	Mechanic Motor Vehicle (Dual System)	Two years
9.	Cosmetology (Dual System)	One year
10.	Tool and Die Maker (Dies and Moulds) (Dual System)	Two years
11.	Draughtsman (Mechanical) (Dual System)	Two years
12.	Attendant Operator (Chemical Plant) (Dual System)	Two years
13.	Mechanic Refrigeration and Air-conditioning (Dual System)	Two years
14.	Plumber (Dual System)	One year
15.	Automotive Body Repair(Dual System)	One year
16.	Automotive Paint Repair (Dual System)	One year

***Statement-IV****Details regarding increase in number of ITIs during 2014-15 to 2016-17*

Sl. No.	New Training Institute Opened	Total
1.	In the Country	3342
2.	In the State of Madhya Pradesh	584



*Statement for seating capacity/trainees intake in Country and in  
Madhya Pradesh State*

Sl. No.	Trainees intake/Seating Capacity	In Lakh
1.	Trainees intake in the country as on date (without 30% supernumerary)	21.95
2.	Trainees intake in Madhya Pradesh State as on date (without 30% supernumerary)	1.26

**Entrepreneurship among SCs/STs**

611. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), State-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry is taking steps to promote entrepreneurship among Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry is taking steps to expand the Skill India Initiative by setting up global skill development institutions and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Ministry is implementing its flagship schemes known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY). PMKVY enables large number of prospective youths for taking short term fresh training and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training partner/training centers. Under PMKVY, as on 6th July 2017, total 30,67,080 candidates are trained/undergoing training across country. State-wise details of candidates trained / undergoing training under PMKVY is given in the Statement.

(b) Ministry is implementing Pradhan Mantri Yuva Yojana (PMYY) (2016-21) to provide entrepreneurship education and training to over 7 lakh students including SCs/STs over 5 years through 3050 institutions with a project outlay of ₹ 499.94 Cr. The objective of the scheme is to create a favorable ecosystem for entrepreneurship development through education and training, advocacy, easy access to various components of entrepreneurship ecosystem including mentor network, credit, incubator and accelerator, information platform, research etc for youth including SCs/STs.

(c) The Government of India is keen to bridge the global shortage of labor force in the coming years by reaping the demographic dividend of young Indian labor force. To meet this objective, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) under the "Skill India" Mission is setting up India International Skill Centre (IISC) to provide skill trainings and certification benchmarked to International Standards. The India International Skill Centres are being set up through the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and are envisaged to provide complete training and certification programme to youth intending to migrate overseas for work.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of youth trained under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana  
(as on 6th July, 2017)*

Sl. No.	State	Total Trained / undergoing training
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	194
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,69,353
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,017
4.	Assam	52,963
5.	Bihar	1,43,611
6.	Chandigarh	5,287
7.	Chhattisgarh	46,170
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	340
9.	Daman and Diu	230
10.	Delhi	1,46,167
11.	Goa	1,159
12.	Gujarat	61,915
13.	Haryana	1,66,051
14.	Himachal Pradesh	27,991
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	38,597
16.	Jharkhand	47,056
17.	Karnataka	1,10,862

1	2	3
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

#### Suicides by young married couples

612. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to social pressure a number of suicides by the young married couples belonging to different castes are being reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government to prevent suicides of the inter-caste couple; and

(c) the action proposed by Government to safeguard the inter-caste marriage relationships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) to (c) The Ministry does not maintain data regarding suicides by couples who belong to different castes. However, the Ministry under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme provides central assistance to States/ Union Territories, *inter-alia*, to monetarily incentivise such inter-caste marriages where one of the spouses is a member of a Scheduled Caste. As regards safeguarding and protecting inter-caste married persons, since 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule (List-II) to the Constitution of India, the concerned State Governments and Union Territory Administrations can take appropriate action in the light of extant Constitutional provisions, laws and executive instruments.

**NGOs in Delhi for mentally retarded persons**

613. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of NGOs/voluntary organisations for mentally challenged persons functioning in the Union Territory of Delhi at present;
- (b) the details of Grant-in-Aid given to such organisations during the last three years; and
- (c) whether Government is aware that majority of the said organisations have been charging huge monthly amount from the guardians of such persons and if so, what action Government proposes to take against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The details of NGOs/voluntary organisation for mentally challenged persons functioning in Union Territory of Delhi and registered organisations of the National Trust functioning for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of Grant-in-Aid released to such organisations is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) No such complaint has been received, regarding NGOs/organisations charging huge monthly amount from the guardians of mentally challenged persons.

**Statement-I***Details of NGOs/voluntary organisations for mentally challenged persons*

Sl. No.	Name of the NGOs	Address	Registered under
1	2	3	4
1.	Society for the Rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped and Mentally Backward	B-37, Gali No. 1, Opp. Shakti Mandir, East Azad Nagar, Delhi-51	PwD Act, 1995
2.	Handicapped Welfare Federation	HWF Bhawan, Madhu Vihar, I.P. Extn.	PwD Act, 1995
3.	Aradhana Parents Support Group	D-228 (Basement), Vivek Vihar, Delhi-110095	PwD Act, 1995
4.	Manovikas Charitable Society	Manovikas Comprehensive Rehabilitation and Research Centre, 60 A, Radheyapuri Extn., Near Jagatpuri Crossing, Swami Dayanand Marg Delhi-110051	PwD Act, 1995/National Trust
5.	Akshya Pratishthan	D-III, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi	PwD Act, 1995/National Trust
6.	Tamanna Association	Nai Disha, C-10/8, Vasant Vihar, Delhi. School of Hope, CPWD Complex, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi-110057. Tamanna Special School, D-6, Street, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi	PwD Act, 1995/National Trust

1	2	3	4
7.	Asha Viklang Shaikshik Avam Punarvas Kendra	RZ-58-D, Gali No. 4, Mahavir Enclave, Palam Road, New Delhi-11 0045	PwD Act, 1995
8.	Muskan Parents Association for the Welfare of Children with Mental Handicapped	Sector-B, Pocket-2 Vasant Kunj, New Delhi	PwD Act, 1995/National Trust
9.	Association for Advancement and Rehabilitation of Handicapped	224, Vasant Enclave, New Delhi. Navjyoti Institute for Mentally Challenged, B-11, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-70	PwD Act, 1995/National Trust
10.	Nirmal Jyoti Charitable Society	R-3, Sec-D, Pocket-3, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi.	PwD Act, 1995
11.	Amar Jyoti Charitable Trust	Karkdooma, Vikas Marg, Delhi-92	PwD Act, 1995/National Trust
12.	Action for Ability Development and Inclusion	2, Balbir Sesana Marg, Hauz Khas, New Delhi	PwD Act, 1995/National Trust
13.	Child Guidance Centre, Dr. Jakri Husain Memorial Welfare Society	Near Chhappar wali Masjid, Okhla Village, Jamia Milla Islamia, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi-110025	PwD Act, 1995
14.	Action for Autism	Pocket 7 and 8 Jasola Vihar, New Delhi	PwD Act, 1995/National Trust
15.	Foundation for Spastic and Mentally Handicapped Persons-UDAN	61, Deshbandhu Apartments, Kalkaji, New Delhi-110019	PwD Act, 1995

16. Astha (Alternative Strategies for the Handicapped)	S-268, Greater Kailash-II, New Delhi	PwD Act, 1995/National Trust
17. Organisation of Understanding and Fraternity	2nd Floor, Indira Prakash, 21 Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.	PwD Act, 1995
18. Prabha Institute of Fine Arts and Crafts for the Handicapped Persons	33, Aram Bagh Lane, Pahar Ganj, New Delhi	PwD Act, 1995
19. Handicapped Women Welfare Association	5 PSP, Institutional Area, Madhuban Chowk, Rohini, Delhi-110085	PwD Act, 1995/National Trust
20. AWWA Asha School for Disabled	Base Hospital. Delhi Cantt., Delhi-10	PwD Act, 1995
21. Navy Wives Welfare Association	Navy Wives Welfare Centre, Nao Sena Bagh, Chanakya puri, Delhi	PwD Act, 1995
22. New Delhi Young Men's Christian Association	H. Offive-Jain Singh Road, New Delhi-01	PwD Act, 1995
23. New Global Vision Society	A-1/4, Sector-8, Rohini, New Delhi-110085	PwD Act, 1995/National Trust
24. Savera Rehabilitation Institute for Children	Project Address-Severa Rehabilitaton Institute for Children-Sector-5, Opposite Pocket B-5, Rohini, Delhi-110034	PwD Act. 1995

1	2	3	4
25.	Ekta Shakti Foundation	A-112, 2nd Floor, Vikaspuri, New Delhi	PwD Act, 1995/ National Trust
26.	D.A.V. College Trust and Management Society	Chitra Gupta Road, Paharganj, New Delhi-110055	PwD Act, 1995
27.	SHRIST (Parents Support Group)	C-278, Opposite Mahila College, Vivek Vihar, Delhi-92	PwD Act, 1995
28.	The Delhi Society for the Welfare of Special Children	Okhla Cente, Okhla Marg, Delhi-25	PwD Act, 1995
29.	Usha Mahajan Memorial Social Service Sansthan	Cozy Cot Special School, Community Centre, J.J. Colony, Palam Extn., Sector 7, Dwarka, New Delhi - 110072	PwD Act, 1995/National Trust
30.	Ashish Foundation for the Differently Abled Charitable Trust	26B, Sulahkul Vihar, Old Palam Road, Kakrola, New Delhi -110078.	PwD Act, 1995
31.	Mental Research Society	2/6, Sarvapriya Vihar, New Delhi -110016.	PwD Act, 1995
32.	Inspiration	H49/B, Saket, New Delhi-110012.	PwD Act, 1995/National Trust
33.	Handicapped Children's Rehabilitation Association	S-199, Greater Kailash, 1st Floor, New Delhi-110048.	PwD Act, 1995/National Trust



34.	North Ex-Delhi Educational Society	CS/OCF Pkt., Sector-5, Rohini, Delhi-110085.	PwD Act, 1995
35.	Kohinoor Educational and Sports Society	H. No. 346, Village and Post Office, Jaunti, Delhi-110081	PwD Act, 1995
36.	Indian Air Force Educational and Cultural Society	Air Force Golden Jubilee Institute, Subroto Park, New Delhi-110010.	PwD Act, 1995
37.	Society for the Aid of Mentally and Developmentally Handicapped	Block-F, Main Park, Sector-5, Dakshinpuri, New Delhi-110062.	PwD Act, 1995/National Trust
38.	St. Gregorious Charitable Society	Plot No. 4 Block No. C, Sector-3 Rohini, Delhi-110085	PwD Act, 1995
39.	Shaurya Foundation Trust	B-104/2, Western Avenue, Maharani Bagh, . New Delhi -110065	PwD Act, 1995
40.	Anchal Charitable Trust	F-16, Naveen Shadkhara, Behind Shyam Lal College, Delhi -110092.	PwD Act, 1995
41.	Missionaries of Charity-Jeevan Jyoti Home	Jangpura B, Mathura Road, New Delhi	PwD Act, 1995
42.	Cheshire Home India-Delhi Unit.	Opp. Holy Family Hospital, Okhla Road, New Delhi-110025.	PwD Act, 1995/National Trust
43.	Air Force Wives Welfare Association	Air Headquarters (Vayu Bhawan), Rafi Marg, New Delhi-110011.	PwD Act, 1995
44.	National Trust for the Handicapped	A-2, Shaheed Jeet Singh Marg, Special Institutional Area, New Delhi-110067.	PwD Act, 1995

1	2	3	4
45.	Missionaries of Charity-Nirmal Hriday-Home for Dying Destitute	Majnu ka Tila, Timarpur, Delhi - 110054	PwD Act, 1995
46.	Prem Daan, Missionaries of Charity	Opp. Radha Swami Gate No. 1, Bhatti Road, New Delhi-110074.	PwD Act, 1995
47.	Anudaan Society for Children with Special Need	465, Ashok Mohalla, Bhooton Wali Gali, Nangoli, New Delhi -110041.	PwD Act, 1995
48.	Missionaries of Charity-Asha Daan	14-X, Institutional Area, Karkardooma, Delhi - 110092	PwD Act, 1995
49.	Protection of the Rights of Differently Abled Children Society	Pocket 52/77, 2nd Floor, C.R. Park, New Delhi - 110019	PwD Act, 1995
50.	Jingles Bells Education Society	Jingles Bells Academy, S- 438, School Block, Shakarpur, Delhi-110092.	PwD Act, 1995/National Trust
51.	Sanjeevani Social Welfare Society	RZ-51, Street No. 7, Durga Park, Nasirpur Road, New Delhi-110045.	PwD Act, 1995

**Statement-II**

(A) List of NGOs who received Grant-in-Aid in last 3 financial years under  
Delhi Grant Rule, 2008

(Amount in ₹)				
Sl. No.	NGO name	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Aradhana Parents Support Group	495351	435970	330584
2.	Society for Rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped & Mentally Backward	496360	420595	356676
3.	Handicapped Welfare Federation	1009960	448198	463300
4.	Masoon Foundation	481405	445500	-
5.	Cozi Cot Special School	-	-	432000

(B) Grant-in-Aid released to registered NGOs by the National Trust under  
the following schemes

(a) DISHA scheme of National Trust (Early Intervention and School Readiness Scheme):-

(Amount in ₹)				
Sl. No.	NGO name	2014-15 (*)	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Akshay Pratishthan	-	155000	368500
2.	Manovikas Charitable Society	-	155000	395500
3.	Shristi Parents Support Group	-	-	155000
4.	Viklang Sahara Samiti Delhi	-	-	155000

\*Disha scheme launched on 24th November, 2015.

(b) VIKAAS scheme of National Trust (Day Care):-

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	NGO name	2014-15 (*)	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Manovikas Charitable Society	-	195000	584400
2.	Association for Advancement and Rehabilitation of Handicapped	-	-	447600
3.	Viklang Sahara Samiti Delhi	-	-	195000

\*VIKAAS is a new scheme, which was launched on 24th November, 2015.

## (c) SAMARTH Scheme of National Trust (Respite Care):-

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	NGO name	2014-15 (*)	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Manovikas Charitable Society	-	290000	364000
2.	Society for Child Development	4320 (**)	-	-

\*Revised Samarth scheme launched on 24th November, 2015.

\*\*The fund released under old SAMARTH Scheme.

## (d) GHARAUNDA scheme of National Trust (Group Home for Adults):-

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	NGO name	2014-15 (*)	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Cheshire Homes India Delhi Unit	-	290000	2200000
2.	Parents Association for the Welfare of Children with Mental Handicap/Muskaan	-	-	290000

\*Revised GHARAUNDA Scheme launched on 24th November, 2015.

## (e) SAHYOGI Scheme of National Trust (Caregiver training scheme):-

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	NGO name	2014-15 (*)	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Manovikas Charitable Society	-	-	100000

\*Revised SAHYOGI Scheme launched on 24th November, 2015.

(f) BADHTE KADAM Scheme of National Trust (Awareness and Community Interaction):-

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	NGO name	2014-15 (*)	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Manovikas Charitable Society	-	-	64254
2.	Shristi Parents Support Group	-	-	19400
3.	Viklang Sahara Samiti Delhi	-	-	17000
4.	Muskaan	-	-	200000
5.	Action for Autism	-	-	-

\* BADTE KADAM was earlier an initiative of the National Trust which is now converted into a scheme, which was launched on 24th November, 2015.

(C) Grant-in-Aid released to NGOs under the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) of Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Government of India

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	NGO name	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	AWWA, Asha School	-	1201690	-
2.	Parents Association for the Welfare of Children with Mental Handicap/Muskan	-	28481	16440
3.	Akshya Pratishthan	-	2171641	945144
4.	Amar Jyoti Charitable Trust	882991	4993290	1823858
5.	The Delhi Society for the Welfare of Special Children	837333	791430	478777
6.	Sanjeevani Social Welfare Society	80637	69478	362979
7.	Association for Advancement & Rehabilitation of Handicapped (AAROH)	42451	52766	-

**Norms for maintenance and monitoring of old age homes**

614. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of old age homes functioning in the country at present along with the number of senior citizens provided accommodation therein, State-wise;
- (b) the norms for running and maintenance of old age homes in the country and existing monitoring mechanism for the proper functioning of these homes; and
- (c) the details of proposals received from various States and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The number of old age homes assisted under the scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) and beneficiaries covered under the scheme are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The norms followed for running and maintenance of old age homes under the scheme of IPOP are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

The procedure for granting Grant-in-aid to NGOs under IPOP is as follows:—

- (i) The proposals of NGOs for release of Grant-in-Aid under the scheme are considered on the basis of recommendations of the State/UT Governments' satisfactory reports of inspection carried out annually and completeness of the proposal in all respects as per the norms and guidelines of the scheme.
- (ii) Subsequent grants are released to the implementing agencies only on receipt of audited statement of accounts and utilization certificates of the grants received in the previous year.
- (iii) Further, to bring about transparency in the system, while sanctioning the grants to NGOs, the Ministry has started processing of proposals online from 2014-15.
- (iv) Apart from this, the performance of the NGOs are also monitored from time to time through surprise inspections conducted by officers deputed by this Ministry and by the representatives of Regional Resource Training Centres (RRTCs). On the basis of the inspection reports, necessary corrective action is taken. In respect of deficiencies

reported, show cause notices are issued to the NGOs concerned and follow up action is taken on the basis of the replies received. In serious cases of misuse of funds or malfunctioning or non-functioning etc. of the projects, the concerned NGOs are blacklisted after following the extant procedure.

(c) The details showing the proposals received from various States and present status under the scheme of IPOP during 2016-17 is given in the Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*The number of old age homes assisted and beneficiaries covered under the scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons during the last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (upto 06.07.2017)	
		No. of Old Age Homes assi- sted	No. of Benefi- ciaries cov- ered	No. of Old Age Homes assi- sted	No. of Benefi- ciaries cov- ered	No. of Old Age Homes assi- sted	No. of Benefi- ciaries cov- ered	No. of Old Age Homes assi- sted	No. of Benefi- ciaries cov- ered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47	1175	56	1400	86	2150	27	675
2.	Bihar	1	25	1	25	2	50	1	25
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	1	25	0	0	1	25
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	1	25	0	0
6.	Haryana	1	25	4	100	6	150	2	50
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	25	0	0	1	25	1	25
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	17	425	33	825	35	875	20	500
11.	Kerala	0	0	4	100	6	150	2	50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12. Madhya Pradesh	3	75	4	100	4	100	3	75	
13. Maharashtra	4	100	16	400	24	600	12	300	
14. Odisha	23	575	33	825	43	1075	17	425	
15. Punjab	1	25	2	50	1	25	0	0	
16. Rajasthan	2	50	3	75	1	25	1	25	
17. Tamil Nadu	32	800	47	1175	78	1950	24	600	
18. Telangana	7	175	9	225	20	500	8	200	
19. Uttar Pradesh	5	125	9	225	12	300	5	125	
20. Uttarakhand	3	75	3	75	7	175	2	50	
21. West Bengal	15	375	13	325	30	750	8	200	
22. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27. Delhi	1	25	2	50	1	25	0	0	
28. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
29. Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	25	0	0	0	0	
30. Assam	12	300	11	275	20	500	0	0	
31. Manipur	9	225	17	425	15	375	3	75	
32. Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
34. Nagaland	1	25	1	25	0	0	2	50	
35. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
36. Tripura	2	50	3	75	3	75	1	25	
TOTAL	187	4675	273	6825	396 #	9900	140	3500	

# Includes old age homes assisted (by releasing of Grant-in-Aid) for previous years, too.



**Statement-II***A. Guidelines of Integrated Programme for Older Persons***1. Procedure for submission of proposals and release of Grant-in-Aid**

All proposals received under the scheme will be considered in accordance with general guidelines issued for processing of cases for Grant-in-Aid to the NGOs by the Ministry and the relevant provisions of the General Financial Rules (GFR) - 2005 as amended from time to time. Based on the guidelines currently in prevalence, the following procedure will be followed:—

Applications in the prescribed proforma shall be submitted/forwarded by the State Government/Administration of the Union Territory in the following manner:—

- (i) All proposals should clearly indicate the target group of beneficiaries to be covered.
- (ii) All fresh proposals for sanction of projects under the scheme shall be submitted in the prescribed proforma along with relevant documents through the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations.
- (iii) The applications for release of Grant-in-Aid for ongoing projects shall be submitted by the NGOs to the State Government in the prescribed proforma along with relevant documents immediately at the commencement of the financial year.
- (iv) The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations would have the ground functioning and suitability of the proposing agencies examined through its field functionaries for sanction of the new projects and also for continuation of the Grant-in-Aid for ongoing projects. All such proposals would be considered by the State Grant-in-Aid Committee and recommendations of the State Government would be sent in one lot to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment indicating the *inter-se* priority. The recommendations for arrears of grants relating to ongoing projects will be considered only if there is also a specific recommendation for release of Grant-in-Aid for the current financial year.

- (v) While forwarding new cases, the State/UT should ensure that proposals from service deficient areas are accorded priority. The Screening Committee of the Ministry for scrutinizing the new cases would take this into consideration along with other prescribed guidelines.
- (vi) The implementing agency shall, before it receives assistance from Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, execute a bond in the prescribed proforma. The transfer of funds would be done only after acceptance of the Bond by the competent authority in the Ministry. However, in respect of on-going projects, the application for release of funds should accompany with the bond executed on the above lines.
- (vii) **Inspection:** The primary responsibility for inspection of the projects undertaken under this scheme will lie with the State Government/UT Administration concerned. The Grant-in-Aid would be released only on the basis of the inspection report. The Ministry from time to time may issue guidelines regarding the nature, type and periodicity of the inspection. Whenever necessary, the Ministry may get field inspection conducted by its own agencies also.
- (viii) **Termination of Grants:** If the Ministry is not satisfied with the progress of the project or it finds that these rules are being seriously violated, it reserves the right to terminate the Grant-in-Aid and recover the amount of Grant-in-Aid already sanctioned with penal interest.
- (ix) **Change of Location:** Change of location of the projects shall be made only with the prior approval of the Ministry.
- (x) **Online Processing:** The Ministry has introduced a computerized system for on-line submission and processing of application of NGOs. The uploading of the applications in electronic mode will be done, for the time being, by the District Informatics Centres of the NIC. The District Informatics Centres have been suitably advised about the new processing mode by the NIC Hqrs. The process flow in the electronic mode would require the applications to be processed online at the District level and the State level where verifications and approvals would be authenticated by digital signatures by

the designated officer for each scheme at the district level and the State level. All paper documents (originals) submitted by the NGOs would be held by the District Social Welfare Officer, in physical form. All the applicant NGOs under various schemes may be got registered online in the first instance. The NIC units at district and State level will be available to render all possible assistance to the concerned officials as well as the NGOs. A user Manual for NGO Proposal Online Application and Processing Tracking System for Schemes of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is available on the web-portal *ngograntsje.gov.in* of the Ministry. Before applying for Grant-in-Aid, the NGO should register itself on the NGQ-PS portal of the NITI AAYOG and the registration number should be indicated in the relevant column of the application form.

## 2. **Conditions for Assistance**

- (i) The Grantee organization/institution/establishment shall be open to inspection by an officer of the Central Government and the State Government., or any agency/persons authorized by them including third party inspections.
- (ii) If an organization has already received or is expected to receive a grant from some other Government sources for the purpose for which the application is being made under this scheme; assessment for central grant will normally be made after taking into account grant from such other sources.
- (iii) The Grantee organization shall maintain separate accounts of the grants received under the scheme. They shall always be open to check by an officer deputed by the Government of India. This shall be open to a system of internal audit or concurrent audit. They shall also be open to test check by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
- (iv) The Grantee organization shall maintain a record of all assets acquired wholly or substantially out of Government grant in the Stock Register and present these to the Auditor when required to do so. In this regard the provisions of the General Financial Rules, 2005 (Government of India) would be applicable.

**3. Additional documents to be provided by Non-Governmental Voluntary Organizations**

- (i) Proof regarding the expertise/experience the organization in related programmes/services.
- (ii) The constitution of the Association, Memorandum of Association and details of aims and objectives.
- (iii) Constitution of the Board of Management, present membership, date of constitution of present Board of Management.
- (iv) Latest Annual report.
- (v) Information relating to the grants received or likely to be received from other Departments of Central Government/State Government/any other source for the same project.
- (vi) A statement containing the balance sheet and the consolidated full receipt and payment account of the organization/institution for the last two years and a copy of the balance sheet for the previous year. These should be certified by a Chartered Accountant or a Government authority;
- (vii) A bond in a format prescribed by the Government, on a non-judicial stamp paper, for the amount of Grant-in-Aid being sought, duly executed by the controlling authority of the institution/organization.
- (viii) Organization will furnish the list of beneficiaries and the staff members with their AADHAAR Numbers (wherever possible).
- (ix) In case of assistance to Day Care Centres for Senior Citizens afflicted with Alzheimer's and Dementia it would be necessary for the Organization to obtain certificates from Government Hospitals certifying that the beneficiaries are suffering from Alzheimer's disease or Dementia as the case may be.

**4. Additional terms and conditions in respect of Non-Governmental Organizations**

- (i) It shall be the duty of the head of the Organization to carry out any instructions, which may be issued in this regard by the Central Government

or the State Government as the case may be.

- (ii) The grantee institution will maintain separate accounts in respect of the grant obtained from the Ministry.

**5. Miscellaneous**

- (i) The implementing agency shall provide a package of facilities to the inmates which shall be clearly specified in the proposal and which shall not be varied to the disadvantage of the inmates without the prior approval of the Central Government.
- (ii) The adherence to the following norms shall be necessary while engaging staff under the scheme:—

Doctor-He/She must have formal qualification (recognized by the Medical Council of India or any State Government Authority) in medicine including alternative system of medicine. Preference should be given to doctor having MBBS qualification.

Social Worker-Graduate. In the event of the concerned person not having Graduate level academic qualification it shall be necessary for him/her to have minimum three years of working experience in the social sector.

Health Worker - The concerned person must have at least three years of work experience in the event of not being professionally qualified.

Driver - Must possess a valid driving licence for transport vehicle and should have at least three years of work experience.

In other cases also as far as possible persons with appropriate qualifications and/or experience must be engaged so as to maintain acceptable service standards.

- (iii) All the implementing agencies shall seek compliance with statutory approvals and clearances as applicable before implementation of the project.
- (iv) The Grantee organizations, except the State Governments/UT Administrations/ Panchayati Raj Institutions/local bodies shall maintain separate joint/current

account in the name of the President/Secretary of the organization, in respect of the grants received under this programme.

- (v) On Going Projects under Pre-revised Scheme - Under the pre-revised scheme of the Ministry, Grants-in-Aid are being provided to eligible organizations for establishing and maintaining Old Age Homes, Day Care Centres, Mobile Medicare Units for the Senior Citizens. All these projects may be supported subject to the recommendations of the State Governments and fulfillment of the conditions laid down in the revised scheme and its guidelines.

**B. 1. Maintenance of old age homes including those under Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) (Referred to at para 4(i) of the scheme)**

Grant-in-Aid is given for a project for running an old age home for 25 senior citizens where they will be provided food, shelter, care, recreation facilities, etc. free of cost. If the old age home is of larger size (say for 50 or 75 or 150 beneficiaries), the Grant-in-Aid for maintenance of such old age home will be sanctioned on proportionate basis. The implementing agencies are free to provide additional items/other amenities in these old age homes from their own resources. The organizations shall be allowed to incur the expenditure under the following Heads:—

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Items	Rates
I.	Recurring Expenditure: (a to e)	*X category - 10,57,000/- p.a. *Y category- 10,09,000/- p.a. *Z category - 9,97,000/- p.a.
(a)	Staff Honorarium	
	(i) Superintendent/Warden/Manager	78,000/- p.a.
	(ii) Social Worker/Counselor	66,600/- p.a.
	(iii) Midwife/Nurse	66600/- p.a.
	(iv) Cook	44,400/- p.a.

Sl. No.	Items	Rates
	(v) Helper/Sweeper	22,200- p.a.
	(vi) Chowkidar	22,200/- p.a.
	TOTAL (I) to (VI)	3,00,000/- p.a.
(b)	Building Rent	
	(Or Maintenance @ 10% of rent in case of owned building).	X-1,68,000/-p.a. Y-1,20,000/- p.a. Z-1,08,000/-p.a.
(c)	Health Care	5,15,000/- p.a.
	(i) Food	3,62,600/- p.a.
	(ii) Doctor	62,400/- p.a.
	(iii) Medicine	45,000/- p.a.
	(iv) Clothing, Oil, Soap etc.	45,000/- p.a.
(d)	Recreation (includes Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Outings, Religious and Cultural programmes, Games like Carroms, Chess, Cards etc.	37,000/- p.a.
(e)	Miscellaneous and unforeseen (electricity, water, stationery, postage, maintenance of furniture etc.)	37,000/- p.a.
II.	Non-Recurring Items (at the time of setting up of the project)	
	Items like Furniture, Utensils, television, etc.	1,37,500/-
	TOTAL (I+II)	*X category 11,94,500/- *Y category 11,46,500/- *Z category 11,34,500/-

\* X, Y, and Z are the three categories of cities classified for the purpose of drawing House rent allowance in Central Government.

***Statement-III***

*Details showing the number of proposals received and status of proposals State-wise during 2016-17 under the scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	New cases	No. of proposals recommended by the Screening Committee	Received after the last meeting of the Screening Committee	On-going cases	Grant-in-aid released	Clarification/ Documents awaited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	45	31	14
2.	Bihar	0	0	0	2	1	1
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	2	1	1
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	29	02	0	7	0	7
6.	Haryana	9	01	0	16	4	12
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4	0	0	3	2	1
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	13	0	13	46	33	13
11.	Kerala	6	0	0	4	4	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12	03	2	2	1	1
13.	Maharashtra	47	01	32	50	29	21
14.	Odisha	39	02	4	87	75	12



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15. Punjab		8	01	1	7	2	5
16. Rajasthan		2	0	1	1	1	0
17. Tamil Nadu		14	02	0	67	60	7
18. Telangana		5	02	0	15	8	7
19. Uttar Pradesh		7	01	6	12	6	6
20. Uttarakhand		7	01	3	5	3	2
21. West Bengal		3	0	1	31	17	14
UTs							
22. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	0	0	0	0	0
23. Chandigarh		0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0
27. Delhi		1	0	1	3	1	2
28. Puducherry		0	0	0	0	0	0
NE Region States							
29. Arunachal Pradesh		0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Assam		1	0	0	25	20	5
31. Manipur		23	01	0	36	26	10
32. Meghalaya		0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Mizoram		0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Nagaland		1	01	0	1	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Tripura		0	0	0	3	3	0
TOTAL		231	18	64	470	329	141

**Scheme for free coaching to SC/OBC students**

615. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of students benefiting under the scheme "Free Coaching for SC and OBC students" during the last three years, year-wise and course-wise;

(b) the list of institutes empanelled under the scheme, State-wise;

(c) whether West Bengal has institutes empanelled under this scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) State and year-wise list of empanelled institutes and number of students, course-wise, who benefited under the scheme, 'Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students' is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The scheme was revised in 2016-17 and new institutes have been empanelled on the basis of revised guidelines. The number of slots allotted to these Institutes course wise is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) West Bengal Electronics Industry Development Corporation and Technology was empanelled under pre-revised scheme during 2014-15. After revision of the scheme, no institute from the State of West Bengal was empanelled by the Selection Committee constituted for the purpose.

**Statement-I**

*State and year-wise list of Institutes empanelled and number of students benefited under the scheme 'Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students' during 2014-15 and 2015-16*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of Institution	Course	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
<b>2014-15</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	ECIL, Hyderabad	Diploma in Software Technology/ Diploma in PC Hardware and Networking	1000
2.	Assam	Sky Airhostess Academy Private Ltd., Guwahati	Hospitality Management	100
		Unified IAS Academy, Guwahati	Civil Services Examination	50
		Swabalambi, Silpukhuri Guwahati, Assam	Bank PO/LIC	50
3.	Chandigarh	Lakshya Forum for Competitions Pvt. Ltd., Chandigarh	JEE/AIPMT	50
4.	Delhi	Career Plus Educational Society, Delhi	Officer Grade Exam	50
		Indian Institute of Natural Resources Management, Mayur Vihar, Delhi	Officer Grade Exam	50

1	2	3	4	5
		Oxford Software Institute, Pusa Road, New Delhi	Financial E-Accounting	50
		Photons IAS Academy, Delhi	Civil Services-Exam	50
		NIIT, New Delhi	Sales Marketing/ BPO/Retail	650
5.	Gujarat	Bascom Bridge, Ahmedabad	Diploma in Computer	50
		Institute of Advance Network Technology, Ahmedabad	Computer Hardware and Networking	50
6.	Haryana	Excellent Civil Academy, Karnal	SSC	50
7.	Karnataka	Amareshwar Grameen Abhivruddhi Shiksanmattu Kalyan Samsthe Koppal	MBA/BBA Entrance Exam	50
		Karnataka State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd. Bangalore	Computer Hardware and Networking/Computer Programming	400
8.	Kerala	Shesan's Academy, Thiruvananthapuram	Banking	50
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Corn-Feeder Takaniki Prashikshan Sanstha, Indore	Tally	50
		P.T. Education and Training Services Pvt. Ltd., Indore	CAT	50
		Perfect Samajik Evam Shiksha Samiti (PSSS), Bhopal	Officer's Grade	50

10. Maharashtra	E-HEREX Technologies Pvt. Ltd., Bhopal	DTP	50
	Disha Shikshan Avam Kalyan Samiti, Chhindwara	Banking Accounting	50
	Kresrter Educational and Welfare Society, Gwalior	Group A/Group B Officer Grade	100
	Shri Sai Shikshan Sanstha, Nagpur,	Banking	100
	Unique Academy, Amravati	State Service	50
11. Manipur	Golden Star Bahuudhesiya Sevabhavi Shikshan Sanstha, Nanded	AIEEE	50
	Social Amelioration Society, Dewlahland, Imphal	Science and Technology	50
12. Odisha	AAKASH, Cuttack	Engineering Entrance Examination	50
	ADARSHA, Bhubaneswar	Entrance Exam for Railway and Banking	50
	Rastriya Gramachala Seba Samiti, Dhenkanal	Engineering Entrance Exam	50
	Social Welfalre Organisation for Rural Development, Bhubaneswar	Group A & B Exam	50
13. Rajasthan	Srijan Sansthan, Bharatpur	State Civil Services	50
	Banking Academy Society, Jaipur	Bank PO	50

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Tamil Nadu	Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology, Chennai	Injection Moulding Mechanic Operator/Plastic Processing Machine Operator	1526
15.	Uttarakhand	Meeri Te Peeri Charitable Society, Haridwar	Job Finishing Computer Hardware	50
		Meeri Te Peeri Charitable Society, Dehradun	Officers Grade Exam	50
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Synergy Learning Systems Private Limited, Lucknow	CLAT	50
		PMT Physics College, Lucknow	Medical/Engineering	100
		Nav Chetana Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Lucknow	Engineering	100
		Pioneer Foundation, 250/15 KA, Shyamkunj, Yahiganj, Lucknow	Medical	100
		EDCIL (India) Pvt. Ltd, Noida	Computer Proficiency/Computer Programming	300
17.	West Bengal	West Bengal Electronics Industry Development Corporation Engineering and Technology, Kolkata	Multimedia/Hardware and Networking	200

**2015-16**

1.	Assam	Sky Airhostess Academy Private Ltd., Silpukhuri, Guwahati	Hospitality Management	100
		Unified IAS Academy, Guwahati	Civil Services Examination	50
2.	Delhi	NIIT, New Delhi	Sales Marketing/BPO/ Retail	150
3.	Haryana	Excellent Civil Academy, Karnal	SSC	100
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bandipora College of Information Technology, Bandipora	Accounting/Tally	100
5.	Karnataka	Amareshwar Grameen Abhivruddhi Shiksanmattu		
		Kalyan Samshe Koppal	MBA/BBA Entrance Exam	50
6.	Kerala	Shesan's Academy, Thiruvananthapuram	Banking	50
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Corn-Feeder Takaniki Prashikshan Sanstha, Indore	Tally	50
		P.T. Education and Training Services Pvt. Ltd, Indore	CAT	50
		Perfect Samajik Evam Shiksha Samiti (PSSS), Bhopal	Officer's Grade	100
		E-HEREX Technologies Pvt. Ltd., Bhopal	DTP	50
		Disha Shikshan Avam Kalyan Samiti, Chhindwara	Banking Accounting	50
		Kresrter Educational and Welfare Society, Gwalior	Group A/Group B Officer Grade	200

1	2	3	4	5
8	Maharashtra	Shri Sai Shikhan Sanstha, Nagpur	Banking	50
		Chitale's Personalised Learning Pvt. Ltd, Mumbai	CAT	100
		Unique Academy, Amravati	State Service Exam	100
		Golden Star Bahuudhesiya Sevabhavi Shikshan Sanstha, Nanded	AIEEE	50
		Mahesh Tutorials Educare Ltd., Mumbai	JE, CA-CPT	100
9.	Manipur	Social Amelioration Society, Dewlahland, Imphal	Science and Technology	50
10	Odisha	AAKASH, Cuttack	Engineering Entrance Examination	50
		ADARSHA, Bhubaneswar	Entrance Exam for Railway and Banking	50
		Rastriya Gramachala SebaSamiti, Dhenkanal	Engineering Entrance Exam	50
		Social Welfare Organisation for Rural Development, Bhubaneswar	Group A & B Exam	50
11	Rajasthan	Srijan Sansthan, Bharatpur	State Civil Services	50
		Banking Academy Society, Jaipur	Bank PO	50



12. Tamil Nadu	Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology, Chennai	Injection Moulding	
		Mechanic Operator/Plastic	
		Processing Machine Operator	800
13. Telangana	National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Hyderabad	Group A & B Service/ Computer Training	200
	Andhra Pradesh Study Circle, Hyderabad	UPSC, State Civil Services	200
14. Uttarakhand	Meeri Te Peeri Charitable Society, Haridwar	Job Finishing Computer Hardware	50
	Meeri Te Peeri Charitable Society, Dehradun	Officers Grade Exam	50
15. Uttar Pradesh	Synergy Learning Systems Private Limited, Lucknow	CLAT	50
	PMT Physics College, Lucknow	Medical/Engineering	200
	Nav Chetana Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Lucknow	Engineering	50
	Pioneer Foundation, j, Yahiganj, Lucknow	Medical	50
	EDCIL (India) Pvt. Ltd	Computer Proficiency/Computer Programming	200
16. West Bengal	West Bengal Electronics Industry Development Corporation Engineering and Technology, Kolkata	Diploma in Multimedia/Certificate in Hardware and Networking	400
	KELTRON, Kolkata	Advance Diploma in IT Financial and Business Accounting	200

**Statement-II**

*State-wise list of Institutes empanelled and number of slots allotted under the scheme Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students' during 2016-17*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of Institution	Course	No. of slots allotted
1	2	3	4	5
<b>2016-17</b>				
1.	Assam	Chitale's Personalized Pvt. Ltd., Guwahati	JEE, MBA Entrance	100
2.	Bihar	The Gurukul Practice Centre, Patna	NEET, IIT-JEE	100
3.	Chandigarh	Bulls Eye (Mind Tree Education Pvt. Ltd.), Chandigarh	CAT, GRE/GMT	100
		MT Educare Ltd., Chandigarh	NEET, CA-CPT	100
		Samkalp Jan Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, Chandigarh	UPSC	50
4.	Delhi	Samkalp Jan Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, New Delhi	UPSC	50
		Career Power, Laxmi Nagar, New Delhi	Banking, SSC	100
		BSC Academy Pvt. Ltd, Delhi.	Bank PO, SSC	100
		Career Plus Education Society, Delhi	UPSC, SPSC	100

	Dikshant Education Centre, Delhi	UPSC, SCSE	100
	Sachdeva New PT College, Delhi	SSC, Bank PO	100
	Meridian Courses, Delhi	UPSC, SCSE	100
	IES Academy Pvt. Ltd, Delhi	IES, GATE	100
5.	Gujarat	MT Educare Ltd. Vadodra	100
	Chitale's Personalized Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad	JEE, MBA Entrance	100
	Aryan Foundation, Vadodra	NEET, CA-CPT	100
6.	Haryana	LILAC Education Pvt. Ltd., Gurugram	100
	Samkalp Jan Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, at Delhi Centre	UPSC	50
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bandipora College of Information Technology, Bandipora	100
8.	Karnataka	Aryan Foundation, Mangalore	100
	Global Education Trust, Mangalore	NEET, JEE	100
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Ambedkar University of Social Science, Indore	100
10	Maharashtra	The Gurukul Practice Centre, Mumbai	100
	IITians Pace Education Pvt. Ltd., Pune	NEET, IIT-JEE	100

1	2	3	4	5
		Bakaliwal Education and Social Trust,	IIT-JEE	100
11.	Manipur	Youth Step Forward Centre, Thoubal	AIPMT, AIEEE, JEE	100
12	Meghalaya	Sachdeva New PT College, Shillong	SSC, Bank PO	100
13.	Punjab	Chitale's Personalized Learning Pvt. Ltd., Patiala	UPSC, MBA Entrance	100
		MT Educare Ltd., Patiala	NEET, CA-CPT	100
		Global Education Trust, Patiala	NEET, JEE	100
14	Rajasthan	Career Point, Jaipur	IIT-JEE, PMT	100
		Mothers Education Hub, Jaipur	SSC, Bank PO	100
		Patanjali IAS, Jaipur	UPSC, SCSE	100
15	Telangana	Telangana State Study Circle, Hyderabad	SSC, Bank PO	100
16	Tripura	Sachdeva New PT College, Agartala	SSC, Bank PO	100
17	Tamil Nadu	MT Educare Ltd., Chennai	NEET, CA-CPT	100
		Shankar IAS Academy, Chennai	UPSC, TNPSC	100
18	Uttar Pradesh	PMT Physics College, Lucknow	PMT, AIEEE-JEE	100
		Pioneer Foundation, Lucknow	Pre Medical, Pre Engineering	100

**Identification of nomadic tribes**

616. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken cognizance of pitiable condition of nomadic tribes, if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Punjab and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether any survey has been undertaken to determine the number of people of nomadic tribes, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being undertaken for identification of such tribes and welfare activities undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have constituted the National Commission for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (NCDNT) on 12.02.2014. The Terms of Reference of the Commission is as follows:—

- (a) To prepare a State-wise list of castes belonging to Denotified and Nomadic Tribes.
- (b) To identify the castes belonging to Denotified and Nomadic Tribes in the Lists of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Central List/State List of Other Backward Classes.
- (c) To identify the castes belonging to Denotified and Nomadic Tribes which have not been included in the Lists of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Central List of Other Backward Classes and to pursue their case for inclusion in these lists depending on the modalities laid down for the purpose.
- (d) To identify the places where DNTs are densely populated.
- (e) To evaluate the progress of the development of Denotified and Nomadic Tribes under the Union and the States.
- (f) To suggest appropriate measures in respect of Denotified and Nomadic Tribes to be undertaken by the Central Government or the State Government.
- (g) Any other related work as may be assigned by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

The NCDNT will cover all States/UTs including Punjab State. The tenure of Commission is for three years from the date of assumption of charge by the Chairman. The Chairman and the Member of NCDNT have joined on 09.01.2015.

In addition to constitution of NCDNT, Government have introduced two new schemes with effect from 2014-15, for the welfare of nomadic tribes. These are:—

- (i) Dr. Ambedkar Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for DNTs – It is a centrally sponsored scheme launched from 2014-15 for the welfare of DNT students who are not covered under SC, ST or OBC. The income limit for eligibility is ₹ 2.00 lakhs per annum and the scheme is implemented through the State/UT Governments. The expenditure is shared between Centre and States in the ratio of 75:25. The following releases have been made under this scheme since its inception in 2014-15:—

Year	RE (in Cr.)	Amount Released (in Cr.)	No. of Students
2014-15	4.00	3.50	3.76 lakhs
2015-16	4.50	4.50	2.59 lakhs
2016-17	4.50	4.50	3.61 lakhs

*Note:* The figures include number of students benefitted from the DNTs schemes of State Government also.

- (ii) Nanaji Deshmukh scheme of Construction of Hostels for DNT Boys and Girls – It is also a centrally sponsored scheme launched in 2014-15 implemented through State/UT Governments/Central Universities. The scheme aims at providing hostel facilities to students belonging to those DNT students who are not covered under SC, ST or OBC, to enable them to pursue secondary and higher education. The income limit for eligibility is ₹ 2.00 lakh per annum.

The Government would provide for a maximum of 500 seats per annum at ₹ 3.00 lakh per seat in the hostel. This is to be shared in the ratio of 75:25 between Centre and States.

Additionally ₹ 5,000/- per seat for furniture is provided. Thus for 100 seats,

the cost comes to ₹ 3.05 crore (₹ 3.00 crore per 100 seats hostel construction and ₹ 5.00 lakhs for furniture for 100 seats).

So far, no complete proposal has been received from any of the States.

(b) and (c) As on date, no survey has been undertaken to determine the number of people of nomadic tribes.

### **Assistance for Accessible India Campaign**

†617. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance provided to Rajasthan under Accessible India Campaign; and

(b) whether the Central Government proposes to sanction the pending proposals of the State of Rajasthan under this campaign, if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities had conducted access audit of 88 identified important Government buildings of Jaipur, Rajasthan for the purpose of making them fully accessible under Accessible India Campaign (AIC). The audit reports were forwarded to the State Government in June, 2016 with the request to send cost estimates for retrofitting of these 88 buildings. The cost estimates have since been received. However, the amount sought can be released only after Utilisation Certificates for the releases worth ₹286.60 Lakh made to the State Government of Rajasthan by the Department during the years 2011-12, 2013-14 and 2014-15 under the 'Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 (SIPDA)' are received, as AIC is also funded under SIPDA.

### **Self Employment scheme for manual scavengers**

618. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the budgetary allocations for the Self Employment Scheme for liberation and rehabilitation of manual scavengers had decreased from ₹557 crore in 2013-14 to ₹5 crore in 2017-18;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount spent on the scheme out of the allocated amount during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Census-2011 had reported existence of more than 26 lakh insanitary latrines serviced manually. The budget estimates for 2013-14 were based on the assumption that a large number of manual scavengers would be identified by the States and Union Territories. However, only 13,368 manual scavengers have been identified so far. An expenditure of ₹61.53 crores has been incurred upto 30.06.2017 for providing rehabilitation benefits to the identified manual scavengers from the corpus of funds available with National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) the implementing agency for Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS). The budget allocation for 2017-18 has been kept low in view of funds available with NSKFDC for implementation of SRMS.

(c) Details of the amount spent on providing rehabilitation benefits under the Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) since the inception of revised SRMS in November, 2013 is as under:—

(₹ in lakhs)

Financial Year	Benefit under SRMS			
	One-time cash assistance	Skill development training	subsidy	Total
2013-14	65.20	0.00	0.00	65.20
2014-15	496.40	12.16	48.50	557.06
2015-16	3451	55.24	238.92	3745.16
2016-17	626.80	455.99	165.72	1248.51
2017-18 upto 30.06.2017	330.40	206.69	0.00	537.09
TOTAL	4969.8	730.08	453.14	6153.02



**Post-matric scholarship dues for SC students**

†619. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the outstanding dues to be distributed to the Scheduled Caste students for post-matric scholarship; and

(b) whether any additional allocation has been given to the Ministry for clearing the dues, if any and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) During the year 2017-18, Budget Estimate of ₹ 3347.99 crore has been allocated under Post Matric Scholarship scheme for Scheduled Caste students. Out of this, ₹ 1725 crore has been released to States/UTs and as on date ₹ 5854 crore is due to the States.

**Rehabilitation of manual scavengers**

†620. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of manual scavengers rehabilitated and partially rehabilitated by Government under section 13 of the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and Their Rehabilitation Act, 2013, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has developed any scheme for the States and Union Territories to submit a report about providing employment to manual scavengers in a fixed time period, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether States have set up State monitoring committee and vigilance and monitoring committee at district and sub-district level in this regard, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) The Central Sector Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) was revised in November, 2013 to provide rehabilitation benefits to the identified manual scavengers as per the provisions of Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013). State-wise details of the identified manual

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

scavengers who have been provided rehabilitation benefits under SRMS are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) As mentioned above, the manual scavengers identified by the local authorities of States and Union Territories are provided rehabilitation benefits as envisaged in the MS Act, 2013 under the Central Sector Scheme SRMS. A quarterly progress report has been prescribed for submission of report by the States/Union Territories on the progress of implementation of various provisions of the MS Act, 2013 including rehabilitation of identified manual scavengers.

(c) Details of States and Union Territories who have confirmed Constitution of State Level Monitoring Committee and District/Sub-Divisional Level Vigilance Committees are given in the Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*State/Union Territory-wise status of Constitution of State Level Monitoring Committee and Vigilance Committees in District and Sub-Division under Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Constitution of Vigilance Committee		Constitution of State Monitoring Committee
		District	Sub-Division	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	Yes	Nil	Yes
2.	Chhattisgarh	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.	Gujarat	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.	Haryana	Yes	Yes	Yes
5.	Karnataka	Yes	Yes	Yes
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.	Rajasthan	Yes	Yes	Yes

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Tamil Nadu	Yes	Yes	Yes
9.	Telangana	In 5 out of 10 Districts	Nil	Yes
10.	Tripura	Yes	Nil	Yes
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes
12.	West Bengal	Yes	Yes	Yes

**Statement-II***Details regarding Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers under Self Employment**Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers**(Number of Beneficiaries)*

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Provided one-time cash assistance	Self Employment Projects Sanctioned (Manual Scaven- gers and their dependents)	Capital Sub- sidy Prov- ided	Skill Develo- pment Training (Manual Scaven- gers and their dependents)	Training Comp- leted	Under- going training
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Assam	147	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Bihar	131	0	0	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh*	3	0	0	0	0
5.	Karnataka	390	224	190	143	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh*	36	0	0	18	0
7.	Odisha	222	124	83	50	0
8.	Punjab	89	35	35	27	0
9.	Rajasthan	318	0	0	24	0
10.	Tamil Nadu	291	0	0	0	0
11.	Uttar Pradesh	10514	682	186	2446	1606
12.	Uttarakhand	135	71	71	116	0
13.	West Bengal	95	97	97	97	0
TOTAL		12424	1233	662	2921	1606

\* Rehabilitated by providing job employment in Municipal Corporation/Municipality.

#### **Funds allocated and spent for rehabilitation of manual scavengers**

†621. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scavengers identified and rehabilitated during the last three years and current year, State-wise/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the budget allocated and the amount spent for rehabilitation of manual scavengers, State-wise/Union Territory-wise; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the action being taken by Government for providing alternative work and skill training to such workers for resolving the said problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) State/Union Territory-wise details of number of manual scavengers identified and rehabilitation benefits provided to them under the Central Sector Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) SRMS being a Central Sector Scheme implemented through National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) there is no provision for State-wise allocation of funds. Onetime cash assistance of ₹ 40,000/- each and stipend for undergoing training are released directly to the beneficiaries. An amount of ₹ 61.53 crores has been spent upto 30.06.2017 from the corpus available with NSKFDC as per details given below:—

Rehabilitation benefit	Amount (₹ in crores)
One-time cash assistance	49.70
Skill Development Training	7.30
Capital Subsidy	4.53
TOTAL	61.53

State/Union Territory-wise details are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Awareness Camps are organized in the areas having identified manual scavengers to motivate the manual scavengers and their dependents to undertake training programmes in livelihood skills for alternative employment and to undertake income generating self employment projects.

**Statement-I**

Number of manual scavengers provided rehabilitation benefits under Self Employment Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers during the last three years and current year																			
Sl. No.	State	No. of Manual Scavengers reported on MS Website*	One time cash assistance provided @ ₹ 40,000/-per beneficiary (Number of beneficiaries)					Training Sanctioned (Number of beneficiaries)					Self Employment Projects sanctioned (Number of beneficiaries)						
			2013-14	2014-15	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2017-Total	upto 2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	Total	upto 2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	Total	
1	Andhra Pradesh	78	0	45	0	8	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.	Assam	154	0	0	0	0	147	147	0	0	0	110	110	0	0	0	0	0	
3.	Bihar	137	0	0	131	0	0	131	0	91	0	0	91	0	0	0	0	0	

[illegible]

**Statement-II**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Expenditure incurred under Self Employment Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers during the last three years and current year																	
Sl. No.	State	One time cash assistance provided @ ₹ 40,000/- per beneficiary					Expenditure on Training + Stipend (₹ In lakhs)					Subsidy for Self Employment Projects (₹ In lakhs)					
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total	upto 2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total	upto 2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
		14	15	16	17	18											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.0	18	0.0	3.2	0.0	21.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.	Assam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.8	58.8	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.25	6.25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.	Bihar	0.0	0.0	52.4	0.0	0.0	52.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.	Chhattisgarh	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5.	Karnataka	50	7.2	31.6	6.8	60.4	156.0	0.00	0.00	5.75	0.00	5.75	0.0	148.6	0.0	0.0	148.6
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0.0	0.0	14.4	0.0	0.0	14.4	0.00	1.26	0.00	0.00	1.26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7.	Odisha	0.0	0.0	69.6	18.8	0.4	88.8	0.00	7.81	1.08	0.00	8.89	0.0	38.3	0.0	0.0	38.3



8. Punjab	0.0	0.0	34.8	0.0	0.8	35.6	0.00	3.18	6.16	0.00	9.34	0.0	13.4	4.3	0.0	17.7
9. Rajasthan	0.0	0.0	77.6	45.2	4.4	127.2	0.00	3.18	2.55	0.00	5.73	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Tamil Nadu	0.0	0.0	68	48	0.4	116.4	0.00	1.68	31.16	0.00	32.83	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11. Uttar Pradesh	14	433.2	2049	504.4	205.2	4205.6	0.00	27.00	406.75	200.44	634.19	0.0	0.0	161.4	0.0	161.4
12. Uttarakhand	0.0	0.0	53.6	0.4	0.0	54.0	0.00	5.68	2.54	0.00	8.22	0.0	38.7	0.0	0.0	38.7
13. West Bengal	0.0	38	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.0	12.16	5.47	0.00	0.00	17.63	48.50	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.5
Total	65.2	496.4	3451	626.8	330.4	4969.60	12.16	55.24	455.99	206.69	730.08	48.50	238.92	165.72	0.0	453.14

**Home care services for elderly persons**

622. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to bring in a new mechanism to regulate home care services for the elderly persons being offered by various private firms;

(b) whether Government is also planning to establish at least one old age home in each district of the country to house older indigent persons; and

(c) if so, the number of Government run old age homes in the country, State-wise and the number of older indigent persons requiring care at old age homes, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Yes, Sir. This Ministry is considering a proposal for rating of Home Care Services and registration of Service Providers.

(b) Section 19 (1) of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 provides that the State Government may establish and maintain such number of Old Age Homes at accessible places, as it may deem necessary, in a phased manner beginning with at least one in each district to accommodate in such homes a minimum of one hundred and fifty Senior Citizens who are indigent. Pursuant to this provision, it is for the State Governments to make assessment of the requirement of old age homes keeping in view that number of indigent Senior Citizens in each district.

(c) This information is not centrally maintained. However, this Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP), under which grants-in-aid are given for running and maintenance of *inter-alia*, Old Age Homes for the destitute elderly. The main objective of the Scheme is to improve the quality of life of Older Persons by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities etc. A statement showing the number of old age homes assisted and beneficiaries covered under the scheme is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Details showing the State-wise number of Old Age Homes assisted and number of beneficiaries covered under Integrated Programme for Older Persons Scheme (IPOP)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Old Age Homes	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68	1700
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	25
3.	Assam	18	450
4.	Bihar	4	100
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	75
6.	Delhi	2	50
7.	Gujarat	4	100
8.	Haryana	7	175
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	25
10.	Jharkhand	-	-
11.	Karnataka	56	1450
12.	Kerala	9	225
13.	Madhya Pradesh	7	175
14.	Manipur	19	475
15.	Maharashtra	34	850
16.	Mizoram	-	-
17.	Nagaland	1	25
18.	Odisha	41	1025
19.	Punjab	7	175

1	2	3	4
20.	Puducherry	3	75
21.	Rajasthan	6	150
22.	Tamil Nadu	56	1400
23.	Telangana	22	575
24.	Tripura	4	100
25.	Uttar Pradesh	22	550
26.	Uttarakhand	3	75
27.	West Bengal	30	750
TOTAL		428*	10775

\*Includes time-barred/discontinued cases.

#### **Approval of amendment in Central List of OBCs**

623. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved inclusion amendments to the Central List of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) notified in various States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this was done as per the recommendation of the National Commission for Backward Classes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) As on date, the Central List of OBCs comprises 2494 entries. An 'entry' for this purpose includes castes, its synonyms and sub-castes. The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Inclusion of castes/communities in the Centrals List of Other Backward

Classes (OBCs) is a continuous process. The Government of India notifies castes/communities in the Central List of Other Backward Classes for different States/Union Territories on examining the advice tendered by National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) under Section 9(l) of the NCBC Act, 1993.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise number of entries in the Central List of OBCs*

(As on 17.07.2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Entries as in the Central List of OBCs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	103
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	0
3.	Assam	28
4.	Bihar	132
5.	Chhattisgarh	67
6.	Goa	17
7.	Gujarat	104
8.	Haryana	73
9.	Himachal Pradesh	53
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	23
11.	Jharkhand	134
12.	Karnataka	197
13.	Kerala	83
14.	Madhya Pradesh	82
15.	Maharashtra	255
16.	Manipur	4
17.	Mizoram*	0
18.	Meghalaya*	0

1	2	3
19.	Nagaland *	0
20.	Odisha	198
21.	Punjab	65
22.	Rajasthan	68
23.	Sikkim	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	181
25.	Telangana	86
26.	Tripura	43
27.	Uttar Pradesh	77
28.	Uttarakhand	79
29.	West Bengal	99
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5
31.	Chandigarh	60
32.	Daman and Diu	44
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10
34.	Delhi	58
35.	Lakshadweep *	0
36.	Puducherry	58
GRAND TOTAL		2494

\*States/UTs have no notified list of OBCs.

Note: An 'Entry' for this purpose includes caste, its synonyms and sub-castes.

#### **Indian satellites in outer space**

624. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) how many satellites of India are there in outer space at present;
- (b) how many of them are used for communication and how many are used for other purposes like collection of various data;
- (c) what is the annual income earned from them; and

(d) whether our expenses to produce and put them in space are less than those of other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) At present, there are 42 Indian satellites operational in orbit.

(b) Out of these 42 satellites, 15 satellites are used for communication, 4 for meteorological observations, 14 for earth observations, 7 for navigation and 2 for space science purposes.

(c) During FY 2016-17, the total revenue accrued from communication satellites through leasing of INSAT/ GSAT transponders is ₹ 746.68 crore. With respect to earth observation satellites, the annual income from sale of remote sensing satellite data is ₹ 25.17 crores.

The data and value added services derived from earth observation, meteorological, communication and navigation satellites are used to support various applications viz. resource monitoring, weather forecasting, disaster management, location based services, including societal applications.

(d) Yes, Sir. The expenses to realize and launching of these satellites are less than those of other countries.

#### **Schemes for empowerment of girl child and women**

625. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the sex ratio in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the schemes in operation/proposed to be launched by Government to empower girl child and women in the country; and

(c) the funds allocated/released and utilized by the States for the purpose during the last two years, scheme-wise, State/UT-wise including Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Programme (BBBP) addresses the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and related issues of women empowerment over a life-cycle continuum. It is a tri-ministerial effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare and Human Resource

Development. A statement containing the Child Sex Ratio(CSR) in the country and fund released to State/UT-wise are given in the Statement-I and II. (*See below*)

(b) and (c) Ministry of Women and Child Development is administering the following schemes for the empowerment of girl child and women in the country as under:—

- (i) Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) Scheme: The STEP Scheme aims to provide skills to women of age 16 years and above that give skill and employability to women to become self-employed/entrepreneu` Statement containing funds allocated/released to implementing agencies in State/ut-wise including Haryana is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).
- (ii) National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW): NMEW Scheme was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in 2010-11 with a mandate to strengthen inter-sectoral convergence of programmes, policies and schemes for women both at the centre and at the State/UT level. The components of the NMEW Scheme are:—
  - (a) At the State level, State Resource Centre for Women (SRCW) in 25 States/UTs
  - (b) Poorna Shakti Kendra (PSK) project is being implemented in a pilot mode in selected districts (20 selected districts) to demonstrate convergence and to enhance access and utilisation of schemes/programmes.
  - (c) Village Convergence and Facilitation Service (VCFS). The State/UT-wise list of fund released under NMEW Scheme is given in the Statement-IV (*See below*).
- (iii) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh: RMK is a registered society established in 1993 under the Ministry of WCD with the objective promote socio-economic development by providing micro-credit to women for various livelihood support and income generating activities at concessional terms.
- (iv) Mahila E-haat: MWCD launched "Mahila E-haat" as a direct online digital marketing platform for women entrepreneurs/ SHGs/ NGOs in March, 2016, to meet aspirations and needs of women entrepreneurs as also providing a marketing platform by leveraging technology.



**Statement-I***Child Sex Ratio (CSR) in the Country, State/UT-wise*

Name of the State/UT	Census 2011	Name of the State/UT	Census 2011
Haryana	834	Odisha	941
Punjab	846	Goa	942
Jammu and Kashmir	862	Nagaland	943
Delhi	871	Tamil Nadu	943
Chandigarh	880	Jharkhand	948
Rajasthan	888	Karnataka	948
Gujarat	890	West Bengal	956
Uttarakhand	890	Sikkim	957
Maharashtra	894	Tripura	957
Uttar Pradesh	902	Assam	962
Daman and Diu	904	Kerala	962
Himachal Pradesh	909	Puducherry	967
Lakshadweep	911	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	968
Madhya Pradesh	918	Chhattisgarh	969
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	926	Meghalaya	970
Bihar	935	Mizoram	970
Manipur	930	Arunachal Pradesh	972

***Statement-II****State/UT-wise status of fund released during last two years under BBBP Scheme.*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds Released	
		2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	38.55	16.2525
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8.45	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.42	-
4.	Assam	8.45	-
5.	Bihar	8.45	-
6.	Chhattisgarh	44.79	-
7.	Chandigarh	32.50	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	38.55	-
9.	Daman and Diu	20.95	-
10.	Delhi	231.27	-
11.	Goa	44.79	-
12.	Gujarat	318.05	-
13.	Haryana	434.91	126.58
14.	Himachal Pradesh	49.55	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	366.54	15.6225
16.	Jharkhand	39.83	-
17.	Karnataka	41.48	-
18.	Kerala	44.79	-
19.	Madhya Pradesh	109.14	22.7497

1	2	3	4
20.	Maharashtra	370.88	-
21.	Manipur	8.72	-
22.	Meghalaya	43.24	16.225
23.	Mizoram	44.79	-
24.	Nagaland	8.45	24.0475
25.	Odisha	26.65	-
26.	Puducherry	18.15	-
27.	Punjab	385.26	-
28.	Rajasthan	357.47	36.0887
29.	Sikkim	44.79	32.505
30.	Tamil Nadu	23.04	-
31.	Telangana	44.79	-
32.	Tripura	44.79	-
33.	Uttar Pradesh	429.73	-
34.	Uttarakhand	133.50	-
TOTAL		3908.91	290.0709

**Statement-III***State/UT-wise fund release during last two years under STEP Scheme*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds released (₹ in Lakhs)	
		2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42.45	123.64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.68	-
3.	Assam	5.24	43.95

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	80.61	26.12
5.	Chhattisgarh	39.47	21.67
7.	Haryana	26.76	11.38
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.54	5.42
9.	Jharkhand	29.96	7.80
10.	Kerala	20.43	-
11.	Karnataka	33.04	144.36
12.	Madhya Pradesh	106.67	172.98
13.	Maharashtra	59.43	36.30
14.	Manipur	101.24	95.17
15.	Odisha	52.57	17.46
16.	Punjab	27.94	-
17.	Rajasthan	22.09	4.42
18.	Tamil Nadu	37.09	-
19.	Uttarakhand	51.92	4.88
20.	Uttar Pradesh	328.77	156.31
21.	West Bengal	8.02	-
22.	Delhi	65.23	13.94

***Statement-IV***

*The State/UT-wise list of GIA released during last two years under NMEW Scheme*

(in ₹ Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50.10	21.04

1	2	3	4
2.	Karnataka	46.69	55.26
3.	Madhya Pradesh	91.24	302.42
4.	Meghalaya	40.25	30.56
5.	Mizoram	97.30	33.14
6.	Nagaland	57.30	103.17
7.	Tamil Nadu	49.37	Nil
8.	Odisha	44.42	73.29
9.	Uttarakhand	70.01	100.87
10.	West Bengal	53.36	83.18
11.	Telangana	32.54	17.48
12.	Puducherry (UT)	40.53	10.16
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	58.34	Nil
14.	Himachal Pradesh	41.90	57.48
15.	Gujarat	97.62	164.43
16.	Punjab	107.58	56.6
17.	Tripura	27.12	6.43
18.	Chandigarh (UT)	30.19	16.5
19.	Rajasthan	175.48	222.39
20.	Sikkim	8.20	25.74
21.	Haryana	100.4	65.8
22.	Assam	32.69	91.34
23.	Bihar	38.57	192.61
24.	Chhattisgarh	17.20	96.21
25.	Jharkhand	13.20	52.60

1	2	3	4
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.20	Nil
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.20	Nil
28.	Goa	8.20	Nil
29.	Delhi (UT)	41.00	11.52
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	8.20	Nil
31.	Daman and Diu (UT)	9.20	10.52
32.	Kerala	8.20	Nil
33.	Lakshadweep (UT)	8.20	Nil
34.	Manipur	8.20	Nil
35.	Maharashtra	95.00	154.28
36.	Uttar Pradesh	116.00	386.8

**Projects undertaken and executed under Nirbhaya Fund**

626. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects undertaken and executed under the Nirbhaya Fund up to June, 2017 and the quantum of funds utilized;

(b) whether Government has conducted any review of the projects executed under this fund to ensure that the support measures for women's safety and empowerment reach the intended beneficiaries and is properly utilized;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government would explain where it plans to spend the remaining funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) 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 Nirbhaya fund, 16 proposals amounting to ₹2049.12 crores have been appraised and recommended by the Empowered Committee up to June 2017. Nirbhaya Fund is regularly monitored by the Government. 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.

(d) The Ministry 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 to send innovative proposals that can enhance the security and safety of women.

#### **Online sexual abuse of children**

627. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that fast pace of change in information and communication technology is also inducing/facilitating online sexual abuse and exploitation of children; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken by Government to curb this menace and to protect the children from online sexual abuse and exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) informed that it has initiated a number of major actions such as:—

- (i) Information Technology Act (IT Act) 2000 with its last amendment in 2008, provides a comprehensive framework for Cyber Crimes and Punishment including for online obscenity, sexual contents and child pornography.
- (ii) Government periodically blocks the websites based on the "Worst of" list provided by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), which acts as a National Nodal Agency of INTERPOL in India.

- (iii) MeitY has issued an order in April, 2017 for blocking of Child Pornography URLs/ Websites based on the list maintained by Internet Watch Foundation (IWF), UK.

**Priority area of National Plan of Action for Children**

628. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has estimated the financial resources required for each priority area of National Plan of Action for Children (NPAC), 2016 and if so, the details of cost sharing ratio between the Central and State Governments;
- (b) whether Government has developed systems for implementation, monitoring and reviewing of NPAC; and
- (c) if so, the details of progress made in areas such as constitution of national and State level coordination and action groups, development of data collection and analysis mechanism, etc.?

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 provides a framework for convergence and co-ordination between Ministries/Departments and States/UTs Governments to address multiple vulnerabilities of children. Hence, no separate financial resources are required for its implementation.

(b) 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.

(c) These are regular practices adopted in the Ministry in order to execute ongoing programmes, schemes and policies.

**Anaemia in children and women**

629. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the national average, in terms of percentage prevalence of underweight and anaemia among children and women in the country;



(b) whether it is a fact that more than 70 per cent of children and more than 50 percent of women in the country are anaemic and more than 35 per cent of children below five years are underweight; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and what efforts the Ministry is making to supplement the States to overcome the above problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) As per the recent report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-4 conducted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in 2015-16, 35.7% children under 5 years of age are underweight and 58.4% are anaemic. Further, 53% women (15-49 years of age) are anaemic and 22.9% are underweight (BMI less than 18.5).

(c) Malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature. The causes *inter alia* are inadequate access to food, health services, safe drinking water, sanitation and environmental conditions, educational levels, income and socio-cultural factors like early marriage, etc. The situation is further compounded by ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children and repeated infections.

The Ministry is implementing several schemes and programs like Anganwadi Services under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services Scheme, Scheme for Adolescent girls, and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition in the country.

Further, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is taking following the steps to address anaemia and malnutrition in pregnant women and children:—

- (I) Every pregnant woman is given iron and folic acid tablets after the first trimester, to be taken 1 tablet daily and to be continued during the post natal period. Pregnant women, who are found to be clinically anaemic, are given additional 1 tablet for taking two tablets daily.
- (II) Every pregnant woman is given one Tablet of Albendazole after the first trimester for deworming.
- (III) Health and nutrition education through IEC and BCC to promote dietary diversification and inclusion of Iron and Folate rich food as well as food items that promotes iron absorption.
- (IV) Safe Motherhood Booklet is distributed to the pregnant women for promoting dietary diversification and IFA consumption.

- (V) Bi-weekly Iron-Folic Acid syrup supplementation to children in the age group of 6-59 months.
- (VI) Weekly Iron-Folic Acid tablet supplementation to children (5-10 years) and adolescents (10-19 years).

**Funds for women and child development schemes**

630. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds earmarked by Government for women and child development schemes during 2014 to 2017;
- (b) the details of funds allocated/utilized and balance left, till date, State-wise and year-wise particularly for Maharashtra;
- (c) the details of new schemes likely to be undertaken during this financial year in this regard;
- (d) whether any funds were also provided by the World Bank, UNESCO and other international financial institutions for this purpose; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof, institution-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The details of funds earmarked by Government for major women and child development schemes during 2014 to 2017 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The details of funds allocated/utilized and balance left, till date, State-wise and year-wise during 2014-17, including Maharashtra, are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) At the moment, no new scheme has been undertaken.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing International Development Association (IDA) assisted ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP) in 162 high malnutrition burden districts spread in eight States *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, in which the Share of IDA (World Bank) to the total project cost of ISSNIP Phase-I is 70% (₹ 559.60 crores).

**Statement-I**

*Details of funds earmarked for major women and child development schemes during 2014 to 2017*

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Funds Earmarked (BE) (₹ in crores)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme	18,195.00	8335.77	14000.00	15245.19
2.	National Nutrition Mission (NNM)	300.00	205.79	850.00	1500.00
3.	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)	400.00	402.23	397.00	648.00
4.	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA)	700.00	475.50	460.00	460.00
5.	Maternity Benefit Programme	400.00	438.00	400.00	2700.00
6.	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Campaign (BBBP)	100.00	100.00	100.00	200.00
7.	Swadhar Grih	115.00	54.00	100.00	100.00
8.	Support to Training & Employment Programme for Women (STEP)	20.00	30.00	30.00	40.00
9.	Rajiv Gandhi National Crenche Scheme (RGNCS)	125.00	205.94	150.00	200.00
10.	Comprehensive Scheme for combating trafficking - (Ujjawala)	16.00	20.00	35.00	50.00
11.	Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)	20.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
12.	Working Women's Hostel (WWH)	25.00	28.00	28.00	50.00
13.	National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW)	90.00	33.50	50.00	70.00
14.	One Stop Centre & Women's Help Line (OSC & WH)	30.00	42.00	100.00*	100.00*
15.	Nirbhaya Fund	-	-	500.00	500.00

\*OSC & WH Schemes are funded from Nirbhaya fund in 2016-17 and 2017-18.

**Statement-II**

*Details of funds allocated/utilized, State-wise and year-wise during 2014-17, for women and child development schemes*

## (A) Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

		2014-15				2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
Sl. No.	State	Fund allocated		Exp. Reported by States including state share		Fund allocated		Exp. Reported by States including state share*		Fund allocated	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	146774.75	135715.16	57275.69	98148.45	66320.8	60837.44**	57734.091			
2.	Bihar	161324.93	174287.15	103825.6	144090.04	118386	95433.75**	99462.89			
3.	Chhattisgarh	68655.62	76484.69 F	38456.25	64376.96	45571.53	55354.42	44398.57			
4.	Goa	3083.12	2569.60	1534.47	2715.22	1425.11	2130.53	1578.721			
5.	Gujarat	91125.50	83162.09	53615.47	98608.32	51689.62	95360.17	54500.86			
6.	Haryana	40493.25	35837.16	24303.01	26580.94	23998.21	12598.52**	20973.06			
7.	Himachal Pradesh	22913.49	12233.27	21815.19	21044.30	22491.38	22901	20279.28			

(Rupees in lakhs)

8. Jammu and Kashmir	38983.61	22464.07	37674.53	35271.02	36514.2	17953.58	30351.14
9. Jharkhand	70521.29	68793.23	51447.03	57446.15	50295.88	50645.74**	47574.45
10. Karnataka	106639.48	148331.32	70382.19	154998.70	69812.39	137883.81	76548.50
11. Kerala	38709.88	45494.41	28914.01	58765.87	27876.25	39785.59	29143.02
12. Madhya Pradesh	167243.63	166253.17	110186.44	196464.40	105073.4	120915.88**	104838.97
13. Maharashtra	179359.58	147621.41	108414.94	107134.98	94520.98	24165.65**	101355.73
14. Odisha	115982.58	116532.61	74205.41	106505.11	81747.78	104780.31	69059.17
15. Punjab	37449.41	32922.38	23362.09	14497.21	22565.21	11755.82**	21333.07
16. Rajasthan	89617.81	88413.35	60299.78	103243.25	57743.95	59343.5**	60030.97
17. Tamil Nadu	76008.64	102925.00	60259.86	78363.14	60456.95	97141.01	55287.02
18. Uttarakhand	0	28295.85	37129.94	28416.41	42501.03	26701.09	37180.82
19. Uttar Pradesh	379930.88	474139.49	232999.05	373571.94	273329.6	332966.18**	246526.40
20. West Bengal	28699.90	128536.18	25763.85	151836.50	30913.66	Not Reported	26018.79
21. Telangana	167676.98	52841.4	100561.77	57138.46	103688.7	58066.58	95324.87
22. Delhi	26535.45	20875.21	16008.51	18120.31	14910.10	Not Reported	14600.22
23. Puducherry	1551.41	2607.70	1069.05	1708.59	2471.06	2777.63	1101.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1114.00	1547.22	1119.37	991.04	1207.5	1058.93	1044.40
25.	Chandigarh	104648	1115.55	1148.68	649.78	920.84	1114.37	1081.30
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	366.04	123.48	379.17	148.58	569.61 Not Reported		388.07
27.	Daman and Diu	199.17	266.25	295.99	92.37	343.96	224.35	237.88
28.	Lakshadweep	2904.75	96.12	173.74	122.64	148.31 Not Reported		163.74
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	13361.73	12426.38	13129.63	12474.16	12974.07 Not Reported		11937.97
30.	Assam	172851.51	110234.09	90872.6	50864.92	87425.58	32590.62**	82300.11
31.	Manipur	18516.92	10208.81	12951.5	13185.16	13260.73	8953.07	12766.39
32.	Meghalaya	15114.25	15239.27	12954.9	1751.50	15744.32	10525.93**	12948.00
33.	Mizoram	6033.98	5556.16	5266.96	7017.65	5571.52	6075.24	4151.46
34.	Nagaland	14060.54	11809.67	11149.62	13692.96	12434.40 Not Reported		10099.13
35.	Sikkim	3569.84	1775.36	2630.07	2560.52	2530.41 Not Reported		1713.91
36.	Tripura	16772.68	16471.05	12855.58	9267.31	14719.09	16204.54	13992.30
TOTAL		2325193.08	2354205.31	1504431.94	2111864.86	1572154.13	1506245.25	1468027.10

\*Expenditure reported for ICDS general and Supplementary Nutrition Programme.

\*\*Expenditure for Supplementary Nutrition Programme only has been reported.

*(B) (i) Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2014-15			2015-16		
		Amount Released	Amount Utilised	Amount Unutilised	Amount Released	Amount Utilised	Amount Unutilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	301.62	301.62	1483.77	238.58	104.78	657.31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	130.68	130.68	104.81	571.68	92.02	701.46
3.	Assam	1010.36	1332.49	55.58	597.9	1025.07	55.58
4.	Bihar	204.75	1721.6	0	2687.89	1896.52	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	821.24	1620.47	0	3955.55	2086.26	658.79
6.	Goa	100	240.11	15.8	235.25	39.68	211.37
7.	Gujarat	1925.75	1925.75	1069.27	2328.9	1510.37	1887.8
8.	Haryana	1526.72	678.15	1079.29	496.44	350.89	45.09
9.	Himachal Pradesh	835.71	835.71	665.63	604.04	1255.12	56.63
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	113.35	0	113.35
11.	Jharkhand	36.03	36.03	184.27	369.88	387.42	0
12.	Karnataka	3689.87	3747.81	1122.39	1845.24	2193.66	70.57
13.	Kerala	1354.35	1340.3	305.57	944.39	660.25	537.24
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1889.69	2096.53	779.32	1116.03	2373.81	0
15.	Maharashtra	762.32	762.32	0	3138.75	1975.29	1253.95
16.	Manipur	138.48	1986.84	0	3082.18	1163.81	468.13
17.	Meghalaya	2003.83	1975.5	28.33	1469.55	1497.88	0
18.	Mizoram	1919.02	1919.02	0	2079.44	2079.44	0
19.	Nagaland	957.41	939.48	17.94	2257.65	1473.21	97.13
20.	Odisha	2544.82	1786.31	0	3309.07	2669.74	1370.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Punjab	507.12	570.61	322.94	820.81	350.35	707.96
22.	Rajasthan	3395.82	3654.4	0	3258.92	2929.43	312.22
23.	Sikkim	390.24	413.88	23.73	562	303.74	356.11
24.	Tamil Nadu	3067.1	4357.31	0	825.04	4151.9	0
25.	Telangana	2087.59	203.53	2414.03	354.88	93.94	1711.8
26.	Tripura	1227.34	1073.7	99.43	710.63	680.2	40.45
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1798.9	3552.11	1815.4	2884.18	3293.57	1901.86
28.	Uttarakhand	83.48	11.05	358.19	66.88	3.89	224.31
29.	West Bengal	2574.04	4348.35	558.62	508.67	1067.29	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	145.9	0	0	36.03	36.03	0
31.	Chandigarh	21.98	228.3	159.09	357.82	324.15	140.73
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	68.61	6.71	2.92	58.66	5.84	55.74
33.	Daman and Diu	80.61	32.72	106.49	82.82	57.69	131.62
34.	Delhi	606.22	838.68	255.76	1363.4	931.53	656.15
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	0	-	-
36.	Puducherry	1168.57	676.23	63.15	559.6	622.75	5.1
TOTAL		39376.17	45344.3	13091.72	43892.1	39687.52	14428.96

*(ii) ICPS Scheme*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2016-17		2017-18		
		Amount Released	Amount Utilised	Amount Unutilised	Amount Released	Amount Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	110.74	*	*	1469.88	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.29	*	*	155.31	
3.	Assam	413.64	1112.98	0	2640.14	
4.	Bihar	2787.92	1382.21	1082.07	541.56	
5.	Chhattisgarh	527.77	1683.25	0	359.76	
6.	Goa	36.83	*	*	-	
7.	Gujarat	769.95	1526.53	868.87	126.9	
8.	Haryana	0	1224.85	0	115.16	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2345.48	2390.26	11.85	386.17	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	43.12	114.71	41.76	624.24	
11.	Jharkhand	840.11	*	*	241.88	
12.	Karnataka	3720.8	*	*	825.26	
13.	Kerala	260.5	*	*	721.53	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2503.88	*	*	708.1	
15.	Maharashtra	2272.33	*	*	383.99	
16.	Manipur	241.34	472.58	0	339	
17.	Meghalaya	2060.33	2060.33	*	446.6	
18.	Mizoram	1949.55	1949.55	0	443.08	
19.	Nagaland	1350.37	1450.77	0	357.45	
20.	Odisha	1089.22	1670.26	*	1655.96	
21.	Punjab	581.67	*	*	143.24	
22.	Rajasthan	0	2267.52	0	2286.6	
23.	Sikkim	601.18	*	*	15.36	
24.	Tamil Nadu	13039.37	*	*	2013.12	
25.	Telangana	195.64	*	*	-	
26.	Tripura	676.04	*	*	132.2	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3207.19	3109.82#	1999.23#	625.67	
28.	Uttarakhand	15.54	187.54	52.31	196.85	
29.	West Bengal	6763.87	6042	0	915.35	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	134.62	36.76	97.86	31.66	
31.	Chandigarh	245.44	329.59	*	-	
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	177.59	*	*	24.82	
33.	Daman and Diu	126.42	80.33	177.71	21.89	
34.	Delhi	978.64	1024.94	609.86	75.41	
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	-	-	
36.	Puducherry	826.33	*	*	111.12	
TOTAL		50945.71	30116.8	4941.52	19135.26	

\*Utilisation certificate is awaited.

#Letter has been issued to UP for correct Utilisation Certificate and Statement of Expenditure.

*(C) Maternity Benefit Programme (MBP)*  
*Erstwhile Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	No of districts covered	2014-15 (Rupees in Lakh)		2015-16 (Rupees in Lakh)		2016-17 (Rupees in Lakh)	
			Funds released	Utilisation reported	Funds released	Utilisation reported	Funds released	Utili- sation repo- rted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	3,004.65	2100.90	1502.32	318.01	-	NR
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	41.49	41.49	20.74	20.74	17.44	0.00
3.	Assam	2	1,744.74	NR	872.38	NR	-	NR
4.	Bihar	2	4,862.81	2747.60	2431.40	0.00	-	347.11
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	859.86	1081.75	429.94	1371.41	-	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Goa	1	164.30	257.60	82.16	144.09	75.37	25.37
7.	Gujarat	2	1,504.88	1611.16	1090.90	1021.49	1056.20	627.14
8.	Haryana	1	-	216.42	171.82	119.68	19.96	162.23
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	295.19	180.56	537.11	330.03	-	339.50
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	522.38	NR	261.20	379.51	28.59	NR
11.	Jharkhand	2	-	331.26	17.32	229.32	50.00	NR
12.	Karnataka	2	-	1203.03	894.95	781.75	1306.96	NR
13.	Kerala	1	934.59	567.47	515.60	499.91	-	374.08
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	3,627.44	2909.29	2358.21	1164.83	-	2987.50
15.	Maharashtra	2	2,838.51	2663.22	1419.26	1641.43	2090.99	NR
16.	Manipur	1	-	NR	0.00	NR	-	NR
17.	Meghalaya	1	-	0.00	26.96	NR	-	NR
18.	Mizoram	1	19.39	19.39	9.70	9.70	-	NR
19.	Nagaland	1	56.90	56.90	28.46	28.46	-	NR
20.	Odisha	2	1,796.57	1788.41	1606.61	1370.77	1120.64	1061.36
21.	Punjab	2	-	418.59	33.10	NR	-	NR
22.	Rajasthan	2	3,640.40	2156.69	1820.20	2678.15	-	232.81
23.	Sikkim	1	24.12	24.80	12.06	4.69	11.64	0.60
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	2,241.40	2405.76	1837.75	1419.05	1393.09	1354.09
25.	Telangana	1	1,877.78	1877.78	938.90	469.45	169.66	NR
26.	Tripura	1	209.70	73.16	479.83	172.11	-	115.24
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3	-	99.11	47.64	0.00	-	NR
28.	Uttarakhand	1	570.58	516.34	1182.74	343.96	-	NR
29.	West Bengal	2	3,016.90	2072.68	1508.46	1317.95	40.86	1253.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
30.	Delhi	2	371.42	412.75	929.70	461.67	-	NR
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	44.35	44.30	72.67	70.71	119.43	0.45
32.	Puducherry	1	24.58	45.63	29.50	NR	-	NR
33.	Chandigarh	1	-	32.80	162.37	12.35	-	NR
34.	Daman and Diu	1	18.70	5.56	9.34	13.97	-	NR
35.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	-	0.00	5.62	NR	42.12	NR
36.	Lakshadweep	1	-	NR	0.00	NR	148.45	NR
TOTAL		53	34,313.63	27962.40	23346.92	16395.19	7691.40	8881.01

NR = Not Released

*(D) Scheme for Adolescent Girls in 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
							(as on 31.12.16)	(as on 12.06.17)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	805.48	1864.15	675.68	762.79	762.99	1710.10	1709.90	Repor- ts Awai- ted.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	120.94	95.29	78.41	152.86	126.25	99.68	56.92	
3.	Assam	1042.63	749.91	817.44	1429.75	1356.94	149.18	0.00	
4.	Bihar	6458.23	6261.54	875.28	1090.17	2696.83	1666.12	2756.29	
5.	Chhattisgarh	4232.15	2833.08	2072.23	2203.10	1389.69	2772.50	1325.91	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6. Goa		236.44	250.62	337.905	337.91	131.50	259.21	192.87	
7. Gujarat		2270.30	5765.97	2234.25	6050.78	8443.18	2321.84	429.69	
8. Haryana		792.09	836.00	812.47	564.41	104.74	400.70	267.39	
9. Himachal Pradesh		583.71	626.76	956.78	958.74	720.45	720.40	349.09	
10. Jammu and Kashmir		292.12	136.31	156.27	227.13	194.63	184.69	42.96	
11. Jharkhand		944.50	254.87	193.31	1056.64	145.57	701.35	168.35	
12. Karnataka		4345.49	3244.55	3164.54	2672.50	740.73	2642.58	2035.11	
13. Kerala		802.45	1639.27	1201.84	1165.99	1057.73	893.89	425.87	
14. Madhya Pradesh		7395.74	6972.94	8746.45	8199.59	5302.02	8466.04	5464.29	
15. Maharashtra		386.74	2424.37	1531.25	5252.78	5334.42	3541.02	0.00	
16. Manipur		21.15	109.04	95.82	49.65	49.65	161.87	130.96	
17. Meghalaya		296.92	338.72	232.04	232.04	919.65	919.65	242.58	
18. Mizoram		96.37	101.25	90.65	103.49	91.78	103.49	103.40	
19. Nagaland		185.31	188.51	188.39	173.95	206.31	206.31	18.05	
20. Odisha		3528.36	3477.67	3477.67	3657.00	2867.25	3443.78	1780.97	
21. Punjab		0.00	934.70	814.7	0.00	0.00	448.77	0.00	
22. Rajasthan		4301.48	5504.85	3275.09	8.85	0.00	22.49	0.00	
23. Sikkim		55.99	55.86	48.2	32.54	32.54	13.43	13.43	
24. Tamil Nadu		4322.41	4205.15	4131.91	3896.38	2655.26	3076.85	2027.63	
25. Telangana		1226.48	1226.48	1242.82	1144.78	572.39	0.00	0.00	
26. Tripura		622.77	622.45	417.25	358.74	334.81	792.16	582.10	
27. Uttar Pradesh		14642.59	15803.12	8823.48	6031.13	10932.99	7631.00	588.32	

Reports Awaited

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	Uttaranchal	243.19	87.27	14.12	39.25	43.02	3.77	0.00	
29.	West Bengal	0.00	261.61	0	1221.44	40.41	340.08	26.87	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	93.11	22.25	44.14	42.49	107.05	50.65	51.35	
31.	Chandigarh	7.78	6.42	14.01	9.33	12.11	7.84	12.11	
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	14.14	15.94	10.34	
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	16.44	14.41	16.44	16.44	12.64	
34.	Delhi	655.20	496.75	228.43	317.17	276.66	676.90	341.48	
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	2.89	12.03	3.30	2.20	1.80	2.20	
36.	Puducherry	24.02	24.01	19.27	17.97	17.72	18.67	8.24	
TOTAL		61032.12	67424.63	47040.57	49479.05	47700.06	44481.19	21177.31	

Reports Awaited

*(E) National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW)*

(Amt. in ₹ lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	GIA released during 2014-15	GIA released during 2015-16	GIA released during 2016-17	Total Fund Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	8.20	Nil	8.20
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1.84	50.1	21.4	73.34
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	8.20	Nil	8.20
4.	Assam	Nil	32.69	91.34	124.03
5.	Bihar	4.42	38.57	192.61	235.6
6.	Chandigarh	Nil	30.19	16.5	46.69
7.	Chhattisgarh	Nil	17.2	96.21	113.41

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	8.20	Nil	8.20
9.	Daman and Diu	Nil	9.20	10.52	19.72
10.	Delhi (UT)	Nil	41.00	11.52	52.52
11.	Goa	Nil	8.20	Nil	8.20
12.	Gujarat	Nil	97.62	164.43	262.05
13.	Haryana	19.54	100.4	65.8	185.74
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	41.9	57.48	99.38
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.09	58.34	Nil	68.43
16.	Jharkhand	Nil	13.2	52.60	65.8
17.	Karnataka	13.89	46.69	55.26	115.84
18.	Kerala	Nil	8.20	Nil	8.20
19.	Lakshadweep	Nil	8.20	Nil	8.20
20.	Madhya Pradesh	6.63	91.24	302.42	400.29
21.	Maharashtra	Nil	95.00	154.28	249.28
22.	Manipur	Nil	8.20	Nil	8.20
23.	Meghalaya	15.48	40.25	35.56	86.29
24.	Mizoram	Nil	97.3	33.14	130.44
25.	Nagaland	30.04	57.3	103.17	190.51
26.	Odisha	20.07	44.42	73.29	137.78
27.	Puducherry	Nil	40.53	10.16	50.69
28.	Punjab	Nil	91.20	56.6	147.8
29.	Rajasthan	216.57	175.48	222.39	614.44
30.	Sikkim	Nil	8.20	25.74	33.94
31.	Tamil Nadu	Nil	49.37	Nil	49.37
32.	Telangana	Nil	32.54	17.48	50.02

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Tripura	Nil	27.12	6.43	33.55
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	116.00	386.8	502.8
35.	Uttarakhand	Nil	70.01	100.87	170.08
36.	West Bengal	49.38	53.36	74.45	177.19
GRAND TOTAL		387.95	1723.82	2438.45	4544.42

*(F) Swadhar Scheme*

(rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount Released/ Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	93.78	48.21	124.47	16.03
2.	Assam	128.91	43.47	237.56	0
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	4.4	0
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	6.54	0
5.	Bihar	0	0	69.79	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	7.27	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	7.00	5.26	17.44	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	14	0
11.	Gujarat	19.20	7.58	40.5	0
12.	Goa	0	0	4.36	0
13.	Haryana	0	0	4.36	0



1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
15.	Jharkhand	28.58	6.46	24.41	2.10
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.99	17.74	40	0
17.	Karnataka	268.04	67.94	461.95	25.17
18.	Kerala	20.79	0	52.36	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	76.12	50.77	95.91	17.75
21.	Maharashtra	279.06	35.89	576.88	20.88
22.	Mizoram	2.51	2.48	16.72	0
23.	Manipur	106.63	47.76	284.07	0
24.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	6.54	0
26.	Odisha	104.86	269.16	723.85	30.65
27.	Punjab	0	0	10.52	0
28.	Puducherry	0	0	7.27	0
29.	Rajasthan	23.35	9.13	68.4	15.61
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	6.54
31.	Tamil Nadu	38.53	12.48	247.22	54.00
32.	Telangana	74.85	63.24	134.61	13.35
33.	Tripura	0	0	26.17	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	247.03	1490.89	383.43	133.91
35.	Uttarkhand	60.91	3.63	69.93	0
36.	West Bengal	74.18	154.48	18.37	13.46
37.	CSWB for SSH	1195.06	2521.25	1519.46	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
	CSWB for construction of Swadhar	-	-	3073	372
	TOTAL	2855.38	4857.82	8378.3	714.91

*(G) Ujjawala Scheme*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (As on 12.07.2017)
		Funds Released (In Lakhs)	Funds Released (In Lakhs)	Funds Released (In Lakhs)	Funds Released (In Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34.76	71.99	238.05	22.60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	9.75	-	
3.	Assam	177.79	385.22	280.88	
4.	Bihar	7.18	-	23.38	
5.	Chhattisgarh	19.71	10.84	46.54	
6.	Goa	-	-	-	
7.	Gujarat	7.18	32.88	43.96	
8.	Haryana	-	7.31	14.78	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	
12.	Karnataka	145.85	265.66	235.52	
13.	Kerala	4.18	31.57	24.21	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10.85	7.06	8.54	

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Maharashtra	55.93	304.75	287.41	-
16.	Manipur	122.43	152.23	117.66	
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	
18.	Mizoram	-	92.5	21.67	
19.	Nagaland	-	25.17	12.07	
20.	Odisha	106.32	233.02	307.24	16.07
21.	Punjab	-	-	-	
22.	Rajasthan	45.80	107.27	21.82	
23.	Sikkim	-	10.51	-	11.08
24.	Tamil Nadu	17.65	99.39	88.43	
25.	Telangana	-	98.29	44.28	
26.	Tripura	-	-	-	
27.	Uttarakhand	-	22.92	53.56	15.64
28.	Uttar Pradesh	35.04	48.57	89.53	
29.	West Bengal	-	50.17	-	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	
33.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	
34.	Delhi	1.89	-	-	
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	
36.	Puducherry	-	-	-	
	TOTAL	792.56	2067.07	2031.00	65.39
	Budget Estimates	1600.00	2000.00	3500.00	5000.00

*(H) STEP Scheme*

Sl. No.	States	Funds released (₹ in Lakhs)		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	42.45	123.64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	12.68	-
3.	Assam	73.02	5.24	43.95
4.	Bihar	-	80.61	26.12
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	39.47	21.67
6.	Gujarat	-	-	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	-	26.76	11.38
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	42.30	17.54	5.42
10.	Jharkhand	-	29.96	7.80
11.	Kerala	-	20.43	-
12.	Karnataka	89.78	33.04	144.36
13.	Madhya Pradesh	107.74	106.67	172.98
14.	Maharashtra	10.22	59.43	36.30
15.	Manipur	220.33	101.24	95.17
16.	Meghalaya	-	-	-
17.	Mizoram	10.56	-	-
18.	Nagaland	47.67	-	-
19.	Odisha	-	52.57	17.46
20.	Punjab	74.03	27.94	-
21.	Rajasthan	17.10	22.09	4.42
22.	Sikkim	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Tamil Nadu	-	37.09	-
24.	Tripura	-	-	-
25.	Uttaranchal	18.86	51.92	4.88
26.	Uttar Pradesh	20.54	328.77	156.31
27.	West Bengal	-	8.02	-
28.	Delhi	-	65.23	13.94
29.	For evaluation study	8.07	4.60	-
TOTAL		740.22	1173.75	885.87

*(I) BBBP Scheme*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Funds Released (In lakh)		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	-	38.55	16.2525
2.	Andhra Pradesh	36.34	8.45	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	43.42	-
4.	Assam	36.34	8.45	-
5.	Bihar	36.34	8.45	-
6.	Chhattisgarh	-	44.79	-
7.	Chandigarh	-	32.50	-
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	-	38.55	-
9.	Daman and Diu	13.81	20.95	-
10.	Delhi	-	231.27	-
11.	Goa	-	44.79	-
12.	Gujarat	-	318.05	-

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Haryana	223	434.91	126.58
14.	Himachal Pradesh	36.34	49.55	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	28.95	366.54	15.6225
16.	Jharkhand	-	39.83	-
17.	Karnataka	-	41.48	-
18.	Kerala	-	44.79	-
19.	Madhya Pradesh	101.35	109.14	22.7497
20.	Maharashtra	158.73	370.88	-
21.	Manipur	18.14	8.72	-
22.	Meghalaya	-	43.24	16.225
23.	Mizoram	-	44.79	-
24.	Nagaland	36.34	8.45	24.0475
25.	Odisha	18.14	26.65	-
26.	Puducherry	-	18.15	-
27.	Punjab	250.97	385.26	-
28.	Rajasthan	115.43	357.47	36.0887
29.	Sikkim	-	44.79	32.505
30.	Tamil Nadu	18.14	23.04	-
31.	Telangana	-	44.79	-
32.	Tripura	-	44.79	-
33.	Uttar Pradesh	187.98	429.73	-
34.	Uttarakhand	21.15	133.50	-
TOTAL		1337.49	3908.91	290.0709

**Report on lost children**

631. DR. VIKASH MAHATME: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact the National Human Rights Commission has issued a report on the lost children in which it has been stated that every year about 25,000 children are lost in our country;

(b) if so, the efforts made by Government to search these children and to make provision for their education and for their employment; and

(c) whether Government has made any plan to rehabilitate those children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) No such report/information has been received during last five years by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

(b) However, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has developed web portals "TrackChild" and "Khoya-Paya" to track the missing and found children. The Khoya-Paya has been integrated as a citizen corner on TrackChild portal. The Ministry has been implementing these portals in association with various stakeholders including Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Ministry of Railways, State Governments/UT Administrations, Child Welfare Committees, Juvenile Justice Boards, National Legal Services Authority, etc. Further this Ministry is also collaborating with Ministry of Railways to rescue and rehabilitate children in difficult circumstances who come in contact with Railways.

(c) Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) under which financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations for setting up and maintenance of various types of Homes, for rescue and rehabilitation of children in difficult circumstances, which includes missing children.

**Cases registered and pending under POCSO**

632. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an increase in the number of cases

registered under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act(POCSO) during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof during that period, State-wise; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that a large number of cases are pending due to shortage of courts and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) As reported by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the details of number of POCSO cases reported, state-wise; during the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) As per Section 28 (1) of POCSO Act, 2012 and Section 25 of NCPCR Act, 2005, for the purpose of speedy trial, the State Government shall in consultation with Chief Justice of the High Court notify one Special Court or Children's Court for each district to try the offences under the POCSO Act. As reported by National Commission for Protection of Child Right, there are 591 Special Courts/Children's Courts in 694 districts across the country.

***Statement***

*State/UT-wise details of POCSO cases reported during the years  
2014, 2015 and 2016*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2014	2015	2016*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	106	237	802
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	12	59
3.	Assam	311	731	821
4.	Bihar	57	60	233
5.	Chhattisgarh	417	1164	1570
6.	Goa	2	0	74
7.	Gujarat	118	1416	1408
8.	Haryana	3	440	1020
9.	Himachal Pradesh	22	3	205



Sl. No.	Name of the State	2014	2015	2016*
10.	Jharkhand	31	141	348
11.	Karnataka	620	1480	1565
12.	Kerala	439	516	1849
13.	Madhya Pradesh	126	1687	4717
14.	Maharashtra	190	26	4815
15.	Manipur	7	25	25
16.	Meghalaya	48	118	151
17.	Mizoram	42	114	167
18.	Nagaland	00	5	27
19.	Odisha	109	19	1928
20.	Punjab	25	18	596
21.	Rajasthan	191	222	1479
22.	Sikkim	23	54	92
23.	Tamil Nadu	1055	1544	1583
24.	Telangana	25	264	1162
25.	Tripura	32	00	156
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3637	3078	4954
27.	Uttarakhand	74	99	218
28.	West Bengal	1058	1289	2132
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	00	1	49
30.	Chandigarh UT	00	1	51
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	00	13	11
32.	Daman and Diu	00	4	10
33.	Delhi UT	107	86	1620

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2014	2015	2016*
34.	Lakshadweep	1	1	5
35.	Puducherry	21	45	53
TOTAL		8904	14913	35955

\* Data for the year 2016 is provisional as data is under clarification.

*Note:* The Bureau has started collecting data under total cases registered under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 including 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).

### **Malnutrition among children**

633. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the malnutrition among children below five years of age has increased during the last five years as per UNICEF Report;

(b) if so, whether Government has plans to revisit its policies to ensure that the earmarked funds reach the targeted children and achieve the objective of reducing malnutrition among such children; and

(c) if not, the detail of such children reportedly suffering from malnutrition, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) As per the recent report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) - 4 conducted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in 2015-16, 35.7% children under 5 years of age are underweight and 38.4% are stunted indicating a reduction from the previous NFHS - 3 conducted in 2005-06, which reported 42.5% children under 5 years of age as underweight and 48% stunted. Further, 22.9% women (15-49 years of age) have chronic energy deficiency (BMI less than 18.5) which is a decline from the previous NFHS-3 levels which reported 35.5% women having chronic energy deficiency. The State-wise details of prevalence of malnutrition among children under five years of age as per NFHS-3 and NFHS-4 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Anganwadi Services under the Umbrella ICDS Scheme which was approved till the XII Five Year Plan period is to be continued during the Fourteenth Finance Commission period, *i.e.*, 2017-20. While formulating the proposal for its continuation, various components of the Scheme were reviewed to ensure that the funds allocated reach the intended beneficiary and there is reduction in the level of malnutrition among the beneficiaries.

**Statement**

*The State-wise details of prevalence of malnutrition among children under five years of age as per NFHS-3 and NFHS-4*

Sl. No	States	Underweight		Stunting	
		NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-3	NFHS-4
		(2005-06)	(2015-16)	(2005-06)	(2015-16)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	21.6	-	23.3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	32.5	31.9	42.7	31.4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.5	19.5	43.3	29.4
4.	Assam	36.4	29.8	46.5	36.4
5.	Bihar	55.9	43.9	55.6	48.3
6.	Chandigarh	-	24.5	-	28.7
7.	Chhattisgarh	47.1	37.7	52.9	37.6
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	38.9	-	41.7
9.	Daman and Diu	-	26.7	-	23.4
10.	Delhi	26.1	27.0	42.2	32.3
11.	Goa	25.0	23.8	25.6	20.1
12.	Gujarat	44.6	39.3	51.7	38.5
13.	Haryana	39.6	29.4	45.7	34.0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	36.5	21.2	38.6	26.3

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.6	16.6	35.0	27.4
16.	Jharkhand	56.5	47.8	49.8	45.3
17.	Karnataka	37.6	35.2	43.7	36.2
18.	Kerala	22.9	16.1	24.5	19.7
19.	Lakshdweep	-	23.4	-	27.0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	60.0	42.8	50.0	42.0
21.	Maharashtra	37.0	36.0	46.3	34.4
22.	Manipur	22.2	13.8	35.6	28.9
23.	Meghalaya	48.8	29.0	55.1	43.8
24.	Mizoram	19.9	11.9	39.8	28.0
25.	Nagaland	25.2	16.8	38.8	28.6
26.	Odisha	40.7	34.4	45.0	34.1
27.	Puducherry	-	22.0	-	23.7
28.	Punjab	24.9	21.6	36.7	25.7
29.	Rajasthan	39.9	36.7	43.7	39.1
30.	Sikkim	19.7	14.2	38.3	29.6
31.	Tamil Nadu	29.8	23.8	30.9	27.1
32.	Telangana	-	28.5	-	28.1
33.	Tripura	39.6	24.1	35.7	24.3
34.	Uttar Pradesh	42.4	-	56.8	-
35.	Uttarakhand	38.0	26.6	44.4	33.5
36.	West Bengal	38.7	31.5	44.6	32.5
INDIA		42.5	35.7	48.0	38.4

**Decline in under-age marriages**

634. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the 4th National Family Health Survey, 2015-16 has been released recently;
- (b) if so, whether the survey indicates that there is a sharp decline in under-age marriages in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the details of other findings of the survey; and
- (d) how the Ministry is planning to capitalize on the above and take it forward to focus more on empowering women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Data from National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-4 (2015-16), India fact sheet reveals decline in women in the age group 20-24 married before age 18 years. As per the National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-4 (2015-16), the percentage of women in the age group 20-24 married before age 18 years is 26.8 which was 47.4 in National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-3 (2005-06), thus showing decreasing trend.

(c) and (d) Data from National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-4 (2015-16), India fact sheet have also revealed that Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant has shown a decreasing trend. Further, Institutional births have shown an increasing trend with mother's education and household wealth quintile. Similar trend is observed in case of full immunisation of Children (12-23 Months) and mothers who had at least four Antenatal care visits.

All Government programmes focus towards empowerment of women and utilize the findings of these surveys.

**India's rank in malnutrition among children**

635. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY:

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per report "Stolen Childhood of Save the Children, India ranks at poor 116 in global index of places where childhood is most threatened;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India lags behind even Mynamar, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Maldives, etc.

(c) the details of indicators taken up for assessment by the report and whether the Ministry is contesting the indicators/parameters; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) As per the "Stolen Childhood" report of Save the Children covering 172 countries, India has been ranked at 116 on the childhood index. However, the data pertaining to various components used for arriving at rankings of various countries is not uniform. For some countries the data used pertain to the period 2005-2010 (Bhutan, Maldives, India, Sri Lanka) while in some cases the data used is pending re-analysis (i.e. Mynamar, etc). In the case of India, as per NFHS-4, there is a decline in the level of malnutrition and stunting which is 35.7% and 38.4% as against 42.5% and 48% respectively in NFHS-3.

(c) and (d) The indicators used in the above Report are (a) Under-5 Mortality rate; (b) Child stunting; (c) Out-of-School children of primary and secondary school age; (d) Children engaged in child labour; (e) Adolescents currently married or in union; (f) Adolescent birth rate; (g) Population forcibly displaced by conflict; and (h) Child homicide rate. There is no proposal to contest the indicators/parameters.

#### **Maternity Benefit Programme**

†636. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been issued by Government under Maternity Benefit Programme and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has restricted the benefits due under this programme to first child only and if so, the reasons therefor; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has asked the respective States to bear 50 per cent of the same under this programme and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Draft guidelines for implementation of Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) have been prepared by the Ministry. The draft guidelines *inter-alia* provide Aadhaar linkage, Direct Benefit Transfer of ₹ 5000 in beneficiary's bank/post office account in three instalments at the stage of early registration of pregnancy, after six months of pregnancy on at least one antenatal check-up and registration of child birth & first cycle of immunisation of the child.

(b) The maternity benefit under the PMMVY is available to the eligible beneficiaries for first living child. Normally, the first pregnancy of a woman exposes her to new kind of challenges and stress factors. Hence, the scheme provides support to the mother for safe delivery and immunization of her first living child.

(c) The PMMVY is Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which the cost sharing ratio between the Centre and the States & UTs with Legislature is 60:40, for North-Eastern States & three Himalayan States, it is 90:10 and 100% Central assistance for Union Territories without Legislature.

#### **Working women hostels**

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

(a) the number and details of hostels for working women presently functioning in Maharashtra and the National Capital; and

(b) whether Government proposes to increase the number of such hostels, in view of increase in demand of hostel accommodation from working women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Since its inception in 1972-73, 163 hostels have been sanctioned under the scheme of Working Women Hostel in Maharashtra and National Capital for benefit of more than 13,800 working women. Details of sanctioned working women's hostels in Maharashtra and National Capital is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Yes, 190 more hostels have been proposed for all over the country during year 2017-18 to 2019-20 for benefit of about 19000 working women.

***Statement***

*Sanctioned Working Women's Hostels with Day Care Centre (DCC) in  
Maharashtra and National Capital*

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	No. of Hostels	Capacity of Working Women	No. of DCC	Capacity of Children
1.	Maharashtra	143	10804	50	1210
2.	Delhi	20	3086	6	179
TOTAL (As on 17.07.2017)		163	13,890	56	1389

**Sexual abuse of children**

638. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of existing infrastructure and policy of Government to look after the child victims of sexual offences;

(b) whether Government has received any study report referring that 53 per cent of Indian children are victims of sexual abuse;

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

(d) the obligations and the detailed plan of action to set up child care units in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) is mandated under Section 44 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 to monitor the implementation of the provisions of the Act. As reported by NCPCR, the following infrastructure has been set up to look after the child victims of sexual offences:



(i)	Children's Court/Special Courts	:	591
(ii)	District Child Protection Units	:	692
(iii)	Child Welfare Committees	:	707
(iv)	Specialized Juvenile Police Units	:	727
(v)	Spl. Public Prosecutors appointed	:	459

The following facilities also exist under the POCSO Act, 2012 and POCSO Rules, 2012:

- (i) Provisions of Victim Compensation Fund by State/UT governments;
- (ii) Adoption of Child Friendly Procedures as per the provisions of the Act;
- (iii) Appointment of Support Person for the victims.
- (iv) Model Guidelines for different stakeholders issued by the Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.
- (v) Rehabilitation of victims by Child Welfare Committee under the institutions established under Juvenile Justice(Care and Protection) Act, 2015.

(b) to (d) The Ministry had conducted a study on Child Abuse in 2007 covering 13 states and more than 13,000 children. The thirteen States were: Assam, Mizoram, Goa, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Kerala. The Study revealed that more than 53% of children interviewed reported having faced one or more forms of sexual abuse. Considering the above facts, The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 was enacted. A number of child care institutions have already been set up.

### **Maternity Benefit**

639. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is providing f 6,000 as maternity benefit for only the first child and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the original scheme of providing benefits to two children has been reduced to one by the Government and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details regarding the number of women who had availed the scheme for the second child during the last three years and the funds spent thereon, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) The maternity benefit under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) is available to the eligible beneficiaries for first living child of family. Normally, the first pregnancy of a woman exposes her to new kinds of challenges and stress factors. Hence, the scheme provides support to the mother for safe delivery and immunization of her first living child. Under the scheme ₹5000 is provided to the eligible beneficiary in three instalments. The eligible beneficiary is to receive the remaining cash incentive as per approved norms towards Maternity Benefit under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) after institutional delivery so that on an average, a woman gets ₹6000/-.

(c) The number of beneficiaries who have availed the scheme, including for second child, during the last three years are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). This Ministry does not maintain any segregated data for each child. A Statement showing State-wise release of funds during the last three years is at given in the Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*State/UT-wise and year-wise number of beneficiaries covered under the Maternity Benefit Programme (erstwhile Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana), including for second child, during the last three years*

Sl. No. States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1. Andhra Pradesh	49196	6768	Not Reported
2. Arunachal Pradesh	612	334	Not Reported
3. Assam	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported

Sl. No. States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
4. Bihar	52617	Not Reported	19284
5. Chhattisgarh	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
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	Not Reported
11. Jharkhand	8815	7576	Not Reported
12. Karnataka	23342	26933	Not Reported
13. Kerala	13947	12288	9321
14. Madhya Pradesh	55496	51268	68789
15. Maharashtra	50238	42752	Not Reported
16. Manipur	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
17. Meghalaya	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
18. Mizoram	Not Reported	0	Not Reported
19. Nagaland	333	Not Reported	Not Reported
20. Odisha	38438	41699	24213
21. Punjab	7894	Not Reported	Not Reported
22. Rajasthan	47043	31037	27905
23. Sikkim	362	124	0
24. Tamil Nadu	43203	43198	42193
25. Telangana	87141	6409	8334
26. Tripura	3740	2360	2314

Sl. No. States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
27. Uttar Pradesh	2950	0	Not Reported
28. Uttarakhand	9830	5213	Not Reported
29. West Bengal	53448	Not Reported	50061
30. Delhi	8365	9425	Not Reported
31. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	596	1197	2914
32. Puducherry	722	Not Reported	Not Reported
33. Chandigarh	768	277	Not Reported
34. Daman and Diu	Not Reported	414	Not Reported
35. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Not Reported	159	Not Reported
36. Lakshadweep	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
TOTAL	616420	336910	282159

***Statement-II***

*State/UT-wise and year-wise release of funds under the Maternity Benefit Programme (erstwhile Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana), including for second child, during the last three years*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2014-15 (Rupees in Lakh)	2015-16 (Rupees in Lakh)	2016-17 (Rupees in Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3004.65	1502.32	Not Released*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41.49	20.74	17.44
3.	Assam	1744.74	872.38	Not Released*
4.	Bihar	4862.81	2431.40	Not Released*

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	859.86	429.94	Not Released*
6.	Goa	164.30	82.16	75.37
7.	Gujarat	1504.88	1090.90	1056.20
8.	Haryana	Not Released*	171.82	19.96
9.	Himachal Pradesh	295.19	537.11	Not Released*
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	522.38	261.20	28.59
11.	Jharkhand	Not Released*	17.32	50.00
12.	Karnataka	Not Released*	894.95	1306.96
13.	Kerala	934.59	515.60	Not Released*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3627.44	2358.21	Not Released*
15.	Maharashtra	2838.51	1419.26	2090.99
16.	Manipur	Not Released*	Not Released*	Not Released*
17.	Meghalaya	Not Released*	26.96	Not Released*
18.	Mizoram	19.39	9.70	Not Released*
19.	Nagaland	56.90	28.46	Not Released*
20.	Odisha	1796.57	1606.61	1120.64
21.	Punjab	Not Released*	33.10	Not Released*
22.	Rajasthan	3640.40	1820.20	Not Released*
23.	Sikkim	24.12	12.06	11.64
24.	Tamil Nadu	2241.40	1837.75	1393.09
25.	Telangana	1877.78	938.90	169.66
26.	Tripura	209.70	479.83	Not Released*
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Not Released*	47.64	Not Released*
28.	Uttarakhand	570.58	1182.74	Not Released*

1	2	3	4	5
29.	West Bengal	3016.90	1508.46	40.86
30.	Delhi	371.42	929.70	Not Released*
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	44.35	72.67	119.43
32.	Puducherry	24.58	29.50	Not Released*
33.	Chandigarh	Not Released*	162.37	Not Released*
34.	Daman and Diu	18.70	9.34	Not Released*
35.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Not Released*	5.62	42.12
36.	Lakshadweep	Not Released*	Not Released*	148.45
TOTAL		34313.63	23346.92	7691.40

\*No funds released due to availability of unspent balance of previous years for implementation of the scheme.

### **Social Impact of Divorces**

640. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has compiled any data about the reported increase in the number of divorces in India and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government has undertaken any study about the social impact of this increase and if so, what is the strategy to mitigate this impact especially on the kids of separated parents; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) does not arise.

**1.00 P.M.**

**STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTION**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Statement by Minister correcting Answer to Question, Dr. Jitendra Singh.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHEASTERN REGION; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION; 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 Statement (in English and Hindi) correcting the answer to Unstarred Question 2397 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 23rd March, 2017 regarding 'Estimation of Atomic Mineral Reserves'.

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

*The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.*

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*The House reassembled after lunch at two minutes past two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

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**SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION**

**Further discussion on the situation arising out of the reported increase  
in the incidents of lynching and atrocities on minorities and  
dalits across the country - Contd\***

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Naresh Gujral.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL (Uttar Pradesh) Sir, when is my turn?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yesterday, the round was not complete. Two more names are before you. First, it is Shri Naresh Gujral and then Shri D. Raja. Then only will your turn come. Because yesterday it was not complete.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Bihar): What about me, Sir?

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\*Discussion was initiated on 19th July, 2017

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Be available, I will call you.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I heard with rapt attention the speeches made by my distinguished colleagues. I feel when we discuss this subject, which has shaken the conscience of every right-thinking Indian, we should refrain from giving a political colour to such barbaric brutality and such hate crimes with all the force at our command. This is the ancient and glorious land of Buddha, Mahavir, the Sikh Gurus, Mahatma Gandhi and Ambedkar. In fact, we should question and introspect as to why their collective message of tolerance, compassion, charity and respect for all religions is being forgotten.

Sir, the incidents have taken dangerous proportions all over the country. I think, once again, at least all of us sitting here should refrain from blame game and do some introspection. Are we not collectively responsible for creating such an atmosphere of hate and religious and social intolerance for political purposes? It is a country that has always celebrated its diversity. It is a country where we have participated in each other's religious functions and celebrations. Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians came to each other's rescue whenever there were dire times.

Sir, more importantly, we need to deliberate the way forward, the path to sanity and tolerance. The country, Sir, is looking at us with great hope and expectations. Let us send a message from this highest temple of democracy that this kind of goondaism will not be tolerated and that the perpetrator of such heinous crimes will be punished expeditiously irrespective of party affiliations.

Sir, in recent days, the Prime Minister has spoken very forcefully against it and I hope the law enforcement agencies all over the country are taking note of it.

Sir, one reason why the culprits of these crimes get encouragement is the slow speed of our investigative and judicial process. The laws are there but there is total laxity when it comes to judicial process or investigative process. And as a result, any fear of being made accountable is missing. I would urge the Government not only to talk to all the Chief Ministers but, at the same time, also speak to the Chief Justice of India so that special courts are set up and punishment is given to these people expeditiously.

Sir, as a nation, we condemn human right atrocities committed by our neighbours. It offends our sense of morality. Yet, we have watched in silence while the same sort of brutality has been committed by our own citizens against our own countrymen. Sir, these



acts are akin to terrorism and must be condemned as such. Today, the world is looking at India as a potential powerhouse. Our growth rate has surpassed that of China. FDI is making a beeline for India. Government has ushered in some changes including GST, which will be a big game-changer. Yet, Sir, when such heinous crimes are reported in the world media, people are reluctant then to either visit India or to invest in India. Sir, that is why I am saying that expeditious punishment is the only way out. Just saying that a few people were arrested and they are behind bars will not solve the problem. We have to show to the world that we mean business.

Sir, in the end, on behalf of my Party, I once again condemn such acts of brutality and urge all my fellow citizens to embrace tolerance and compassion, and respect and recognise diversity as a nation. Sir, this madness must be put an end to. Recognising the religious toll of these acts of violence, I invoke the words of the great Punjabi freedom fighter, Lala Lajpat Rai, from nearly a century ago and I quote, "The first article of an Indian's faith must be to love India. Only then can he be a patriot. Divided allegiance and divided love cannot produce either good nationalists and patriots or even good religionists." These are words that we must all imbibe and learn from it in our quest for communal peace and civil order. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for allowing me this opportunity to participate in this debate. Sir, I have been listening with rapt attention to the contributions made by my colleagues. But, Sir, quite frankly, I am shaken and shattered by the images that I have seen personally over social media and twitter. It is heart-wrenching horror, grotesque violence. आदमी उसको देख भी नहीं सकता, जो वाकये हमने ट्विटर पर देखे हैं। हमें अपने आपसे एक सवाल पूछना है कि आखिर इस किस्म की हिंसा क्यों हो रही है? पिछले 30-40-50 वर्षों में तो हमने ऐसी हिंसा कभी देखी नहीं। पिछले 7 वर्ष में जो ऐसे वाकये हुए हैं, जिनमें अपने ही लोगों ने, हिन्दुस्तान के ही लोगों ने अपने ही भाईयों की हत्या की, आखिर इसके पीछे सोच क्या है, भावना क्या है? लगभग 97 प्रतिशत हिंसा के वाकये 2014 के बाद हुए, आखिर क्यों? यह सवाल सदन के सभी सदस्यों को अपने आपसे पूछना चाहिए कि आखिर ऐसा क्यों, 2014 के बाद ऐसा क्यों? मैं इस पर काफी गौर कर रहा था और फिर मैंने सोचा कि मोदी जी के जो पुराने भाषण हैं, जरा वहां जाकर देखूं कि मोदी जी इसके बारे में क्या कहते थे। मुझे याद है कि 2012 में जैन इंटरनेशनल ट्रेड ऑर्गेनाइजेशन को संबोधित करते हुए मोदी जी ने कहा था कि गाय का मीट एक्सपोर्ट हो रहा है और हम बैठे हुए हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं यह समझ नहीं पा रहा हूं कि लोग चुप क्यों हैं? "I am unable to understand why you are silent. Why are you taking this lying down?" यह 2012 का वाकया मैं बता रहा हूं। उसके बाद, महाराणा प्रताप की जन्म Anniversary पर उन्होंने दूसरी बात बोली। उन्होंने महाराणा प्रताप के बारे में कहा - 'He dedicated his life to gau raksha. He fought wars and sacrificed young men to protect the cow. लेकिन यहां गौ-मांस के द्वारा

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

पैसे बनाए जा रहे हैं। ऐसे क्षण में, मैं महाराणा प्रताप को याद करता हूँ। यह 2012 की बात है। उसके बाद 2017 में किसने कब्रिस्तान और शमशान घाट की बात की थी? किसने कहा था कि अगर रमजान के दिनों में बिजली मिलती है तो दिवाली पर भी मिलनी चाहिए। उस समय किस तरह लोगों को भड़काया गया, किस भावना के साथ भड़काया जा रहा था? उसी का आज यह नतीजा है, जिस पर हमें गौर करना चाहिए।

पिछले तीन वर्षों में मोदी जी ने तीन किस्त के बयानात दिए - पहला 8 अक्टूबर, 2015 को, दूसरा 6 अगस्त, 2016 को और तीसरा 29 जून, 2017 को - और तीनों बयानों में उन्होंने जनता से कहा कि जो कुछ हो रहा है, वह सही नहीं हो रहा है। मैं 6 अगस्त, 2016 के बयान की ओर आपका ध्यान ले जाना चाहता हूँ, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा कि - 'I get so angry at those who are into gau rakshak business. A gau bhakt is different, gau sewa is different. I have seen that some people are into crimes all night and wear the garb of gau rakshakas all day.' इसका मतलब है कि रात में ये लोग गलत काम करते हैं और सुबह गौ-रक्षक बन जाते हैं - ऐसा उनका कहना था। जब उन्होंने 29 जून, 2017 को गांधी जी के बारे में बात की, तो 30 जून को क्या हुआ? 30 जून को, अगले ही दिन, आचार्य योगेन्द्र आर्य, Head of Haryana's Gau Rakshak Dal, कहते हैं कि जब राजा अपना काम नहीं करेगा, तो प्रजा को करना पड़ेगा। ये तो आपके ही लोग हैं, जो ऐसा कह रहे हैं। आपने कोई कार्यवाही क्यों शुरू नहीं की, उसे बंद क्यों नहीं किया, उसके विरुद्ध FIR क्यों नहीं कराई? दूसरी बात, उस समय के Home Secretary, राजीव महर्षि जी क्या कहते हैं - 'These are over-reported and over-hyped incidents.' यह सरकार का रवैया है। प्रधानमंत्री जी 2012 में कुछ कहते हैं, 2017 में दूसरी बात कहते हैं और यहां उनके खुद के लोग ऐसे बयानात देते हैं। उसी का नतीजा हम देख रहे हैं। अगर कोई महात्मा गांधी की बात करता है, तो उसे महात्मा गांधी के सिद्धांतों का पालन भी करना चाहिए। यह भी बताना चाहिए कि महात्मा गांधी ने गौ के बारे में क्या कहा था? उन्होंने कहा था - 'I would not kill a human being for protecting a cow.' लेकिन ऐसा खुले-आम हो रहा है। He also said: 'I have been long pledged to serve the cow but how can my religion also be the religion of the rest of the Indians? It will mean coercion against those Indians who are not Hindus.' यह महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था। "We have been reciting verses from the Koran at the prayer. But if anyone were to force me to recite these verses, I would not like it." लेकिन ये भक्त जो हैं, ये क्या करते हैं? अगर आप "भारत माता की जय" नहीं बोलोगे, तो फिर देखना उसका नतीजा क्या होगा। भाई, सच्चाई तो यह है कि the cow is the most non-violent animal in the world. The cow represents Ahimsa. गाय अहिंसा की प्रतीक है और उसके नाम पर आप हत्या करते हो, तो गौ माता की हत्या होती है, अहिंसा की हत्या होती है, मानवता की हत्या होती है, इंसानियत की हत्या होती है, मेरी हत्या होती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन, ये कौन ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले):** सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री कपिल सिब्बल:** सुनिए तो सही। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सुनिए तो सही। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please, Athawaleji, ...**(Interruptions)**... Athawaleji, sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sit down Athawaleji. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Athawale, sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री कपिल सिब्बल:** मैं तो खुलेआम कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी इंसान ऐसी हरकत करता है, खुलेआम करता है, वह कोई पुलिसमैन नहीं है, वह कोई अधिकारी नहीं है, वे एक non-official "सलवा जुडूम" जैसे लोग हैं, जो अपने आप यह तय करते हैं कि कानून क्या है और कानून को कैसे लागू करना है। जिसकी हत्या हुई, उसने कोई कानून का उल्लंघन नहीं किया। उनमें से कोई गाय को ट्रक में लेकर जा रहा था, जिसको उतारकर हत्या कर दी गई या किसी को जीप से बाँध कर हत्या कर दी गई। बताइए, यह तो एक बुजदिल का ही काम हो सकता है। यह तो कोई coward ही कर सकता है कि किसी को बाँध कर मारो और फिर वे कहते हैं कि हम भारत माता की रक्षा कर रहे हैं! मैं चुनौती देता हूँ। अगर भारत माता इतनी ही प्यारी है, तो जाओ न सरहद पर, लड़ो। जाओ सरहद पर लड़ो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जाओ, सरहद पर लड़ो। उनको बोलो, लड़ो। ठीक है न! ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो भारत माता की ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

**श्री कपिल सिब्बल :** भारत माता के नाम पर जो हत्या कर रहा है - अपने आदमियों को मारने के बजाए वहाँ जाकर enemy को मारो, फिर पता चलेगा कि भारत माता की आप सुरक्षा कर रहे हो। वह हिम्मत आप में नहीं है। आप में तो इतना है कि उसको जीप से बाँधकर फिर उसको आप मारोगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No please. ...**(Interruptions)**... There is shortage of time, let us not waste time. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री कपिल सिब्बल :** आप कहते हैं कि आपका इससे कोई लेना-देना नहीं है। आप कहते हैं कि ये तो vigilantes हैं, इसका बीजेपी से क्या लेना-देना? लेकिन मैं आपको वीएचपी का बयान बताता हूँ। वीएचपी ने announce किया है कि गौरक्षा के मामले में हम धर्म-योद्धा, यानी holy warriors को रिक्रूट करेंगे। यह वीएचपी का बयान है और आप कहते हैं कि आपको कुछ लेना-देना नहीं है! ये तो आप ही के लोग हैं! साथ में, वे यह भी कहते हैं कि we will equip gau rakshaks. कैसे equip करोगे? प्रधान मंत्री जी कैसे कहते हैं कि रात में ये कुछ और हैं और दिन में कुछ और हैं? उनका बयान रात को कुछ और है और दिन में कुछ और है, यह तो हम मान सकते हैं, लेकिन यह कैसे कह सकते हैं कि वे रात को कुछ और करते हैं, दिन में कुछ और करते हैं? उनको मालूम है कि आप ही के वीएचपी के लोग यह काम करते हैं। इन्होंने सारे अलीगढ़ डिस्ट्रिक्ट में यह तय किया है कि हम धम योद्धा खड़े करेंगे, आर्मी खड़ी करेंगे। और मैं आपको एक और बात बता दूँ कि लगभग 2,700 गौ-रक्षक सेना आज 14 प्रदेशों में काम कर रही है। ये कहते हैं कि ये religious soldiers हैं, धर्म के सोल्जर्स हैं और ये recruit किए जा

[श्री कपिल सिब्बल]

रहे हैं वी.एच.पी. के द्वारा। और इन्हें कौन ट्रेनिंग दे रहा है, किस को ट्रेनिंग दे रहा है, कैसे ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है, बजरंग दल के लोग ट्रेनिंग देते हैं। मीटिंग भी होती है और मीटिंग की जो मैं बात कर रहा हूँ, यह 14 जुलाई और 17 जुलाई के बीच में हुई, जो अभी हुई है। प्रधान मंत्री जी क्या कह रहे हैं, प्रधान मंत्री जी क्या कर रहे हैं, महात्मा गांधी के बारे में बयान देना, यह तो अपने आप में मैं समझता हूँ कि doublespeak है। कहना कुछ और करना कुछ। भावना कुछ और जमीन पर काम और दूसरा। यह तो जनता को बहकाने की बात है कि इससे हमारा कोई लेना-देना नहीं है। In fact, Sanjay Subrahmanyam, Professor and Irving and Jean Stone Endowed Chair in Social Sciences at the University of California, Los Angeles told the Indian Express that there is unusually implicit understanding between the lynch mobs and top leadership in democracy. This is how you are perceived in the rest of the world. Your own people, your Bajrang Dal, the VHP, these are the people, who are actually doing this. And the Prime Minister very glibly says that no, no, these are anti-social elements. So I challenge the Prime Minister. Why does not he publicly say that the VHP is anti-social, that the Bajrang Dal is anti-social? But he has no courage to say that because that is the political support he gets from them for winning elections. There is no point in shying away from this. असलियत तो यह है कि आपकी हिन्दुत्व की ideology ने हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों में एक ऐसा भय पैदा कर दिया कि लोग टेलीफोन पर बात नहीं करना चाहते। यह लड़ाई मैं आपको सच बताऊँ, मैं समझता हूँ कि जो ऐसी बात करता है, जो ऐसे काम करता है, वह असली हिन्दू नहीं है वह नकली हिन्दू है। वह हिन्दुत्व का अपमान करता है, वह Hinduism का अपमान करता है, वह इंसानियत का अपमान करता है और अगर आगे लड़ाई होगी तो यहां और वहां की होगी, असली हिन्दू और नकली हिन्दू के बीच में होगी। यह लड़ाई होगी। आने वाले वर्षों में यह लड़ाई होगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, ...*(Interruptions)*... Kapilji, please don't be carried away by them because your time is limited. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kapilji, your time is limited. So, please.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री कपिल सिब्बल :** मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kapilji, you can address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... He need not ask. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री कपिल सिब्बल:** मैं आपसे यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो इस तरह की लिंगिंग करता है, क्या वह हिन्दू है? इस तरह से मार-पीट करता है, क्या वह हिन्दू है? वह हिन्दू नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is asking them questions. So they will react. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठिए, बैठिए। Kapilji, already 16 minutes हो गए।

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, don't allow them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; you don't ask them questions also. You address the Chair. आप लोग बैठिए। Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kapilji, already 16 minutes are over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: In fact, it was the Prime Minister, who way back in 2014, said that this country has heard of the White Revolution, this country has heard of the Green Revolution and, now, a Pink Revolution is taking place, and therefore, we must protect our cows. So it is nothing to do with those vigilantes, it is something to do with Shri Narendra Modi. There is nothing to do with vigilantes. It is the Prime Minister who is creating the kind of environment in which this is happening and it is better, instead of the doublespeak for the Prime Minister, to come clean. How is it that when he made this statement in 2015, then in 2016, then again in 2017, it has had no effect? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गोपाल नारायण सिंह (बिहार): प्रधान मंत्री आपको इशारा कर रहे थे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप उसे बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: मैं आपको ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री गोपाल नारायण सिंह: आपने जो गलत काम किए हैं, उन्होंने आपको इशारा किया है कि ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: बैठिए, बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए।

श्री गोपाल नारायण सिंह: \*

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: असलियत तो यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में सबसे ज्यादा ऐसी हत्याएं 2017 में हुई हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... 2017 में सबसे ज्यादा हत्याएं हुई हैं और ये कहते हैं कि हम गाय की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि हरियाणा में मथाना नामक स्थान पर एक गौशाला की जगह है। वहां पचास गायों की मृत्यु हो गई क्योंकि वे उनका ख्याल नहीं रख रहे थे। जो गाय को सालाना पैसा मिलना चाहिए, वह 600 रुपए है - हर गाय के लिए 600 रुपए है, लेकिन ये कितना देते हैं - डेढ़ सौ रुपए। यानी जो सरकार है, उसे गाय को जितना पैसा देना चाहिए, वह पैसा भी खा जाती है - यह इनकी सरकार है और ये कहते हैं कि गाय के लिए ये इंसान को मारने के लिए तैयार हैं। यह कौन सी राजनीति हो रही है, आपको सोचना चाहिए। ...*(समय की घंटी)*... असलियत यह है कि इस देश में अगर हिंसा का वातावरण रहेगा तो न तो यहां कोई investment आएगी। ...*(समय की घंटी)*... कोई investment नहीं आएगी और लोग यह सोचेंगे कि मालूम नहीं, यहां कब हमारी गाड़ी रोक ली जाए और कब हमारे साथ कोई ऐसी बदसलूकी हो जाए। यह असलियत है। मैं आपको एक और बात बताना

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\*Not recorded.

[श्री कपिल सिब्बल]

चाहता हूँ, महात्मा गांधी ने यह बात भी कही थी। उन्होंने कहा था कि हम सबको livestock का scientific evaluation करना चाहिए क्योंकि होता यह है कि as far as the farmer is concerned, वह बेचारा अपना livestock और अपना agriculture rotate करता है और यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ, यह सरकार कह रही है, हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार खुद कहती है। तब वह क्या करता है कि जब गाय बीमार हो जाती है तो उसे रखने के लिए उसे चालीस हजार रुपए सालाना खर्च करने पड़ते हैं, उसके पास वह साधन नहीं होता है इसलिए वह उसे बेचना चाहता है क्योंकि अगर वह उसे रखेगा तो उसे चालीस हजार रुपए सालाना खर्च करने पड़ेंगे। जब वह उसे बेचता है और उसे जो पैसा मिलता है, उसे वह अपने काम में लगाता है, agriculture में लगाता है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि ये लोग यह बात नहीं समझ रहे कि ये अपने ही लोगों की हत्या कर रहे हैं - जो किसान है, उसकी हत्या हो रही है क्योंकि वह बेचारा उसे बेच भी नहीं सकता है और उसे रख भी नहीं सकता है। जब वह उसे गौशाला में भेजता है तो सरकार को जो 600 रुपए देने होते हैं, वह उसे भी नहीं देती है। दूसरा, गौमूत्र पर तो इनकी बड़ी scientific learning है। मैं समझता हूँ कि गाय के पालन के लिए अगर ये कुछ सोच करें तो शायद हम खुद गाय की रक्षा कर सकेंगे।

**कुमारी शैलजा** (हरियाणा): मंत्री जी ने Conference रखी है।

**श्री कपिल सिब्बल:** जी, Conference रखी है। ...(समय की घंटी)... I am just going to finish, Sir, in a minute or two. I am not going to take more time.

I will now present just a few facts because they are also hurting the economy of the country. I am just going to show us this. The cattle ban has been implemented by this Government. क्योंकि जो गाय का चमड़ा है, उसका हर चीज़ में इस्तेमाल होता है। Leather industry गाय के चमड़े से चलती है, आपकी pharmaceutical industry इसी से चलती है। In many of your soaps and shampoos, this stuff is used. Now, all this has stopped. All these have been affected negatively. आप इंडस्ट्री का नुकसान क्यों कर रहे हैं? The size of the Indian leather industry in 2015-16 was 17.85 billion dollars. It employed three million people. Half of the leather industry employs people of less than 35 years of age. आपने उनका रोज़गार छीन लिया है क्योंकि leather का काम सारा बंद हो गया है। Then, we are the second largest producer of footwear in the world. We are the second largest producer of leather garments in the world, आपके vigilantes की वजह से वह काम बंद हो गया है। In 2016-17, this industry exported around 5.49 billion dollars worth of leather and leather products. वह कम हो गया है। The leather industry in 2015-16 was valued at 17.85 billion dollars. उसमें कटौती आ गयी। Leather is a major pitch in Modi's 'Make in India' programme. आप अपने 'Make in India' programme की हत्या कर रहे हैं। उसमें भी लैडर का इस्तेमाल होता है। Farmers, who own livestock will lose out on two fronts; income from selling livestock as meat, and increased cost burden due to maintenance of unproductive cattle. आपने व्यापार का

नुकसान किया, आपकी वजह से और आपके बयानों की वजह से इंसानों की हत्या हुई। आप बेरोजगारी बढ़ा रहे हो, आप अपने "मेक इन इंडिया" की हत्या कर रहे हो। देखिए, उस दिन नक़वी साहब ने कहा कि इनके खिलाफ़ केस कर दिया। हमने FIR दर्ज कर दी, हमने कार्रवाई शुरू कर दी। मैं इनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि उनको कुछ ही दिनों में बेल मिल जाएगी और इन्हीं की इन्वेस्टिगेशन टीम केस वापस ले लेगी। मैं इनको देख रहा हूँ, क्योंकि जो भी केस होता है, उस पर ये U turn करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप मुझे बताइए कि conviction कितनी हुई है? ऐसा तो 2014 से चल रहा है। क्या एक भी आदमी convict हुआ है? आप इसका जवाब दीजिए। FIR दर्ज करना तो अलग बात है। This is the last thing. This is an unofficial army of hooligans, associated with an ideology, which will destroy the peace and tranquility of this country. No matter, what happens, this House must rise together to ensure that peace and tranquility will not be disturbed, and if the *nakli* Hindu does not rise, the *asli* Hindu will. Thank you.

**श्री उपसभापति:** श्री शरद यादव जी।

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी):** सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है।

सर, यह बहुत छोटी सी चीज़ है, इसलिए कपिल सिब्बल जी जब बोल रहे थे, तो मैंने उनको बीच में टोका नहीं, क्योंकि वे फ़्लोर में बोल रहे थे और मैं बीच में बोलता तो उनको disturbance होती। पहली चीज़ तो यह है कि उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री जी के तीन-चार वक्तव्यों का जिक्र किया है।

मेरी चेयर से रिक्वेस्ट होगी कि जिन वक्तव्यों का उन्होंने जिक्र किया है, उसको वे authenticate करें। अगर वे उसको authenticate नहीं करते, तो उसको रिकॉर्ड से निकाला जाए।

मेरा अगला विषय है और यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है। As regards allegations against an outsider on the floor of the House, the practice and the convention is not to bring the name of any person who cannot defend himself on the floor of the House.

इन्होंने कुछ संगठनों का नाम लिया है, कुछ संगठनों का नाम बार-बार लिया है, तो हमारी आपसे रिक्वेस्ट है कि जिन संगठनों का नाम इन्होंने लिया है और जो संगठन अपने आपको यहां डिफेंड नहीं कर सकते, उनको expunge किया जाए।

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र):** कौन से संगठन? ...**(व्यवधान)**... संगठन individual नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated):** Sir, what does he mean by *asli* Hindu and *nakli* Hindu? ...**(Interruptions)**... Is your Party President *asli* Hindu or *nakli* Hindu?

**SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:** No, no; all those who support Hindutva and ...**(Interruptions)**... are *nakli* Hindu.

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

**श्री शरद यादव:** उपसभापति महोदय, कल से इस गंभीर विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है। इस देश में हत्याएं और आत्महत्याएं हो रही हैं और वह भी कानून के होते हुए हो रही हैं। हर तरह से असंवैधानिक और कानून को कुचल कर काम चल रहा है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि मैं जब इस सदन में आया था, तो पांचवीं, छठी, सातवीं लोक सभा में भी पैदल चल कर आता था। मैं नॉर्थ एवेन्यू में रहता था, आज यह सदन जेलखाना... मैंने जेलें भी बहुत भोगी हैं। जेल में थोड़ी बहुत सहूलियत थी, लेकिन यह जेलखाना हो गया। हमारे पुरखे थे, जिन्होंने आज़ादी की लड़ाई लड़ी और लड़ते-लड़ते धर्म के चलते हिन्दुस्तान के तीन हिस्से हो गए। उन तीन हिस्सों को आज जेलखानों में बदल दिया है। इन 70 वर्षों में हम कहां पहुंचे हैं? मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि सरकार के बाद में परमात्मा है। वह हमसे कभी मिला नहीं, इसलिए उसके बारे में हमें ज्यादा जानकारी नहीं है। लेकिन परमात्मा के पहले तो आप ही यहां पर हैं और कोई नहीं है। इसलिए आप से विनती कर सकते हैं और आप से लड़ सकते हैं। हमारे आसपास के अखलाक का, खाने के नाम पर, कत्ल हो जाता है। पहलूखान, जुनैद, नजीब, जोकि जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी का नौजवान जिंदा गायब हो गया है। आज हम लोग कहां खड़े हैं? महोदय, जवाहर लाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी में जो नौजवान पढ़ता था, अदालतें उसे खोजने में लगते हैं। पहले यहां की पुलिस उसे खोजने में लगी थी, अब सीबीआई लगी है।

उपसभापति जी, जब धर्म राजनीति पर हावी हो जाता है और जब राजनीति धर्म पर हावी हो जाती है, तो दोनों मामलों में गड़बड़ हो जाती है। दोनों मामलों में कौमें बरबाद हो जाती हैं। हमारे बाजू में पाकिस्तान है, अफगानिस्तान है, सीरिया है, ईराक है - ये देश बहुत तरह के अंतर्विरोधों से भरे हुए हैं। उपसभापति जी, मुझे जीवन का अनुभव है, देश में अकेले धर्म ही नहीं है, जाति से लेकर कई तरह की भाषाएं, बोलियां हैं। इन बीमारियों के समाधान की जगह इन में हम आप लगाने का काम कर रहे हैं।

अभी नेता, विरोधी दल यहां नहीं हैं। उन्होंने कल बहुत सी बातों का जिक्र किया था, फिर भी मैं कुछ बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। सन् 2014 में आप आए हैं। लोग इकट्ठे होकर एक आदमी की जान ले लेते हैं और उसे lynching कहते हैं। महोदय, जब भीड़ मिलकर एक आदमी को मारती है, तो उस मारने का इस से ज्यादा तालिबानी तरीका दूसरा नहीं हो सकता। इस में सब से आगे नंबर 1 पर झारखंड है, जहां 14 दलितों में lynching हुई है। मैं अगर नाम लूंगा, तो उस में बहुत समय लगेगा। उत्तर प्रदेश में 11 जिलों में, हरियाणा में 9 जिलों में lynching हुई है। यहां आपका राज है। राजस्थान में 5 जिलों में lynching हुई है, मध्य प्रदेश में 4 जिलों में, महाराष्ट्र में 4 जिलों में, गुजरात में 4 जिलों में, लेकिन ये घटनाएं जब दूसरी सरकारों में देखें तो वहां संख्या 2 और 1 की हो जाती है। महोदय, मुझे गर्व है कि मैं जिस सूबे से सदन में हूँ, वहां ऐसी एक घटना नहीं हुई है। महोदय, जहां व्यक्ति इसानों के प्रति संवेदनशील हो जाता है, तो हमारे बिहार में lynching की एक भी घटना नहीं हुई है। हमारे यहां इस तरह से लोगों को धर्म के नाम पर दबाने की, कुचलने की या मारने की एक भी घटना नहीं हुई है। वह राज्य भी देश का हिस्सा है।

महोदय, बहुत लोगों की कुरबानी के बाद देश की आजादी मिली है। यह देश धर्म के नाम पर बंट गया है और जिन लोगों ने यह काम किया है, वे दोनों भुगत रहे हैं। मैं आपसे विनती करना चाहता हूँ,



आज आपकी सरकार है, धर्म के नाम पर हालात इतने खराब हैं कि कुछ लोग बस में चढ़ने से डर रहे हैं, ट्रेन में चढ़ने से डर रहे हैं। मैंने जिस जुनैद का नाम लिया, आज भी उसे बचाने वाला कोई नहीं है। आज हालात ऐसे हैं कि आपकी पार्लियामेंट जेल हो गयी है। आप किसी एक साथी को अंदर नहीं ला सकते हो। अगर किसी आदमी को लाना है, तो हमें खुद अपनी गाड़ी का, खुद का कार्ड बनवाना पड़ता है। हमने अपना मुल्क बांटकर, अपनी आजादी को यहां कैदखाने में बदला है। आप इसके बाद किस तरह की तबाही और बरबादी करना चाहते हैं? यह गाय का मामला किसने उठाया और क्यों उठाया? यह मामला पहले क्यों नहीं उठा? हर रोज़ गाय का सवाल उठाने वाले लोग कौन हैं? पहले तो यह सवाल नहीं उठा? आज लगभग 60 वर्ष हो गए, लेकिन इसके बारे में किसी ने कुछ नहीं कहा और किसी तरह की दिक्कत नहीं आई। आप जानते हैं कि इस सवाल के साथ क्या-क्या हुआ? आपले लैटर इंडस्ट्री को तबाही और बरबादी के कगार पर खड़ा कर दिया। देश में हर साल 12 हजार किसान आत्महत्या करते हैं। इससे पहले इस तरह की बात इस देश में कभी नहीं हुई, जबकि कई बार बड़े-बड़े सूखे पड़े हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ कि किसान मरने को मजबूर हो जाए। हमारे देश के किसान का यदि दूसरे नम्बर का कोई सहारा है, तो वह पशुधन है। किसान का एक सहारा तो उसकी खेती है और दूसरा उसके पशु-गाय, भेड़, बकरी, ऊँट और भैंस है। ये पशु किसान के ATM हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब आदमी का यदि कोई ATM है, तो वह उसका जानवर है। हम उसके पशुओं को पशुधन कहते हैं। हम खेती को पशुधन नहीं कहते हैं। हम लोग पशुधन के नाम से एड्रेस करते हैं। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह गाय का मामला कहां था? हिन्दुस्तान की एक बड़ी आबादी है, जहां पर इस प्रकार के कांड हो रहे हैं। देश का प्रदेश झारखंड है, मध्य प्रदेश है, हरियाणा है, गुजरात और उत्तर प्रदेश है, जहां ये कांड हो रहे हैं। गुजरात में कौन गाय का मांस खाता था, कौन गाय को मारता था? आपने यह सवाल क्यों उठाया? जब आपने यह सवाल उठा लिया तो आप पशु-क्रूरता का कानून लेकर आ गए। आपको मालूम है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जमन में उत्पादन करने के लिए खाद, बीज, लोहा सब कुछ है, तो यह देश किसानों का देश होना चाहिए था। यह किसानों का देश नहीं है, इसलिए यह अभागा देश है। यदि यह किसानों का देश होता तो अकेले उसके उत्पादनों की कीमतें बढ़तीं, तो हिन्दुस्तान गाय बचाता है। जो गाय बचाते हैं, उनकी संवेदनशीलता ही मर गई है। आज हिन्दुस्तान का किसान किस कगार पर है, जो perishable फल, सब्जी उगाने वाला किसान है, आज वह जिस हालत में है, मैं आपको कैसे बयान करूँ? ऊपर से इन लोगों ने जो यह गाय वाला मामला किया है, तो हर तरह से जानवर की कीमत जमीन पर आ गई है। खेती के उत्पादन वाली जमीन की कीमत भी नीचे हो गई है और किसान का पशुधन यानी कि जो उसका ATM था, उसके दाम भी नीचे चले गए हैं। आप क्या करना चाहते हैं? आप लोगों को रोजगार नहीं दे रहे हैं। आपने कहा था कि एक साल में दो करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार देंगे और किसानों को आप डेढ़ गुना दाम देंगे। यदि आप यह नहीं कर रहे हैं, तो जो चीज उनके हाथ में हैं, जो उनका पशुधन है, उसको मेले में और ठेले में ले जाकर कई तरह के काम कर रहे हो। यह कानून किसने बनाया है? आप इस कानून को क्यों नहीं वापस लेते? आपने किसान की बहुत तबाही मचा दी है। यदि मैं आप से कहूँ कि किसान को डेढ़ गुना देने की जगह जितने भी कैश क्रॉप्स हैं, उन सबकी बरबादी और तबाही हो रही है। नोटबंदी के चलते लगभग पांच करोड़ का किसान का सामान खेतों में सड़ गया। इसी तरह से दलित का मामला है। हमारा एम.पी. अली अनवर अंसारी

[श्री शरद यादव]

है। इनको वह जगह दे दीजिए, जहां महात्मा जी भूख हड़ताल पर बैठ गए थे, वे सब पाकिस्तान जा रहे थे, वे सब लोग सौ, डेढ़ सौ साल पहले यहां के किसान, मजदूर, जाट, गूजर और अहीर हैं। वे दीवाली मनाते हैं, वे होली मनाते थे, वे आपके और हमारे जैसे कपड़े पहनते थे। यह उसी जगह का आंदोलन है। हमारे अली अनवर जी गए थे, वहाँ दलित का दिल दर्द से भरा हुआ है। आप दलित के साथ... आप, बस एक-दो मिनट मेरी बात जरूर सुन लीजिए। यह जो उत्तर प्रदेश के सहारनपुर में मामला घटित हुआ है, यह 2 मई की सिमराना गाँव की घटना है। यहाँ ऊँच-नीच का बहुत बड़ा मामला है, अगर मैं उस पर बोलूंगा तो और कलह बढ़ेगी, क्योंकि धर्म के आधार पर तो कलह है ही, जात की भी इस तरह की कलह बढ़ रही है कि यहाँ कुछ दबंग लोग कद्दावर हैं। इस मीटिंग में स्थानीय सांसद रहता है, फूलन देवी को मारने वाला, जिसको पैरोल मिलती है, वह उस मीटिंग में रहता है, उस मीटिंग का नतीजा यह होता है कि 5 तारीख को जब वे निकलते हैं तो पूरे गाँव में आग लगा देते हैं। वे लोग माँ, बहिन, बेटे के साथ जो-जो करते हैं, मैं उसको बोल नहीं सकता हूँ। उन्होंने पूरे गाँव को जला दिया। जो 1/5 आबादी है, पाँचवाँ भाग है, 20 फीसदी दलित और आदिवासी लोग हैं, उनके साथ जुल्म हो गया। वे अभी हैं, आप मेरे साथ चलिए, उनमें से एक की भी एफ.आई.आर. दर्ज नहीं हुई। वे लोग प्रतिकार के लिए आपके सहारनपुर में किसी होस्टल में ठहरे, आपके यहाँ कोई महाराणा प्रताप होस्टल है, उसमें ठहरे। आग जली हुई है, लेकिन एक भी एफ.आई.आर. दर्ज नहीं हुई। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... एक नौजवान चंद्रशेखर आज़ाद है। आज उसके साथ पचास लड़के बंद हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सारे इलाके में जो लोग होशमंद हो गए और आप जो कहते हैं सेना, तो सेना को तो कानून के अंतर्गत आपको बंद करना है। कोई भी सेना बने, उसको रोकने का काम आप कर सकते हैं, लेकिन आप उन नौजवानों पर चारों तरफ से कई तरह के केस लगाकर उनके साथ जुल्म, ज्यादाती करके उनको कुचलना चाहते हैं। आप हजारों वर्षों से कुचलते रहे, फिर कुचलना चाहते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से पूरे देश में कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं उन नौजवानों के साथ पूरे देश में, ऊना से लेकर रोहित वेमुला के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। बाबा साहेब जिंदगी भर लड़े, लेकिन मौत तक नहीं गए, मगर रोहित वेमुला बोलता है, "मेरा जन्म ही मेरा गुनाह है।" क्या हमारी आज़ादी का यह मायना निकला? हम यहाँ आज़ादी में हैं? हमारी आज़ादी यहाँ खत्म होती है कि एक दलित नौजवान पीएचडी करने जाता है और अंत में वह सोचता है कि मेरा और कोई गुनाह नहीं है, मेरा जन्म ही मेरा गुनाह है, मैं मौत को गले लगाता हूँ। लोग लड़ रहे थे, आज़ादी के समय, जब अंग्रेज़ थे, तब लड़ रहे थे, आज हमारी आज़ादी में एक नौजवान कहता है कि जो मेरी जात है, वही मेरा गुनाह है, इस गुनाह के लिए मैं मरता हूँ। इसका कोई दोषी नहीं है, यह जो ऊँच-नीच का सिस्टम आपने बनाया हुआ है, यही दोषी है। आप कहते हैं कि इस देश में कुछ नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** शरद जी, खत्म कीजिए।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): बोलने दीजिए।

**श्री शरद यादव:** यह सारी दलित की, किसान की ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): अभी और पंद्रह मिनट बोलेंगे।

**श्री शरद यादव:** बारह सौ किसान.. हर दिन बीस या पच्चीस किसान आत्महत्या करके मर जाते हैं। एक तरफ हम हत्या कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ लोग आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। इन सत्तर वर्षों में हमने कैसा मुल्क बनाया है? मैं 42 साल में इस सदन में हूँ। मुझे भी कभी-कभी लगता है कि यह सदन, पूरा देश ऐसे संवेदनहीन हो गया है, हम लड़ते-लड़ते तंग हो गए हैं, ऐसे हालात में लगता है कि धरती फट जाए और हम इस धरती से चले जाएं। इस देश की ऐसी हालत है। हम आपको सुनाएं, हमारे पास आपको सुनाए बगैर और क्या रास्ता है? अहीर साहब, नकवी साहब, शिक्षा मंत्री जी, आप यह जान लीजिए कि देश बहुत बुरी जगह जाने वाला है, सिविल वॉर की तरफ बढ़ रहा है।

आदमी बस में चढ़ने से डर रहा है। दलित, जो हिंदुस्तान में हजारों वर्षों से दुख और तकलीफ में है, उसने कभी इस देश से अलग होने की बात नहीं कही। उसने बरदाश्त किया है। क्या आप उसके सहने की शक्ति की परीक्षा ले रहे हैं? क्या आप ऐसी परीक्षा ले रहे हैं कि उसके मकान जल जाएं, माँ, बहिन, बेटी के गुप्तांग में तलवार डाल दी जाए, उसके स्तन काट दिए जाएं और उसके बाद कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो? आपकी सरकार है, हम किससे कहें? वे लोग मेरे पास आते हैं, मैं आपको क्या बताऊँ, कभी-कभी लगता है कि ...(समय की घंटी)... यह आज़ादी मजबूत लोगों की बाजू में तो आई गई... लेकिन यह आज़ादी गरीब की बाजू में नहीं गई, किसान की बाजू में नहीं गई, आदिवासी की बाजू में नहीं गई।

**श्री उपसभापति:** शरद जी, कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** सर, उनको बोलने दिया जाए।

**श्री शरद यादव:** आपने जंगल काट डाले। जो पांचवां और छठा शेड्यूल आपने संविधान में रखा, उनके हक उनको पूरे नहीं मिल रहे। हाजी भाई, यह क्या है? किस बात के लिए यह लोकतंत्र है? किसके लिए वोट है यह? क्यों इंसॉफ नहीं होता? आप इंसॉफ करिए। यह जो आपका सब्बीरपुर है। इसमें गरीबों के मकान चले गए। इनको हम मुआवजा दे सकते हैं। आप मेरे साथ चलो, मैं सदन से माफी मांग लूंगा, राजनीति से सन्यास ले लूंगा, चलो मेरे साथ, देखो कि वहां क्या हुआ है? कोई मंत्री जी मेरे साथ वहां चले, देखे कि वहां उनके साथ क्या-क्या हुआ है? क्यों यह सब चल रहा है? हम लोग किस बात के लिए बैठे हैं? ऐसा जुल्म, ऐसा अन्याय! ...(व्यवधान)... जुनैद, एक जिंदा बच्चा, इस देश में एक यूनिवर्सिटी है जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी, जो सबसे बड़ी है, वहां से एक जिंदा जुनैद गायब हो जाए और हमारा कानून यह बता नहीं सकता कि वह मर गया है या जिंदा है या कहां गया? उसकी हड्डी का भी पता नहीं है। जिंदा इंसान को उठाकर कहां ले गए आप? किस बात के लिए आपको चुना है? किस बात के लिए आपको राज मिला है? किस बात के लिए आप संविधान की ओथ लेते हो? किस बात के लिए इसको नमन करते हो? हिंदुस्तान की जनता को, उसकी इज्जत, हैसियत को, कानून-व्यवस्था को बचाए रखने की...

**श्री उपसभापति:** अभी आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** इनका यह रिकॉर्ड पर जाना चाहिए।

**श्री शरद यादव:** सर, मैं आपकी मजबूरी जानता हूँ, लेकिन मेरी आपके माध्यम से विनती इतनी है कि सरकार के भाइयो, यह मुल्क एक बार मर चुका, इस देश में मुसलमान रहना चाहता है। वहाँ जो गया था, वह रो रहा है, तबाह और बरबाद हो रहा है।

**श्री मेघराज जैन** (मध्य प्रदेश): वह रहना चाहता था, \* ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** क्या कहा इन्होंने? ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या कहा आपने? ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या कहा गया? ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन्होंने संविधान की शपथ ली है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह तो तय होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

That is not on record. What is not on record is not on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... Why are you. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nothing was said. ...**(Interruptions)**... He did not say anything. All of you sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down, Shri Anand Sharma. ...**(Interruptions)**... As long as it is not recorded, it is not there. Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** जो कहा है, माफी मांगें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसको वापिस कराइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह किस तरह से कहा गया? ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या हक है इनको? ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या उनको भगाना चाहते हो? ...**(व्यवधान)**... देश को तोड़ना चाहते हो? ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, पूछा जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not recorded. Why do you worry? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: It is not on record.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not taken note of that. So, it is not there. It is not recorded. Why do you worry? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: It is not on record.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not taken note of that. So, it is not there.

**श्री शरद यादव:** ये हमारे मित्र भी हैं। मैं यकीन के साथ कहता हूँ। मैं गांव गया था। वहाँ एक अम्मे नाम की महिला रहती है। उसने मुझे बचपन में खिलाया था। वह पूछती है कि हम इस देश में कैसे रहें? यहाँ गांव में मुस्लिम के इलाके में ऐसा होता है, जाओ पाकिस्तान। मैं कहूँ कि हिंदुस्तान के मुसलमान ने यहाँ रहने का मन बना लिया है। एक वह दिन था, जो पाकिस्तान बनवाने का मन बनाया था, आज यहाँ रहने का मन बना लिया है। इससे बड़ी नियामत और कोई नहीं हो सकती कि हिंदुस्तान के बहुसंख्यक समाज के बाद दुनिया का हर हैसियत का आदमी यहाँ रहता है। उसका मत इस देश में जीने का, मरने का है। वह रहना चाहता है। उसको उकसाओ मत। उसे ऐसी दीवार पर मत लगाओ कि यह जेलखाना,

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\*Not recorded.

यह तकदीर, यह हक इनको ठीक कर सकते हैं, ऐसा किस लिए है? इन्हीं बातों के साथ मैं आपसे विनती करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे पास कहने को बहुत कुछ था, मैं किसानों के बारे में भी बोलना चाहता था, लेकिन मैं आपकी मजबूरी जानता हूँ और अपनी बात को यहीं समाप्त करता हूँ। मैं आपसे फिर अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि गाय का तमाशा बंद करिए, कोई गाय के साथ छेड़खानी नहीं कर रहा है। पूरा किसान तबाह हो गया है, गाय के दाम घट गए हैं, जानवरों के दाम घट गए हैं, किसानों की फसलों के दाम घट गए हैं। आप क्यों ये उल्टे-सीधे non-issues उठाने का काम कर रहे हैं? आप सरकार में आ गए, तो अच्छा काम करिए और जो कहा है, उसको पूरा करिए। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My problem is about shortage of time. We have decided in the morning that the discussion should be over by 4.00 p.m. But, I have a number of speakers before me. What do I do?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, extend the time for discussion.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, extend the time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Everybody wants more time to speak. There are also Members from 'Others' Category. So, I request everybody to be as brief as possible.

SHRI PRABHAT JHA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, it is my turn now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you after Mr. Raja. We have already taken five hours.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, when the matter is of 'praja', how can 'Raja' be brief?

SHRI D. RAJA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, with great amount of sadness, shame and agony, I rise to participate in this discussion. What are we discussing, Sir? We are discussing lynching, mob lynching of Muslims, Dalits, Adivasis and lynching and attacking women! Is it not shameful? Is it not a fact that all of us have collectively failed to ensure the Constitutional rights to our own fellow citizens and our own fellow human beings? Who are Dalits? Who are Muslims? Who are Adivasis? Who are women? They are all our fellow citizens and fellow human beings. And, we have collectively failed to ensure the Constitutional rights to our fellow human beings and fellow citizens. This is sadness. This is shameful for me and this Parliament is discussing lynching, mob lynching! When are we discussing? We are discussing this after seven decades of our Independence. After seven decades of our tryst with destiny, as declared by Shri Jawharlal Nehru. We are discussing mob lynching of our fellow human beings and asking everyone

[Shri D. Raja]

**3.00 P.M.**

of you to touch your conscience and rise before the people of this country. Have we not failed? What are we discussing? Is it a subject — lynching, mob lynching — for discussion? And, the Indian Parliament is discussing and debating this. So, I feel sad and shameful. But, Parliament is discussing. I will have to participate. That is why I am participating. And, Sir, Dalits, Adivasis, Minorities or women do not want any sympathy from this Parliament. They do not want empathy from this Parliament. Who are we to show sympathy and empathy to our own fellow citizens? There is the Constitution. Let us ensure that the Constitutional rights of our citizens will be protected. Let us ensure empowerment of our fellow citizens, whether it is economic or political or social. Let us say that this Parliament will ensure empowerment of all our fellow citizens. Why are we not speaking on those issues and on those lines? I am asking you. What is happening today? Why, suddenly, are we discussing lynching and mob lynching? When and why this phenomenon of mob lynching has started, as part of 'project insurrection'? I call it insurrection. Who are these groups? Who are these lynching mobs? Who are these lumpen elements who have taken law into their own hands and attacking Dalits, Advasis, Muslims and women? Who are these people? How can they take law in their hands? I am asking you. I would say, it is a part of 'project insurrection'. It is a part of an ideology. It is a part of a political theory. I call it *Manuwadi* fascism. I wrote about that. It is *Manuwadi* fascism. If you ask me, I can say that it is *brahamanical* fascism which is taking over India and India's political structure. This is very dangerous. Why is this happening today? This is happening in different parts of the country. I have been to Una. As my esteemed colleague, Shri Sharad Yadav, said, we both went to Una. I have visited several parts of this country. Why *dalits* are being massacred? Why are Muslims being attacked? And, you, as a Government, celebrating the centenary of Champaran, the Satyagraha. All of you must have read the history of Champaran, the Satyagraha. Everybody is quoting Mahatama Gandhi. Our hon. Prime Minister also quotes Mahatama Gandhi now and then. So, I am also quoting Mahatama Gandhi. In 1917, Mahatama Gandhi as in Champaran. He was invited by the *Gourakshini* Sabha in October, 1917, where Mahatama Gandhi said, "It is the very opposite of religious conduct to kill a Muslim in order to save a cow." I am quoting Mahatama Gandhi. If somebody has courage to contest, he should contest Mahatama Gandhi. It was Mahatama Gandhi who had said, "It is very opposite of religious conduct to kill a Muslim in order to save a cow." Same Mahtama Gandhi said in November, 1917 at Musafirpur, "If the Hindu is out to shed Muslim blood in order to save the cow, Swaraj will never come." Whatever swaraj we have, it will also go away,

if I extend Mahatama Gandhi's argument. Now, I quote Vivekananda. If you have any courage to disown Vivekananda, you please disown. Vivekananda, in his book 'Lectures from Columbo to Almora' has said, "There was no Brahmin in this very India who was considered a Brahmin without eating beef." This was said by Vivekananda. I am not saying this. As a communist, I have my own views. But, this is what Vivekananda had said. And, if you are committed to Vivekananda's legacy, how do you treat? Now, you are deciding what to eat? The GST has brought many troubles. If you go to an air-conditioned hotel, you will have to pay more. Then, the Government says, "Who asked you to go to a hotel? You eat at home." So, you are dictating what to eat. Finally, you will ask, why to eat. Is it the role of the Government? I am asking you. This is what I call *Manuwadi* fascism. And, the anatomy of lynching has been analysed by none other than your friends. I don't want to take the precious time of this House.

The New York Times wrote about the Pehlu Khan's killing, under the title 'Anatomy of Killing'. In Mr. Khan's case, the law was not merely paralysed; it actively served the killers. In the first hours after Mr. Khan was attacked, eleven people were rounded up and arrested for cow smuggling, but not even one for the murder. Three people were arrested for Mr. Khan's lynching, but only days after he died. But, the effect of the arrest was minimised by the role played by Prime Minister Narendra Modi's Bhartiya Janata Party. I am not saying this; this is what the New York Times is saying. It is the New York Times which has written this. It is the New York Times, and you all respect Prime Minister shaking hands with Donald Trump. I am happy that our Prime Minister is at par with the American President. But, that is not the issue. The issue is, how do we get exposed to the international community? We claim that we are an ancient civilization, we are an ancient country and we have great values. What values do we have? These are the values. You kill Muslim, because he eats beef; you kill *dalits*, because they eat beef, or, you kill *dalits* because they do inter-caste marriages, or, they marry inter-religious girls. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have nothing. I can say about that also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. We are short of time. Don't interrupt. Mr. Raja, you address the Chair.

SHRI D. RAJA: Okay, Sir. What I am saying is, this is what we should try to understand.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI D. RAJA: When Madam Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already taken 10 minutes.

SHRI D. RAJA: When Madam Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister, the Special Component Plan and also the Tribal Sub-Plan were brought. Now, we have dismantled the Planning Commission. It has been renamed as NITI Aayog. Everything is being privatised.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am concluding, Sir. Take the sense of the House. If the subject can be concluded now, I will sit down. These are all issues we should discuss, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI D. RAJA: We have the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. How is that Act implemented? MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, fine.

SHRI D. RAJA: Why are the mob killers not being punished? They are being acquitted. Take any case where *dalits* were murdered or massacred.

Finally, the guilty, the accused are being acquitted, whether it is in Andhra Pradesh or in Bihar or in Uttar Pradesh or any State. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI D. RAJA: So, what I am trying to say is, this is a societal problem and we will have to fight it. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Finally, Sir, I conclude with one saying. Whenever I enter into this Parliament, I look at two great Indians - two great sons of this country. One, the person who is standing with Constitution in his hand and pointing towards the Parliament. I take it as a message, 'Stand by the Constitution, safeguard the Constitution and follow Constitutional morality, and do something for social justice and equality for the people.' Another Indian, Sir, is.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please wind up.

SHRI D. RAJA: I will finish with this, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this?



SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, another Indian is Mahatma Gandhi sitting there. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... He is sitting in a meditation mode. What is he praying? He is praying, "ईश्वर अल्लाह तेरे नाम, सबको सन्मति दे भगवान" ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI D. RAJA: And, what will he be praying now? Now, he will be praying, "सबको छोड़कर सिर्फ आरएसएस को सन्मति दे भगवान" That will be the prayer of Mahatma Gandhi. Let us safeguard the Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. Now, Shri Javadekar.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, finally, the Government should come forward with a Central legislation to prevent mob lynching.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Prakash Javadekar.

SHRI D. RAJA: Don't leave it to the State Governments. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Don't ask States to take action. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... There should be a Central legislation on mob lynching.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will not go on record. What is this? You have taken full time. There is one more speaker. You have not left even one minute for him.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for having given me the opportunity. मैं संक्षेप में बात करना चाहता हूँ और दो मुद्दे सदन के सामने विचार के लिए रखना चाहता हूँ। मेरी पहली मान्यता यह है कि किसी भी तरह से mob violence में lynching कर के किसी की हत्या करना, सबसे जघन्य अपराध है और उसे कठोर से कठोर सजा होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि यह अपराध मानवता के खिलाफ है। This is the worst crime against humanity.

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) पीठासीन हुए]

इसलिए जहां भी कोई lynching जैसी घटना होती है, उसकी कड़े शब्दों में केवल निन्दा ही नहीं करनी चाहिए, बल्कि हमारे देश में यह होना ही नहीं चाहिए। हमें ऐसे घृणित इंसिडेंट्स से प्रेरणा लेकर आगे काम करना चाहिए। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ हमें selective amnesia का भी शिकार नहीं होना चाहिए, क्योंकि इतिहास है। सर, 1984 में, इसी दिल्ली में, घरों-घरों में आग लगाकर सिखों को जिन्दा जलाया गया, वह भी एक भयंकर अपराध ही था। टायर लाद कर उनको जलाया गया, वह अपराध था। जगह-जगह उनकी लिंचिंग हुई, यानी पत्थर से मारा गया। 3,000 से ज्यादा सिखों का कत्लेआम किया गया, लिंचिंग की गयी, यह भारतवर्ष का सबसे घृणित लिंचिंग कांड है।...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: इसी वजह से आप जस्टिफाई करेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** मैं आ रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं उस पर आ रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं पाँच मिनट ले रहा हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... पाँच मिनट की आपकी सहनशीलता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** वह गलत था, तो यह भी गलत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** मैं उस पर आ रहा हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आज तक पर आ रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आज तक पर आ रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन सुनना तो पड़ेगा। लोकतंत्र है।

सर, दूसरी बात। गोधरा में अयोध्या से वापस आ रहे राम भक्तों पर हजारों के माँब ने केरोसिन डाल कर, जला कर 42 लोगों को, पैसेजर्स को मार दिया। इससे ज्यादा घृणित लिविंग कभी नहीं हुई है। इसे कैसे भूलेंगे? आज भी कहीं एक भी लिविंग होती है, तो वह भी उतनी ही घृणित है और उसकी भी हम भर्त्सना करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**कुमारी शैलजा:** सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसकी भर्त्सना नहीं करेंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** मैं बता रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं बता रहा हूँ। आज भी कहीं कोई भी ऐसा इंसिडेंट होता है, तो उसकी भी हम भर्त्सना करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन मैं इतिहास को देखता हूँ, तो मुझे selective amnesia नहीं होता। जहाँ भी लिविंग हुई, उसकी मैं भर्त्सना करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठिए, बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रदीप टम्टा (उत्तराखंड):** सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या वे इंसान नहीं थे? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** बैठिए, बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप ज़रा सा बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 2012 में ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** मैंने कहा ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने कहा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** एक मिनट। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए।

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** यह अभी-अभी की चर्चा है। 2012 में लिविंग की 16 घटनाएँ हुईं। 2012 में 25 लोग लिविंग में मारे गए — असम, महाराष्ट्र, बंगाल, आंध्र प्रदेश, मिजोरम, झारखंड, तमिलनाडु, हरियाणा और केरल में। इन राज्यों में 2012 में लिविंग के 16 incidents हुए और 25 लोग मारे गए। तमिलनाडु, केरल और बंगाल को छोड़ कर बाकी अन्य राज्यों में किसकी सरकारें थीं? तमिलनाडु में किसकी थी, बंगाल में किसकी थी, केरल में किसकी थी और बाकी सब राज्यों में किसकी सरकारें थीं? आज ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश):** सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

جناب جاوید علی خان : سر --- (مداخلت) ---

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर :** एक मिनट। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं अभी आ रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए, बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको भी समय मिलेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... थोड़ा तो सच्चाई को सुनना पड़ेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसा नहीं होता।

**श्री जावेद अली खान:** कल गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा कि माँब लिंगिंग को अलग से दर्ज नहीं कर रहे हैं।

† **جناب جاوید علی خان :** کل گرہ منتری جی نے کہا کہ ماہ-لنچینگ کو الگ سے درج نہیں کر رہے ہیں۔

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** मैं बता रहा हूँ।

**श्री जावेद अली खान:** आप किस सोर्स से यह आंकड़ा दे रहे हैं, आप बताइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† **جناب جاوید علی خان :** آپ کس سورس سے یہ انکڑا دے رہے ہیں، آپ بتائیے۔ (مداخلت)۔

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** मैं बता रहा हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, मैं बता रहा हूँ। मैं इसकी एक-एक बात का आपको लिखित दे देता हूँ, ऐसी क्या बात है!

सर, 2013 में लिंगिंग की 14 घटनाएँ हुईं, जिनमें 18 लोग मारे गए। In 14 incidents 18 people were killed, असम, हिमाचल, हरियाणा, झारखंड, यूपी और बंगाल में। अलग-अलग कारण, अलग-अलग समुदाय, अलग-अलग हत्याएं। लिंगिंग बहुत शर्मनाक अपराध है। मैं हरेक लिंगिंग की निन्दा करता हूँ, लेकिन हम selective amnesia के बली नहीं हैं। अभी इस साल, जिसकी हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं, वे सब भी घृणित हत्याएँ हैं, सबसे जघन्य अपराध है और लिंगिंग का लोकतंत्र में कोई स्थान नहीं है, यह भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन, राजस्थान, हरियाणा, बंगाल, झारखंड, महाराष्ट्र, यूपी, जहाँ भी ऐसा हुआ, वहाँ सब जगहों पर गुनाहगारों को पकड़ा गया। मैं आज पूछ रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** बीच में मत बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठे-बैठे बोलना ठीक नहीं है। आप बड़े लोग हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** मैं आज पूछ रहा हूँ कि 2012 और 2013 में लिंगिंग की की जो घटनाएँ हुईं, उनके गुनहगार कहाँ हैं? बहुत थोड़े जेल में हैं, बाकी बाहर हैं। दूसरा, सिखों की लिंगिंग के गुनहगार कहाँ हैं? 3 हजार सिखों की हत्याओं के, कत्लेआम के, लिंगिंग के गुनहगार कहाँ हैं? वे जेलों में नहीं हैं, फांसी के फंदे पर नहीं लटके हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री मधुसूदन मिस्री (गुजरात):** 2002 में हत्या करवाने वाले कहाँ हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब आप 1984 की बात करते हैं, तो आपको 2002 की भी बात करनी पड़ेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** ऐसा नहीं है, आपको सुनना पड़ेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री मधुसूदन मिस्री:** अगर आप 1984 की बात करते हैं, तो आपको 2002 की भी बात करनी पड़ेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** मिस्त्री जी, कृपया आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** सच्चाई कड़वी हो सकती है, लेकिन सच्चाई ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री:** सर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** मिस्त्री जी, चूंकि आपकी टर्न नहीं है, इसलिए आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री:** \*

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** मिस्त्री जी जो बोल रहे हैं, वह रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगा। जावडेकर जी जो बोल रहे हैं, केवल वही रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगा, बाकी कोई व्यवधान रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगा।

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** आप सच्चाई की आवाज़ को दबा नहीं सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सच्चाई बोलने की इजाज़त लोगों को संविधान ने दी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री:** \*

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** आप लोग व्यवधान न करें।

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** सर, जो अपराध हुए हैं, वे दंडनीय हैं, गुनाह हैं, जघन्य अपराध हैं, इनके अपराधियों को कड़ी सज़ा होनी चाहिए। यह निश्चित है। राज्यों का काम कानून एवं व्यवस्था कायम करने का है, उसको यह काम सख्ती से करना चाहिए, चाहे वहां किसी की भी सरकार हो, चाहे हमारी सरकार हो या आपकी सरकार हो। देश में सब पार्टियों की सरकार है। कम्युनिस्टों की दो राज्यों में सरकार है, तृणमूल कांग्रेस की एक राज्य में सरकार है, बीजेपी की एक राज्य में सरकार है, जेडीयू की एक राज्य में सरकार है, एआईएडीएमके की एक राज्य में सरकार है, कांग्रेस की 6 राज्यों में सरकार है। इस प्रकार से लोकतंत्र में सबकी सरकार है, बाकी राज्यों में एनडीए की सरकार है। यह इन सबका काम है, इसलिए इस सदन को एक राय से कहना चाहिए कि हम इस देश में लिविंग जैसा अपराध कभी सहन नहीं करेंगे, होने नहीं देंगे, लेकिन भारत को बदनाम करने के एजेंडे पर मत चलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह करना जरूरी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसा ही एक और विवाद आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने ऐसा ही विवाद चर्च पर अटक के मुद्दे पर किया था, बाद में सच्चाई सामने आई कि चर्च पर अटक में कोई दूसरे लोग या मजहब का मुद्दा नहीं था, बल्कि यह उसी समुदाय के लोगों का आपस में हुआ था। जब यह सच्चाई सामने आई, तब सब लोग चुप हो गए। मेरी सदन से इतनी ही अपील है कि जघन्य अपराध को जघन्य अपराध कहना चाहिए, एकजुट होकर उसके

\*Not recorded.

खिलाफ लड़ना चाहिए, लेकिन selective amnesia के शिकार होकर और केवल एक political दृष्टिकोण से इस विषय पर बहस नहीं होनी चाहिए और भारत को बदनाम नहीं करना चाहिए, यही मेरी अपील है, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** श्री के.टी.एस. तुलसी।

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, जब मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं और इस एक्ट को कंडेम कर रहे हैं, तो उसके बाद 'लेकिन' नहीं आना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसके बाद 'लेकिन' शब्द नहीं आना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मंत्री जी, आप कंडेम कीजिए, we would appreciate that, but don't use the word 'लेकिन'।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** वह बोलने का तरीका है, आप अलग से समझा दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन:** सर, 'लेकिन' का मतलब क्या हुआ? ...**(व्यवधान)**... 'लेकिन' means you are not agreeing. ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद):** माननीय चेयरपर्सन साहब, मुझे रूलिंग पार्टी से इस शब्द पर घोर आपत्ति है, इससे कठोर शब्द भी कहता, तो हम लोगों को, जो यहां विपक्ष में सब नेता बैठे हैं, इतनी तकलीफ नहीं होती, लेकिन अगर इस देश के शिक्षा मंत्री की सोच ऐसी है, तो हम अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि इस देश में कैसी शिक्षा दी जाएगी और दी जा रही है। यह बहुत बड़ा प्रश्नचिन्ह है देश के सामने। हमने कल ही बताया था कि इसमें धर्म की बात नहीं है, लेकिन जिस तरह से selectively इन्होंने बातें बताईं, फिर मुझे भी बताना पड़ेगा कि जितनी सरकारों में जो भी दंगे हुए, उसमें उनके परिवार ही पाए गए हैं, कोई नहीं पाया गया, चाहे किसी की भी सरकार हो, उसमें आपके परिवार का ही कोई न कोई आदमी था, जिसने दंगे शुरू करवाए। चाहे सरकार कांग्रेस की थी, बी.जे.डी. की थी या पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में, कश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी तक, किसी भी दल की सरकार थी। आज हम किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहते, फिर भी आप हमें कहें कि हम भारत को बदनाम करना चाहते हैं। आज के भारत को बनाने वाले ये लोग हैं, आप नहीं थे। आप उस वक्त अंग्रेजों के साथ थे। भारत को बनाने का काम कांग्रेस और जितने दल विपक्ष में यहां बैठे हैं, उन्होंने किया है। आप यहां सिर्फ हकूमत करने के लिए आए हैं। भारत के लिए चौबीसों घंटे जिन्होंने खून दिया, जो लोग जेलों में सड़े हैं, जिनके परिवार का पता नहीं, जिनकी बेटियों का पता नहीं, जिनकी बीवियों का पता नहीं, जिस खानदान के लिए आप चौबीसों घंटे दुनिया भर की कहानियां लगाते हैं, जिसकी बीवी बीमार हो, जो खुद जेल में हो, बेटी काम चला रही हो और आज आप हमें भारत को बदनाम करने वाला कहते हैं। भारत को बनाने का ठेका क्या आपने लिया है? भारत को जिन्होंने बनाया है, मैं निवेदन करूंगा, पूरा विपक्ष मुझसे सहमत होगा कि माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने यहां जो बातें कहीं, उनकी speech को लेकर हम सदन से वॉक-आउट करते हैं।

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): مائیتے چیئر پرسن صاحب، مجھے رولنگ پارٹی سے اس شبد پر سخت اعتراض ہے، اس سے کٹھور شبد بھی کہتا، تو ہم لوگوں کو، جو یہاں وپکش میں سب نیٹا بیٹھے ہیں، اتنی تکلیف نہیں ہوتی، لیکن اگر اس دیش کے شکشا منتری کی سوچ ایسی ہے، تو ہم اندازہ لگا سکتے ہیں کہ اس دیش میں کیسی ٹیکشا دی جائے گی اور دی جارہی ہے۔ یہ بہت بڑا سوالیہ نشان ہے دیش کے سامنے۔ ہم نے کل ہی بتایا تھا کہ اس میں دھرم کی بات نہیں ہے، لیکن جس طرح سے selectively انہوں نے باتیں بتائیں، پھر مجھے بھی بتانا پڑیگا کہ جتنی سرکاروں میں جو بھی دنگے ہونے، اس میں ان کے پریوار ہی پائے گئے ہیں، کوئی نہیں پایا گیا، چاہے کسی کی بھی سرکار ہو، اس میں آپ کے پریوار کا ہی کوئی نہ کوئی آدمی تھا، جس نے دنگے شروع کروائے۔

چاہے سرکار کانگریس کی تھی، بی جے ڈی کی تھی یا پورے ہندستان میں، کشمیر سے کنیا کماری تک، کسی بھی ذل کی سرکار تھی۔ آج ہم کسی کا نام نہیں لینا چاہتے، پھر بھی آپ ہمیں کہیں کہ ہم بھارت کو بدنام کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ آج کے بھارت کو بنانے والے یہ لوگ ہیں، آپ نہیں تھے۔ آپ اس وقت انگریزوں کے ساتھ تھے۔ بھارت کو بنانے کا کام کانگریس اور جتنے دل وپکش میں یہاں بیٹھے ہیں، انہوں نے کیا ہے۔ آپ یہاں صرف حکومت کرنے کے لیے آئے ہیں۔ بھارت کے لیے چوبیسوں گھنٹے جنہوں نے خون دیا، جو لوگ جیلوں میں سڑے ہیں، جن کے پریوار کا پتہ نہیں، جن کی بیٹیوں کا پتہ نہیں، جن کی بیویوں کا پتہ نہیں، جس خاندان کے لیے آپ چوبیسوں گھنٹے دنیا بھر کی کہانیاں لگاتے ہیں، جس کی بیوی بیمار ہو، جو خود جیل میں ہو، بیٹی کام چلا رہی ہو اور آج آپ ہمیں بھارت کو بدنام کرنے والا کہتے ہیں۔ بھارت کو بنانے کا ٹھیکہ کیا آپ نے لیا ہے؟ بھارت کو جنہوں نے بنایا ہے، میں نویدن کرونگا، پورا وپکش مجھ سے سہمت ہوگا کہ مائیتہ شکشا منتری نے یہاں جو باتیں کہیں، ان کی اسپیچ کو لیکر ہم سدن سے واک آؤٹ کرتے ہیں۔

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

*(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber)*

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा** (उत्तर प्रदेश): शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने सदन में जिस तरह की बातें कहीं, हम भी उनसे बिल्कुल सहमत नहीं हैं और विरोध में हम सदन से वॉक-आउट करते हैं।

*(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber)*

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** भारत को बदनाम करने का जो हम पर आरोप लगाया गया है, वह बहुत गम्भीर है। हम भी इसके विरोध में सदन का बहिष्कार करते हैं।

*(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber)*

**श्री के.टी.एस. तुलसी** (नाम निर्देशित): सर, मैं इस विषय पर बोलने के लिए सुबह से इंतज़ार कर रहा हूँ। आज चर्चा में जो विषय है, उसका नाम होना चाहिए। – 'Mob rule versus rule of law', क्योंकि कानून का anti-theis है। यह कहा जाता है कि – the first obligation of the State is to protect the lives and properties of the citizens, and if the State itself incites violence there can be no worse crime than that, and the State has no right to exist if it is going to encourage crime, protect crime, promote crime. The hon. Minister said – कि 1984 के गुनहगार कहां हैं? कानून की एक कमजोरी है, जिसमें सच को साबित करना बहुत मुश्किल होता है। इसके बावजूद, 40 से ज्यादा, 42 लोगों को सज़ा हुई। मगर 1984 में हरेक की जेब में स्मार्टफोन नहीं थे। उन दिनों हमें सच को साबित करने में बहुत मुश्किलों का सामना करना पड़ा। गवाहों को डराया गया, धमकाया गया। कुछ गवाह चले गए, कुछ मारे गए। मगर जैसी घटनाएं आज हो रही हैं, उनसे इस सरकार को कोई नहीं बचा पाएगा, क्योंकि हरेक इंसान, जो उसमें participate कर रहा है, उसका सारे का सारा किस्सा कैमरे में बंद है। वह किसी तरह मिटने वाला नहीं है। अब जो मौतें हो रही हैं, वे केस नहीं मिटेंगे। ये केस 10 साल, 20 साल, 50 साल तक चलेंगे। अगर कोई सोचता है कि 1984 का माहौल ही बना रहेगा, तो यह उसकी बहुत बड़ी गलती है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कानून की definition क्या है? 'Kanoon' is civilized alternative to fighting on the streets, and if the State is promoting mob rule, if it is conveying an impression to these people that they will not be penalized, if the statements, which Mr. Sibal read out, are true and those statements were made, I am afraid that many people, who are in very responsible positions, their statements are recorded till eternity now and they will be deemed to be members of the conspiracy to kill. It is not only the persons who are present, but the people, who stand and wait and who encourage, who incite, who goad, are equally responsible under the law for the same punishment as the killers. Therefore, we should not forget that there is going to be a different way of proof of these crimes as compared to before. The hon. Minister also said that they have been dealt with in accordance with law. I also have a few statistics. There is no law that has been enforced. In the past eight years, out of the total incidents of violence that took place, 51 per cent were in the BJP

[श्री रामदास अठावले]

ruled States and 97 per cent were against Muslims and Dalits. There were a total of 63 cases, and out of these 63 cases, 32 cases were in the BJP-ruled States, and most of them were in Uttar Pradesh. There were 28 Indians who died in mob violence, and 24 out of 28. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामदास अठावले: आइए, आपका स्वागत है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: आप यह मेरे लिए नहीं, सब के लिए बोल रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: I won't speak for myself. What do you mean by comments like this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this is very wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): यह आदत किसी की भी हो, ठीक नहीं है। बीच में व्यवधान नहीं करना चाहिए। तुलसी जी, बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए।

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: This is not the way to. ...*(Interruptions)*... We must support. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप क्यों ध्यान दे रहे हैं? तुलसी जी, आप बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: आप किसी एक मेम्बर के लिए नहीं बोल रहे हैं, तो अगर हिम्मत है तो सामने आकर बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रामदास अठावले: सर, मैंने कहा कि यह सदन आपके बिना अधूरा है, इसलिए हमने बोला कि आपका स्वागत है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... लोकतंत्र में आपकी आवश्यकता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, ये माफी माँगें, नहीं तो हाऊस नहीं चलेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): नरेश जी, यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं है। जो रिकॉर्ड में नहीं है, हम उसकी चर्चा नहीं करेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो रिकॉर्ड में नहीं है, उसको चर्चा में नहीं लेना है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठिए, बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए, प्लीज। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रामदास अठावले: सर, ऐसा है कि मैंने तो इतना ही बोला था कि ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मैंने इतना ही कहा है कि ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): रिकॉर्ड में ऐसा कोई शब्द आया नहीं है, इसलिए उस पर चर्चा नहीं की जा सकती। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रामदास अठावले: सर, मैंने इतना ही बोला था कि ...*(व्यवधान)*...



**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** यह इसका हिस्सा नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** सर, आप रिकॉर्ड निकाल दें, अगर रिकॉर्ड में नहीं आया है, तो बताएँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** नहीं आया है। कुछ नहीं आया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं पूछ लेता हूँ, आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आनन्द जी, आप वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं। मुझे कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़नी चाहिए और मैं बोलूँ, यह मेरे लिए भी ठीक नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हाउस को चलाना है, तो सबको मिलकर चलाना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सदन चले या न चले, लेकिन बीजेपी माफी माँगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पहले माफी माँगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** नरेश जी, बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** हम कैसे बैठ जाएँ? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** आप कैसे बैठेंगे? आप जैसे बैठते हैं, वैसे बैठ जाइए। क्या वह मुझे सिखाना पड़ेगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या मुझे बैठने का काम भी सिखाना पड़ेगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप तो बैठिए न! बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब कोई खड़ा नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** जब आपकी बारी थी, तब आपने बोल लिया, अब दूसरे को बोलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** नरेश जी, वह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** नरेश जी, आपकी बारी नहीं है आप तो बोल चुके और वह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** मैंने बोला कि जो लोकतंत्र है, वह आपके बिना तो यहां अधूरा है और आपकी उपस्थिति यहां जरूरी है। आपकी यहां आवश्यकता है इसलिए मैंने बोला कि आप आइए। इसलिए मैंने कोई गलत नहीं बोला है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** आप भी मत बोलिए, आप तो मंत्री हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... तुलसी जी।

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Sir, I would also like to appeal to the Treasury Benches that every Member of the House. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** तूफान के बाद शांति होती है, बैठिए।

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: There has to be some respect and some decency and to say, "सर झुका कर आ रहे हैं" is an indecent comment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** आप क्यों रिएक्ट करते हैं, बस, हो गया।

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: It was addressed to everybody. So, I want to say that there were 63 cases. There are 28 Indians who have died in these kinds of violence, which were mob-ruled. Sir, 24 out of 28, that is, 86 per cent are Muslims, and, for the Hon. Minister, who spoke yesterday, to say that 'a crime is a crime, let us not attribute religion to it', is contrary to the statistics. If 86 per cent targeted are Muslims and yet we say that it is not communal crime, what is the motive then? A crime is always done with a motive. If 86 per cent of people are Muslims, who have been killed, how are we not entitled to say that it is the Muslims who have been targeted, and, it is the dalits who have been targeted?

Therefore, kindly let us not have an ostrich-like approach. We have to face the facts, then only, we can find a solution to the problem. I want to say that any mob, whoever is lionizing it, they must know it, any mob is like a raging fire and those who are feeding the frenzy, either from a distance, be it any amount of distance, they are equally responsible. A crowd has no mind. Its only mind is the mass-mind and that is what forces them or induces them to kill without compassion in a most uncivilized manner, and, that is the negation of rule of law. It is said that the crime is being dealt with. I am sorry to say that the statistics do not show that the crime of mob-killing is being dealt with fairly. In five per cent of the cases of mob violence, no report has been registered. You can go to the police station a hundred times. They have not registered these offences. In 21 per cent of the cases, it is the victim or victim's family, against whom the cases are registered. These are the statistics which can be verified. Can we shut our eyes to all this and say, well, these are crimes and it is the duty of the States to deal with these crimes! I am sorry to say this.

Sir, I wish to appeal to the hon. Prime Minister that if he is serious about condemning the mob violence and lynching, then, it is important that he bans these organizations, which are openly indulging in these kinds of mob rule and mob violence. There is a need to ban the communal organizations, which openly claim that they are the ones who are doing this.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA):** Please conclude.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Sir, I just want to mention that whoever has promoted these groups of mobs, today they have turned it into a cottage industry of extortion, and, repeatedly, if the Government of the day will only look at the benefits of polarization, I am sorry to say that the economic ruin of *dalits*, farmers and Muslims is not going to be in the benefit of anyone. It is not a law and order situation. The hon. Prime Minister could have given a stern message, at least to the BJP Chief Ministers, that this must not be allowed to happen and that they must rein in their own communal organizations. I hope something is considered along these lines and they can be reined in. Otherwise,...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** ठीक है। आपका टाइम पूरा हो गया है।

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Thank you, Sir.

**श्री प्रभात झा:** आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन बहुत गंभीर है। जब मैं शरद जी को सुन रहा था तो लग रहा था कि बहुत पीड़ित है और यह स्वाभाविक भी है। कल प्रकाश जी और नक्रवी जी, दोनों ने यह बात कही कि इस तरह की घटना का कोई भी व्यक्ति समर्थन नहीं कर सकता, भर्त्सना के सिवाय कोई और कुछ नहीं कर सकता। दर्द अगर यही है तो हम आपके साथ शामिल हैं, लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि दर्द कुछ और है और उसका इलाज जनता करती है, हम नहीं करते।

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा:** वही करेगी।

**श्री प्रभात झा:** कल हमारे गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी ने कहा था कि आज देश में जितनी भी हो रही है वह हिन्दू-मुस्लिम या ऊंची-नीची जाति की लड़ाई नहीं है। मैं गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी को बधाई देता हूँ, उन्होंने आज भी इसी बात को दोहराया और उनकी इन बातों के साथ हम दिल से जुड़े हुए हैं। उन्होंने आगे कहा कि यह लड़ाई संघ ने छेड़ रखी है। ऐसा हर मामला संघ परिवार से जुड़ा नज़र आता है। सत्ताधारी दल ने संघ परिवार को यह कह रखा है कि हम गौरवकों की हिंसा का बयान देते रहेंगे, आप अपना काम करते रहें। प्रधान मंत्री ने इस पर बयान दिया है, लेकिन सरकार ने शायद यह सोच रखा है कि हम बयान देते रहेंगे, लेकिन तुम अपना काम करते रहो। देश सबका है, लेकिन सबसे ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी सरकार की बनती है, सरकार खुद ही देश का माहौल बिगाड़ रही है। मैं कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। बहुत सारे मित्रों ने संघ परिवार पर आरोप लगाए हैं। बिना प्रमाण के किसी पर आरोप लगाना, मैं नहीं सब लोग जानते हैं, यह उचित नहीं होता है। संघ क्या है, वह मुझे आज मजबूरी में यहां बताना पड़ रहा है, क्योंकि मैं संघ का स्वयंसेवक हूँ और इसलिए आज इस सदन में यह बात रखना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब ने संघ को किन नज़रों से देखा है, मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन उन्होंने सीधे-सीधे आरोप लगाया है। आपने संघ पर आरोप लगाया, आप संघ को जानते हैं? मेरे ख्याल से नहीं जानते हैं, आप अखबारों से पढ़कर जानते होंगे, हम लोग शाखा जाकर संघ को जाने हैं। अनेक चुनौतियों के बावजूद आज सात से आठ दशक के बाद भी गुलाम नबी साहब, राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ भारत के अद्वितीय स्थान पर बैठा है। आपने क्या-क्या आरोप हम पर नहीं लगाए, लेकिन उसके बाद भी हम निरंतर बढ़ रहे हैं। विभाजन के समय सीमा पर निगरानी हो, कश्मीर

[श्री प्रभात झा]

के विलय में योगदान हो, 1962 के युद्ध में सेना का योगदान हो, गोवा विलय में बने सारथी संस्कृति का रक्षक, आपातकाल का विरोध हो, संघ अपनी नीतियों से देश के विकास में हमेशा महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता रहा है और निभाता रहेगा। यह मैं नहीं कह रहा, यह इतिहास है। जिस तरह आप गर्व से कहते हैं कि आज़ादी आपने दिलायी। हम लोग तो उस समय थे नहीं, हम तो उसके बाद पैदा हुए, हमारी गलती है नहीं, लेकिन आरएसएस ने क्या किया, यह इस देश के इतिहास में है, मैं और आगे बताता हूँ। याद कीजिए 1963 का वह ऐतिहासिक गणतंत्र दिवस, जब उस समय जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी प्रधान मंत्री हुआ करते थे, राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के तीन हजार पांच सौ कार्यकर्ता पूरे गणवेश में सज-धजकर गणतंत्र दिवस की परेड में शामिल हुए थे और उन्होंने तिरंगे को salute दिया था। उन्हें जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने बुलाया था। आप किस आरएसएस की बुराई कर रहे हैं? हजारों की संख्या में उपस्थित दर्शकों ने भारत के नागरिकों ने उस परेड में राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के गणवेशधारियों का salute से स्वागत किया था। आज भी अधिकतर देशवासियों को यह पता नहीं है और उन्हें यह पढ़कर आश्चर्य होगा कि राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ को गणतंत्र दिवस की परेड में आमंत्रित करने का फैसला स्वयं पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने किया था। मैं एक और बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि कहा जाता है कि पंडित नेहरू संघ कार्यकर्ताओं की राष्ट्रभक्ति, अनुशासन और कर्तव्य निष्ठा से प्रभावित हुए और उनका सम्मान करना चाहते थे। जब यह बात गुरु जी के पास पहुंची, तो गुरु जी ने कहा, "नहीं", हमने गणतंत्र का सम्मान किया है, हम इस तरह व्यक्तिगत रूप से सम्मानित नहीं होना चाहते, आपने हमें गणतंत्र दिवस पर बुलाया, हम उसी को अपना सम्मान मानते हैं। अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने 31 अगस्त, 1998 को इसी सदन में कहा था और पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के वाक्य को क्वोट किया था। उन्होंने कहा था, मेरे एक प्रश्न के जवाब में नेहरू जी ने कहा था कि मेरी पार्टी यानी कांग्रेस राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के साथ विचारों का विरोध तो रखती है, लेकिन जब देश संकट में हो, तो हम सबको आपस में साथ लेकर के काम करना है, इसीलिए मैंने राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ को गणतंत्र दिवस की परेड में बुलाया था।

**कुमारी शैलजा:** यह नेहरू जी का बड़प्पन था।

**श्री प्रभात झा:** हम उसी बड़प्पन की तलाश राजनीति में कर रहे हैं। राजनीति में इस उदारता की आवश्यकता है। मैंने नेहरू जी का विरोध तो नहीं किया? नेहरू जी की उदारता ही आज भारतीय राजनीति की आवश्यकता है, जिसको लेकर हम चलने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

जहां तक आपने गौ-रक्षकों द्वारा हिंसा किए जाने की बात कही है, हिंसा का कोई समर्थन नहीं कर सकता, न सदन में, न सदन के बाहर। वर्तमान संघ प्रमुख मोहन भागवत जी ने स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा कि गायों की रक्षा करते हुए, ऐसा कुछ नहीं किया जाना चाहिए, जिससे कुछ लोगों की मान्यता आहत हो, दर्द हो। ऐसा कुछ नहीं किया जाना चाहिए, जो हिंसक हो, इससे सिर्फ गौ-रक्षकों के प्रयासों की बदनामी होगी। गौ-रक्षकों द्वारा गौ-रक्षा का काम कानून का सम्मान करते हुए किया जाना चाहिए। यह राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ है। मैं इसलिए आहत होकर कह रहा हूँ कि जिस संगठन को आप नहीं जानते हैं, उस संगठन के बारे में बिना आधार के कोई आरोप नहीं लगाना चाहिए। हमें राष्ट्रीय

स्वयंसेवक संघ पर गौरव होना चाहिए। मैं नहीं कहना चाह रहा था, लेकिन मुझे कहना पड़ रहा है कि आपने घोर विरोध किया, लेकिन जनादेश का सम्मान तो गणतंत्र में सबको करना पड़ेगा। क्या इस देश का प्रधान मंत्री आज स्वयंसेवक नहीं है? क्या उनका विरोध करेंगे? यह किस तरह की भाषा बोलते हैं? इसीलिए मैंने कहा कि आप कोई भी आरोप लगाएं, लेकिन सरकार देश का माहौल नहीं बिगाड़ रही है। भाजपा शासित राज्यों में हिंसा के विरुद्ध तुरंत कानूनी कार्यवाही की जा रही है। आप आरोप लगाइए, लेकिन आरोप का आधार क्या है? कार्रवाई नहीं हुई, यह कहना बिल्कुल गलत है। पूरी तरह से कार्रवाई हुई है। लोग जेल में हैं। विपक्ष इस मामले को साम्प्रदायिक रंग देकर भारत को विश्व के नक्शे पर बदनाम करने की कोशिश न करे, यह हमारी आपसे अपील है। भारत आपका भी है। जितना आप भारत पर गर्व करते हो, उतना ही हम करते हैं। गर्व का कोई सेंसेक्स नहीं होता, कोई पैमाना नहीं होता कि आप ज्यादा करते हैं और हम कम करते हैं। हम यह कभी नहीं कहेंगे कि जितना भारतीय होने पर गर्व हमें है, उतना ही आनंद शर्मा जी को है, उतना ही हमारे गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी को है, उतना ही प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी को है। इसकी परीक्षा कोई नहीं ले सकता है।

आपने झारखंड की बात कही है। तथाकथित गौ-रक्षकों ने अपने हाथों में कुछ कानून को लिया। उस शख्स के मारे जाने के बाद अब तक 8 लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। आपने कल कह दिया कि कुछ भी नहीं होना है। हमारे गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब ने कह दिया कि मैं तो अध्ययन कर रहा हूं। गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब, आप जब कल बोल रहे थे, तो मुझे लग रहा था कि शायद अखबार की कटिंग की घटनाएं बता रहे थे, बतानी चाहिए। अगर हम यूपीए सरकार की 10 साल की घटनाएं आपको सुनाएं, तो 10 किताबें दो-दो सौ पेज की बन जाएंगी। सरकार को इन घटनाओं को रोकने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए, लेकिन समाज को भी जागरूक करना चाहिए। दूसरी बात यह है कि सरकार तब गफलत में होती है, जब सरकार कार्रवाई नहीं करे। सरकार डंके की चोट पर कार्रवाई कर रही है। हम चाहे 17 राज्यों में हों, चाहे एक राज्य में हों, हम जब सदन में दो थे, तब भी हमने धैर्य नहीं खोया। धैर्य हमारा धर्म है। दुर्भाग्य है कि आज आप धैर्य खो रहे हैं और चाहे जो आरोप लगा रहे हैं।

आपने उत्तर प्रदेश की बात कही है। वहां पर गुंडागर्दी रोकने के लिए क्या नहीं किया जा रहा है? बिगड़े हुए माहौल को संवारने में वक्त लगता है। आप हमारी नीयत पर शंका मत करिए। हम कभी किसी को एक चांटा भी नहीं मारते। और कोई भी mob lynching करता है, तो वह गुनाह करता है। यह बात हमारे मंत्री नक्रवी जी ने कल बतायी थी। राजस्थान, हरियाणा के बारे में तमाम सारी बातें आपने कहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब कल आप हिमाचल प्रदेश की बात भी करते, कर्णाटक की बात करते। मुझे लगा कि वहां तो कुछ होता ही नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आज शिमला में क्या हुआ? क्या मैं उसके लिए वीरभद्र जी को जिम्मेदार बताऊंगा? ऐसा नहीं होता है। कोई भी सरकार अपने शासन में हत्या, बलात्कार और दूसरे अपराधों की निंदा करती है, mob lynching की निंदा करती है। महोदय, गलती तब होती है, जब सरकार कार्यवाही नहीं करती है। आज मैं कहूं, कर्णाटक में क्या नहीं हुआ? आप झंडा बदलने की बात पर कुछ नहीं बोल रहे हैं। क्या आप उस कर्णाटक राज्य की प्रशंसा करेंगे? आप बोलिए कि झंडा नहीं बदला जाएगा। भारत एक राष्ट्र है और रहेगा, कोई माई का लाल इसे दो झंडों से नहीं जोड़ सकता, लेकिन यह आपने नहीं कहा। Indian

[श्री प्रभात झा]

Spin की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश में 2017 में गाय संबंधित हिंसा की मात्र 10 घटनाएं हुई हैं। यह एक सर्वे है। हरियाणा में 9, गुजरात में 6, कर्णाटक में 6, मध्य प्रदेश में 4, दिल्ली में 4 और राजस्थान में 4 घटनाएं हुई हैं। देश के दक्षिण और पूर्वी राज्यों में भी कुछ घटनाएं हुई हैं। उत्तर पूर्व में एक मात्र घटना हुई है। आप संघ, भाजपा का नाम लेकर कब तक राजनीति करेंगे?

कपिल सिब्बल साहब चले गए हैं। उन्होंने सैनिक की बात कही थी कि सरहद पर जाकर लड़ो। आप सरहद पर लड़ने वालों का कितना सम्मान करते हैं? आपकी ही पार्टी के एक पूर्व सांसद ने जो बात कही, वह मैं आपको सुनाना चाहता हूं। वे आपकी पार्टी के पूर्व सांसद हैं। उन्होंने Army Chief के बारे में क्या कहा? पाकिस्तान ऊल-जलूल हरकतें और बयानबाजी करता है, खराब तब लगता है जब हमारे थल सेनाध्यक्ष सड़क के गुण्डे की तरह बयान देते हैं और पाकिस्तान ऐसा करता है, तो इस में कोई हैरान करने वाली बात नहीं है। गुलाब नबी आज़ाद साहब, काश आप इसे condemn करते और कहते कि मेरी पार्टी ...(व्यवधान)...

**गुलाम नबी आज़ाद:** राहुल जी ने strongly condemn किया है। हमारी पार्टी के मुखिया ने बहुत strongly, openly, media में, सब चैनलों पर condemn किया है।

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : رابل جی نے strongly condemn کیا ہے۔  
ہماری پارٹی کے مکھیہ نے بہت strongly, openly, media میں، سب چینلوں پر  
condemn کیا ہے۔

**श्री प्रभात झा:** मैं उन्हें बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं, लेकिन आपके पूर्व सांसद ने यह बात कही। ...(व्यवधान)... महोदय, वामपंथी श्री सीताराम येचुरी जी कल संघ और क्या-क्या नहीं बोल रहे थे। मैं उन्हें कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी को गौ-रक्षकों द्वारा हिंसा के राज्यों में जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराना चाहिए। अब मुझे आश्चर्य लगता है, आजकल हमारे विपक्षी लोग हिंदुस्तान, नवभारत टाइम्स नहीं पढ़ते हैं। हमारे डी. राजा जी Newyork Times, Washington Post पढ़ते हैं। हमारी सरकार क्या आ गयी आप विदेशी अखबार पढ़ने लगे। ...(व्यवधान)... आप देश की जमीन की सच्चाई जानिए। देश की जमीन की सच्चाई यह है कि ये आरोप लगाने के बाद भी महाराष्ट्र में भारतीय जनता पार्टी जीती, हरियाणा में भारतीय जनता पार्टी जीती, झारखंड में भारतीय जनता पार्टी जीती, गोवा में भारतीय जनता पार्टी जीती, असम में भारतीय जनता पार्टी जीती, गोवा में भारतीय जनता पार्टी जीती, मणिपुर में भारतीय जनता पार्टी जीती, उत्तर प्रदेश में भारतीय जनता पार्टी जीती। ...(व्यवधान)... अब मैं आपको बहुत साफ शब्दों में बताना चाहता हूं कि ...(व्यवधान)... कर्णाटक, हिमाचल और गुजरात में भी भारतीय जनता पार्टी जीतेगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

मैं वामपंथी पार्टी के सीताराम येचुरी जी को आईना दिखाना चाहता हूं। महोदय, कौन भूल सकता है, 31 जुलाई, 1993 की वह घटना, जब बंगाल की वामपंथी सरकार ने विरोध प्रदर्शन कर रहे

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

Youth Congress के कार्यकर्ताओं पर खुलेआम गोलियां चलायी थीं, जिस में 23 लोग मारे गए थे। इस मामले की जांच कर रहे पूर्व न्यायाधीश श्री सुशांत चट्टोपाध्याय ने इस बर्बर घटना पर कहा था कि जलियांवाला बाग नरसंहार से भी बदतर बंगाल में यह घटना हुई है। क्या बात करेंगे सीताराम येचुरी जी? आप जहां कुछ बचे हैं, वहां भी साफ हो जाएंगे। अगर ये हरकतें रहीं तो, इसलिए बोलते समय वाह-वाही लूटने के लिए नहीं बोलना चाहिए। गुलाम नबी जी, ये कांग्रेस के लोग मारे गए। जब व्यक्ति मरता है, तो वह न कांग्रेस का होता है, न बीजेपी का होता है और न विपक्षी होता है, वह इंसान होता है और मानवता के पुजारी के नाते हम सब लोग सदन में मानवता पर आहत करने वाली हर बात का विरोध करते हैं। गत 50 वर्षों में केरल में क्या हो रहा है? गुलाम नबी जी, अच्छा होता आप इस पर बोलते। केरल में mob lynching करके भाजपा और संघ के 267 कार्यकर्ताओं की निर्मम हत्या की गई है। इसका कौन जवाब देगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहां पर किसकी सरकार है, हम जानना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके लिए कौन responsible है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... डी. राजा जी ने कहा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: You are responsible. ...**(Interruptions)**... You are responsible for Kerala. ...**(Interruptions)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): बैठिए, बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रभात झा: मैं बताता हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सच नहीं सुनेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: He has thrown a bomb in my office. ...**(Interruptions)**.... Please get them arrested. ...**(Interruptions)**... He has thrown a bomb in my office. ...**(Interruptions)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप लोग बैठ जाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रभात झा: हम mob lynching के लिए जिम्मेदार ...**(व्यवधान)**... और जो ये कार्यकर्ता मारे जा रहे हैं, इसके लिए आप जिम्मेदार। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप ही जिम्मेदार हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): प्रभात जी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रभात झा: आपकी सरकार जिम्मेदार है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): प्रभात जी, आप चेयर को address कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सब लोग बैठ जाइए।

श्री प्रभात झा: इतना ही नहीं उत्तर प्रदेश की बात आई। जब वहां पर \* की सरकार थी, तो साम्प्रदायिक हिंसा की 247 घटनाएं हुईं। उत्तर प्रदेश 2013 के दंगों के सिलसिले में भारत में नम्बर एक पर था। आप हम पर किस मुंह से आरोप लगा रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जावेद अली खान: आप जो यह 253 का आंकड़ा बता रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री जावेद अली खान]

† جناب جاوید علی خان : آپ جو یہ 253 کا انکڑا بتا رہے ہیں۔ (مداخلت)۔

श्री प्रभात झा: ये आंकड़े सब सरकारी हैं। ... (व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): कार्रवाई में सदस्य के बोलने के अलावा किसी और की बात नहीं जाएगी। किसी भी सदस्य की बात को कार्रवाई में शामिल नहीं करना है। ... (व्यवधान)...

Prabhatji, address the Chair. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री प्रभात झा: मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... जो किया है ... (व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Prabhatji, address the Chair. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री प्रभात झा: 2014 के सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार \* सरकार ने विधान सभा में जवाब दिया कि साम्प्रदायिक हिंसा में 77 लोगों की जान गई। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका जवाब कौन देगा? आप इसका कोई जवाब नहीं देंगे। आप हम से 100 दिन का हिसाब मांग रहे हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 100 हुए नहीं, आप हिसाब मांगने लगे। पिछले दिनों की सहारनपुर हिंसा की सब लोग बात कर रहे हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। सहारनपुर जिले में 2017 को डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर की शोभा यात्रा निकालने में हिंसा की जो घटना हुई, इस हिंसा ने कुछ ही देर में साम्प्रदायिक रूप ले लिया। इसमें दलित, मुसलमान आमने-सामने आए, आगजनी हुई, लेकिन सरकार ने तत्काल cognizance लिया। जो अपराधी हैं, उनको जेल में डाला है और उन पर मुकदमा चला रहे हैं। सरकार यही करती है। सरकार इससे ज्यादा नहीं कर सकती है। ममता बहन की पार्टी के लोग चले गए हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप कितना समय और लेंगे?

श्री प्रभात झा: सर, मैं सिर्फ दो मिनट और लूंगा। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, ये क्या कह रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... उनको बोलने दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... व्यवधान मत कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा: 2014 के लोक सभा चुनाव में ... (व्यवधान) ... पश्चिमी बंगाल में 50 से अधिक लोगों की राजनीतिक हत्या हुई। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप कहां थे, मैं इसका जवाब चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ... क्या यह mob lynching नहीं थी? ... (व्यवधान) ... क्या ये हत्या होनी चाहिए थी? ... (व्यवधान) ... आप इसका जवाब नहीं देंगे। ... (व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री वीर सिंह: आप लोगों ने दंगे कराए। ... (व्यवधान)...

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : पूरा देश इसका जवाब देगा।...(व्यवधान)... आप क्या बोलते हैं?  
...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : आप RSS की बात करते हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)... आपको भी मौका मिलेगा।...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : कौन दंगा कराता है?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... बैठ जाइए..

डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : आप नीचे बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)... मुझे याद दिलाना पड़ेगा।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा : हम सभी को अपनी-अपनी जिम्मेदारी का अहसास होना चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वीर सिंह : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : जब आपकी बारी आएगी, तब बोलिएगा।...(व्यवधान)... बैठिए, बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... जया जी, बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... आपने पूरा मौका ले लिया ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : जब आपका मौका आएगा, तब बोलिएगा, अभी नीचे बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वीर सिंह: वहाँ क्या हो रहा है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: \* ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : कोई बात रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगी।...(व्यवधान)... यहाँ सीखने, सिखाने की नहीं, बोलने की बात हो रही है।...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वीर सिंह: \*

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : मैं खड़ा हूँ।...(व्यवधान)... आप नीचे बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)... पीछे भी बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामदास अठावले: मायावती जी तीन बार मुख्य मंत्री बनी थीं।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : श्री रामदास अठावले जी, आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)... प्रभात जी, आप दो लाइनों में conclude कीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा : मैं दो लाइनों में समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। हम सब लोगों को अपनी-अपनी जिम्मेदारी का अहसास होना चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: आप अपनी जिम्मेदारी का अहसास कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): कुछ रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा, केवल प्रभात झा जी जो बोल रहे हैं, वह रिकॉर्ड में जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: \*

श्री प्रभात झा: गलत बोल रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप जो बोल रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... गलत बोल रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: \*

श्री प्रभात झा: मिश्रा जी, आपसे यह उम्मीद नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सदन में गलतबयानी का आरोप है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: \*

श्री प्रभात झा: मैं अपनी आखिरी बात कह रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आप सबसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि हमें अपने-अपने बयानों पर अडिग रहना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसा बयान किसी को नहीं देना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: \*

श्री प्रभात झा: जया जी, एक मिनट, मैं फिर कहूँगा, आप फिर गुस्सा हो जाओगी। \*\* ने क्या कहा था, मैं वह सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): प्रभात जी, आप मेरी तरफ देखिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रभात झा: क्या यह उनको बोलना चाहिए? हिम्मत है तो, बीफ़ बेचने वालों, होटलों को बाबरी की तरह तोड़ दो। यह कौन-सी भाषा है, मैं समझना चाहता हूँ। ऐसी भाषा नहीं बोलनी चाहिए, न मुझे, न किसी को, जिससे देश की एकता और अखंडता को आघात पहुंचे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): व्यवस्था हो रही है।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Under which rule? नहीं-अभी इनको बोलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रभात झा: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, काहे की व्यवस्था? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: नहीं, आपको सुनना पड़ेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। Sir, I have a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**...

\*Not recorded.

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

4.00 P.M.

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** आप कौन-से नियम के अंतर्गत व्यवस्था चाहते हैं?  
...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री प्रभात झा:** इन्होंने कहा ...(व्यवधान)... मॉब लिंग का जो आरोप है। ...(व्यवधान)... नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार 125 करोड़ लोगों की ...(व्यवधान)... जय हिन्द। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** जो व्यक्ति जो सदन में नहीं है, आप उसका नाम नहीं ले सकते।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** जो इररेलेवेन्ट है, वह हटा दिया जाएगा।

**डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव: \***

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** उनका नाम रिकॉर्ड से निकाला जाएगा।  
...(व्यवधान)... वह व्यक्ति नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)... तो उस पर कार्यवाही की जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... राजीव चन्द्रशेखर ...(व्यवधान)... उसको देखा जाएगा और उस पर जरूर कार्यवाही की जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... देखिए, प्रभात जी का खत्म हो गया है, राजीव चन्द्रशेखर जी बोल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप अपनी सीट पर जाइए।  
...(व्यवधान)... Please sit down.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** व्यवस्था का प्रश्न किया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal):** Sir, he cannot take the names.  
...(Interruptions)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** वह रिकॉर्ड से निकाल दिया जाएगा। वह रिकॉर्ड में देखा जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)... रिकॉर्ड देखकर, यदि नहीं है तो उस पर कार्यवाही की जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान)... आप जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... उसको नियम के अनुसार निकाला जाएगा, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... वह देखा जाएगा ...(व्यवधान)... उस पर जरूरी कार्यवाही की जाएगी, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... सभी अच्छे लोग अच्छा-अच्छा बोल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... बीच में व्यवधान पैदा करना किसी के लिए भी समाधान का कारक नहीं है। श्री राजीव जी, आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka):** Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak in this discussion.

Sir, let me first of all reiterate what some of my colleagues in this House have already said — the idea and ethos of India is that it is a multi-cultural and multi-religious nation. We are also a nation that. ...(Interruptions)...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** सर, उन्होंने जो नाम लिया है, उसे कार्यवाही से निकाला जाए।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** मैंने यह कह दिया है कि जो रिलेवेंट नहीं है, उसको रिकॉर्ड से निकाला जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

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\*Not recorded.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, चेयरमैन साहब की रूलिंग है कि जो सदन का सदस्य नहीं है, उसका नाम नहीं लिया जा सकता। आपने \* का नाम लिया, \* का नाम लिया। यह कैसे लिया जा सकता है?

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** उसका संदर्भ देखकर कार्रवाई होगी।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** संदर्भ नहीं, नाम नहीं ले सकते। This is the ruling of the Chair. ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप रूलिंग थोड़े ही रूल आउट कर देंगे?

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन:** दो बार, तीन बार नाम लिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... How can his name be taken? ...**(Interruptions)**... दो बार, तीन बार नाम लिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** आप रूलिंग पढ़ लीजिए। इसी चेयर की रूलिंग है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** ठीक है, निकालने की कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** कार्रवाई की जाएगी?

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** जी, इस पर कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

**श्री राजीव चन्द्रशेखर:** सर, मेरा टाइम जरा रीसेट कर दीजिए।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** मैं आपकी बात समझ रहा हूँ। आप अपनी बोलिए और चेयर को एड्रेस करके बोलिए।

**SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR:** Sir, we are a nation that prescribes fundamental rights to all its citizens under a written Constitution and where there is rule of law that governs the conduct of each one of our citizens.

So, let us, as a House, be very loud and clear that use of violence to settle any dispute is wrong. The right to movement, liberty and life are fundamental and are guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution. Using violence to take lives is wrong even when it is about sensitive issues like protecting cows. So, Sir, our Prime Minister and our Government are absolutely right in condemning it and ask State Governments and the Police to ensure that law is enforced and prosecution is robust when laws are broken.

Sir, I wish to make three broad points. Let me start by doing some plain-speaking. The Constitution provides explicit protection and prohibition against cow slaughter under Article 48 except for a few exempt States. There is a need to do some plain-speaking. The sensitivities of the Hindu community are as important as the sensitivities of the Muslim, Sikh, Christian, Parsi and all other communities in the country. I am sure all my colleagues would accept that basic principle.

So, if a large majority of Hindus in some parts of our country have strong views about the treatment of cows, there is no escaping the fact that those views have to be addressed and debated, and not just trifled with, or dismissed as inconvenient to some. That is the nature of our democracy. So, when members of the Congress, or some in the

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Left, slaughter a cow on the streets of Kerala, or have beef *melas*, then, let us be clear that this is a grave provocation to a community that considers this as a sensitive issue. Sir, I am only doing some plain-speaking and I do think this needs to be said.

Sir, the second issue is that of this prevailing double standards and hypocrisy that some in politics practice towards the issue of life and liberty. As I have already said, this is clearly wrong. Lynching needs to be punished under law, but violent crimes should not have double standards, like my colleague, the Minister for HRD said.

Take my esteemed colleagues from the Left. They have made it almost a practice to speak about 'intolerance', almost trade-marking this phrase and practising this with a high degree of sophisticated hypocrisy. I would explain why. I heard with rapt attention to my colleague, Shri Sitaram Yechury. His eloquence is unmatched. He referred to *Mein Kampf*, Swami Vivekananda and Shakespeare. Sir, I am only a Kendriya Vidyalaya student and I studied Computer Science and Electrical Engineering. So, I can't compete at that level of literature, but I can, for the benefit of all us in this House, repeat some of the phrases that he used. He used expressions like 'cult of violence', 'pandering to the Hindu right', 'antithetical to the constitutional values', 'different human images merging into one', 'what did Mother India teach', and so on. I have no dispute with him on his commitment to constitutional values and the law. That is to be welcomed. All of us welcome it.

But he must answer one question, Sir. Why is it that his followers and his Party followers are strangely silent when scores of political workers and their innocent family members are hacked to death in Kunnur, Kerala?

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: No, no. It is wrong. It is wrong. You are misrepresenting the facts.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: You say that to the Chairman.  
...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Mr. T.K. Rangarajan, please don't interrupt. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: In Kerala, Sir, in the last 14 months since the Left Government came to power, there have been 15 killings of political workers.  
...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please sit down.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: In Karnataka, Sir, in 2015, during the regime of the Congress Government, 25 BJP workers have been hacked to death. There is a

[Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar]

deafening silence, Sir, when vicious violence is perpetrated on a woman actress in Kerala, abducted in broad daylight and molested, till the media raises a furore. Not a word, not an interview, no wisdom, no pontification. Is this not a cult of violence in Kerala? Is this not antithetical to constitutional values? Is this not intimidating and murdering of political opponents closer to *Mein Kampf* concept of merging into one human image? Isn't this stand a hypocrisy signalling that some violent crimes are okay, and some are not? So, Sir, let us stop this charade of double standards; let us stop this hypocrisy. Let us agree today that all violence and crimes should be treated as that—the violent crime. Not through the selective prism of political expediency or rhetoric; all crime and criminals must be tested only through law and the Constitution. Sir, let me just quickly end the third point. Let us focus where the problem is. There is a need to modernize and depoliticize our police. The police has, over the last 5-6 decades, in almost all States, been hopelessly corroded, politicized and corrupted. Instead of being public servants, police forces, including the most dedicated of them, are being forced to toe political lines and political ideologies, rather than safeguarding the right to safety of the citizen. Only over the last few days, we have seen the shameful sight of a Chief Minister of my State shunting out a lady officer, DIG, for outing corruption in the Bengaluru Jail system. This is on the back of multiple suicides of officers, both in police and bureaucracy in Karnataka. In Kerala, the Left was silent when an honest bureaucrat who was trying to enforce environmental laws, was first intimidated by the Government, and then, transferred out, when he tried to take on the vested interests encroaching the eco-sensitive zones and forests of Munnar.

Sir, let me finish by saying, if you corrode, corrupt and intimidate the police and bureaucracy like this, how can they discharge their duty of safety of the common citizens? They cannot. So, I humbly submit, Sir, let us brush aside this selective outrage that reeks of double standards, and be outraged at every crime of violence that is committed by right or left. I will just finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not yielding. Let me finish. That is the only guarantor of our plurality and multi-cultural nation, and ensure the respect that is due to all faiths and religions that is guaranteed under our Constitution. Jai Hind.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Shri T.K.S. Elangovan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, he has talked of double standards; he has referred to the State of Karnataka; he has referred to the postings of the officials. He must also understand the meaning of the word 'double standard.' If there was any double standard, and if you are speaking against that, then, what about his own double standards? Have you commented about how many officers have been punished and transferred by the

Government of India for doing honest work? Have you questioned Yogi Aditya Nath for removing an honest lady police officer, SSP, from Gorakhpur, Saharanpur? You are talking of double standards here! Double standards cannot be selectively applied. ...*(Interruptions)*...

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

He was very happily talking about double standards ...*(Interruptions)*... We are not accepting it. I am not going to take this in a derogatory manner. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will be challenged and contested by us.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your name is in the list. You can reply when your turn comes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ragesh, when I call you, you can reply. Please sit down now; I will allow you to speak.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. Anand Sharma. ...*(Interruptions)*... He wants me to respond to him, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... He seems to have not understood what I meant by ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over, please sit down. Don't worry about that. Now, Mr. T.K.S. Elangovan, please.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the discussion here is about mob lynching. I looked into the Webster's dictionary, and the meaning of the phrase 'mob lynching' is to put to death by mob action without legal approval or permission. The other meaning is, it is an extra-judicial punishment by an informal group. It is like a group of lions chasing a deer and killing it. In a forest, it is acceptable. But in a land of written law, it is not acceptable. Sir, this country is known for having written laws. More than 2,000 years ago, Arthashastra was written. The monarchs were following written laws and they followed the laws in the civil and criminal practices. Now, there is an institution to make laws. We are Members of that institution. But, somebody else taking away the power to make laws and killing people is the question now.

Sir, the BJP tried to dilute the issue by taking all agitations, all group clashes, all individual killings to mob lynching. They are not mob lynching. Group clashes are not mob lynching. The BJP should understand this fact. They took a list of incidents which are not mob lynching. We are speaking about mob lynching where an individual is left without any power, without any capacity to defend and was mobbed by a group of people and killed.

[Shri T.K.S. Elangovan ]

Sir, yesterday, there was a report in the newspapers. Some killers left a note to the police stating, 'This note is written with an intention of helping the police. We want to correct injustices, if it is a war that is required, then so be it.' It was signed, 'Jai Hind! Jai Bharat!' It means, it has become a motivation for even others. That is what we are talking. Gau Rakshaks, in the name of cow vigilante, in the name of love vigilante, when a group of people take law into their hands and attack an individual, that is mob lynching and not group clashes. Don't try to dilute all those things. If you try to dilute, then the main issue will go away and then the accusation made by hon. Members of this House that if you will also be the party to it, that will prove to be correct. Because these mobs, these groups have the support of some Hindutva group. That is a fact reported in the newspapers. The murderers themselves have claimed that they have the support of these people. The murderers themselves claim that they are being supported by the Hindutva groups. It is not the question of RSS or VHP. But people, who claim to be Hindus and as if the rest are not Hindus, do the killing and say that we are doing this to protect our Hindutva culture. They claim that they have the support of Hindutva group. These incidents are of mob lynching and not of any clash or any group clash or any individual fighting. Mob lynching is on the increase now in the States run by BJP. If you claim that you will gain some more States, then the mob lynching will also increase. It will be extended to those States. In Tamil Nadu a group of people tried to attack people who were taking cows to their houses. In Tamil Nadu we have never seen such a thing, but now it has started. Slowly it will start everywhere. Don't confuse mob lynching with group clashes. That is a different issue. It is happening every day everywhere whether it is in BJP-ruled States or Congress-ruled States or even DMK-ruled States. We had group clashes but that is a different issue. Mob lynching is attacking a single person by a group of people with an intention to promote a religious cause. That is wrong. So, I have only one question, I don't want to go into this because everybody has spoken. The NITI Aayog here in India has recommended that many public sector industries should be privatized. My one question to the Government is whether the NITI Aayog has also recommended that policing should also be privatized. That is my one question to which you have to respond. With these words, I thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now Kumari Selja. We have 7-8 speakers. Therefore, I am requesting each Member to limit to five minutes.

**कुमारी शैलजा:** महोदय, मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का समय देने के लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ।



महोदय, हम सभी लोग अपने देश की संस्कृति पर बहुत गर्व करते हैं। हम हमेशा बोलते हैं कि हमारी 5 हजार साल पुरानी संस्कृति है। हमारी बहुत पुरानी सभ्यता है। यह देश वेदों, पुराणों और उपनिषदों का देश है। यह सूफी और संतों का देश है। यह बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर और महात्मा गांधी का देश है। इसलिए आज हर भारतीय को दुख होता है और ठेस पहुंचती है, जब हमारे देश के साथ लिंचिस्तान का नाम जोड़ा जाता है। आज हमारा देश लिंचिस्तान के नाम से भी जाना जा रहा है। यह कोई गर्व की बात नहीं है। इससे हर हिन्दुस्तानी को, हर भारतीय को शर्मसार होना चाहिए। इसमें कोई धर्म, मजहब और जात-पात की बात नहीं है। जब इस तरह की atrocities होती हैं, फिर चाहे वे दलितों पर हों या अक़ल्लियतों पर, तो उनसे सभी को शर्मसार होना चाहिए।

महोदय, यह कोई आंकड़ों की बात नहीं है कि किस की हुकूमत में कितना कुछ हुआ। हम मानते हैं कि ऐसा पहले भी हुआ, लेकिन जो आज बदलाव हमें देखने को मिल रहा है, यह उस बदलाव की बात है। आज देश में चारों ओर भय और दहशत का वातावरण फैला हुआ है। यह क्यों हुआ है, यह फर्क है, पहले में और आज में। देश में भय का वातावरण एक विचारधारा के तहत पैदा किया गया है। आज वह विचारधारा चारों ओर फैलाई जा रही है। बात केवल गौ-हत्या, गौ-रक्षा और दलितों पर अत्याचार की नहीं है। ये वारदातें रोज-रोज होती हैं। आपने अपनी हुकूमत में दलितों के लिए क्या किया है? हमारे समय श्री जाधव जी थे, जो आज राष्ट्रपति जी द्वारा नामित सदस्य हैं। उन्होंने गाइडलाइन दी थी, जिसके अनुसार हमने वर्ष 2010 एससी सब-प्लान शुरू किया था। इसके मुताबिक 4.63 budgetary allocation SC Sub-Plan के लिए था। आपने तो SC Sub-Plan खत्म ही कर दिया, बिल्कुल खत्म कर दिया। हम उसे नया प्रारूप देना चाह रहे थे, ज्यादा बजट देना चाह रहे थे, लेकिन आपने खत्म ही कर दिया। उसका नतीजा यह है कि आज SC schemes के लिए 4.6 के बजाय केवल 2.5 budgetary allocation रह गया है। यह है आपका काम।

#### [उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तिरुची शिवा) पीठासीन हुए]

Venture Capital Fund की बात करते हैं। आपको 2014-15 में केवल दो beneficiaries मिले और इस पिछले साल में केवल 24 beneficiaries मिले। यह आपका Venture Capital Fund है। Backlog की बात करें, तो 2013 में हमने 92,000 पद भरे थे और 2015 में कितने भरे गये हैं— 8,436. अभी भी 28,000 पदों का backlog है। आप कृपया इसके लिए कुछ करें। Pre-matric Scholarship SC students के लिए, दलितों के लिए, दलित बच्चों के लिए है। 2013-14 में उसका प्रावधान 842 करोड़ रुपए था और 2017-18 में कितना प्रावधान है — 50 करोड़ रुपए। आपने दलितों के बजट में 94 प्रतिशत कटौती की है और आप दलितों की बात करते हैं? आपका केवल tokenism है। आपके सारे वादे खोखले हैं। आप कोई दलित हितैषी नहीं हैं। NCRB के मुताबिक 2012 में दलितों के खिलाफ 33,655 केसेज़ थे और आपके राज में 47,000 से ऊपर केसेज़ हुए हैं। हर 9 मिनट पर देश के किसी न किसी कोने में कहीं न कहीं दलितों पर अत्याचार हो रहा है। मैं अपने राज्य की बात करूँ। मैं यह नहीं कहती कि पहले नहीं हुआ, हुआ, लेकिन अब आपकी सरकार, जो बहुत बड़ी हितैषी बनती है, उसकी बातें आप देख लीजिए। अभी हाल ही में, सोनीपत में एक लड़की का बहुत बुरी तरह से जो रेप और brutal murder हुआ, वह निर्भया कांड से कहीं कम नहीं था। दूसरे राज्यों में, चाहे आप राजस्थान लें,

[कुमारी शैलजा]

यूपी लें या मध्य प्रदेश लें, कितने दलितों के खिलाफ अत्याचार हो रहे हैं? सहारनपुर में अभी हाल ही में जो घटना घटी, वह आप सब जानते हैं। केवल यह कहना कि हमने इतने लोग पकड़ लिये, उससे बात कभी नहीं बनती। कैसा वातावरण आपने पैदा किया है, असली बात वह है।

कल अंसारी साहब ने बात की थी कि sewerage में, manhole में सफाईकर्म सफाई करने के लिए नीचे गये और वहाँ वे मारे गये। हम manual scavenging के खिलाफ एक कानून लेकर आये थे और यह एक अपराध है। इस अपराध के तहत आपने कितने लोगों को बुक किया? आपके इतने समय में, तीन साल के अरसे में, ऐसी जो इतनी बड़ी-बड़ी घटनाएँ हुई हैं, तो वे सबसे गरीब लोग, हमारे दलित भाई, जो manual scavenging करते हैं, manhole में जाकर कार्य करते हैं, उनकी जब मौत होती है तो कोई outcry नहीं होता, कोई उस तरह की बात नहीं करता, कोई दुख प्रकट नहीं करता, कुछ लाख रुपये दे दिये जाते हैं। क्या उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई की जाती है, जो उनसे ऐसा काम कराते हैं?

गुजरात के उना की बात करें, वहाँ हम गये। हमने खुद जाकर देखा। हमारे बहुत से साथी वहाँ गये। जिस बेरहमी से वहाँ दलितों को मारा गया, वे क्या करने गये थे? वे मरी हुई गाय उठाने गये थे, क्योंकि हमें कहा जाता है कि यह कार्य आपका है। सदियों से हम यह कार्य करते आ रहे हैं। जगह-जगह मरे हुए पशुओं को उठाना हमारा काम है, क्योंकि वह व्यवसाय हमें दिया गया है। यह एक सिस्टम बना है, जिसके तहत हमें हमारा काम बताया जाता है कि यह कार्य केवल आप करेंगे। आज के दिन भी देश में 8 लाख लोग ऐसे हैं, जो चमड़ा उतारते हैं। ये लोग आज के दिन भी इन मरे हुए पशुओं का चमड़ा उतारते हैं। अब यह तो बात नहीं हो सकती कि चित भी मेरी और पट भी मेरी कि आप मरे हुए जानवरों को उठाओ, लेकिन अगर आप उठाओगे, तो हम आपकी बेरहमी से पिटाई करेंगे, आपकी हत्या करेंगे, क्योंकि आपने गाय को छुआ। ये दोनों तरफ की बातें तो चल ही नहीं सकती हैं न, सर ... (समय की घंटी)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: सर, अभी तो इन्होंने शुरू किया है। ... (व्यवधान)...

† سر ابھی تو انہوں نے شروع کیا ہے --- (مداخلت)---

Sir, she is from the same community and she knew the pain of the community.

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, मैं बताना चाहूंगी, शायद यह कुछ लोगों को मालूम न हो कि आज के दिन भी देश के कुछ हिस्सों में इन्हीं मृत जानवरों का मांस हमारे लोग खाते हैं। अब उन्हें आप क्या कहेंगे? क्या आप उन्हें बीफ ईटर कहेंगे? उनको आज के दिन भी मरे हुए जानवरों का मांस खाना पड़ता है। उन्हें जबरन खाना पड़ता है, तभी वे गुजारा करते हैं। गरीबी के कारण उन्हें यह खाना पड़ता है।

सर, यही नहीं, आपने तो हर अल्पसंख्यक को बीफ खाने वाला, गौ मांस खाने वाला घोषित कर दिया है। आपने आज देश में ऐसा वातावरण, ऐसा नफरत का वातावरण फैला रखा है। यह आपकी

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

विचारधारा ने फैला रखा है। आप भाई को भाई से नफरत करवा रहे हैं, भाई को भाई से मरवाते हैं। Mob lynching यह नहीं है कि आपने कितने लोगों को पकड़ा। आपने बहुत अच्छे-अच्छे सवालियों के जवाब दिए। मंत्री जी ने खड़े होकर बताया कि इतने लोग या 8 लोग पकड़े गए, वहां पर इतने लोग पकड़े गए, उनको सजा, यह, वह... बात वह नहीं है, बल्कि बात यह है कि यह हो क्यों रहा है? पिछले तीन साल में यह वातावरण क्यों पैदा हुआ? इस सोच के कारण, इस वातावरण के कारण आज जगह-जगह पर लिंगिंग हो रही है, mob lynching हो रही है, क्योंकि कहीं न कहीं उन्हें इस बात का डर नहीं है। उन्हें इस बात का विश्वास है कि उनको कहीं न कहीं संरक्षण है। चार लोग पकड़े जाएंगे, एक माँब में आप कितने लोगों को पकड़ेंगे? क्या आप पूरी ट्रेन को पकड़ेंगे या पूरे कोच को पकड़ेंगे? अगर आप पकड़ेंगे, तो बाकी लोग खड़े हो जाएंगे कि आपने हमारे इस आदमी को क्यों पकड़ा? This kind of 'mob mentality' is prevalent today. यह आप लोगों के कारण हुई है। आपने लोगों को गौ रक्षा के नाम पर सरेआम घूमने का लाइसेंस दे रखा है। इसका क्या मतलब है? क्या तीन साल में हमारी गौ माता ऐसी हो गई? गौ रक्षा का क्या मतलब है? क्या इसका यह मतलब है कि मरी हुई गाय को जो उठा कर ले जा रहा है या जो गाय खरीद कर ले जा रहा है, उससे भी गौ रक्षा? यह कैसी गौ रक्षा है? लोग दूध के लिए गाय खरीद कर ले जाते हैं तथा अन्य किसी कार्य के लिए ले जाते हैं, तो उनसे भी गौ रक्षा? यह कैसी गौ रक्षा है? आप उन गायों की रक्षा नहीं करते हैं, जो जगह-जगह मर रही हैं। क्यों नहीं हमारे सारे भाई, ये गौ प्रेमी, उस तरफ जो बैठे हैं, उनकी रक्षा करते हैं? आपने कितनी गायें रखी हैं? आपने कितनी गायें अडॉप्ट की हैं? जो गायें ऐसे ही घूम रही हैं, आवारा घूम रही हैं, उनके साथ जो बर्ताव हो रहा है, ऐसी कितनी गायों को आप अपने घर लेकर आए हैं? आप कितनी गायों को चारा देते हैं? जहां तक गौशाला की बात है, उस संबंध में मैं राजस्थान और हरियाणा की बात बताना चाहती हूँ। राजस्थान में क्या हुआ? वहां पर गौशाला में सैकड़ों गाएं मरी हैं, जो गौशाला सरकार चलाती है, उनमें गायें मर रही हैं, उनको चारा नहीं दिया जा रहा है। गाय का चारा, जो खुद खा जाते हैं, उन पर क्या कार्रवाई होती है? वे देशभक्त नहीं हैं, वे गाय भक्त नहीं हैं, लेकिन उन पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं होती है। ये सारे कार्य, यह एक सोच, mob mentality जो है ...(समय की घंटी)... I will finish in just two minutes. झारखंड में जो हुआ, यूपी में हुआ, महाराष्ट्र में हुआ, पहलू खान का जो किस्सा है, हरियाणा में जुनैद के साथ जो हुआ और सर, मैं बहुत शर्म के साथ कह रही हूँ, मुझे बताते हुए बहुत शर्म आती है कि अभी पिछले दिनों मेरे अपने शहर हिसार में ऐसा हुआ। माँब आया so-called, जो भी इनका, कोई sister concern शायद बजरंग दल या कौन-सा, मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि कौन संस्था है, उनके लोग आए और एक मुस्लिम भाई, जो आम बेचने के लिए हिसार गया था, उसको निकाला गया और उसको बेरहमी से पीटा गया, लेकिन इसमें क्या कार्रवाई हुई? एक आदमी को आप पकड़ लेंगे, जिसने कुछ किया या नहीं किया, लेकिन जिस तरह की सोच हमारे शहरों में, हरियाणा में पनप रही है, पहले ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ। अब जहां-जहां इनकी सरकारें हैं और जैसी इनकी सोच है, मैं बार-बार यही कहती हूँ कि बीफ या गौमांस की आड़ में देश में अल्पसंख्यकों के खिलाफ ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Seljaji.

KUMARI SELJA: Just one minute more, Sir. जिस तरह की सोच बनाई जा रही है, उसी का नतीजा है कि उन लोगों पर दिन-प्रतिदिन अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, mob lynching हो रही है।

[Kumari Selja]

जब हम गांधी जी बात करते हैं, मैं यहां गांधी जी के विचारों पर दो लाइनें बोलना चाहूंगी। उन्होंने कहा था कि एक गाय को बचाने के लिए अगर मुझे जान देनी पड़े, तो मैं जान भी दे दूंगा, लेकिन एक गाय को बचाने के लिए मैं अपने भाई की जान नहीं ले सकता। लेकिन आज यही हो रहा है। आप कहते हैं कि हमें जनादेश मिला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बस, मैं एक मिनट में समाप्त करती हूं। आपको किस चीज का जनादेश मिला है? उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री जब किसी दलित के घर जाते हैं तो पहले उसे साबुन के पानी से नहलाया जाता है, शैम्पू दिया जाता है, क्योंकि वह उसके साथ बैठने लायक नहीं है। कोई दलित इस लायक नहीं है कि उनके साथ बैठे। वे गंदगी में रहते हैं, इसलिए उन्हें नहलाया जाता है। इसी तरह, झारखंड के मुख्यमंत्री ...**(व्यवधान)**... हां, मुख्यमंत्री जी को बदबू नहीं आनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please do not create disruptions.

**कुमारी शैलजा:** कर्णाटक के पूर्व मुख्यमंत्री किसी दलित के घर खाना नहीं खा सकते। संभव है, उनके घर का खाना अच्छा नहीं होगा, साफ नहीं होगा। उनके लिए बाहर से मंगाया जाता है, फिर वे खाते हैं।

अंत में, कुछ ज्यादा नहीं, सिर्फ इतना ही कहूंगी कि यह सरकार एक तरह से denial mode में है कि कुछ नहीं होगा, कुछ गलत नहीं होगा। एक-दो छुटपुट घटनाएं हुई हैं और हम कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। हमने इतने लोगों को पकड़ लिया है। This denial mode is not going to help this nation. This denial mode is not going to help this country. This denial mode is not going to help us as Indians. It brings shame to us. इस शर्म में केवल एक पक्ष नहीं बोल सकता, सबको बोलना पड़ेगा। सबको बोलना पड़ेगा, otherwise जैसा हमारे एक साथी ने कहा कि हमारे सामने-असली हिन्दू और नकली हिन्दू वाली बात आएगी। केवल अच्छी हिन्दी बोलकर, अच्छा प्रचार करके, आप हिन्दू नहीं कहला सकते। दिल से, आत्मा से आपको हिन्दू बनना पड़ेगा, सबका संरक्षण करना पड़ेगा, तभी हम हिन्दू कहला सकते हैं। इस देश की जो गंगा-जमुनी तहजीब है, उसे बचाना पड़ेगा, तभी भारत की जनता बचेगी। गौ-रक्षकों के कारण या जिस विचारधारा से आप सत्ता में आए हैं, उससे देश नहीं बचने वाला है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, जय हिन्द।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Seljaji. Now, Shri Amar Shankar Sable.

**श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र):** महोदय, 'The incidents of lynching and atrocities on minorities and dalits across the country' विषय पर इस सदन में बहुत गम्भीरता से चर्चा हो रही है और गम्भीरता से चर्चा होनी भी चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ आतंकवाद के खिलाफ लड़ने वाले जो हमारे जवान शहीद हो रहे हैं, उन पर भी चर्चा होनी चाहिए। साथ ही, मानवता के लिए, राष्ट्र-निर्माण और चरित्र-निर्माण का काम करने वाले राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के देशभक्तों की हत्या जिस तरह

हमारे Communist कार्यकर्ता मिल-जुलकर कर रहे हैं, उस विषय पर भी यहां चर्चा होनी चाहिए। साथ ही, महिला, बाल, किसान, मजदूरों पर भी चर्चा इस सदन में होनी चाहिए। मुझे याद आता है, हमारे एक प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि जब एक बड़ा पेड़ गिरता है तो उससे छोटे पौधों के साथ-साथ जमीन का नुकसान भी होता है। मुझे गर्व है, जब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री आदरणीय नरेन्द्रभाई मोदी जी ने गौभक्तों की भीड़ के कारण होने वाली सभी हत्याओं की कड़ी निन्दा की, भर्त्सना की। प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी ने कहा है, "भारतीय संविधान भी हमें गौरक्षा के बारे में शिक्षा देता है, लेकिन क्या वह किसी शख्स की हत्या का अधिकार देता है? क्या यही गौभक्ति है? क्या यही गौरक्षा है? गौभक्ति के नाम पर लोगों की हत्या स्वीकार्य नहीं है। कानून को उसका काम करने देना चाहिए और किसी को कानून हाथ में लेने का हक नहीं है। हिंसा से कभी किसी समस्या का समाधान नहीं हुआ और न होगा। एक समाज के तौर पर हमारे यहां हिंसा के लिए कोई जगह नहीं है।" इतनी साफ बात ईमानदारी से प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कही है। मोदी जी की यह मन की बात अगर कांग्रेस के नेता सुनते, तो उनके मन का मैल साफ होता और वे कभी भी मोदी जी की कानून हाथ में लेने वाले गौरक्षकों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने की भावनाओं के ऊपर शक नहीं करते। आप भले कितना शक और बवाल पैदा करो, अब मोदी जी पूरी दुनिया में छा गए हैं। पहले आप कह रहे थे, "Indira is India." अब "Modiji is mahashaktishaali India." "Modiji is majboot India." "Modiji is mahanayak of India."

गौहत्या करने वाले और गौरक्षकों की गुंडागर्दी से हो रही हिंसा, ये दोनों दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण हैं। अगर इसका केन्द्र बिन्दु गाय है, तो इस गाय के बारे में महात्मा गांधी जी ने क्या कहा, यह देखना जरूरी है। गांधी जी से बड़ा गौपूजक कोई नहीं हुआ। उन्होंने यहाँ तक कहा, "हिन्दू धर्म तब तक जीवित रहेगा, जब तक गौरक्षक हिन्दू मौजूद हैं।" लेकिन, गांधी जी अंधविश्वासी नहीं थे। मेरी जानकारी में गाय के बारे में उनके इस कथन से सुंदर कोई और वाक्य नहीं है, "मैं गौरक्षा को मानव विकास की सबसे अद्भुत घटना मानता हूँ। यह मानव का उदात्तीकरण करती है। मेरी दृष्टि में गाय का अर्थ समस्त अमानवीय जगत है। गाय के माध्यम से मनुष्य समस्त जीव-जगत के साथ अपना तादात्म्य स्थापित करता है। गाय को देवत्वरोपण के लिए क्यों चुना गया, इसका कारण स्पष्ट है। भारत में गाय मनुष्य की सबसे अच्छी साथिन है।" गांधी जी के जमाने में भी ऐसे गौरक्षक थे, जिन्हें गोपालन से कुछ भी लेना-देना नहीं था। ऐसे लोगों को गांधी जी का संबोधन था, "जिस प्रकार मैं किसी गाय की रक्षा करने के लिए मनुष्य को नहीं मारूँगा, उसी प्रकार मनुष्य की रक्षा के लिए, उसका जीवन चाहे जितना मूल्यवान हो, गाय का वध नहीं करूँगा।" महात्मा गांधी जी द्वारा बताए गए गाय का महत्व जानकर गौहत्या प्रतिबंध कानून का आदर किया जाए और अपनी खान-पान की आदतें उसके तहत रखी जाएँ, तो गौहत्या भी नहीं होगी और सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक संतुलन भी बरकरार रहेगा। किसी भी कीमत पर खान-पान की आदत के कारण गौहत्या नहीं होनी चाहिए और गाय के बदले आदमी को मारा जाना, यह सभ्य समाज के लिए शर्मनाक है।

केरल और बेंगलुरु में सार्वजनिक रूप से जिन वहशी दरिंदों ने गाय काटी, निश्चित रूप से वह अक्षम्य अपराध है। यह भी सत्य है कि उनके द्वारा गाय काटना केवल भारतीय संविधान ही नहीं, बल्कि भारत की काया और मन पर वैसा ही आघात है, जैसा महमूद गज़नवी ने सोमनाथ तोड़कर और बाबर ने राम जन्मभूमि तुड़वा कर किया था। कोई मनुष्य इतनी पाशविकता के साथ किसी भी पशु को मार

[श्री अमर शंकर साबले ]

सकता है और फिर उसका सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन कर एक राजनीतिक बयान दे सकता है, यह पिशाचों के बारे में तो सुना था, लेकिन मनुष्य के बारे में कांग्रेस तथा कम्युनिस्टों ने ऐसा उदाहरण दिया है कि इस पर आने वाली पीढ़ियाँ सोचेंगी तथा यह इतिहास में एक उदाहरण बनेगा, कि एक समय भारत में ऐसा भी आया था जब कांग्रेस नाम की पार्टी के कुछ हिन्दू, मुस्लिम और ईसाई कार्यकर्ताओं ने मिलकर प्रखर राष्ट्रीयता वाली सत्तासीन पार्टी के खिलाफ एक अमानवीय राजनीतिक कृत्य किया था।

इस देश में एप्रॉक्सिमेटली 70 प्रतिशत लोग मांसाहार करते हैं। खान-पान की स्वतंत्रता सभी को होने से सरकार को उसमें हस्तक्षेप भी नहीं करना चाहिए। लेकिन एक समूह का खान-पान दूसरे समूह की धार्मिक भावना को दुखाने वाला नहीं होना चाहिए। चर्म उद्योग इस देश में महत्वपूर्ण है। इसको बढ़ावा देने का प्रयास भी केन्द्र सरकार कर रही है, ये मदेनज़र रखते हुए कि गौ-हत्या और गौ-रक्षकों की भीड़ से हो रही हत्याओं पर गंभीरता से विचार होना चाहिए।

गरीबी, बेकारी, पिछड़ापन हमारे सामने कितने गंभीर प्रश्न हैं या इन समस्याओं का कोई अर्थ ही नहीं है। एक ओर प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी हर घर में बिजली हो, सौर ऊर्जा हो, अच्छी रेलगाड़ियाँ हों, जन-धन योजना के एकाउंट हों, हरेक का खुद का घर हो, राजमार्गों का निर्माण, अरुणाचल और कश्मीर में सुरक्षा की मजबूत तैयारी, महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण और युवाओं के कौशल विकास में जुटे हुए हैं, दूसरी ओर हम सारे हिन्दुस्तान को अपनी व्यक्तिगत पसंद और नापसंद के खाने से चलाने की कवायद कर रहे हैं। देश अब ऐसे चलेगा कि किसकी थाली में क्या परोसा जाए अथवा आर्थिक और शिक्षा की नई उड़ानों से नया भविष्य गढ़ने पर ध्यान देना जरूरी समझा जाए? उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा, राजस्थान और महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने गौ-रक्षकों की भीड़ द्वारा की गई हत्याओं के खिलाफ जो कार्यवाही की, उनका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ और वैसे ही कड़ी कानूनी कार्यवाही पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार की तरफ से की जाए, ऐसी आशा रखता हूँ।

दलित उत्पीड़न की घटनाएं इस देश में जो हो रही हैं, यह सभ्य समाज में शर्मनाक है। दलित उत्पीड़न मानवता के प्रति अपराध है। दलित उत्पीड़न रोकने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार ने एट्रोसिटी ऐक्ट में जो अमेंडमेंट किए हैं, उसकी मैं सराहना करता हूँ। मोदी सरकार की दलितों के हित की नीयत साफ है, इसलिए उन्होंने कड़ा कदम उठाकर एट्रोसिटी ऐक्ट में अमेंडमेंट किया है। लेकिन दलित उत्पीड़न का मुद्दा उठाने वाली बहन कु. मायावती के उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री कार्यकाल में दलित उत्पीड़न क्राइम रेट 30 प्रतिशत बढ़ा था। 1,207 दलित बस्तियों पर अटैक हुआ था। 20 अपराधों को सूची से बाहर निकाला। आई.ए.एस., आई.पी.एस. अधिकारियों को आयोग के सामने आने से छूट देकर एस.सी., एस.टी. आयोग को सबसे कमजोर किया था। यह है इनकी करनी। इसीलिए तो यू.पी. की जनता ने बसपा, सपा और कांग्रेस को नकारा है। इनको जनादेश का आदर करके आत्मचिंतन करना चाहिए और अपनी गलती सुधारनी चाहिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You may please conclude. Please.

**श्री अमर शंकर साबले:** दलित उत्पीड़न यह मानसिकता है। जब तक अस्पृश्यता का भाव मन से दूर नहीं होगा, तब तक दलित उत्पीड़न की दुर्घटना होती रहेगी। उस अस्पृश्यता के बारे में राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के भूतपूर्व सरसंघचालक पू. बालासाहेब देवरस ने 1974 में पुणे के वसंत व्याख्यानमाला में भाषण करते वक्त कहा था कि "यदि अस्पृश्यता गलत नहीं है तो दुनिया में कुछ भी गलत नहीं है। अस्पृश्यता और जाति व्यवस्था समाज के लिए ठीक नहीं है। वह अव्यवस्था है, वह जानी चाहिए, नष्ट होनी चाहिए। कोई भी व्यवस्था स्थाई नहीं होती, वह व्यवस्था हम बदल सकते हैं।"

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Amarji, please. Please.

**श्री अमर शंकर साबले:** बस, एक मिनट। भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने कहा था कि "अगर अस्पृश्यता भगवान निर्मित है तो उस भगवान को मैं नहीं मानता"। इतना शुद्ध विचार संघ, भाजपा और भाजपा के नेताओं का है। ऐसे विचारों पर धब्बा लगाना यह सूरज पर धब्बा लगाने जैसा है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please sit down.  
...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री अमर शंकर साबले:** उसका कोई असर नहीं होने वाला क्योंकि,

"फानूस बनकर जिसकी हिफाजत हवा करे,  
वो शमा क्या बुझे जिसे रोशन खुदा करे।"

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you ver much. Thank you Mr. Amar. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Rewati Raman Singh; not present. Then, Shri Ali Anwar Ansari; five minutes to you. Please confine to the time allotted to you.

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार):** महोदय, हमारे भाजपा के नेता ने अभी एक शेर पढ़ा। मैं भी एक शेर पढ़कर ही शुरुआत करना चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... उस शेर से पहले एक फिल्मी गीत है कि "तुम्हीं ने दर्द दिया है, तुम्हीं दवा देना", लेकिन आप तो इतने बेवफा हैं कि आपसे वफा की उम्मीद करना भी बेवकूफी है, इसलिए वह उम्मीद भी नहीं है। सर, अब मैं शेर पढ़ता हूँ।

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** क्या यह शेर नहीं था?

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:** सर, आप डिस्टर्ब मत करिए। शेर है कि "तुम तो दवा मरने की देते हो और दुआ जीने की करते हो।" क्या मज़ाक है कि आप निन्दा भी करते हैं और यह बीमारी फैलाते भी हैं। यह जो Mob lynching नाम की बीमारी है, यह आपकी विचारधारा की देन है, आपकी पार्टी की देन है। यह जान लीजिए कि जो आग लगायी जा रही है, उस आग से कोई बचने वाला नहीं है। यह सिर्फ मुसलमानों का सवाल नहीं है, दलित भी मारे जा रहे हैं, ओबीसी के लोग भी मारे जा रहे हैं और हमारे पुलिस अधिकारी भी मारे जा रहे हैं। मैं तो कहना चाहता हूँ कि Mob lynching की जो घटनाएं हो रही हैं, कश्मीर में हमारा एक पुलिस का अधिकारी, जो नमाजियों की हिफाजत के लिए गया था, उस पर

[श्री अली अनवर अंसारी]

भी हमले हुए और वह भी मारा गया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप भी बचने वाले नहीं हैं, मीडिया के लोग भी बचने वाले नहीं हैं, हम Members of Parliament, जन-प्रतिनिधि भी बचने वाले नहीं हैं, एक संक्रामक बीमारी की तरह से देश में इस तरह की घटनाएं बढ़ रही हैं। मेहरबानी करके इसको बढ़ावा मत दीजिए।

यह कोई एक राज्य का मामला नहीं है, यह सिर्फ कानून और व्यवस्था का मामला भी नहीं है। यह मामला इतना खतरनाक है कि यह इस देश की एकता और अखंडता को, इसकी जम्हूरियत को, इसके संविधान को तहस-नहस कर देगा। आप जिस रास्ते पर बढ़ रहे हैं, आप देश को अराजकता की ओर धकेलना चाहते हैं, आपने देश को एक गृह युद्ध की कगार पर खड़ा कर दिया है। महोदय, मैं मेवात में गया था। दस हजार मेवातियों के साथ हम लोगों ने इसी महीने की दो तारीख को यहां जंतर-मंतर पर इसके खिलाफ मजमा भी लगाया था। मैं जुनैद के घर पर भी गया था। क्या आप मेवात के इतिहास को जानते हैं? वहां दीवारों पर नारा लिखते हैं, "बाबर की औलादों, भारत छोड़ो।" आप जानते हैं, मेवात का इतिहास, 1527 ईस्वी में जब बाबर खांडवा के मैदान में सेना लेकर आया (राजस्थान में वह खांडवा का मैदान है) तो बाबर की सेना से लड़ने के लिए हसन खां मेवाती 12,000 घुड़सवारों की फौज के साथ गया। इतिहास पढ़ने वाले लोग जानते हैं कि बाबर ही इस मुल्क के अंदर सबसे पहले तोप और बंदूक लेकर आया था, उसके पहले परम्परागत हथियारों से लड़ाई होती थी। मेवातियों की हुबुलवतनी जैसी देशभक्ति की भारत के इतिहास में दूसरी कोई मिसाल नहीं मिलती है। 15 मार्च, 1527 को एक दिन में खांडवा के मैदान में 12,000 मेवाती, मुसलमान सिपाही अपने सरदार हसन खां मेवाती के साथ मारे जाते हैं। उन मेवातियों की बिरयानी में आप बीफ खोज रहे हैं! घर-घर में हंडिया और तसला उखाड़कर देख रहे हैं! आपने उनका सारा रोजगार समाप्त कर दिया! आपने मेवातियों को टारगेट किया है। जितना गौ-पालन मेवाती करते हैं, उतना गौ-पालन कोई गैर-मुस्लिम भी नहीं करता। मैं वहां गया था, उनके सामने सबसे बड़ा संकट अब यह है कि वे अब गौ-पालन नहीं कर सकते हैं। राजस्थान के अलवर में कुछ मुसलमानों ने अपनी सैंकड़ों गायों को ले जाकर कलेक्टर को कहा कि इन्हें आप रखिए, हमारे ये जानवर अब हमारी जान का जंजाल बन गए हैं। कलेक्टर ने हाथ जोड़कर कहा, वहां पर आप का ही कलेक्टर है, आपका ही एस.पी. है, आप की ही हुकूमत है, उसने हाथ जोड़कर कहा कि मेहरबानी करके ले जाओ, इतनी गायों को हम कहां पर रखेंगे?

महोदय, अभी मैं झारखंड में गया था। बड़ा दर्द होता है, हाल तक हमारा एक ही राज्य है, वहां रिश्तेदारियां हैं, तमाम चीजें हैं। आपने वहां की हालत कैसी बनाकर रख दी है। गिरिडीह जिले में उस्मान मियां एक गौ-पालक है। उसने 11 जर्सी गायें पाल रखी हैं। एक गाय की कीमत 35,000-40,000 रुपए है। उसकी गाय ईद के दिन मर जाती है। वह जाकर उसे फेंक आता है। उससे पहले वह एक दलित को कहता है। दलित कहता है कि भाई आजकल माहौल गड़बड़ है, हम इसे कैसे ले जाकर फेंकें? उसने कहा कि एक हजार रुपया दोगे, तब फेंकेंगे। उसने दलित को कहा कि पहले तो 200 रुपया ही देते थे, अब 1000 रुपये मांग रहे हो। उसने कहा कि अब जान पर आफत है, लेकिन वह क्या करे। वह उसे गांव के किनारे फेंक आता है। रात में उसकी पहरेदारी होती है कि उसको कुत्ता और



सियार न खा जाये और रात में उस जर्सी गाय की गर्दन काटकर, उसकी टांग काटकर कहीं जमीन में गाड़ दी जाती है और दूसरे दिन सुबह ही हंगामा किया जाता है कि उस्मान यह गाय खाने वाला था, इस बात का हल्ला हुआ, तो उसने गांव के किनारे लाकर फेंक दिया। वहां पर लोग जुटते हैं और जुटकर उसके घर में आग लगा देते हैं। उसकी पत्नी को, उसकी बहन को, उसके बेटे को घर में आग लगाकर जला कर मारने की कोशिश करते हैं। तब तक मारते हैं, जब तक यह पता नहीं चल जाता कि वह मर गया है, वह जिंदा नहीं है। हमारे देश में ऐसे लोग भी हैं, जिन पर हमें फख है। वहां के कलेक्टर उमा शंकर सिंह, वहां का एस.पी. जो कोई आदिवासी भाई है, उसका शायद क्रिस्टोपा नाम है या क्या नाम है, वह जान पर खेल कर, अपनी जान का जोखिम लेकर, उस अधमरे को कब्जे में लेता है और उस्मान के घर में जो आग लगाई है, उसमें से भी लोगों को बचाकर लाता है।

मैं वहां पर गया था। उसकी बाकी 10 जर्सी गायें लूट ली जाती हैं। उनकी बकरियां लूट ली जाती हैं, उनकी भेड़ें लूट ली गईं, उनका सामान लूट लिया गया। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसी साल उसके दो बेटों की शादी हुई थी, उनके गहने और तमाम बर्तन लूट लिए गए। उस गांव में किसी मुसलमान ने नहीं, हिन्दू भाई ने कहा कि यहां डी.एम. और एस.पी. की चली, यहां सत्ता के शिखर पर जो आदमी बैठा हुआ है, उसकी नहीं चली। मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहूंगा, बगल के गांव में ईद के दिन ही चरहरा गांव में ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं गांव में घटनास्थल पर होकर आया हूं। मैं अखबार से पढ़कर नहीं बोल रहा हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude. Kindly understand the position of the Chair also.

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:** सर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि चारों ओर अंधेरा है, एक नाउम्मीदी है, एक बेचैनी है, एक तड़प है, लेकिन उसमें उम्मीद की भी एक किरण है। वहां पर कलेक्टर और एस.पी. ने बचाया। हमको तो डर लगता है, इस हाउस में हमने नाम रख दिया है, कहीं उसकी वही हालत न हो, जैसी हालत उत्तर प्रदेश में एक महिला अफसर की हुई है। उसने हुड़दंगियों को पकड़ लिया था, तो उसका ट्रांसफर बुलंदशहर से बहराइच कर दिया जाता है या उसको बाद में सजा दी जाती है। इस तरह की घटना न हो, इसलिए भी कुछ कहने से डर लगता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, ईद के दिन चरहरा गांव में दंगा-फसाद कराने की कोशिश की गई। सभी जानते हैं कि ईद के दिन नमाज का समय आठ बजे से नौ बजे तक का होता है, यह बात हिन्दू भाई भी जानते हैं। उस दिन साढ़े दस बजे नमाज हुई। वहां के दलित भाई खड़े हो गए, कोई चौधरी नाम का पूर्व मुखिया का पति है, वह खड़ा हो गया और गांव खड़ा हो गया और कहा कि हम हजारों साल से इस गांव में रहते हैं। ईद के दिन कोई भी मुसलमान गाय नहीं काटेगा। वहां पर नदी के किनारे किसी ने गाय की पूंछ लाकर रख दी। वहीं पर एक उम्मीद की किरण भी है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude.

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:** सर, दो मिनट। सर, गिरिडीह से 15 किलोमीटर दूर बेंगाबाद चौक है, वहां कुछ लोग गाड़ी में गायों को ले जा रहे थे। वहां हुड़दंगियों ने, तथाकथित गौ-रक्षकों ने उन्हें घेरा

[श्री अली अनवर अंसारी ]

और मारना शुरू किया। उन लोगों ने कहा, अरे बदमाश, हम भी हिंदू हैं। उन्होंने अपना नाम बताया और तब गांव के अगल-बगल के हिंदू भाई लाठी लेकर आए और खूब अच्छी तरह से उनकी मरम्मत की। यह भी दीवार पर लिखी इबारत है। यहाँ हम हिंसा की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं कि उनकी पिटाई की और अच्छी बात की, लेकिन हम यह कह रहे हैं कि आप अगर नहीं रोकोगे तो इस तरह की घटनाएं होंगी...

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's okay. You wanted three minutes and you have spoken for 11 minutes. Nothing more will go on record.

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:** सर, दो मिनट।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is unfair. I had told you that there was no time. This is very unfair. I am sorry. You asked for three minutes and you have taken eleven minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have to control the House.

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:** \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down, please. Now, Shri K.K. Ragesh. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:** \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. What is this? You should also cooperate. Now, Shri K.K. Ragesh, take only five minutes, not even six minutes.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, we are proud to be the largest democracy in the world, but, unfortunately, we are compelled to discuss the issue of lynching rather than discussing the question of development, etc.

Sir, we have got lot many political parties in our country, and all the parties have their own heritage, legacy, past, present, etc. Sir, all these political parties have the experience of taking up various issues of the people in our country. Majority of these parties took part in the struggle for independence and emerged taking up various issues; maybe the issue of fight against untouchability, lot many social issues, the question of land, food and all these issues are taken up by various political parties. That is the basis which formed or which is basically the means that makes and develops the parties. That is how these parties have developed their mass base. But, Sir, in our country, we have got a particular party which had never taken part in the freedom struggle, which had never taken up the

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\*Not recorded.

**5.00 P.M.**

issues of the people, like the issues of land, food, etc., but have taken up certain other issues for building their mass base. Everybody knows which that party is. They took up the issue of Ram Janmabhoomi. They had two Members in Lok Sabha. And, after all these dramas, their number has increased to three digits. That is how, they have taken up the issues. They are dividing the people on communal lines. They have divided Mahatma Gandhi's Gujarat. He had taught the people of Gujarat about Rama. Mahatma Gandhi's Rama is different and Godse's Rama is different. In Gujarat, after polarising the people on the basis of communal lines, they have attained momentum. It is happening everywhere, be it Uttar Pradesh or be it Bihar. Everywhere, they have got a single agenda of dividing the people on the basis of communal lines and that is how they developed their mass base. Sir, this politics of hate, this politics of spitting communal venom, is the main basis of mass lynching that is taking place in our country.

This politics of hate needs to be addressed. This is the basic issue. Sir, Kerala is a State where Hindus, Muslims and Christians, all the people irrespective of their religious beliefs, irrespective of their caste, are living together. *Rama, Rahim and Joseph*, all are sharing their feelings during the time of agony and also during the time of ecstasy. They are living like that. They are living like brothers. But, Sir, I want to tell the Government, through you, that after the BJP has come to power, they are targeting Kerala with the same divisive agenda of spitting communal venom. Sir, let me give you certain examples. Sir, two months back, in Kerala, one Mohd. Riyaz...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't give examples. You have no time.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, one Mohd. Riyaz was killed. He was a Madarsa teacher. He was not a CPI sympathizer. He was killed because he was a Muslim. That is why he was killed. Sir, ask them as to why he was killed and who was the culprit? All the culprits have been brought before the law. Police have arrested them. They have confessed before the Police that the killing of Mohd. Riyaz was intended to divide people and to organize communal violence in the State.

Sir, who is doing all these things? Sir, this is not an isolated incident. Sir, I can tell you, an eight year child, Fahad, again, a Muslim child, was killed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no time. Don't tell all this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, the accused said to the Police that due to the communal hatred, he had killed him. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is his confession statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I don't think, he should be allowed to. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is insinuation.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: With all responsibility, I am telling this. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not the only issue. There are a lot of instances, which I can bring here before this august House, and, Sir, I can tell you... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: He can't be insinuating... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, we, the CPI(M), the Left Parties are there to defend the secular fabric of the State. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: He can't be insinuating. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can he insinuate? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, how can you allow the Minister to intervene? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, how can you allow the Minister to intervene like this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, the point is that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: You are insinuating, and, I object to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: He has no business to... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, we, the CPI(M) and the Left Parties are there in Kerala to protect the secular fabric of the State and that is why the BJP is targeting it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Member was talking about the killing that has taken place in Kerala. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, let me say this please. Sir, it has been raised here, and, that is why, I have every right to explain that issue. After the new Government has come to power, 13 CPI (M) workers were killed. I am not saying, who have been killed. Thirteen workers have been killed. The hon. Member was talking about 'double standards'. If he is not in favour of double standards, why did he not mention that incident? I am telling you, Sir, all the killings, all the violence should be condemned. It may be different political parties. I am condemning it. That is another issue. But why is he not doing it, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, immediately after the Government came to power. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can condemn all the killings. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Who is condemning and who is not... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Okay.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, in the Chief Minister's constituency itself, one person was killed on the day of the victory procession. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: A bomb was thrown, and, he was killed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: No retaliation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you conclude, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: And, after one month, another CPM worker, Mr. Dhanaraj was killed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You need not narrate it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Vijaysai Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is okay.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: We are being depicted as. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are making false statements. False statements are being made. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ragesh, please sit down. That is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Hon. Minister cannot use ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I need your protection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have already made ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I am not conceding. ...*(Interruptions)*... I need your protection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No more...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, Mr. Ragesh. Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ragesh, please ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, they must be patient to hear the charges. ...*(Interruptions)*... Their people ...*(Interruptions)*... wanted to cut the head of the Chief Minister of Kerala.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will go through that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will go through every statement.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Do you condemn that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only what Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy says will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ragesh, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Somaprasad, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy, you start your speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

You start, I can hear it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy, you start your speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, bring the House to order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call the next person if you don't start. ...*(Interruptions)*... You start. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I thank you very much for the opportunity that you have given to me to speak on this important subject.

In fact, the stand of my party and the party president, Shri Jaganmohan Reddy Garu, is not to politicise this issue but to find out a solution to the problem that we are discussing here. In fact, the debate and discussion on and off is going off the track and taking twists and political dimensions which is very unfortunate.

I will dwell upon only three important legal issues.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have only five minutes.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, you have given ten minutes to everybody.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But you have only five minutes.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I will take only six minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But you have only five minutes.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Not more than that!

I will dwell upon only three important legal issues. Of course, the Law Minister is not there. But I request you, Madam Nirmala Sitharaman, to bring these to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Law Minister. I have three important suggestions which I would like to make on behalf of my party in this regard.

The first issue is about strengthening the legislation. The second issue is about strengthening and reforming the police. And the third issue is about curbing the rumour-mongering. I will dwell upon these three issues.

The first issue is about strengthening the legislation. First of all, the word 'lynching' does not find any mention in the Indian Penal Code. Therefore, there is every necessity for us to amend the law, particularly the Indian Penal Code where the word 'lynching' has to be defined in the Act. It has to be defined in the Indian Penal Code to make the

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

mechanism of justice delivery more effective. If the Government feels that no such amendment is required to be made insofar as this issue is concerned, then like in the case of rape and other criminal actions, a separate law can be made.

The second point to which I would like to draw the attention of the Minister is section 223 (a) of the Criminal Procedure Code. It says that the persons or mob involved in the same offence, in the same act can be tried together. This is not proved to have given enough legal teeth to the justice delivery mechanism. Therefore, a more stringent law has to be enacted and section 223 (a) of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 has to be amended.

The third issue which I would like to bring to your notice is the absence of a codified law involving mob violence or lynching which makes it difficult to deliver justice in the cases of riots. So, there has to be a codified law that has to be enacted by the Parliament. As the Law Commission has drafted a Bill for unlawful assembly, on the same lines, the Government should also draft a Bill and enact a law against mob lynching. So, this is our stand in so far as the first issue of strengthening the legislation is concerned.

Now, I come to the second issue of strengthening and reforming the police. Sir, in respect of lynching incidents, as K.T.S. Tulsi Saheb has pointed out, these lynching attackers have not been arrested in five per cent cases. In the remaining 95 per cent cases, of course, arrests have been made. It should not even be five per cent. A total of 63 cases have been reported since 2010 according to the data available. The hon. Minister yesterday, while replying to a Starred Question, has reportedly said that the National Crime Records Bureau is not maintaining any records in so far as this issue is concerned. Of course, there are some records available somewhere. In many cases, victims of such criminality have ended up being accused by the police. It happens in some cases at least. As I told you, out of 63 cases since 2010, at least 21 per cent, that is, in the case of 13 attacks, instead of attackers being made accused, victims have been made accused by the police. Of course, this is unwarranted, and appropriate action has to be initiated by the Government of India. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

Sir, I have only three issues. Now, I come to the third issue. The failure of law and order leads to anarchy, and vigilantism among the people leads to mob justice. In fact, I was carefully watching television one day. The wife of a trader, who was lynched and killed, reportedly told the television reporter that mob justice would be meted out with



mob justice only. It means that if the Government can't act, we will pick up the arms against them to save our own men. This is what the wife of that man, who was killed, was reportedly saying. Sir, there is one important issue. There is a judgment of the Supreme Court.

...(Time-bell rings)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Time is over.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, it is very essential. In 2006, the hon. Supreme Court of India delivered a judgment. It is an important and landmark judgment on police reforms asking the State Governments to implement it. It has given seven directives directing the States to implement those seven directives. Out of seven directives, three directives are very important and relevant to this point. One is strengthening the investigation; second is fixing tenure for police personnel; and the third is setting up of police complaints authority. These are the three important issues which have to be understood by the Government of India. ...(Time-bell rings)... Then, I come to the last issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Rumour-mongering has to be addressed and controlled by the Government of India. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Pramod Tiwari. You have only five minutes, not six minutes.

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, इस देश का दुर्भाग्य है, इस दौर का दुर्भाग्य है कि रामराज्य का वायदा करके जो सरकार आई थी, आज अगर उसे पुकारा जा सकता है तो सिर्फ रावणराज के तौर पर पुकारा जा सकता है। नाम राम का लिया था, कर्म आपके सब रावण के हैं। मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान की सौगंध तो आपने ली थी, लेकिन अगर संविधान की हत्या कहीं हो रही है तो आपकी सरकार करा रही है, उसमें शामिल है। किलिंग और लिंचिंग का हक आपको कौन देता है? यह कराने का हक आपको कौन देता है? आपको आत्मरक्षा का हक मिल सकता है, राइट टू अरेस्ट हो सकता है। अगर आपको कहीं लगता है कि कहीं कोई अपराध हुआ है, तो आप उसे गिरफ्तार कर सकते हैं, अगर कॉग्निजेबल ऑफेन्स है। हिंसा हमेशा कमजोर और बुजदिल लोग करते हैं, आप हैं। मुझे यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है, मैं बहुत दृढ़ता से कहना चाहता हूँ और उसके लिए सबूत और तथ्य दूंगा कि मिशन-19 को पूरा करने के लिए यह लिंचिंग कराई जा रही है, मिशन-19 की तैयारी के लिए लिंचिंग हो रही है। क्योंकि न 15 लाख रुपए हैं, न अच्छे दिन हैं। जब आप सारे वायदों पर असफल हो गए हैं, तो कब्रिस्तान और श्मशान बोल कर, आपके मुँह में खून लग गया है,

[ श्री प्रमोद तिवारी ]

इसलिए आप lynching करा रहे हैं और आप lynching सोच-समझ कर करा रहे हैं। मान्यवर, इसके पीछे मकसद सिर्फ यह है कि हिंसा, भय, आतंक और नफरत, चारों का घालमेल करके हिन्दुस्तान में आप ऐसी cocktail बना देना चाहते हैं, जिससे 2019 में दलितों का, अल्पसंख्यकों का एक बड़ा तबका डर जाए, सहम जाए और आप फिर उसी मशीन के सहारे सत्ता में आ सकें। लेकिन आपका यह सपना पूरा नहीं होगा, जिस दिन वह खड़ा होगा।

मान्यवर, ये हिन्दुत्व की बात करते हैं। मुझे कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि मैं हिन्दू हूँ, ब्राह्मण हूँ, लेकिन हिन्दुत्व दो तरह का होता है। हिन्दू, जो मैं हूँ, जो इधर बैठे लोग हिन्दू हैं, वे गांधी वाले हिन्दू हैं और आप लोग, जो lynching कराते हैं, आप गोडसे वाले हिन्दू हैं। हिन्दू तो हम दोनों हैं, लेकिन हम गाँधी वाले हिन्दू हैं, आप गोडसे वाले हिन्दू हैं। अगर आप गाँधी वाले हिन्दू होते, तो आपको lynching बर्दाश्त नहीं होती। मैं सिर्फ एक बात जरूर कहना चाहूँगा कि कभी इतिहास लिखा जाएगा, तो अगर हिन्दुत्व पर कलंक के रूप में कोई जाना जाएगा, तो आपके ये कर्म जाने जाएँगे, आपकी सरकार के ये कर्म जाने जाएँगे।

मान्यवर, मैं सिर्फ 1965 और 1971 याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ, लालबहादुर शास्त्री जी और इंदिरा गांधी का युग। देश की सीमाओं पर तनाव है, जो कुछ आज चीन का सीमा और पाकिस्तान की सीमा पर हो रहा है। इंदिरा जी 1971 का युद्ध सफलतापूर्वक इसलिए कर पाई थीं कि उस समय हवलदार अब्दुल हमीद ने पैटन टैंक तोड़ा था। वे ऐसा इसलिए कर पाई थीं कि निर्मल सिंह सेखों ने पहली बार नेट विमान से सेबर जेट मार गिराया था। अगर आप उसी समाज के ताने-बाने को तोड़ कर मजबूत हिन्दुस्तान की कल्पना कर रहे हैं, तो जब हिन्दुस्तान को कमजोर करने वालों की सूची बनेगी, तो सबसे पहले आप लोगों का नाम होगा, जो आप सरकार चला रहे हैं। मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप ऐसा भी नहीं कर रहे हैं, बल्कि आप एक parallel industry चला रहे हैं, क्योंकि आप लोगों को रोजगार तो दे नहीं पा रहे हैं। मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि आज तक उसकी जो सर्वे रिपोर्ट आई है, आप देख लीजिए, दो जगह जब बैरियर्स पर चेक किया गया, तो जहाँ-जहाँ बीफ मिलता है, वहाँ भाजपा का झंडा मिल जाता है। जहाँ बीफ मिलता है, जो पैसे पर पार कराने का ठेका लेते हैं, वे भाजपा के पदाधिकारी निकलते हैं। आपके प्रधान मंत्री ने ठीक ही कहा कि दिन में लोग यह करते हैं और रात में क्या करते हैं। कम से कम एक बार जिन्दगी में मैं आपके प्रधान मंत्री की बात से सहमत होता हूँ।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। अगर आपको गौ-हत्यारे ढूँढ़ने हैं, तो वे आपको इसी सदन में मिल जाएँगे। हिंगोनिया जयपुर में है। वहाँ भाजपा की सरकार है, वहाँ भाजपा का मेयर है। 3 हजार गाय मारने वाले आपके साथी हैं, आपके परिवार के लोग हैं। अगर कहीं गौ-हत्यारे हैं, तो आपके झंडे के नीचे हैं, इधर कोई नहीं है।

मान्यवर, मैं एक और बात जरूर कहना चाहूँगा कि जब आप lynching की बात करते हैं, तो आप इतना बता दीजिए, अगर आपका साहस हो, जवाब देने के लिए कोई खड़ा हो, कि अब तक जितने लोग पकड़े गए हैं, उनका political affiliation क्या है? जब उनका इंटरव्यू आता है, तो कोई कहता है कि मैं भाजपा का जनरल सेक्रेटरी हूँ, कोई कहता है कि मैं किसी संगठन का अध्यक्ष हूँ। जहाँ

lynching हो रही है, वहाँ आपका झंडा मिलता है। याद रखना, आप आज जो lynching कर रहे हैं, जब जनादेश आएगा, तो यही जनता आपकी lynching करके आपको वापस करेगी।

मैं एक बात जरूर कहना चाहूँगा कि अगर आपने कुरुक्षेत्र बना रखा है, तो याद रखना आने वाला इतिहास आपको दुर्योधन के रूप में लिखेगा, जो आप संविधान की द्रौपदी का चीरहरण कर रहे हैं। जिस तरह आप कानून तोड़ रहे हैं, यह देश आपको कभी माफ नहीं करेगा। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ, जब यह बढ़ जाता है, तो जैसा हमारे नेता विरोधी दल ने कहा था, किसी जाति या धर्म की बात नहीं, मैं अपने क्षेत्र, ऊँचाहार का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ, सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा जी भी वहाँ गए थे। वहाँ 5 लोगों की lynching हुई है।...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; please. ...(Interruptions)... Now, conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: This is from my constituency. I will not take more than two minutes. ऊँचाहार एक जगह है। ऊँचाहार में 5 लोग, जो अपने ननिहाल गए थे, उन्हें मारा गया। उन्हें कैसे मारा गया! पहले पैर काटा गया, ताकि भाग न सकें। उनका हाथ काटा गया, ईंटों से उनको कुँचा गया और फिर उन्हें लाकर एक सफारी गाड़ी में रखकर आग लगा दी गई। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, अगर मेरी बात गलत निकल जाए, तो मैं इस्तीफा दे दूँगा, वरना अगर किसी में साहस हो, तो उठ कर, खड़े होकर मेरी चुनौती को स्वीकार कर ले। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जिन लोगों ने लिंगिंग की थी, उनके लिए कोई छोटे-मोटे आदमी ने नहीं, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के एक कैबिनेट मंत्री ने कोशिश की थी कि ये एफआईआर न लिखने पाएं। मैं चुनौती देता हूँ, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो उसका मुख्य accused है, वह भारतीय जनता ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: उनका इंटरव्यू भी छपा था।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: जी हां, उनका इंटरव्यू छपा था और वह टेलिविज़न पर है। इस तरह लिंगिंग आप करवा रहे हैं, इससे ज्यादा एविडेंस क्या हो सकता है?...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, all right. ...(Time bell rings)... That is all. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म कर दूँगा।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, that is all.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: आग लगाना आसान होता है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, please. ...(Time bell rings)... That is all. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: आज जो आग आप लगा रहे हो, जाति, धर्म और नफरत की ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, sit down. That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: अगर इसमें कोई रावण जलेगा ...*(व्यवधान)*... 2019 में स्पष्ट हो जाएगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ramdas Athawale.

श्री रामदास अठावले: उपसभापति महोदय,

"देश के संविधान की लेकर आन,  
कहता हूं मैं देश में  
एक ही बौद्ध, ईसाई, सिख, हिन्दू और मुसलमान।"

श्री उपसभापति: आप बोलिए, I can hear you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामदास अठावले:

"देश के संविधान की लेकर आन,  
कहता हूं मैं देश में  
एक ही हैं बौद्ध, ईसाई, सिख, हिन्दू और मुसलमान।  
वक्त आया तो सभी देते हैं देश के लिए जाना।  
सभी को मिलकर बढ़ाना है देश का सम्मान।  
आप दोनों हैं हिन्दू,  
वह भी है हिन्दू, यह भी है हिन्दू,  
लेकिन मैं हूँ भारत के संविधान का केन्द्रबिन्दु।  
मैं नहीं हूँ भोंदू, मैं नहीं हूँ भोंदू  
लेकिन मेरे सारे मित्र हैं हिन्दू॥"

महोदय, आज यह जो चर्चा हो रही है, यह अच्छी बात नहीं है कि गौ-हत्या के नाम पर किसी की हत्या हो, किसी पर हमला हो, किसी की पिटाई हो या दलित समाज पर अत्याचार हो। देश की आज़ादी को 70 साल पूरे हो रहे हैं, मुझे लगता है कि इस तरह की हिंसा करना संविधान के खिलाफ है, कानून के खिलाफ है।

"दलित अत्याचार और गौ-हत्या के संबंध में नहीं होनी चाहिए राजनीति,  
हम दोनों को बनना चाहिए एक-दूसरे का साथी।"

महोदय, हमें लोकतंत्र को आगे बढ़ाना है। कल मैं उधर था, मतलब मैं आपके साथ इधर ही था, बाद में मैं इधर आ गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यहां आना और वहां जाना तो राजनीति में चलता रहता है, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि सरकार को सहयोग देने की जिम्मेदारी संविधान ने आप को दी है। उन्होंने भी

यह जिम्मेदारी बहुत साल तक निभाई है, अब आपको निभानी है, दस साल, पन्द्रह साल, बीस साल।  
...(व्यवधान)... मतलब, जब तक नरेन्द्र मोदी हैं, तब तक।

"जब तक हैं देश में नरेन्द्र मोदी,  
तब तक उनके पास ही रहेगी सत्ता की गद्दी।"

वे 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' का काम कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने गौ-हत्या के नाम पर गुंडागर्दी करने वालों के लिए ऐलान किया है। यूपी में जो अत्याचार हुआ, वहां भी योगी आदित्यनाथ जी ने लोगों को इशारा दे दिया है कि इस तरीके की वारदात होना कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। इसके पीछे बीजेपी के लोग हैं, ऐसा समझना ठीक नहीं है। वे किस पार्टी के हैं, किस पार्टी के नहीं हैं, किसी भी पार्टी के हों, अगर वे मेरी पार्टी के भी हों, तो मैं भी उनको अंदर डालने के लिए तैयार हूं।

उपसभापति महोदय, यहां कोई पार्टी का विषय नहीं है, लेकिन जिस तरह की हत्याएं हो रही हैं, हमले हो रहे हैं, इनको रोकने के लिए सरकार को कुछ करना चाहिए। ...(समय की घंटी)... चाहे सहारनपुर हो या और कोई और जगह हो, कई जगह पर इस तरह के अत्याचार हुए हैं। ...(समय की घंटी)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** ठीक है, आपकी बात हो गई।

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** आज देश भर में कम से कम 45,000 से ज्यादा अत्याचार होते हैं। आपके कार्यकाल में भी अत्याचार हुए थे और इनके कार्यकाल में भी अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि इसके पीछे किसी पार्टी का हाथ है। कांग्रेस या बीजेपी की सरकारें अत्याचार करने के लिए नहीं बोलती हैं। महोदय, आज भी जाति-व्यवस्था कुछ लोगों के दिमाग में है। जाति-व्यवस्था को खत्म करने के लिए मेरा निवेदन यह है कि हम सब लोगों को मिलकर देश को मजबूत बनाने की आवश्यकता है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** ठीक है। अब आप बैठिए।

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** महोदय, एक-दूसरे पर आरोप-प्रत्यारोप न करते हुए हमें देश में शांति कायम रखनी चाहिए। यदि देश में शांति रहेगी, तो देश आगे बढ़ेगा और देश में क्रांति होगी। ...(व्यवधान)... इस सरकार और देश को आगे बढ़ने से रोकने के लिए आपको काम नहीं करना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** ठीक है। अब आप बैठिए।

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बहन मायावती जी का यहां होना आवश्यक था। उन्होंने रिज़ाइन दे दिया। इसका मुझे बहुत बुरा लगा। उन्हें यहां रहना चाहिए था। हमारे एक दलित की बेटी मायावती जी तीन-चार बार मुख्य मंत्री रह चुकी हैं। इसलिए उन्हें सदन से इस्तीफा नहीं देना चाहिए था। वे बोल रही थीं कि यह सरकार दलित विरोधी है, लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि वे दो-तीन बार बीजेपी के सपोर्ट से ही मुख्य मंत्री बनी थीं, तब क्या बीजेपी जातिवादी पार्टी नहीं थी? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** ठीक है। अब आप बैठिए।

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि आपको हमारे साथ रहना चाहिए। बीच में रहने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। आपको भी हमारे साथ आना चाहिए और मायावती जी को भी हमारे साथ आना चाहिए। अगर मायावती जी हमारे साथ नहीं आती हैं, तो आप हमारे साथ आइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** ठीक है। अब आप बैठिए।

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** आपको हमारे साथ आना चाहिए और हम सब लोग मिलकर काम करें, तो हमारा देश आगे बढ़ेगा। मैं अंत में आपसे यही निवेदन मैं करना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** ठीक है। अब आप बैठिए। कृपया बैठिए।

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** मेरी पार्टी को कम टाइम इसलिए मिलता है क्योंकि मैं अकेला हूँ। मैं आगे अपनी पार्टी के ज्यादा लोगों को जिताकर लाऊंगा।

**श्री उपसभापति:** ठीक है। अब आप बैठिए। I have an announcement to make.

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#### RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the Members that the hon. Chairman had received a letter dated the 20th July, 2017, from Kumari Mayawati, Member, representing the State of Uttar Pradesh, resigning her seat in the Rajya Sabha. The hon. Chairman had accepted her resignation with effect from 20th July, 2017.

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#### SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

##### **Further discussion on the Situation arising out of reported increase in incidents of lynching and atrocities on minorities and dalits across the country – Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the reply.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am now on a point of order regarding this very discussion and the reply. Yesterday, before the Leader of the Opposition got up and the discussion started, we knew and we were informed by the Chair also that the Home Minister is not in a position to attend. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; the Leader of the House will come. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: So, we were told that the Leader of the House will reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will come. He will reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... He will start. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes. Why are you worried? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी:** महोदय, सदन के नेता आ गए हैं।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** ठीक है। अभी आए हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't worry. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Sharmaji, you know the procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I know the procedure very well. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will intervene and the Leader of the House will reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** वह ठीक है। मैं बता रहा हूँ कि नक़वी जी परेशान न हों। उनके पास यह शक्ति होगी कि बाहर से कब कोई आदमी अंदर आ रहा है, उन्हें मालूम हो जाए, लेकिन मेरे पास ऐसी शक्ति नहीं है। इसलिए मैं तो जब वे सामने प्रकट होंगे, तभी कहूँगा कि हाँ, आ गए। अब वे आ गए हैं, तो ठीक बात है और बोलेंगे, तो अच्छी बात है।

**गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर):** माननीय उपसभापति जी, कल से यहां पर इस विषय को लेकर बहुत चिन्ताजनक चर्चा हुई है। लिंगिंग के विषय में सभागृह में जो भी बातें हुई हैं, उन्हें पूरे देश ने सुना है। सभागृह में दलितों और अल्पसंख्यकों के ऊपर अत्याचार होने के विषय पर कल चर्चा प्रारंभ हुई थी। ऐसी चर्चाएं इस सभागृह में कई बार हुई हैं।

इस विषय पर, कल सबसे पहले सम्माननीय विपक्ष के नेता श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब ने अपने विचार रखे थे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir the board shows 'Minister's reply'. There is some confusion. The Chair just said that he will intervene and the Leader of the House will reply. But your board shows, 'Minister's reply'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. He is the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't go into this technicality. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर:** महोदय, श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब ने विपक्ष के नेता पद की जो गरिमा है, उसे संभालते हुए अपने बहुत अच्छे विचार रखे थे। उनके बाद जो अन्य सभी सदस्य बोले, मैं उनके प्रति भी आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ। उनके बाद हमारे सभागृह के सम्माननीय मुख्तार अब्बास

[श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर]

नक्रवी साहब भी बोले। उनके बाद सम्माननीय नरेश अग्रवाल जी, सम्माननीय सीताराम येचुरी जी, श्री देरेक ओब्राइन जी, श्रीमती विजिला सत्यानंत जी, श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की जी, श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा जी, श्री माजीद मेनन साहब जी, श्री स्वप्न दासगुप्ता जी बोले। आज सदन के सम्माननीय सदस्य श्री नरेश गुजराल जी ने इस विषय पर बोलने की शुरुआत की थी। सम्माननीय कपिल सिब्बल जी एवं श्री शरद यादव जी भी बोले। श्री डी. राजा जी, मंत्री महोदय श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर जी, श्री के.टी.एस. तुलसी जी, श्री प्रभात झा जी, श्री राजीव चन्द्रशेखर जी, श्री टी.के.एस. एलंगोवन जी, कुमारी शैलजा जी, हमारे सम्माननीय अमर शंकर साबले जी, सम्माननीय श्री अली अनवर अंसारी जी, श्री के.के. रागेश जी, विजयसाई रेड्डी जी, प्रमोद तिवारी जी और अभी हमारे सहयोगी रामदास अठावले जी, इन सबकों ने अपने विचार रखे हैं।

मैं इस सभागृह को, इस हाउस को इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस भावना से आपने यहाँ विचार रखे हैं, लिंगिंग एक सामान्य अपराध नहीं है, जोकि गोमाता को लेकर ऐसा अपराध बढ़ने की बात आपने कही है। मैं स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि देश में अनेक भाषा, अनेक प्रांत, अनेक जाति के, अनेक धर्म के लोग रहते हैं और इसके बावजूद यहाँ प्रांतवाद भी है, भाषावाद भी है। इन बातों को लेकर कई बार देश में मार-पीट व हत्याएँ हुई हैं। इन सभी का किसी ने सम्मान नहीं किया है, किसी ने स्वीकार नहीं किया है। हाल ही में, जिस बात को लेकर यहाँ पर चर्चा चल रही है, वे हत्याएँ लिंगिंग को लेकर और गोमाता को लेकर हो रही हैं। यह जो बार-बार कहा जा रहा है, NCRB में, गौवंश को लेकर, गोमाता को लेकर जो लिंगिंग की घटनाएँ हुई हैं, क्या उनकी अलग से एंट्री है और क्या कोई सूची है? मैं स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी कोई सूची नहीं बनती है और जहाँ पर ऐसी सूची बनती है, तो जातीय तनाव को लेकर, भाषा को लेकर, प्रांत की बात को लेकर जो-जो हत्याएँ होती हैं, उनकी अलग से सूची बनती है, उसमें यह भी आ जाता है। अगर आप चाहें तो इसमें आप अपने राज्यों में भी उसकी जानकारी ले सकते हैं। लेकिन मैं यहाँ आपको कहूँगा कि प्रधान मंत्री महोदय जी ने जिस भावना से देश का और देश की जनता का आह्वान किया था, गोमाता के नाम से गौरक्षकों ने जिस तरीके से अराजकता फैलाई है, उसका उन्होंने स्पष्ट शब्दों में विरोध भी किया था। उन्होंने जो कहा था, उसे मैं एक बार फिर से दोहराता हूँ। कल हमारे नक्रवी साहब जी ने भी कहा था और इसी तर्ज पर यह सरकार काम कर रही है, जो प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि "सबका साथ, सबका विकास"। हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि दलित भाइयों को या अल्पसंख्यक भाइयों को छोड़ कर सरकार काम करे। सबको साथ में लेकर प्रधान मंत्री जी काम करना चाहते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था - "गौरक्षा को कुछ असमाजिक तत्वों ने अराजकता फैलाने का माध्यम बना लिया है। इसका फायदा देश का सौहार्द बिगाड़ने में लगे लोग भी उठा रहे हैं। देश की छवि पर भी इसका असर पड़ रहा है। राज्य सरकारों को ऐसे असमाजिक तत्वों पर कठोर कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए। गाय को हमारे यहाँ माता माना जाता है। लोगों की भावनाएँ गाय से जुड़ी हैं। लेकिन लोगों को यह भी याद रखना चाहिए कि गाय की रक्षा के लिए कानून है और कानून तोड़ने का कोई विकल्प नहीं है। कानून-व्यवस्था को बनाये रखना राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है और जहाँ भी ऐसी घटनाएँ हो रही हैं, राज्य सरकारों को इससे सख्ती से निपटना चाहिए। राज्य सरकारों को यह भी देखना चाहिए कि कहीं कुछ लोग गौरक्षा के नाम पर अपनी व्यक्तिगत दुश्मनी का



बदला तो नहीं ले रहे हैं। हम सभी राजनीतिक दलों को गौरक्षा के नाम पर हो रही इस गुंडागर्दी की कड़ी भर्त्सना करनी चाहिए।" इस भाषा में सभी ने अपने विचार रखे हैं। हमारी पार्टी के अनेक सदस्यों ने विचार रखते समय लिंगिंग के बारे में समर्थन नहीं किया, विरोध ही किया है। वर्षों से इस देश में अनेक जाति और धर्म के लोग रहते हैं। इसी के चलते मैं इस बात को दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि जाति, छुआछूत, भाषावाद, धर्म की बात की आड़ में आकर जो-जो भी अन्य अत्याचार होते थे, इनको रोकने के लिए देश स्वतंत्र है।

माननीय सदस्य जब बोल रहे थे, तो बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने प्रजातंत्र की याद दिलायी है। प्रजातंत्र पर ही देश चलता है। सबको जीने का अधिकार है। यहाँ पर महात्मा गांधी जी का भी उल्लेख हुआ है। डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी का भी यहाँ उल्लेख होना जायज था, क्योंकि बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी ने हमें जो संविधान दिया है, इसमें सभी को अपने हक से जीने का अधिकार है। किसी को गौमाता का मांस जबर्दस्ती खिलाना भी असम्भव है और किसी की भावनाएँ दुखाने के लिए सड़कों पर अगर गाय काटी जाती है, जैसा केरल में हुआ है, यह भी गलत था। इन सभी बातों का निषेध होना चाहिए। यहाँ इन सभी बातों का विरोध करने वाले समाज हैं। हम हर नेता, हर संसद सदस्य के विचारों को सुन रहे थे, किसी ने यह कहीं नहीं कहा कि किसी विशिष्ट समुदाय ने या किसी विशिष्ट पार्टी ने अभियान चलाया, एक-दो सदस्य अवश्य कह रहे थे, लेकिन नेता, विरोधी दल ने जिस भाषा में अपनी बात को रखा और कहते हुए यह भी बताया कि कश्मीर में एक ही धर्म के लोगों ने अपने ही लोगों की लिंगिंग की थी... यह सबसे बड़ी बात थी कि ये सब घटनाएँ सभी जगह सब तरीके से हो रही हैं। इस पर रोक लगनी चाहिए।

यहाँ पर मैं सभी का जवाब तो नहीं दूंगा, क्योंकि सम्माननीय मंत्री, अरुण जेटली जी बोलने वाले हैं, लेकिन मैं यहाँ इन बातों की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी जो कहते हैं कि सबका साथ, सबका विकास, उसके अनुरूप दलित समाज के लिए, महिलाओं के लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सत्ता में आने के बाद एक कार्यक्रम, स्टैंड-अप इंडिया बनाया। इसमें इन दलित भाइयों के लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी ने योजना दी थी, उसके तहत उन सब दलित भाइयों और महिलाओं को 7,700 करोड़ रुपए का ऋण मिला हुआ है और 36 हजार लोगों ने इसका लाभ लिया है। यह प्रोग्राम दलित भाइयों और महिलाओं को ध्यान में रखकर बनाया गया है।

देश में हम सभी लोग डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर को आदर्श के रूप में मानते हैं। महाराष्ट्र में जो इन्दु मिल का विषय है, इन्दु मिल की जो 12 एकड़ की प्रॉपर्टी थी ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा:** मंत्री जी, आप यह एससी-एसटी का बजट बता रहे हैं या एससी-एसटी के ऊपर जो दुराचार हो रहा है, वह बता रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर:** मैंने वह भी बताया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा:** आप तो बजट की बात बता रहे हैं कि इस बजट में आपने क्या दिया और क्या नहीं दिया। ...(व्यवधान).... जिस विषय पर बहस हो रही है, उसके बारे में बताइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर:** वह भी बता देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह भी बताना जरूरी है, क्योंकि कांग्रेस ने वर्षों तक राज किया और आप लोग साथ में रहे, लेकिन दलित भाइयों की इतनी बड़ी मांग, इन्दु मिल की जगह पर स्मारक बनाने की थी, उसको आपने नहीं किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारी सरकार आने के बाद करीब-करीब ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपका भी राज था, लेकिन आपने नहीं दिया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** मंत्री महोदय, आपको सदन को ...**(व्यवधान)**... उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सम्मान से कहूंगा ...**(व्यवधान)**... मंत्री महोदय, आप सदन को कहेंगे कि हम इस कार्य को आगे लेकर गए ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर इसका श्रेय लें और सच्चाई को झांप दें, तो यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस बात की घोषणा इस सदन के अंदर, राज्य सभा के अंदर दिसम्बर, 2012 में इस फैसले की घोषणा हुई थी, क्योंकि उस समय कपड़ा मंत्रालय मेरे पास था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... You can check the record of both the Houses of Parliament. I had moved the resolution in the Lok Sabha on Indu Mill land. Please acknowledge that. Don't say that it is your Government which has done it. ...**(Interruptions)**... It was a Cabinet decision... **(Interruptions)**... Don't question that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

**श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर:** उपसभापति जी, मैं आपसे बताना चाहता हूं, ये मुझे डिस्टर्ब न करें, इनको जो बोलना है, बाद में बोलें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** सर, ऐसी बात नहीं है, ये सही बात बोलें, हम मान लेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर:** यह बात सही है, यह नहीं मानने वाली बात ही नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री जी मुम्बई गए थे और वहां पर इन्दु मिल की जो जगह है, वह जगह दलित समाज को डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर के स्मारक के लिए दी गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसमें हमारे माननीय मंत्री, रामदास अठावले जी साक्षीदार भी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... करीब 15 सौ करोड़ की प्रॉपर्टी हमने स्मारक के लिए दी है और इतना ही नहीं प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार बनने के बाद ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा:** यह तो आपका बजट है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चर्चा का विषय है, उस पर आप बताइए ना। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** आप विषय पर बोलिए ना। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप कभी बजट के बारे में बताते हैं कि हमने यह दे दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप कभी 'स्टैंड-अप-इंडिया' बोलते हैं, कभी इन्दु मिल की बात करते हैं। यह क्या हो रहा है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... चर्चा का विषय क्या है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर:** हमने दलित भाइयों के लिए जो किया है, हम वह बताने का अधिकार रखते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह आप का ही अधिकार नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** यह अधिकार की बात नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा:** आपको बजट पर स्पीच देने का अधिकार नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिस विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है, आप उसके बारे में बताइए, उसका जवाब दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर:** यह क्यों नहीं बताएं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह भी बताएं और वह भी बताएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** उपसभापति जी, इस विषय में जो आशंकाएं व्यक्त की गई हैं, ये उनका उत्तर दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर:** उपसभापति महोदय, देश में विषमता समाप्त हो ...**(व्यवधान)**... समानता की बातें होती हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह जो स्मारक बनेगा, इससे प्रेरणा मिलेगी और यह निर्णय प्रधान मंत्री जी के कार्यकाल में हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लंदन में डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी जहां रहते थे, उस आवास स्थान के लिए हमने अभी अधिग्रहण किया और वहां पर भी डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर के नाम से स्मारक बनने वाला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उपसभापति जी, आप मुझे संरक्षण दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: He is not yielding. ...**(Interruptions)**..

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** उपसभापति जी, कल से माननीय सदन में दलितों पर होने वाले अत्याचारों को लेकर चर्चा हो रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस डिबेट का रिप्लाय क्या माननीय गृह मंत्री जी दे रहे हैं या इसका रिप्लाय अन्य कोई मंत्री देंगे? पूरी चर्चा का उत्तर कब होगा, यह हम जानना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसा लगता है कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी चर्चा में intervene कर रहे हैं, रिप्लाय कोई दूसरे मंत्री देंगे, क्योंकि चर्चा में उठे मुद्दों पर ये कोई उत्तर नहीं दे रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या बहस का जवाब माननीय नेता सदन देने वाले हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is the reply.

**श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर:** आप मुझे पहले सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने इस विषय पर पूरे तथ्य सदन के सामने लाने का प्रयास किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम तो बोलेंगे ही। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इतना ही नहीं, protection of civil rights जैसे विषयों पर हमारी सरकार ने पिछले 3 सालों में जितना काम किया है, उसे भी हम सदन में रखेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वर्ष 2014-15 में हमने 147 करोड़ रुपए इस एक्ट के अंतर्गत दलित भाइयों के लिए रखे हैं। वर्ष 2015-16 में 119 करोड़ रुपए और वर्ष 2016-17 में 222 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यहां बार-बार कहा जा रहा है, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, we are not discussing the Budget now. When the Budget comes, it is for the hon. Leader of the House and Finance Minister to tell us about allocation of funds. Here, we are discussing atrocities on SCs/STs and lynching taking place across the country. That is the subject under discussion for the last two

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

days. The hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, for whom I have a great regard, unfortunately, is talking out of the subject. The answer that he is giving is totally out of the subject. He is talking about allocation of funds for different sections. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर:** सभापति जी, मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि सदन में दलितों और अल्पसंख्यकों के प्रति होने वाली घटनाओं पर चर्चा हो रही है। इसी क्रम में दलितों और अल्पसंख्यकों के कल्याण के लिए इस सरकार ने कौन-कौन से कदम उठाए हैं, वे मुझे बताने ही पड़ेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनके लिए किए गए budget allocation की ही चर्चा मैंने की है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा:** हमने यहां बजट की बात ही नहीं की। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर:** जिस तरह की बातें यहां कही गईं - क्या हम दलित विरोधी हैं, अल्पसंख्यक विरोधी हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह सरकार दलितों और अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए काम करती है, यही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे अल्पसंख्यक भाइयों के लिए हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक विशेष कार्यक्रम, 15-सूत्री कार्यक्रम चलाया है। कांग्रेस सरकार ने कभी इतना अच्छा कार्यक्रम अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय के लिए नहीं चलाया था। मैं यहां पर उस पर पूरी चर्चा नहीं करूंगा, सिर्फ यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार, मोदी जी की सरकार देश के दलितों और अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए काम करती है और उन्हें पूरा संरक्षण भी देती है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि गौवंश को लेकर देश में जो बवाल मच रहा है, हिंसा हो रही है, lynching हो रही है, हमारे गृह मंत्री, राजनाथ सिंह जी ने भी इसे गम्भीरता से लेते हुए सभी राज्यों को दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए थे, advisory निकाली थी कि जहां-जहां ऐसी घटनाएं हो रही हैं, उन पर तुरन्त कार्यवाही की जाए। ऐसी घटनाओं के लिए जिम्मेदार किसी को माफ न किया जाए, गुनहगारों को arrest किया जाए और उनके खिलाफ कोर्ट में मुकदमा चलाया जाए। इसलिए चाहे गृह मंत्रालय हो या गृह मंत्री जी हों, ऐसी घटनाओं को उन्होंने गम्भीरता से लिया है, ताकि देश में कहीं lynching न हो, गौवंश को लेकर किसी पर अत्याचार न हो। इस दिशा में सरकार लगातार काम करती आ रही है। यही आपने अपेक्षा की थी। कोई और अपेक्षा नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसीलिए मैंने बार-बार कहा कि यह सरकार न दलित विरोधी है और न अल्पसंख्यकों के विरोध में काम करती है। हम सबको साथ लेकर काम कर रहे हैं और सभी वर्गों के लिए अच्छे-अच्छे प्रोग्राम बनाए जा रहे हैं। मैं इतना ही इस माननीय सदन में कहना चाहता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा:** मान्यवर, इन्होंने SC-ST के Special Component Plan को हटा दिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... पूरी डिबेट में मंत्री जी ने सिर्फ 3 मिनट lynching and अत्याचार बोला है, जो बड़े अफसोस की बात है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

**सदन के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली):** माननीय उपसभापति जी, कल से नेता, प्रतिपक्ष आज़ाद

साहब ने जो बहस आरम्भ की है, सदन में लगभग सभी पक्षों के सदस्यों ने एक स्वर में हिंसा की निंदा की है। आज़ाद साहब ने जब अपना भाषण शुरू किया था, बड़ी जिम्मेदारी के साथ, राजनीति से थोड़ा ऊपर उठते हुए, उन्होंने देश के विभिन्न प्रांतों में जो घटनाएं हुईं, उनकी निन्दा की। उन्होंने आरम्भ में यह कहा भी कि मैं इसको राजनीतिक रंग नहीं देना चाहता। वे एक बहुत जिम्मेदार नेता हैं, लेकिन क्योंकि राजनीतिक दल से संबंध रखते हैं, तो अंत में औपचारिकता के नाते उनको थोड़ा सा राजनीतिक रंग देना पड़ा।

विषय गंभीर है और इसलिए अगर हम इसको राजनीति में बाँट देंगे, तो मुझे लगता है कि देश के साथ न्याय नहीं होगा। इसमें दो विषय स्पष्ट रूप से आते हैं और इससे पहले कि मैं दूसरे विषय पर जाऊँ -- क्योंकि कई बार दोनों को जोड़ने से ifs and buts लग जाते हैं और उस ifs and buts में खतरा होता है कि किसी प्रकार की जो गलत घटना है, क्या उसका कोई explanation या rationalization कर रहा है, मैं वह करना नहीं चाहता और इसलिए सरकार का स्पष्ट मत है। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने पहले दिन से और जब तीन अलग-अलग अवसर मिले, तो माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने, गौरक्षा के नाम पर लोगों ने कानून अपने हाथ में लेकर हिंसा की जो घटना की है, उसकी घोर निंदा की। किसी प्रकार का explanation भी -- गाय के प्रति हमारी जो श्रद्धा है, वह विषय अलग है। वह श्रद्धा हिंसा का कारण नहीं बन सकती। इसलिए मैं इस बात में स्पष्ट हूँ और मैं चाहूँगा कि सारा सदन जिस स्वर में बोला है, उसी तरह हम सब एक स्वर में उसकी निंदा करें और उसको रोकने का प्रयास करें। Violence can never be a partisan issue. Violence में कानून टूटता है, violence में व्यक्तियों की जानें जाती हैं और इसलिए उसका किसी प्रकार का कोई explanation, rationalization, भावना को ठेस पहुंची इसलिए हिंसा की, ये तर्क हो नहीं सकता। हमें याद रहे कि हम विश्व का सबसे बड़ा लोकतंत्र हैं और लोकतंत्र की मर्यादा के अनुकूल जो संविधान हमारे देश में बना, उसमें सबको बराबरी का अधिकार भी है और अपने धार्मिक विश्वास का अधिकार भी है। हम लोगों की जो एक संस्कृति रही है, जो कल्चर रहा है, वह एक-दूसरे का आदर करने का भी है, एक-दूसरे की भावना का आदर करने का भी है और उसके अनुकूल दूसरे को बरदाश्त करने का भी है, विपरीत को बरदाश्त करने का भी है, जिसे हम mutual respect and tolerance कहते हैं।

ऐसे कई धर्म और मज़हब हैं और हममें से सब उनमें से किसी न किसी में विश्वास रखते होंगे, कुछ नहीं रखते। किसी भी विश्वास का मजाक भी उड़ाया जा सकता है, तर्क के आधार पर उसको छोटा करने का प्रयास भी किया जा सकता है, लेकिन हम नहीं करते। उसका कारण बड़ा स्पष्ट है कि we have an element of tolerance and mutual respect और इसलिए हिंसा partisan issue नहीं हो सकती, partisan दृष्टि से, विचार की दृष्टि से या भावना की दृष्टि से उसका justification नहीं हो सकता। मेरे पास एक पूरा चार्ट है। जितनी घटनाएं हुई हैं, उनका बयान देकर केवल निंदा कर देना, इतना ही नहीं है। यह कहना कि आपके पास कोई विकल्प नहीं था, इसलिए आपने निंदा की और किसी ने यह कहा कि निंदा कर दी और लोगों को कहा कि हिंसा करते रहो। मेरे पास एक पूरा चार्ट है। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी के पाँव में चोट लगी है, उनका पाँव प्लास्टर में है और वे घर पर हैं, लेकिन जिस प्रांत में भी घटना रिपोर्ट हुई, वहाँ की हर घटना के बारे में वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री से टेलीफोन पर उनकी

[श्री अरुण जेटली]

बात हुई। वहाँ किस-किस को अरेस्ट किया गया, उसकी जानकारी ली गई और जितनी घटनाएँ अभी तक हुई हैं, उनमें से हरेक में कानूनी कार्रवाई एक systematic तरीके से हुई है। हरेक घटना में लोग गिरफ्तार हुए और वे सारे arrested लोग आज भी जेल में हैं। They are all going to be charge-sheeted against whom evidence is going to be found and then prosecuted for the offences that they have committed. यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है और इसमें मैं कोई ifs and buts नहीं जोड़ना चाहता। जहाँ तक गाय का विषय है, मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों से इस बात का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम tolerance की बात करते हैं तो देश में एक बहुत बड़ा वर्ग है, जिसकी उसके प्रति एक श्रद्धा है और यह कोई हमारी सरकार के आने से नहीं हुई, संविधान सभा में बहुत लम्बी चर्चा इस विषय को लेकर हुई। आज़ाद साहब, आप और आपके सहयोगी थोड़ा सा इस बात पर विचार करें कि क्या हमने secularism की परिभाषा को इतना विकृत कर दिया कि जो 70 साल पहले चर्चा थी, वह आज भी होनी चाहिए। मैं उसका उदाहरण देता हूँ। आज अगर डा. अम्बेडकर होते और डा. अम्बेडकर संविधान सभा में खड़े होकर कहते, मैं सिर्फ Article 48 पढ़ देता हूँ। यह इन्हीं का बनाया हुआ आर्टिकल है। "The State shall endeavour to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall, in particular, takes steps for preserving and improving the breeds, and prohibiting the slaughter, of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle." यह नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने या राजनाथ सिंह जी ने नहीं प्रपोज किया था। यह पंडित नेहरू के समय में जब वे प्रधान मंत्री थे, डा. अम्बेडकर ने कहा था और सारी कंस्टीट्यूट असेम्बली ने इसको संविधान में डाला, It is part of Article 48. "The State shall in particular, takes steps for preserving and improving the breeds, and prohibiting the slaughter of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle." कि राज्य कदम उठाएगा गाय की हत्या पर प्रतिबंध लगाना और केवल गाय नहीं, cows and calves and other milch animals दूध देने वाले अन्य जानवरों को। इसके पीछे आर्थिक rationale भी हो सकता है, इसके पीछे सांस्कृतिक और धार्मिक rationale भी हो सकता है। ये सारे विषय Constituent Assembly में debate हुए और शायद वे हम सबसे ज्यादा बुद्धिमान लोग थे, जिन्होंने सर्वसम्मत एक मत से यह सोचा कि यह संविधान के अंदर डाला जाए। उस वक्त जब यह संविधान में आ गया और Directive Principles में आया तो Directive Principles में आने के बाद, यह राज्यों का अधिकार था, जो Seventh Schedule है संविधान का, जिसमें अधिकारों का बंटवारा हुआ कि केन्द्र का कौन सा अधिकार है और राज्यों के कौन से अधिकार हैं, तो State list में Entry 15 डाल दी गई और स्टेट लिस्ट में जो एन्ट्री 15 है, वह जो है, "Preservation, protection and improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases, veterinary training and practice." और हर राज्य ने यह माना कि आर्टिकल 48 को अगर लॉजिकल एंड पर ले जाना है तो राज्यों की विधान सभाओं के पास है कानून बनाने का अधिकार। उस वक्त न भारतीय जनता पार्टी थी और भारतीय जनसंघ की तो एक भी राज्य में सरकार नहीं थी। तब पंडित नेहरू प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे। सन् 1950 के दशक में अधिकतर राज्यों में कांग्रेस की सरकार थी और कांग्रेस की सरकारों ने एक के बाद एक सबसे पहले मध्य प्रदेश में लाई और उसके बाद हर प्रांत में कानून बनाया जितने प्रांतों में बन

सकता था नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में नहीं बना, गोवा में नहीं बना, केरल में नहीं बना, वेस्ट बंगाल में नहीं बना। इन चार-पांच क्षेत्रों को छोड़ कर बाकी सारे हिन्दुस्तान में एक प्रकार से 80-85 परसेंट इस देश की पॉपुलेशन जिन प्रांतों में है। उन प्रांतों में कानून बना कि cow slaughter prohibited है, प्रतिबंधित है। पंडित जी जानते थे, पंडित जी over religious नहीं थे, secularist थे - अगर मैं पुराने प्रधान मंत्रियों की तुलना करूं तो शायद इंदिरा गांधी जी ज्यादा religious थीं, लेकिन पंडित जी के ज़माने में कानून बना कि गाय का हमारी संस्कृति में एक स्थान है इसलिए cow slaughter prohibited होगा। आज़ाद साहब, मैं आपसे एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं - उसका उत्तर देने की दृष्टि से नहीं, लेकिन आप सोचिए कि 70 साल में आज अगर डॉक्टर अम्बेडकर जीवित होते और यह कानून लाते that the State shall endeavour to bring law prohibiting cow तो शायद सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा जी की पार्टी सबसे पहले खड़े होकर कहती कि डॉक्टर अम्बेडकर communal हैं।

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा:** हम लोग यह कब कह रहे हैं कि यह गलत किया है और यह गलत है? हम यह कह रहे हैं कि इसके नाम से आप किसी को मारेंगे तो वह गलत है। Cow slaughter का जो कानून है, उसका हर कोई welcome कर रहा है, कौन मना कर रहा है? Nobody is objecting to it. But, if you are saying that Dr. Ambedkar meant कि आप cow slaughter के नाम पर किसी को मारेंगे कि शायद यह गाय ले जा रहा है, इसलिए इसको मार दो ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री अरुण जेटली:** मेरी आधी बात तो आप मान रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा:** इस कानून के लिए कौन मना कर रहा है, इस कानून का तो सभी लोग support कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान).... इस कानून को कौन मना कर रहा है? Who is opposing that?

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद:** सर, बड़े आदर के साथ मैं उस स्टेट में रहता हूं जहां मुस्लिम majority है - कश्मीर। वहां महाराजा साहब के वक्त में कानून बना है कि आप cow slaughter नहीं कर सकते। उसके बाद जब नयी सरकारें आयीं - वहां शेख अब्दुल्ला प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी बने - तब तक हमारे तीन-चार प्राइम मिनिस्टर बन चुके थे, लेकिन उस कानून को किसी ने आज तक नहीं बदला। आज भी कश्मीर जैसी स्टेट में cow slaughter पर बैन है। एक सेकेंड के लिए भी हमने यह नहीं कहा कि आप cow slaughter की इजाज़त दीजिए, उन्हें मत पकड़िए। हमारी आपत्ति है, मैंने उधमपुर की मिसाल दी, वहां ट्रक में कोयला है और गाय के नाम पर दो आदमियों को ट्रक समेत जला दिया। मेरी आपत्ति है कि जुनैद ट्रेन में जा रहा है, उसकी lynching की गई, वहां ट्रेन में गाय कहां थी? मेरी आपत्ति है कि पहलू खान का दूध का business था, वह अच्छी नस्ल की गाय लाया तो उसे मार दिया। हमारी आपत्ति उसमें है कि गाय रखने में आखिर क्या दिक्कत है? क्या दूसरे धर्म का आदमी उसका business नहीं करेगा, उसका दूध नहीं बेचेगा? आज जो गाय के नाम पर lynching हो रही है, हमारी आपत्ति उस पर है। यहां पर मुझसे लेकर किसी अन्य ने यह plead नहीं किया कि कोई गाय को काटेगा या कोई slaughter करेगा तो उसको कुछ मत कहो।

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : سر، بڑے ادرکے ساتھ میں اس اسٹیٹ میں رہتا ہوں جہاں مسلم میجورٹی ہے — کشمیر۔ وہاں مہاراجہ صاحب کے وقت میں قانون بنا ہے کہ آپ cow slaughter نہیں کر سکتے۔ اس کے بعد جب نئی سرکاریں آئیں — وہاں شیخ عبداللہ پرائم منسٹر بھی بنے — تب تک ہمارے تین چار پرائم منسٹر بن چکے تھے، لیکن اس قانون کو کسی نے آج تک نہیں بدلا۔ آج بھی کشمیر جیسی اسٹیٹ میں cow slaughter پر بین ہے۔ ایک سیکنڈ کے لئے بھی ہم نے یہ نہیں کہا کہ آپ cow slaughter کی اجازت دیجئے، انہیں مت پکڑئے۔ ہماری آپٹی ہے، میں نے ادھم پور کی مثال دی، وہاں ٹرک میں کونلہ ہے اور گانے کے نام پر دو آدمیوں کو ٹرک سمیت جلا دیا گیا۔ میری آپٹی ہے کہ جنید ٹرین میں جا رہا ہے، اس کی lynching کی گئی، وہاں ٹرین میں گائیں کہاں تھیں؟ میری آپٹی ہے کہ پہلو خان کا دودھ کا بزنس تھا، وہ اچھی نسل کی گائیں لایا تو اسے مار دیا۔ ہماری آپٹی اس میں ہے کہ گائیں رکھنے میں آخر کیا دقت ہے؟ کیا دوسرے دھرم کا آدمی اس کا بزنس نہیں کرے گا، اس کا دودھ نہیں بیچے گا؟ آج جو گائیں کے نام پر lynching ہو رہی ہے ہماری آپٹی اس پر ہے۔ یہاں پر مجھ سے لیکر کسی اور نے یہ plead نہیں کیا ہے کہ کوئی گائیں کو کاٹے گا یا کوئی slaughter کرے گا تو اس کو کچھ مت کہو۔

श्री अरुण जेटली: आज़ाद साहब, फिर मेरी और आपकी बात में शायद कोई मतभेद नहीं रहेगा। इसमें ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I have a point.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Please, let me just complete.

SHRI D. RAJA: One second. We are discussing about the slaughter of human beings in the name of cow. What Ambedkar will do if he is alive is a different thing.

श्री अरुण जेटली: आज़ाद साहब, आपने जो कहा, उस approach में और मेरी approach में कोई अंतर नहीं है। कारण बड़ा स्पष्ट है। Independently, just as killing of a human being in the name of cow or assaulting or lynching him has to be unequivocally condemned, nobody

†Transliteration in Urdu script.



**6.00 P.M.**

should try, at least in areas where there is a prohibition, to eulogize the fact that I see nothing wrong in cow being slaughtered. One of your Chief Ministers of a prohibited State -- it means where cow slaughter is prohibited -- has the audacity to say, 'Given a choice, I will eat beef.'

आपकी जो सबसे बड़ी स्टेट है, जिसकी पावर भी है ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए अगर हम कांग्रेस की पुरानी ट्रेडिशन रखते, तो कोई कांग्रेस का कार्यकर्ता, जिसने भी संविधान का आर्टिकल 48 पढ़ा है, वह टेलिविजन कैमरा के सामने कहता है कि गाय कैसे कटती है, मैं काट कर आपको दिखाऊंगा और गाय काटने के बाद फेस्टिवल मनाऊंगा। ऐसा करके वह भी देश का उतना ही नुकसान कर रहा है जितना कि ट्रेन में चलता हुआ वह गौ-रक्षक कर रहा है, जो गाय के नाम पर मारता है। जिस दिन आप यह स्वीकार कर लेंगे, उस दिन हमारा मतभेद बिल्कुल समाप्त हो जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)... इसीलिए मैंने आरम्भ में यह कहा, -- 'if' या 'but' नहीं -- जितने भी कानून राज्यों में बने हुए हैं, उनमें गाय को बेचने की, preserve करने की व्यवस्था है। वह अधिकार पुलिस के पास है, राज्य सरकार के पास है। किसी के पास कोई जानकारी हो, वह राज्य सरकार को दे सकता है। Nobody has a right to take the law in his hands. ट्रेन में या सड़क पर रोक कर कोई कहे कि मैं कानून को इन्फोर्स करूंगा, कानून के नाम पर किसी को मारूंगा। यदि कोई ऐसा करता है, तो उसकी निंदा भी होनी चाहिए, उसको गिरफ्तार भी करना चाहिए और उसको prosecute भी करना चाहिए। लेकिन इसका यह अर्थ नहीं कि prohibited areas में जिन राज्यों ने प्रतिबंधित नहीं किया, यह उनका अधिकार है, जिन्होंने प्रतिबंधित किया है, कम से कम वहां पर, इसको eulogize करना, इसकी प्रशंसा करना और इसको स्वीकार कर लेना, इसको encourage करने की व्यवस्था हम न करें। आनंद जी, उसका कारण है। मुझे थोड़ी सी शिकायत है, इसलिए मैं उसे सामने रखूंगा। जब हम selective morality और selective call of conscience में जाते हैं, तो यह कठिनाई आती है। दिल्ली का चुनाव था। दिल्ली के चुनाव से कुछ दिन पहले और कुछ लोगों को हमारी सरकार के साथ तकलीफ है। जलूस निकलने लग पड़े कि फलां जगह चर्च के ऊपर हमला हुआ, there were a number of attacks on churches. हमने कहा कि इसमें कोई राजनीतिक कारण नहीं है कि कोई चर्च के ऊपर हमला करे। पुलिस ने हर एक केस रजिस्टर किया और हर एक केस को इन्वेस्टिगेट किया। Not one was found to be politically linked. उस चर्च attack को लेकर न्यूयार्क टाइम्स लीड्स करता है और दुनिया के अंदर हिन्दुस्तान में चर्च के ऊपर attack हो रहे हैं, यह प्रचार हो गया और यह पोलिटिकल है। कहीं पता चला कि बदमाश लड़कों ने शराब पीकर एक बॉटल फेंक दी, कहीं theft हो गयी। These were the cases which were found in Delhi. उसके बाद एक घटना होती है, तो पूरी दुनिया में फैल जाता है कि India intolerant State हो गयी। आप आज जाकर हालत देखिए, न केवल दुनिया का एक सेक्शन जहां intolerance है, violence है, मैं उसकी जिक्र नहीं कर रहा हूं, आप liberal society में भी जाकर देखिए कि उन देशों में क्या हो रहा है? उसकी तुलना में हम कहीं आगे हैं अपने democratic standards में और intolerance में और एक प्रचार शुरू हो गया। जिस-जिस ने भी वह किया, क्या

[श्री अरुण जेटली]

उन्होंने uniform criteria बना लिया था? अभी हमारे एक साथी ने केरल का जिक्र किया तो Some of my CPM friends objected to that. But kindly put a question to yourself. Why is it — whether you do or others do it — that the atmosphere of violence in Kerala increases when the Left Front comes to power? It does not increase when the United Front comes to power. ...*(Interruptions)*... They have also been in power. They are also our opponents. We have never ...*(Interruptions)*... When Mr. Chandy was the Chief Minister, we never said that there were acts of violence in Kerala. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, why did an RSS man throw a bomb into the Coimbatore party office? Who started it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the number of political killings taking place in Kerala today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If all of you stand up and speak together, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: You say, CPI(M) is a hindrance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you cannot speak together. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Why did a Vishva Hindu Parishad man throw a bomb into Coimbatore Party Office? ...*(Interruptions)*... Who started it? ...*(Interruptions)*..

AN HON. MEMBER: He has not accepted it.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: No, he has accepted it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ragesh, you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the Minister continue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I have only one point to make. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let us forget Kerala.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I have only one point to make.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. Mr. Ragesh, sit down.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. Sit down.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let us forget Kerala.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: How can you forget that you have introduced this agenda? ...*(Interruptions)*... How can you forget that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding, Mr. Ragesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ragesh, he is not yielding. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: You go into the history. Whenever the BJP Government came to power, you can see that there had been increase in violence in Kerala. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ragesh, you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ragesh, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ragesh, take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: The fact of the case is that prior to 2014, the House did not have to take up this agenda at all. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a change in the situation. I think you will appreciate that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I will tell you what was happening prior to 2014. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: And, there is a need to change. ...*(Interruptions)*... We welcome your condemnation. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a need of conscience change. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Tapanda, I will tell you what was happening prior to 2014. I mentioned Kerala. The same RSS and BJP is there in Kerala. When Mr. Chandy was the Chief Minister, not one Congressman was killed and not one RSS man was killed. Why does this happen only when the Left Front come to power? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: You go into the history. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: All right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: The RSS said that CPI (M) is their ideological enemy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want to know prior to 2014. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: If you want to know, prior to 2014. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: नेता सदन, हमारी unity को बड़ी चालीकी से तोड़ रहे हैं। नेता सदन से request करूंगा कि वे subject पर बोलें।

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : نیتا سدن، ہماری unity کو بڑی چالاکي سے توڑ رہے ہیں۔ میں نیتا سدن سے ریکویسٹ کروں گا کہ سبجیکٹ پر بولیں۔

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: If you want to know what was happening prior to 2014, I will only give you one advice. You have chosen a very eminent man as your candidate for the Vice-President of India. When you were in power, read every report Mr. Gopalkrishna Gandhi sent about the Left Front Government, and you will know what happened prior to 2014. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: That is the beauty of the Left. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, this is not acceptable. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not acceptable. ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, नेता सदन बहुत सुलझे व्यक्ति हैं। हम उनका बहुत regard करते हैं, लेकिन वे विपक्ष को divide न करें और lynching पर आ जाएं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† سر، نیتا سدن بہت سلجھے شخص ہیں۔ ہم ان کا بہت regard کرتے ہیں لیکن وہ وپکش کو divide نہ کریں اور lynching پر آجائیں۔

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: That is the beauty of the Left. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is all.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, for what the hon. Leader of the House has just said, I thank him very much. You have, during the course of making this observation,

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

acknowledged one good thing. Besides many sterling qualities of our candidate, you acknowledge that he is eminent and he is fair. If that is there, then, withdraw your candidate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: What you have said about Shri Gopalkrishnan Gandhi is partly correct, not totally. I would request the hon. Leader of the House to kindly go into the details of the note as to what exactly he wanted to say. Then, it will be clear that how the society is being affected by some anti-social elements, etc. -- all these things are narrated.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Fine. That's all.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, Mr. Sen said that this is the beauty of the Left. In Marxian terminology, they call it 'dialectics'.

Sir, I just wish to say this. These are two completely independent things. If we are to create an atmosphere in this country where we can get rid of this problem which has arisen on account of some people taking the law into their own hands, I reiterate once again — I need not reiterate the relevance and the high importance of cow in India's culture — that nobody, the Government's stand is very clear, is allowed to do that. There is no rationalization. No argument of sentiment being hurt can be an explanation for this, and the Government is absolutely committed. Whoever is the culprit, the State Governments have a responsibility. A written advisory has also been sent. The Home Minister has spoken to each of those State Governments and therefore the law will certainly take its own course in these cases. No amount of sympathy will be shown for these people and that is why the hon. Prime Minister has thrice repeated this entire issue.

The second issue which we have discussed, combining with this, is the incidents as far as *Dalits* and weaker sections of the society are concerned. Sir, the way we have historically treated one section of our own brethren is always a black-mark in our own history and therefore we owe it to ourselves, if not to them, to reverse that process of history, and for any form of social oppression in the name of caste, there are laws which deal with it. Any incident which takes place, I wish to categorically assure the House that the Government is absolutely committed. We have laws in place, and if any such incident where the State Police is not acting is brought to our notice to this effect, the Government would not think twice of requesting the State Government, advising the State Government, even asking them for report as far as these incidents are concerned.

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

To deal with these incidents of atrocities against the *Dalits*, we have strong laws in place. Everybody has supported those laws and the Government is fully committed as far as their protection is concerned.

With these observations, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं आप से एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप lawyer हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो चल रहा है, ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसका इम्पैक्ट बहुत गहरा और बहुत दूर तक जाए, ये special circumstances हैं। क्या आप इसको समझते हैं कि इसे हैंडल करने के लिए एक स्पेशल एक्ट की जरूरत है। जो ऑफिसिस पुलिस को या एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को हैंडल कर रहे हैं, उनकी special accountability लगाए जाने की जरूरत है।

**श्री अरुण जेटली:** मौजूदा कानून में पर्याप्त प्रोविजन्स हैं। हम कानून को दोष न दें, लेकिन आपने जो दूसरा तर्क दिया है कि जो अधिकारी इसकी जांच कर रहे हैं, वे ईमानदारी से करें और पूरी कार्रवाई करके इन लोगों को सजा दिलवाएं। सरकार इसके लिए committed है और इसकी पूरी जानकारी अब तह तक जाएगी। इसकी monitoring गृह मंत्रालय से कर सकते हैं, तो निश्चित रूप से करें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा:** सर, दलित एट्रोसिटीज पर माननीय स्टेट होम मिनिस्टर ने भी दो मिनट में बात खत्म कर दी और माननीय नेता सदन ने भी दो मिनट में बात खत्म कर दी। इन दोनों ने यही कहा है कि वहां पर एट्रोसिटीज नहीं होने देंगे, एक्शन लेंगे। क्या एक्शन लिया है? हम लोगों ने आंकड़े दिए हैं कि किस तरीके से दलितों को ही जेल में डाल दिया है। इसके बारे में कोई जवाब नहीं आया है और न ही इस बारे में कोई satisfactory answer दिया गया है। हम लोग इससे सैटिसफाइड नहीं हैं, इसलिए मैं और मेरी पार्टी इससे वॉक आउट करती है।

*(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber.)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, as per the decision taken in the morning, we have to take up the Bill.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, it is a very small Bill for which the BAC has already allotted one hour. But I think we can clear it in half-an hour.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a non-controversial Bill.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: How can we take it up now? It is already 6.15, Sir.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: No, no. This has already been decided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the morning meeting, it was decided that we would take up this Bill also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. LoP, it was decided in the morning. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, they should all be celebrating. Today we have the result of the Presidential election. ...*(Interruptions)*... In the Lok Sabha, there was no sitting since morning as the counting was to take place. We have spent the whole day. Let us watch the results now.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Counting is over, results ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqviji, then, we can take up Special Mentions.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: हो गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसकी जरूरत नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, यह आधे घंटे में हो जाएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उपसभापति जी, यह आधे घंटे में हो जाएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: आज नहीं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqviji, let us take up Special Mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: यह गवर्नमेंट का बिल है ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम इस पर डिस्कशन के लिए तैयार हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... But this is not good that discussion... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Let us take it up on Monday. Not today. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us take it up next week. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, this would take just half-an-hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No, no. Not today. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a very important Bill. Everybody would like to participate in the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: उपसभापति जी, ये देश के विकास से जुड़े हुए जो कानून हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनको नहीं बनने देंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... देश के किसानों के लिए, कमजोर तबकों के लिए जो कानून हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Can we pass it in half-an-hour? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: As far as the Government is concerned, हम डिस्कशन के लिए तैयार हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप कम से कम आधे घंटे तक बैठ लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आधे घंटे तक बैठना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Special Mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Tiruchi Siva. ...*(Interruptions)*... You may lay it on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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### **SPECIAL MENTIONS**

#### **Demand to amend the Representation of the People's Act, 1951, to set up an appropriate channel for voting by NRIs**

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): The Constitution of India gives every Indian citizen the right to vote under Article 326 of the Constitution. Through the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 2010, a new Section 20A was introduced to make provisions for citizens residing outside India to get enrolled as an elector in the electoral roll. As per the 2014 data provided by the Ministry of External Affairs, there are 11,846 overseas electors out of 1,00,37,761 NRIs (as in 2012).

In 2014, the Committee for Exploring Feasibility of Alternative Options for Voting by overseas electors set up by the Election Commission of India came out with a report, which suggested that the Government should amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951 to introduce a channel through which NRIs could cast their votes. The report suggested channels such as proxy voting or e-postal ballot.

Till now the Government has not made any provision for the setting up of a channel through which registered NRI voters could cast their votes. If no appropriate voting channel is provided to NRI voters, their representation within the country cannot be done.

Therefore, I urge the Government to make amendments to the provisions of the Representation of the People Act 1951 and deliberate upon the appropriate channel that can be set up for NRI-voting. The Government should take into consideration the suggestion of the Committee's report and set up an appropriate channel for voting by NRIs.

#### **Demand to adopt the dual time zone system in the country**

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, there is a need to take up the issue of having a dual time zone in India. Even though India has a single time zone, the IST, the width of



India is one that demands at least two time zones. As often seen, especially in the States of West Bengal and North-East, following the IST has held them back rather than allowing them to prosper, as it cuts down day-light hours and hence the working hours.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) *in the Chair*]

It has been observed that usually it dawns between 5:30 to 6:00 a.m. and the day begins early with a bright sunshine in the Eastern and North Eastern States as compared to Western parts of India. Also, the sun sets and it gets dark earlier in the Eastern and North-Eastern parts as compared to the Western States in India. This time differential has its effects on business and other activities of mankind.

Sir, the time zone followed in the Western States cannot be the same in the North-East due to geographical reasons. I would, therefore, urge the Government to consider this request and look into the matter seriously for the benefit of the states of the East and the North-East.

**Demand to take up the proposals of Tamil Nadu Government for decongestion of certain stretches on NH-67 in the Annual Plan for current fiscal year**

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Sir, in Salem NH circle, road stretch from Narasimanaikenpalayam to Mathampalayam, that is, 362/2-370/0 of NH-67 is a two-lane road having traffic intensity of 47,568 PCU. Entire stretch lies in built up area. Frequent traffic congestion and accidents are happening in this stretch. The State Government has proposed work of improvements on 362/2-370/0 of NH-67 for an amount of Rs.41.20 crore. The stretch from 323/850 to 380/0 km. of NH-67 has to be handed over to NHAI in the near future. As the proposed stretch requires improvement, which could not be taken up immediately by NHAI, proposal is sent for inclusion in the Annual Plan.

Stretch from Coimbatore to Mettupalayam passes through Karamadai town which is highly congested and built-up area. The traffic movements are very slow and congested. Further, the widening is not feasible on this stretch due to non-availability of land and stretch is wrapped between the buildings. Therefore, bypass should be formed to Karamadai town starting from Bettadhapuram passing through Tholampalayam road and ending after Karamadai town which comes around 3 km. Formation of road for about 1 km length including construction of ROB is under sanction by the State Highways in feasible portion of Karamadai bypass from Tholampalayam road to NH-67. Hence, the balance two km length from Bettadhapuram to Tholampalayam is sufficient for the formation of bypass road.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take up these two proposals in Annual Plan for the current fiscal and carry out the work urgently.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Shri Jairam Ramesh; not present.

**Demand to take strict measures to check the practice of profiteering on equipments and treatment required for heart-related ailments**

**श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान हृदय रोग संबंधी चिकित्सा उपकरणों पर की जा रही मुनाफाखोरी की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। यह वर्ष की बात है कि सरकार ने इस विषय की गंभीरता का संज्ञान लेते हुए फरवरी, 2017 में इन चिकित्सा उपकरणों की कीमत में 85% तक की कटौती की घोषणा की तथा नेशनल फार्मस्युटिकल प्राइसिंग अथॉरिटी ने इसके बारे में एक नोटिफिकेशन जारी किया है। इससे देश के गरीब मरीजों को काफी राहत मिली है। अभी तक 2500 करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा खर्च हमारे देश के मरीज सिर्फ स्टेंट को खरीदने में करते थे। इस संबंध में तमाम निजी अस्पताल और डाक्टर अभी भी इस कटौती का फायदा आम लोगों तक नहीं पहुंचने दे रहे हैं। अभी भी स्थिति यह है कि एक बैलून कैथेटर पर चिकित्सक, वितरक तथा विक्रेता मिलकर 500 फीसदी मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं। एक गाइडेड कैथेटर की कीमत 500/- रुपए तक आती है, जब कि इस उपकरण पर MRP 2800/- रुपए दिखाई जाती है। इसी तरह अन्य उपकरणों के दामों में भी खूब मुनाफाखोरी हो रही है। तमाम अस्पताल और क्लीनिक पैकेज के नाम पर गैर-जरूरी परीक्षणों को चिकित्सा में शामिल करके मरीजों का बिल कई गुना बढ़ा देते हैं। इन गैर-जरूरी परीक्षणों को और उपकरणों को हृदय संबंधी बीमारियों के उपचार के लिए बाध्य करने वाले संस्थानों और डॉक्टरों पर सख्त कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। अमेरिका में इस संबंध में कानून इतने सख्त हैं कि 40 मिलियन तक की पेनल्टी लगाई गई है, जो कि इस अपराध के मुख्य प्रयोजन धनार्जन पर चोट करती है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि सरकार इस पर तत्काल सख्त कार्रवाई करे।

**Demand to give special financial grants for development works in resource-deficient villages of Haryana**

**श्री राम कुमार कश्यप** (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार को अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे प्रदेश, हरियाणा में काफी ग्राम पंचायतें ऐसी हैं, जिनके पास अपनी पंचायती जमीन न होने के कारण आय का कोई स्रोत नहीं है। सरकार की ओर से ऐसे गाँवों को बहुत कम अनुदान प्राप्त होता है। इस कारण ऐसे गाँव अभी तक मूलभूत सुविधाओं से वंचित हैं। ऐसे गाँवों में न तो स्वास्थ्य और शिक्षा सेवाएँ बेहतर हैं, न ही पक्की गलियाँ, न ही गंदे पानी की निकासी तथा पेय जल की व्यवस्था है, न ही पार्क तथा चौपालों आदि की सुविधाएँ हैं। ऐसे गाँव में शिक्षक पढ़ाने तथा डॉक्टर गाँव में नियुक्ति से कतराने लगते हैं। ऐसे गाँव उन गाँवों से पिछड़ गए हैं, जिनके पास अपने आय के साधन, अर्थात् पंचायती जमीन आदि हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में आर्थिक असंतुलन पैदा हो गया है। समाज में ऐसे असंतुलन से एक खाई बन जाती है, जो द्वेष का रूप ले लेती है। ऐसी स्थिति में आर्थिक संसाधनहीन गाँव हीन

भावना के शिकार हो जाते हैं और विकास की धारा से अलग हो जाते हैं। फलस्वरूप विभिन्न प्रकार के अपराध, कुरीतियाँ और अन्य राजनीति द्वेष भी फैलने लगता है।

मैं सदन के माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार अपने नारे "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" को ध्यान में रखते हुए ऐसे गाँवों की तरफ प्राथमिकता के आधार पर ध्यान दे तथा उन्हें विकास के लिए विशेष अनुदान राशि उपलब्ध करा कर इन गाँवों को भी अन्य संपन्न गाँवों की तरह विकास की धारा से जोड़ कर देश को विकास के पथ पर अग्रसर करे। आशा है सरकार उक्त संदर्भ में संज्ञान लेकर तत्काल संबंधितों को निर्देशित करने का कष्ट करेगी।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Shrimati Wansuk Syiem, not present; Shri Vivek Gupta, not present. Dr. V. Maitreyan.

**Demand to protect the rights of Indian fishermen in the Palk Bay in the wake of passing of the Fisheries Bill by the Sri Lankan Parliament**

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Palk Bay, a strip of water separating India from the Northern Province of Sri Lanka, has been historically providing rich fishing grounds to Tamil Nadu fishermen. But shockingly, a new Fisheries Bill is reported to have been passed by the Sri Lankan Parliament prohibiting certain fishing methods. It is widely reported that under the provisions of the Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (Amendment) Bill, the fishing trawlers as well as the fishing gear used for fishing in the Sri Lankan territorial waters will be confiscated, fishermen imprisoned for two years and huge fines up to 50,000 Lankan Rupees will be imposed. It is further reported that the Bill is predominantly aimed at Indian fishermen who have been carrying out fishing for many centuries in their traditional waters of Palk Bay. The rights of our fishermen were affected by the Indo-Sri Lankan agreements of 1974 and 1976 which also unilaterally ceded Katchatheevu to Sri Lanka. Now, the right to livelihood of our fishermen continues to be infringed upon by the Sri Lankan authorities. The new Sri Lankan Bill will affect the already paralyzed livelihood of lakhs of our fishermen.

I urge upon the Government to respond to this move by Sri Lanka effectively and protect the pride of India and the fishing rights of our fishermen in the Palk Bay.

**Demand to incorporate strong anti-discrimination provisions in the rules under the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act**

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act was enacted by the Parliament in 2016 with all-party support.

When the Bill was being debated in the Rajya Sabha, I had moved an amendment to

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda ]

include an anti-discrimination clause. This clause sought to prohibit discrimination based on dietary preference, sexual orientation, region of origin, caste, creed, etc. The House was in broad agreement with the clause. However, I withdrew the amendment when the hon. Minister requested that it be withdrawn and after he assured the House that a strong anti-discrimination provision would be added to the Rules under the Act.

In reality, the Rules are a diluted version of what was promised. The grounds of discrimination are vaguely worded and the onus is on States to create such anti-discrimination provisions under the Rules that they frame. Numerous States, in turn, have either not incorporated the provision, for example, Gujarat, or have simply added an open-ended non-discrimination clause to the affidavits about projects filed by the promoters, for example, Uttar Pradesh. This is a weak and farcical attempt to solve a problem of this magnitude. Discrimination in housing is a reality that must be confronted if subtle social exclusion is to be eliminated and the Constitutional ideals of equality and fraternity translated into reality.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to strengthen the anti-discrimination clause in the Rules under the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act that we passed and ensure that States are held to a minimum standard for such clauses in their Rules. Only then will the Minister's assurance in the Rajya Sabha have any meaning.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Shri P.L. Punia - not present. Shri T. Rathinavel - not present. Shri K. Rahman Khan.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): Sir, as the subject of my Special Mention has already been discussed in the House in detail, I just lay the Special Mention on the Table.

**Demand to create a task force involving state machinery to check killing of people by mobs in the name of cow protection\***

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): Sir, the recent killing of human beings in the name of cow protection has sent shock waves throughout the country. The cow vigilantes have *suo motu* assumed the responsibility of protecting the cow at any cost. Their dreaded behaviour killing human beings is as follows: (1) Haryana (June, 2016): Two men forced to eat cow dung and made to chant nationalist songs, were alleged to be beef transporters. (2) Una, Gujarat (July, 2016): 4 *dalits* were strapped to a vehicle stripped and canned by the cow vigilantes for skinning a dead cow and its video was shared online to motivate the think-alikes. (3) Alwar (April, 2017): Pehlu Khan was

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\*Laid on the Table.

thrashed so severely that he died two days later. (4) Ranchi (June 28, 2017): Usman Ansari was killed by a mob, later his house was torched. (5) Ramnagar (June 29, 2017): in Ramnagar, Jharkhand, a man was killed for carrying beef. (6) Delhi-Mathura Train (22nd June, 2017): A young boy Hafeez Junaid was killed, alleged to be a beef eater.

It is becoming a matter of national shame. Even the hon. Prime Minister's warning to cow vigilantes has not made any effect. There had been an increase by 75 per cent of such incidences when compared to the previous year with Uttar Pradesh topping the list.

Sir, the Government should immediately create a task force involving the State machinery in order to contain insensitive behavior of the mob at the earliest so that precious human lives can be saved.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Chaudhary Munvvar Saleem, not present.

The House stands adjourned till 1100 hours on Friday, the 21st July, 2017.

*The House then adjourned at thirty minutes past six  
of the clock till eleven of the clock on  
Friday, the 21st July, 2017.*