

Vol. 243

No. 9



सत्यमेव जयते

Thursday,

27 July, 2017

5 Shravana, 1939 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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Website	:	http://rajyasabha.nic.in http://parliamentofindia.nic.in
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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 27th July, 2017/5th Shravana, 1939 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 102 of the Metro Railways (Operation and Maintenance) Act, 2002, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs:—

- (1) G.S.R. 353 (E), dated the 13th April, 2017, publishing the Metro Railways (Procedure of Claims) Rules, 2017.
- (2) G.S.R. 354 (E), dated the 13th April, 2017, publishing the Metro Railways (Procedure for Investigation of Misbehaviour or Incapacity of the Claims Commissioner) Rules, 2017. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.7178/16/17]

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 PENSIONS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) Notification No. G.S.R. 596 (E), dated the 16th June, 2017, publishing the All India Services (Performance Appraisal Report) Amendment Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.7179/16/17]

Notification of the Ministry of External Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 27 of the

Indian Council of World Affairs Act, 2001, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of External Affairs Notification F. No. ICWA/Admn/551/24/2012, dated the 25th April, 2017, publishing the Indian Council of World Affairs, Recruitment Regulations, 2017.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.7181/16/17]

Reports and Accounts (2014-15) and (2015-16) of various RMSAs, Education Societies, Shiksha Mission, SSAs, Education Project Councils and related papers

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), UT Mission Authority, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) - (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.7278/16/17]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Himachal Pradesh School Education Society implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Shimla, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.7280/16/17]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Odisha Madhyamik Shiksha Mission, implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Odisha, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.7274/16/17]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha

Abhiyan (RMSA) Authority, Punjab, Mohali, Chandigarh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.7279/16/17]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Sikkim, Gangtok, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.7144/16/17]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Ujala Society implementing the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, Jammu and Kashmir, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.7275/16/17]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jharkhand Education Project Council (JEPC), Ranchi, implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Jharkhand, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.7277/16/17]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bihar Education Project Council (BEPC), Patna, implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Bihar, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.7276/16/17]

MoU between the Government of India and the NFDC Ltd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Information and Broadcasting) and the National Film Development Corporation Limited (NFDC), for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.7184/16/17]

Reports and Accounts (2014-15 and 2015-16) of the NISD, 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:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Social Defence (NISD), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.7312/16/17]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Social Defence (NISD), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.7438/16/17]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development

II. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of IIM, Kozhikode; IIM, Udaipur; IIT, Mandi; AICTE, New Delhi and National Book Trust, India, New Delhi and related papers

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

I. (A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education), under sub-section (2) of Section 43 of the Central Universities Act, 2009:—

- (1) No. CURAJ/R/F.35/666(1), dated the 26th July, 2012, publishing amendment in the existing Statute 2(4), addition to the existing Statute 15(1) and Amendment in the existing Statute 18(2) of the Central University of Rajasthan.
- (2) No. 3-3/CUHP/GA/2010/VOI.II., dated the 24th March, 2017, publishing the Ordinances Number 01 to 13 of the Central University of Himachal Pradesh.
- (3) No. CUK/GOV/F-101/2016-2017/1261, dated the 24th March, 2017, publishing the Statute No. 42 of the Central University of Karnataka, along with delay statement.
- (4) No. 2-4/2009-Admn/5822, dated the 28th March, 2017, publishing the Statutes Nos. 2 (4), 11(1), 13 (1) and 40 of the University of Gujarat.
- (5) No. R/2017/5/217, dated the 28th March, 2017 publishing the Ordinance No. 11 of Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar (M.P.).
- (6) No. R/2017/5/217, dated the 28th March, 2017 publishing the Ordinance No. 14 of Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar (M.P.).
- (7) No. CUTN-10(1)/2012-Legal, dated the 29th March, 2017, publishing Ordinances Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the Central University of Tamil Nadu.
- (8) No. 1072/Academic/2017, dated the 31st March, 2017, publishing Ordinance Nos. 02, 14, 20, 22, 23, 28, 29, 30 and 31 of the Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Central University of Chhattisgarh (Bilaspur).
- (9) No. CURAJ/R/F.87/2017/4740, dated the 3rd April, 2017, publishing Ordinances Nos. 02, 11, 12, 13, 14, 22, 24, 29, 31, 36, 40, 41, 44, 48 and 49 of the Central University of Rajasthan.
- (10) No. 11-1/MGCUB/GA/2016/1131, dated the 12th April, 2017, publishing Ordinance Nos. 2, 3, 4, 16 and 17 of the Mahatama Gandhi Central University of Bihar (Motihari).

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (10) See No. L.T.7291/16/17]

- (11) Statute 40, dated the April 17-April 23, 2017 (weekly Gazette), publishing the Statute No. 40 of the Central University of Karnataka along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.7586/16/17]

- (12) No. CUK/GOV/F-1/2011-2012/1360/1, dated the 24th April, 2017 publishing the Statute Nos. 43,44 and 45 of the Central University of Karnataka along with delay statement.

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

- (13) F.No. R/2017/5/217, dated the 24th April, 2017 publishing the Ordinance Nos. 8, 9, 13, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53 and 54 of Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar (M.P.).

- (14) F. No. R/2017/5/218, 24th April, 2017 publishing the Ordinance-, as amended, of Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar (M.P.).

- (15) No. CUK/REG/DO/4/2017, dated the 26th April, 2017, publishing the Ordinance Nos. 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 31, 33, 34, 35 and 36 of the Central University of Kerala.

[Placed in Library. For (13) to (15) *See* No. L.T.7586/16/17]

- (16) No. HNBGU/RO/2017-(1) or (2), dated the 27th April, 2017, publishing Ordinances No. 5 and 14 of the Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Uttarakhand.

- (17) No. 11-1/MGCUB/GA/2016/1187, dated the 4th May, 2017, publishing Ordinance Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the Mahatma Gandhi Central University of Bihar (Motihari).

- (18) No.11-1/MGCUB/GA/2016/1561, dated the 30th June, 2017, publishing Ordinance Nos. 25, 27, 28, 30, 31 and 32 of the Mahatma Gandhi Central University of Bihar (Motihari).

[Placed in Library. For (16) to (18) *See* No. L.T.7291/16/17]

(B) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education), under sub-section (2) of Section 49 of the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University Act, 2007:—

- (1) No. IGNTU/2017/Reg/243, dated the 28th March, 2017, publishing the Ordinances 1 and 2 of the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak (M.P.).

- (2) No. IGNTU/2017/336, dated the 24th April, 2017, publishing the Ordinances 3, 5, 6, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 40, 48 and 51 of the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak (M.P).
- (3) No. IGNTU/2017/416, dated the 7th July, 2017, publishing the Ordinances 20, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 45, 46, 49, 50, 52, 53 and 54 of the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak (M.P).

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T.7296/16/17]

(C) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education), under sub-section (2) of Section 46 of the Rajiv Gandhi University Act, 2006:—

- (1) No. 23, dated June 4 - June 10, 2011 (weekly Gazette), relating to amendment to Statutes 11 and 13 of the Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh).
- (2) No. ADM-12/SB/2000-11, dated the 28th October, 2014 publishing corrigendum to the statutes of the Executive Council and the Academic Council of the Raiiv Gandhi University, Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh).

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (2) *See* No. L.T.7295/16/17]

(D) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) Notification No. G.S.R. 517 (E), dated the 29th June, 2017, publishing the University Grants Commission (Furnishing of Information by Universities) Rules, 2015, under Section 28 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.7297/16/17]

(E) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) Notification No. F. 37-3/2009-Desk(U)., dated the 15th November, 2016, publishing the First Ordinances of the Tripura University, under sub-section (2) of Section 46 of the Tripura University Act, 2006.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.7292/16/17]

(F) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) Notification No. SU/2007/REG-03/GN-025/923/1728, dated the 6th March, 2017, publishing the First Ordinances

2016 of the Sikkim University, under sub-section (2) of Section 45 of the Sikkim University Act, 2006. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.7293/16/17]

(G) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) Notification F. No. 34-AICTE/AR/Antirragging/2016, dated the 22nd February, 2017, amending Notification issued *vide* File No. 37-3/Legal/AICTE/2009, dated the 1st July, 2009 to include/add certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 24 of the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.7152/16/17]

(H) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education), Notification No. S.O. 1304 (E), dated the 26th April, 2017, regarding use of Aadhaar in respect of various Scholarships and fellowship Schemes being implemented by UGC and AICTE, under Section 55 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.7298/16/17]

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.7289/16/17]

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.7290/16/17]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Mandi, Himachal Pradesh, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.7150/16/17]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.7151/16/17]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Book Trust, India, New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.7286/16/17]

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Forty-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Forty-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Ministry of Planning.

INFORMATION TO THE HOUSE

Re. 39 Indians stuck in Mosul, Iraq

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is a request from the Minister of External Affairs, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, that she wants to react to an important issue raised during the Zero Hour. That is why I am allowing her. Sushmaji, be brief.

विदेश मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज): धन्यवाद उपसभापति जी, मैं react नहीं respond करना चाहती हूँ। उपसभापति जी, 19 जुलाई, 2017, यानी आज से आठ दिन पहले सरदार प्रताप सिंह बाजवा जी ने इराक में बंधक 29 भारतीयों के बारे में एक विषय शून्य काल में उठाया था। उस समय श्री प्रमोद तिवारी, श्रीमती अम्बिका सोनी, श्री शमशेर सिंह ढुलो, श्री दिग्विजय सिंह, श्री के. रहमान खान, श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी, श्री रिपुन बोरा और कुछ अन्य सांसदों ने अपने आपको उनके विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध किया था।

मेरे फर्ज का तकाज़ा है कि इतने संजीदा विषय पर इस सदन में मैं उन प्रश्नों का उत्तर दूँ, जो श्री बाजवा जी ने उठाए थे। इस समय बाजवा जी यहां नहीं हैं, अगर इस समय वे यहां होते तो अच्छा होता, लेकिन भाई आनन्द शर्मा जी और कांग्रेस के बाकी साथी यहां हैं, जो उन्हें बता सकते हैं कि मैंने उनके प्रश्नों का क्या उत्तर दिया है।

उपसभापति जी, बाजवा जी उस दिन काफी आक्रोश में थे, इसलिए बहुत प्रहारक भाषा में बोले। उन्होंने कुछ आरोप मुझ पर लगाए और कुछ आरोप सरकार पर लगाए, लेकिन विषय की संजीदगी को देखते हुए, मैं कई आक्रोश में नहीं बोलूंगी। मैं बहुत शालीनता से उनके प्रश्नों का जवाब दूंगी, क्योंकि मेरा उद्देश्य उन पर दोषारोपण करना नहीं है, मेरा उद्देश्य सदन का और उनका संतोषजनक समाधान करना है, क्योंकि बहुत सी बातें जानकारी के अभाव में कही जा रही हैं। उपसभापति जी, उन्होंने पहली बात कही, 'Minister said that they are very much alive; they are in Mosul and they would ensure that everybody safely comes out.' उपसभापति जी, यह बात मैंने न तो सदन के बाहर और न ही सदन के भीतर, कभी कही है। 24 नवम्बर, 2014 को दोनों सदनों में इस विषय पर चर्चा हुई थी और यह चर्चा मैंने ही प्रारम्भ करवाई थी, क्योंकि एक दिन पहले बंगलादेश के दो लोगों ने कहा था कि हरजीत मसीह हमें कह रहा है कि वे मारे गए हैं। इसलिए मैं स्वयं सदन में आई थी और स्थिति को स्पष्ट करते हुए मैंने अपनी बात कही थी। उस समय बाजवा जी राज्य सभा के सदस्य नहीं थे, लोक सभा के सदस्य थे। महोदय, राज्य सभा में जो मैंने कहा, वह उन्होंने नहीं सुना, लेकिन जो मैंने लोक सभा में कहा, वह उन्होंने सुना। वह मैंने कल लोक सभा में पढ़ कर सुनाया था। चूंकि दूसरे सदन की कार्यवाही यहां पढ़ कर नहीं सुनाई जा सकती, इसलिए मैं उनके लिए लिखित में लाई हूँ। मैं इसे श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी को दे दूंगी, ताकि जो मैंने लोक सभा में बोला था, वे उसे देख लेंगे। यदि वे उसके आधार पर कह रहे हैं, तो मैंने वहां भी यही बोला था।

महोदय, जो मैंने राज्य सभा में बोला था, यहां सारे साथी बैठे हैं, उन्हें मालूम है। मैंने कहा था - "आज न तो मेरे पास कोई ठोस सबूत उनके ज़िंदा होने का है और न ही उनके मरने का है, लेकिन मैं यह कहती हूँ कि जिस दिन ठोस सबूत के रूप में एक व्यक्ति भी हरजीत की बात की पुष्टि करने वाला मिल गया, एक व्यक्ति भी मिल गया, तो मैं यह कुबूल कर लूंगी। अभी हमारे पास दूसरा एक भी व्यक्ति नहीं है जो हरजीत की बात की पुष्टि कर सके।" उसके बाद मैंने कहा - "हरजीत की कहानी के बाद हमारे पास दो विकल्प थे - एक विकल्प यह कि हम इसे सत्य मान लें और उन्हें मृत घोषित कर दें और उनकी तलाश बन्द कर दें। दूसरा विकल्प यह था कि उसके बयानों के विरोधाभासों के चलते हम उसके वर्जन को स्वीकार न करें और उनकी तलाश जारी रखें। मुझे लगता है कि बुद्धिमत्ता का भी और सरकार की जिम्मेदारी का भी यह तकाज़ा था कि उसके बयान को अस्वीकार करते हुए हम उनकी

तलाश में लगे और हमने वही रास्ता अपनाया। उसके बाद मैं सदन को कहती हूँ कि अब मुझे यह सदन बताए कि मैं हरजीत की बात को सच मान कर उनकी तलाश छोड़ दूँ या छह सोर्सस हमें उम्मीद दिखा रहे हैं कि वे मारे नहीं गए, यह तलाश जारी रखूँ? मुझे लगता है कि मेरी जिम्मेदारी का तकाजा यही है कि मैं तलाश जारी रखूँ और बुद्धिमत्ता का तकाजा भी यही है कि मैं यह तलाश जारी रखूँ। उसके बाद मैं आप सबसे कहती हूँ "कि मैं जिस रास्ते पर चली हूँ, पहला विकल्प छोड़ कर दूसरा विकल्प तलाशने का, तो मुझे यह सदन अनुमति दे।" मैंने इस सदन से permission मांगी थी, केवल सदन को विश्वास में नहीं लिया था। आगे मैंने कहा - "मुझे यह सदन अनुमति दे कि मैं उस रास्ते पर चलूँ और हम ईश्वर से प्रार्थना करें कि वे सुरक्षित भी हों और वापस लौट आएं।"

महोदय, उस समय सब लोगों ने, किसी ने मेज़ थपथपा कर, किसी ने संकेत से और किसी ने सिर हिलाकर मुझे इसकी अनुमति दी थी और उस समय आप पीठासीन थे। आपने कहा था - "MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let us hope for good news and let us pray for them."

उपसभापति जी, मैंने एक बार भी नहीं कहा कि वे जिन्दा हैं। मैंने एक बार भी यह नहीं कहा कि मैं ensure करती हूँ उनका safe return. मैंने तो कहा कि आप प्रार्थना करें कि वे सुरक्षित हों और लौट आएं। मैंने कहा कि मेरे पास कोई ठोस सबूत न उनके जीने का है और न उनके मरने का। इसलिए बाजवा जी को यह कह दीजिए कि जो उन्होंने यह कहा कि on the floor of the House मैंने यह बात कही है, यह पूरी तरह निराधार है।

महोदय, उसके बाद उन्होंने दूसरी बात कही - "आप देखिए कि हुआ क्या, गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया क्या कर रही है? अब कह रही है कि वे मोसुल में नहीं हैं, साथ में एक गांव है, बदरुस उसका नाम है, वहां उठाकर ले गए।"

उपसभापति जी, यह बात हमने कभी नहीं कही। सारे सदन को मालूम है कि 9 तारीख को इराक के प्रधान मंत्री ने यह घोषणा की कि मोसुल ISIS के कब्जे से खाली हो गया है। सरकार ने अपनी जिम्मेदारी निभाते हुए 10 तारीख को ही, यानी अगले दिन जनरल वी.के. सिंह को मोसूल भेज दिया था।

श्री बाजवा जी सदन में आ गए हैं। जो कुछ भी मैं इससे पहले बोल चुकी हूँ, वह आपको श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी बता देंगे, लेकिन इस समय मैं आपके पृष्ठ 2 पर हूँ, जहां आपने यह कहा कि गवर्नमेंट क्या कर रही है, कह रही है कि अब उन्हें बदरुस उठाकर ले गए हैं।

उपसभापति जी, जनरल साहब, दो दिन वहां रहे, लेकिन किसी चीज़ का पता नहीं चला, तो वे बगदाद चले गए। वहां उनकी इराक के एक बहुत बड़े अधिकारी के साथ बात हुई। उसने जनरल साहब को रिपोर्ट दिखाकर, जो अरेबिक में थी, उसका अंग्रेजी ट्रांसलेशन करके उन्हें सुनाया। क्या कहा कि हमारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार उन लोगों को मोसुल की एयरफील्ड से पकड़ा गया था। कुछ दिन उन्हें कैद में रखा। फिर उनसे हॉस्पिटल कंस्ट्रक्शन का काम कराया। उसके बाद कुछ दिन उनसे खेती कराई। वर्ष 2016 में उन्हें बदरुस प्रिज़न ले गए। यह हमारी अंतिम जानकारी है। उसके बाद हमारा उनसे कोई संपर्क नहीं हुआ। बदरुस ले जाने की बात, वह 2016 से शुरू की बात कर रहा है। यह जो तस्वीर दिखायी जा रही है कि बदरुस जेल ढह गयी, यह तीन महीने पहले की बता रहे हैं। 2016 के शुरू का

मतलब है, यह सवा-डेढ़ साल पहले की बात है। उन्होंने कहा कि "हमारे पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है।" मैंने तुरन्त उनके परिवार वालों को बुलाया। जैसे ही जनरल वी.के.सिंह जी के बारे में पता लगा कि वे कल आ रहे हैं, तो अगले ही दिन उनको बुलाया, उनके सामने यह बात जस की तस रखी और फिर जनरल साहब से कहा कि जनरल साहब, चूँकि आपकी बात हुई है, तो आप डायरेक्टली इनको बता दीजिए। फिर, उन्होंने यह बात बतायी। "2016 के शुरू में बंदरूस प्रिजन में उनको ले गये, उसके बाद से हमारा कोई सम्पर्क नहीं है, यही हमारी अंतिम जानकारी है", यह इराक के एक बड़े अधिकारी, हमारे देश के विदेश मंत्री को कह रहे हैं। उसके बाद मैंने मीडिया को सम्बोधित करते हुए भी यही कहा कि उन्होंने कहा कि "2016 के शुरू में उनको बंदरूस जेल ले गये, उसके बाद की कोई जानकारी हमारे पास नहीं है।" अब एक देश का एक बड़ा अधिकारी दूसरे देश के विदेश मंत्री को कह रहा है और उसमें बिना कौमा लगाये, बिना फुल स्टॉप हटाये, जस की तस बात हमने परिवार वालों को भी बता दी और वही की वही बात बाद में पूरे लोगों के सामने मीडिया को भी बता दी। और हम पर आरोप लगाते हुए बाजवा जी कह रहे हैं - "They are changing the goal post. This shows the credibility of the NDA Government. हम अपने लोगों को कैसे प्रोटेक्ट करते हैं? बाजवा जी, बाकी कोई चीज़ आप कहें या न कहें, लेकिन हम अपने लोगों को कैसे प्रोटेक्ट करते हैं, इसके लिए तो केवल यह सदन ही साक्षी नहीं है, पूरा देश साक्षी है। हर व्यक्ति यह कहता है - "Relief for stranded persons abroad is a tweet away; just a tweet away." मैं पूरे सदन को कहती हूँ कि एक भी सांसद मुझे कह दे, जो मेरे पास आयेगा, उसने बाहर फँसे हुए अपने किसी एक व्यक्ति के लिए मदद माँगी हो और मैंने वह मदद नहीं की हो। मैं आपको बताऊँ, उपसभापति जी, आप तो स्वयं साक्षी हैं। आप मुझे कितने पत्र लिखते हैं, कितनी बार कहते हैं! पिछले तीन वर्षों में, आनन्द भाई, हम 80,000 लोगों को निकाल कर लेकर आये हैं, 80,000 लोगों को! यह 80,000 का आँकड़ा किनता है? उपसभापति जी, यह 80,000 का आँकड़ा केवल उनका है, जिनको हम अपने पैसों से टिकट देकर लाये हैं। इसमें वे लोग शामिल नहीं हैं, जिन्होंने केवल मदद माँगी, मगर टिकटें अपनी लीं। इसमें वे 1,05,000 लोग शामिल नहीं हैं, जिनको हम नेपाल से निकाल कर लाये हैं, इसमें वे 31,000 लोग शामिल नहीं हैं, जिनको सऊदी अरब में हम एमनेस्टी के लिए मदद कर रहे हैं। 80,000 लोग stranded...

आप फादर टॉम की बात करते हैं। आपने कितनी बार मुझे लिखा है। हम अपहृतों को भी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: जो अपहृत लोग हैं, जो abducted लोग हैं, आप जानते हैं कि फादर प्रेम कुमार को हम लेकर आये, Judith को हम लेकर आये। नाइजीरिया से दो बार जो abducted sailors थे, उनको लेकर आये, सोमालिया में जो abducted sailors थे, उनको लेकर आये। सुडान में जो abducted sailor एक फादर टॉम के लिए भी, अभी आपने भी उस दिन मुझे लिखा। जब यमन के विदेश मंत्री यहाँ आये, तो उनको भी मैंने यह कहा कि मेरा सबसे पहला निवेदन यह है कि आप फादर टॉम को निकालें। तो इसलिए यह कहना कि "हम अपने लोगों को कैसे प्रोटेक्ट करते हैं", यह सवाल हमसे पूछा जाये और कहा जाये कि यह credibility of the Government का सवाल है। कम से कम इस सरकार की विश्वसनीयता पर, भारतीय लोगों की सुरक्षा को लेकर कोई प्रश्नचिह्न नहीं लगाया जा सकता, यह मैं आपके सामने कहना चाहती हूँ।

सर, उसके बाद एक और बात है, जो उन्होंने कही। उन्होंने यह अन्त में कहा। पहले तो यह कहा कि "आप जवाब दीजिए कि हमारे नौजवान बच्चे कहाँ हैं या ताकत रखिए, माफी माँगिए कि हमारे से गलती हुई वे नौजवान नहीं रहे।" बाजवा जी, मैं किस बात की माफी माँगू? आप किसकी माफी माँगवा रहे हैं - कि मैंने उनको dead declare नहीं किया? मैं इस बात की माफी माँगू? आप यही कह रहे हैं न- "माफी माँगिए और कहिए कि वे नौजवान नहीं रहे"? उपसभापति जी, मैं इस सदन के फर्श पर खड़े होकर कहना चाहती हूँ कि माफी माँगने के बजाय मैं दोहराना चाहूँगी कि जब तक मेरे पास कोई सबूत उनके मारे जाने का नहीं आता, मैं उन्हें dead declare नहीं करूँगी, मैं उनको मृत घोषित नहीं करूँगी। उपसभापति जी, बिना सबूत के किसी को "मर गया" कह देना, "वह मर गया" यह कह देना, यह व्यक्तिगत तौर पर पाप है और सरकार के लिए गैरजिम्मेदाराना है। इसलिए न तो मैं गैरजिम्मेदाराना काम करूँगी और न ही मैं पाप करूँगी। लेकिन मैं बाजवा जी से कहना चाहूँगी कि अगर वे अपनी आत्मा से convinced हैं कि वे लोग मारे गये और मैं गलत बयानी कर रही हूँ, मैं झूठी दिलासा दे रही हूँ, तो आप स्वतंत्र हैं। आप परिवार के लोगों को इकट्ठा करिए और कह दीजिए कि सुषमा स्वराज पर भरोसा मत करो, वे आपको गलत दिशा दिखा रही हैं, बेवजह की तसल्ली दे रही हैं, आप अरदास करो और आगे बढ़ो। अब यह उन परिवार वालों पर है, वे मानें या न मानें, इसलिए मैं कहना चाहती हूँ और केवल बाजवा जी नहीं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा (पंजाब): सर...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: एक बार मुझे बोल लेने दीजिए। बाजवा जी अकेले नहीं, कोई नेता, कोई सांसद, कोई पत्रकार, कोई मीडियाकर्मी अगर यह मानता है और वह convinced है कि वे मार दिए गए, तो वह अपनी जिम्मेदारी पर यह बात उन्हें कह दें, मैं नहीं कहूँगी। अगर वे परिवार वाले भी यह मानते हैं कि मैं उन्हें झूठा दिलासा दे रही हूँ, मैं गलतबयानी कर रही हूँ, हमारे बच्चे मारे गए, तो वे भी अरदास करने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं, लेकिन अगर कल को कोई उनमें से जीवित निकल आया, तो कहने वाले की जिम्मेदारी होगी, मेरी जिम्मेदारी नहीं होगी। पर, मैं एक बात यहां कह दूँ, क्योंकि ये कह रहे हैं कि मैं मिसलीड कर रही हूँ, इन्होंने यह भी end में कहा, "मेरी यह गुजारिश है कि ऐसे मत बैठिए, देश को मिसलीड मत कीजिए, पार्लियामेंट को मिसलीड मत कीजिए, सारे देश की credibility का सवाल है, अगर फॉरेन मिनिस्टर ऐसा करेंगी, तो कौन आदमी ऐसी सरकार पर यकीन करेगा, यह मेरा कहना है।" पहली बात तो आपने कहा कि ऐसे मत बैठिए। बाजवा जी, हम हाथ पर हाथ धर कर नहीं बैठे हुए हैं। उपसभापति जी, सारे के सारे वे देश, जो हमारी मदद कर सकते थे, उनसे हमने मदद माँगी। मैंने अभी कहा, "9 तारीख को इराक के प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं कि मोसुल खाली हो गया और 10 तारीख को जनरल वी. के. सिंह पहुंच जाते हैं।" क्या हम ऐसे ही बैठे हुए हैं? हम हाथ पर हाथ धर कर नहीं बैठे हैं।

दूसरा आप कह रहे हैं कि मिसलीड मत करिए। मैं बहुत ही विनम्रता से यह सवाल पूछना चाहूँगी कि मैं मिसलीड क्यों करूँगी? मुझे इतना बता दीजिए कि मैं मिसलीड क्यों करूँगी, इससे मुझे क्या लाभ है, क्योंकि पार्लियामेंट में खड़े होकर मिसलीड करना एक अपराध है। वह अपराध कोई करे, इस कारण से कि उसका कोई लाभ होगा, उसकी सरकार का कोई लाभ होगा। मुझे बता दीजिए न, मिसलीड करके मुझे क्या लाभ मिलेगा? मिसलीड करके मेरी सरकार को क्या लाभ मिलेगा? इसलिए मैं मिसलीड नहीं कर रही हूँ। मैं एक बात कह कर बैठ जाऊँगी कि जिस दिन एक भी सबूत मिल गया,

पक्का सबूत मिल गया, अगर एक बार मिल गया, तो बिना देरी किए, अगर संसद का सत्र चल रहा होगा, तो चेयर से अनुमति मांग कर, कार्यवाही रुकवा कर यहां जानकारी दूंगी। अगर सत्र नहीं चल रहा होगा, तो दस मिनट के अंदर twitter पर सारे देश को जानकारी दे दूंगी। अगर उनके परिवार वाले ने स्वयं फोन नहीं किया, तो अपने यहां से फोन करवा कर उन्हें बुलवा लूंगी। अगर अच्छी खबर हुई, तो उनकी खुशी में शामिल हो जाऊंगी और अगर बुरी खबर होगी, तो उनके दुख में शिरकत करूंगी, लेकिन इस सबूत के बिना मैं उनको dead declare नहीं करूंगी। यह दोबारा दोहराते हुए, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूं।

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: सर, मुझे एक मिनट बोलने का मौका दिया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us hope and pray for good news. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Sir, we need to ask her certain things. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, यह कोई clarification नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: सर, मेरा नाम कितनी दफा लिया गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... This is a very important matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: जीरो ऑवर में इसको उठाया गया था, सुषमा जी ने इसको स्पष्ट कर दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अब किस चीज़ का स्पष्टीकरण? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: सर, मैं सबसे पहले एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर को यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो इनका जवाब है, उससे देश सहमत है या नहीं है, वह तो वक्त ही बताएगा। We also pray for the safe return of our children. वे हमारे भाई हैं, हमारे बच्चे हैं। हम भी pray करते हैं कि परमात्मा मेहर करे, उनकी कोई अच्छी खबर आए। मगर मैंने मिसलीड करने की बात क्यों कही? सर, मैंने ऐसा इसलिए कहा क्योंकि वहां एक eye witness था, जैसे मैडम ने अभी कहा कि मैं मिसलीड क्यों करूंगी, what do I gain out of it?" That is what exactly I am asking her. What would Harjeet Masih, a man who was along with those 39 people, get by saying that they had been killed in front of his eyes? She said, "Don't believe this man. You believe in My sources. I have four-five very authentic sources." मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि तीन साल में आप अपने सोर्स का नाम बताएं? आप यह बताएं कि कहीं किसी की telephonic talk किसी से हुई हो? आप यह बताएं कि आपके पास कोई audio cassette हो, कोई video cassette हो? आपने किसी सोर्स के बारे में नहीं बताया। आपने हर दफा, वे 12 दफा मिले, सभी पार्टीज़ यानी अकाली दल, बीजेपी के लोग, कांग्रेस के लोग, आपके लोग आपको मिलते रहे और आप बहुत अच्छी तरह पेश आईं। मैं इसके लिए आपको मुबारक देता हूँ, मगर आपने हमेशा यकीन दिलाया कि आपके बच्चे जिंदा हैं, यह मैं विश्वास दिलाना चाहती हूँ। उसके बाद कह दिया कि वे बदरूस में हैं। जनरल साहब वहां गए, हम इनके बहुत thankful हैं।

सर, सबसे पहले यह हुआ कि वे मोसुल में हैं। जब इराकी प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने announce किया कि मोसुल पर हमारा कब्जा हो गया है और ISIS को खदेड़ दिया गया है... इन्हें यह बात मालूम थी कि अब हमारे पास जवाब नहीं होगा। इन्होंने immediately General Saheb को भेजा और जब General Saheb ने Parliament के बाहर statement दी, in the complex of Parliament House that they are now in a prison in Badush. जब India Today की टीम वहां गई, उन्होंने वहां जाकर हैरानीजनक चीज पेश की कि यहां आप जिस prison की बात कर रहे हैं, वह तो तीन महीने से टूटी हुई है। There was nobody there. They have been changing their goalposts every week or every ten days and fifteen days. This is what I want to say. What I want to say is that they have misled Parliament and they have misled the country. I stand by what I said. ...*(Interruptions)*... Give us one proof. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government needs to give us one proof. इनमें जो 6 contacts रहे हैं, आप उनका नाम लीजिए कि किससे बात हुई। कैसे आप देश से कहते रहे कि हमारे बच्चे अभी तक जिन्दा हैं। As a Minister, you are changing goalposts. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you have some proof, you can give it to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: आपने सोच-विचार किए बिना, जो इराकी मिनिस्टर आए, उसने यहां तक कह दिया कि मुझे यह भी नहीं पता कि यह information इन्होंने किसके कहने पर दी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या ISIS के कहने पर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bajwa, whatever proof you have, you please give it to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: मेरी अंत में एक demand है, सर। सुषमा जी, अगर आप ईमानदारी से चाहते, हम आपको offer करते हैं, I will volunteer myself. आप जनरल वी.के. सिंह जी को भेजिए, ऑल पार्टी delegation भेजिए ताकि हमें ईमानदारी से पता चले कि आपने किससे information ली, किसने आपको information दी है? Let us go to Baghdad. We will go to Badush; we will go to Mosul and find out. I still stand by the statement that she has misled Parliament and she has misled the country. They are just trying to befool those families. ...*(Interruptions)*... I stand by that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: अगर ईमानदारी है, ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम भी आएंगे साथ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bajwa, you made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: उपसभापति जी, मैंने प्रारम्भ में कहा था कि मैं बहुत शालीनता से जवाब दूंगी, लेकिन इन्होंने फिर से माहौल गरमा दिया है। अब वे मेरा जवाब सुन लें। आपका पहला प्रश्न है कि हरजीत मसीह ने क्यों mislead किया? आपकी हरजीत मसीह से बहुत देर बात हुई है। मैं वह पहली व्यक्ति हूँ जिसने हरजीत मसीह से वहीं 15 जून को बात की है। मैं JNB में एक मीटिंग में बैठी थी। किसी ने मुझे बाहर बुलाकर कहा कि मेम, बड़ी बुरी खबर है। मैंने पूछा कि क्या खबर है? उसने जवाब दिया कि एक लड़के का फोन आया है, उसने कहा है कि हम 40 लोगों को बंधक बना लिया गया था, जिसमें से 39 लोग मारे गए और मैं बचकर निकल आया। अब आप मुझे निकालो। मैंने कहा कि जिस फोन नं. से फोन आया था, उसे मिलाओ और मेरी बात कराओ। हमने फोन मिलाया, वह फोन किसी और के पास था। हमने उससे कहा कि क्या आपके पास हरजीत मसीह बैठे हैं, जिन्होंने अभी बात की है? हमें जवाब मिला कि हां, बैठे हैं। हमने कहा कि उनसे बात कराओ। मैं पहली व्यक्ति हूँ, जिसने उससे बात की। मैंने कहा कि बताओ, हरजीत क्या खबर है? उसने पूछा कि आप कौन बोल रही हैं? मैंने कहा कि मैं विदेश मंत्री, सुषमा स्वराज बोल रही हूँ। उसने एकदम कहा कि आंटी जी, मैंनू कढ़ लेओ। उसने पंजाबी में कहा कि मुझे निकाल लो। मैंने पूछा कि बेटा, होया की? मैंने पंजाबी में पूछा कि क्या हुआ? मेरी उससे पंजाबी में बात हुई लेकिन मैं यहां हिन्दी में बोल देती हूँ, जबकि पूरी conversation पंजाबी में हुई। उसने बोला कि इस-इस तरह से हम लोग एक कम्पनी में काम करते थे, हम पकड़े गए, जिनमें कुछ बंगलादेशी थे और कुछ हिन्दुस्तानी थे। जब वे हमें एक गाड़ी में ले जा रहे थे, बीच में उन्होंने कहा कि बंगलादेशी एक तरफ हो जाएं और भारतीय दूसरी तरफ हो जाएं। जब हम लोग अलग हो गए तो उन्होंने हमें जंगल में ले जाकर एक लाइन में खड़ा करके गोली मार दी, लेकिन मैं बच गया और निकल आया। मैंने उससे पूछा कि तू किद्दा बचया? उसने कहा - ए मैंनू नीं पता। मैंने पूछा, तुम कैसे बचे? उसका जवाब था कि मुझे नहीं पता, मैं कैसे बचा, लेकिन आंटी जी, मैंनू कढ़ लेओ। मैंने कहा, बेटा मैं तुम्हें जरूर निकाल लूंगी, मुझे इतना बता दो कि जब बाकी सब मारे गए, तुम बचकर कैसे निकल आए? उसका जवाब था - यह मुझे नहीं पता। मुझे निकाल लो। मैंने उससे फिर कहा कि मुझे एक बार तो बता दो, मैं तुम्हें जरूर निकाल लूंगी। उसने कहा कि मैंनू कढ़ लेओ, नहीं तो मैं भी मारया जावांगा। मुझे निकाल लो, वरना मैं भी मारा जाऊंगा। मैंने कहा, अच्छा ठीक है। मुझे लगा वह थोड़ा trauma में है। एरबिल में हमारा एक ट्रेड सेंटर है। मैंने वहां फोन किया और उसके अधिकारी से कहा कि नाके पर इस तरह से एक हिन्दुस्तानी लड़का खड़ा है, उसका नाम हरजीत मसीह है, आप उसे तुरन्त अपने घर लेकर आओ, खाना खिलाओ और सुला दो। वह trauma में लग रहा है। उसके बाद उससे बात करना। अब आप जो कह रहे हैं कि हरजीत मसीह क्यों mislead कर रहा है, क्योंकि हरजीत मसीह कैसे निकलकर आया, इसका रहस्य मुझे मालूम है। उसे यह लगा कि अगर मैं जाकर कह दूंगा कि 39 लोग मारे गए, तो मुझसे आगे कोई सवाल नहीं होगा। उसने नहीं सोचा था कि हिन्दुस्तान में एक ऐसी विदेश मंत्री भी है, जो तेरे कहने के बावजूद उनकी तलाश जारी रखेगी। मैं दूसरी बात कहती हूँ। यह अकेले मैं नहीं कह रही हूँ। यह मैं नहीं कह रही हूँ। मेरे साथ परिवार वालों की जो मीटिंग होती थी, उसकी चौथी मीटिंग में एक लड़के के भाई ने कहा - मैडम जी, हरजीत मसीह की क्या बात है, मैं बताता हूँ। वह बताता है कि 15 को सारे मारे गए, 17 जून की शाम को मेरे भाई से मेरी बात हुई है। अगर 15 को मारे गए, तो 17 को कैसे बात हुई? यह बात सुनकर मैं हैरान थी। तीन दिन पहले "आज तक" वाला एक इंटरव्यू ले रहा था, वहाँ से संतोष कुमारी जी जुड़ी हुई थीं। उसने उनसे

पूछा- आपकी अपने बेटे से आखिरी बात कब हुई? उन्होंने बताया - 17 जून नूं, रात नूं ढाई बजे हुई सी। ओने केहा सी असीं एना दे कब्जे च हां, पर ठीक-ठाक हां। उसने फिर पूछा - किसके कब्जे में? तो उन्होंने बताया - आईएसआईएस दे कब्जे विच्चा। आप मुझे बताइए, अगर निशान सिंह का भाई यह कहता है कि मेरे भाई ने 17 तारीख को रात ढाई बजे मेरे से बात की है, उसकी माँ टेलीविज़न पर कहती है कि 17 तारीख को मेरी बात हुई है, तो आप कैसे यकीन कर रहे हैं कि हरजीत मसीह ठीक कह रहा है? वह मिसलीड क्यों कर रहा है, उसका कारण मैंने बताया। इसका कारण यह है कि चूंकि उसको मालूम है कि वह कैसे निकलकर आया है और वह यह समझता था कि मैं यह कह दूंगा कि 39 लोग मारे गए, तो मुझसे कोई सवाल नहीं पूछा जाएगा। उसे यह नहीं मालूम कि उसके बाद तलाश होगी और किसी दिन उसका रहस्य उजागर होगा। मैं आज कह रही हूँ, आप और कुछ दिन रुक जाइए, यह रहस्य उजागर होगा कि वह कैसे आया। इसलिए वह मिसलीड कर रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: आपने एक एजेंडा सेट किया है कि अपने मंत्री को झूठा साबित करेंगे और हरजीत मसीह को सच्चा साबित करेंगे। यह पोलिटिकल एजेंडा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह राजनैतिक एजेंडा है।

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Not at all. ...**(Interruptions)**... We have waited for three years. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: यह राजनैतिक एजेंडा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; fine. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is all. ...**(Interruptions)**... Alright. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: उपसभापति जी, उन्होंने अगला सवाल पूछा कि आपको इंफॉर्मेशन कहाँ से मिली, उसके sources क्या हैं? मेरे sources सड़क चलते नहीं हैं। मेरे sources एक देश के हेड ऑफ स्टेट हैं, एक दूसरे देश के फॉरेन मिनिस्टर हैं। मैं जिस हेड ऑफ स्टेट की बात कर रही हूँ, उन्होंने केवल मुझसे नहीं कहा, उन्होंने हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी से कहा, निवर्तमान राष्ट्रपति जो अभी रिटायर हुए हैं, उन्होंने हमारे प्रधान मंत्री से कहा। दो-तीन बार मुझसे भी पूछा गया, एक बार डा. मनमोहन सिंह ने पूछा, एक बार अम्बिका सोनी जी ने पूछा कि वे मारे गए? मैंने कहा, वे मारे नहीं गए हैं। उनको मैंने बताया कि किसने कहा। आप जो कह रहे हैं कि मैसेज किसका था, यह किसका था, तो भइया मैं कह रही हूँ कि प्रूफ नहीं है। इंफॉर्मेशन और प्रूफ में अंतर है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is okay. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: मैं कह रही हूँ जानकारी है, सबूत नहीं है, फिर भी आप बार-बार कह रहे हैं, प्रूफ क्या है, प्रूफ क्या है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is very clear. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: By how much time will you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: जब मैं बोल रही हूँ प्रूफ नहीं है। हम यही तो कह रहे हैं कि तलाश कर रही हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसलिए आप राजनैतिक एजेंडा पर मत जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister has no proof. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what she is saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: मैं चाहती थी कि विषय जितना संजीदा है, बहस उतनी संजीदगी से हो, लेकिन इन्होंने ultimately बहस को पोलिटिकल कर दिया। यह बहुत दुःख की बात है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: We have waited for three years. ...*(Interruptions)*... यह बात बताने के लिए और कितना टाइम लगेगा?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... You made it clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... Madam Minister, you made it clear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Sir, I want to say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... No need. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, the Minister has taken her name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; see. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister is saying that there is no proof as to whether they have died or not, whether they have been killed or not, There is no proof. That is what she is saying. So, she is hoping that. ...*(Interruptions)*... She is trying, again, to save them because there is no proof that they are dead. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all what she said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, she has named Shrimati Ambika Soni. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow her to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ambikaji, what is your problem? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, I want to say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Bajwaji, you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, nothing more from you.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, I was the first one who raised the issue three years ago on the 39 missing people. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But the Minister is very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: No, no, Sir. I named the person, because the Minister asked me to do so, — she had said that I should name him — as Parminder, who was our source. She 'sort of' literally pushed him away that he is not important. If the hon. Minister will not share with all of us, over three years, the continuous information that she keeps getting, naturally, we have to bring it up on the floor of the House as often as we get something about it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: No, Sir. Every time, without even the slightest iota of doubt, the Ministers statements — I am not saying that she is deliberately or willfully misleading the House — every time, makes her statement reassuring this whole House and the country that nothing has happened to the 39 people. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; she already said that she has no evidence that they are killed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, what should she do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we gave the names and an assurance to us was being given at a time when. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: उपसभापति जी, ...*(व्यवधान)*... अम्बिका जी, मुझे नहीं मालूम, आप उस समय बैठी थीं या नहीं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उपसभापति जी, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can she say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ambika Soniji, the question is very simple. Can the Minister say they are killed unless she has an evidence? ...*(Interruptions)*... That is a very simple question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... We asked her to. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: उपसभापति जी, पहले बावजा जी ने मुझे misquote किया ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती अम्बिका सोनी: मैडम प्लीज, एक मिनट। पहले मुझे खत्म कर लेने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : पहले बाजवा जी ने मुझे misquote किया ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती अम्बिका सोनी: मुझे खत्म करने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं नहीं कह रही हूँ कि वे कहें कि वे मर चुके हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; the Minister is very clear. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, I agree with you that the Minister cannot say that they have died. ...(Interruptions)... But she must continuously tell us also what is her source for being so hundred per cent sure that they are alive? ...(Interruptions)... And, again, they would say that all this is not known and they are all dead. ...(Interruptions)... This is not the way. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: उपसभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: When this issue has been raised time and time again. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...(Interruptions)... Okay, you made your point, ...(Interruptions)...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Bajwaji, you sit down, no more points. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: उपसभापति जी, पहले बाजवा जी ने misquote किया, अब अम्बिका जी misquote कर रही हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: आपने reply कर दिया है, ठीक है। There is no need of further explanation. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: मैंने जो बोला है, वह पढ़कर सुनाया है। वे यह कह रही हैं कि पार्लियामेंट में बार-बार - कम से कम बीस सवाल मैंने यहां answer किए हैं, चूंकि यह विषय ऐसा था कि बार-बार सवाल आते थे, चाहे Unstarred हों या Starred Questions हों, हर बार मैंने यह कहा कि मेरे पास कोई ठोस सबूत न जीने का है, न मरने का है।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: No, no, ...(Interruptions)...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is very clear. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: यह बार-बार कहा है। जहां तक sources का सवाल है, अम्बिका जी मिनिस्टर रही हैं, यहां पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जी बैठे हैं। पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जी, आप बताइए, क्या source की गोपनीयता सदन में भंग की जा सकती है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, you are very clear. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: इस पूरे मामले का मामला ही secrecy है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; hon. Minister, there is no need of further explanation. ...**(Interruptions)**... You are very clear. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: इस पूरे मामले का हल या इसकी success ही secrecy में है। आप चाहते हैं कि मैं सदन में sources दे दूँ, ताकि सबसे पहले उनका सर कलम कर दिया जाए।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है। There is no need of further explanation. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... There is no need of further explanation. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no, please, let me go to the Zero Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have already allowed it. ...**(Interruptions)**... There is no need of further explanation. ...**(Interruptions)**... She is only saying that there is no evidence, as far as she is concerned, to say that they are dead or they have been killed. ...**(Interruptions)**... And, when there is no evidence, how can she give the source? ...**(Interruptions)**... So, when there is no evidence with her, how can she give the source? ...**(Interruptions)**... There is no evidence. ...**(Interruptions)**... Therefore, it means that we are still hoping that they are alive and the Government is still trying to find out if they are alive and to bring them back. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is okay. ...**(Interruptions)**... So, why should we say. ...**(Interruptions)**... So, now, we will take up the Zero Hour; Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth.

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: सर, एक last question है।

श्री उपसभापति: बस, अब हो गया। The Minister is very clear.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, रूल 267, चाइना के संबंध में है। विदेश मंत्री जी यहां बैठी हुई हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No time for Rule 267 now. I have called for Zero Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: नरेश जी, चाइना पर discussion होना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: चाइना पर रूल 267 क्या करना है?

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: तारीख उन्हें तय करनी है। यह पहले ही कह दिया था।

श्री उपसभापति: चाइना पर रूल 267 नहीं है। Yes, Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the clock has to be reset because it has to start from ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you take one minute more. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, kindly ask them to reset the clock.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Vijilaji, you start. ... (Interruptions)... Why are you looking there?

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Need to stop the privatisation of the Salem Steel Plant

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Deputy Chairman, Sir. The Salem Steel Plant, which is globally known for its top quality steel is a cherished Central Public Sector Undertaking located in Tamil Nadu, which is a pride to our State. The people of the State feel proud because it is situated there. The Government of Tamil Nadu had acquired about 15.5 sq. km. of land in nine villages for Salem Steel Plant, more than four decades ago in the foothills of Kanjamalai in Salem. Our hon. Chief Minister, Shri Edappadi Palanisamy has presented a Memorandum on 27th February, 2017, where he has assured to inform that the State Government has offered a structured package of incentives to Salem Steel Plant in the form of soft loan, capital subsidy, electricity tax exemption and environmental protection subsidy to the tune of ₹ 2,005 crores worth for expansion project. In 2015, the State Government issued an order to grant extension of one year time to enable Salem Steel Plant to complete its expansion activities. As you all know, our hon. former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and my beloved mentor and leader took a bold step to buy five per cent stake of NLC Maharatna PSU by our State Public Sector Undertakings, TIDCO and SIPCOT. Our public sector undertakings are capable of performing very well provided they are given the right support and direction in the dynamic economic scenario. The Salem Steel plant must be given a chance to improve its efficiency and make a turnaround. Privatization is not a cure but burial of a big investment

made in core infrastructure field. Hence, I request the hon. Minister of Heavy Industries and the Steel Authority to stop going ahead with the privatization move of Salem Steel plant and save the innumerable labourers and workers working in the Salem Steel plant. I want the Salem Steel plant to be there as a proud public sector undertaking forever in our State. Thank you.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All the names of the hon. Members, who have associated themselves with it, may be included.

Alleged killing of tribals on the pretext of combating Naxalism in Jharkhand

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखंड): महोदय, मोतीलाल बास्के नामक आदिवासी मजदूर जो झारखंड के गिरिडीह जिले के ग्राम चिरका डोलकट्टा जो मधुबन थाने के तहत आता है, को नक्सली बताकर पुलिस द्वारा 9 जून, 2017 को गोली मारकर हत्या कर दी गई। इस बात का ज्वलंत उदाहरण है कि किस तरह नक्सल उन्मूलन के नाम पर आदिवासियों की हत्या की जा रही है। महोदय, मोती लाल का पिछला कोई आपराधिक रिकार्ड नहीं है। वह अपने गांव से सटे पारसनाथ पहाड़ में जैन यात्रियों को अपने कंधे पर लादकर ऊपर नीचे लाने का काम करता था और इस संदर्भ में उसी संगठन की ओर से पहचान पत्र संख्या 2065 जारी किया गया था। बैंक ऑफ इंडिया, पारसनाथ ब्रांच में उसका एकाउंट 24.02.2009 से चालू था। बैंक रिकार्ड से प्रमाणित होता है कि श्री बास्के को प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना के तहत आवास की स्वीकृति मिली थी और इस क्रम में उसके एकाउंट में रु.2,600 पहली किस्त के तौर पर जमा किया गया था।

महोदय, मोतीलाल कांड सिर्फ एक उदाहरण है। झारखंड में नक्सली उन्मूलन के नाम पर आदिवासियों को सरेंडर करवाने का आरोप का सिलसिला लगातार चल रहा है। भागे हुए अपराधियों जिन पर खुलेआम सर काटने का आरोप है, सरेंडर करवाने के बाद रोल मॉडल की तरह कैमरे के सामने प्रस्तुत करने का भी आरोप कोई नया नहीं है। महोदय, झारखंड में निर्दोष आदिवासियों को नक्सली बताकर उनकी हत्या या सरेंडर बिल्कुल बंद होना चाहिए। खूंखार अपराधियों को सरेंडर करवाने के बाद समाज में फोटे ऐप के लिए रोल मॉडल की तरह प्रस्तुत करने का सिलसिला रुकना चाहिए, अन्यथा समाज में बिल्कुल गलत संदेश जाएगा।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि मोतीलाल बास्के कांड की निष्पक्ष जांच होनी चाहिए एवं झारखंड में नक्सल उन्मूलन के नाम पर निर्दोष आदिवासियों या अन्य व्यक्तियों की हत्या बिल्कुल बंद होनी चाहिए।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this is a serious issue. This needs Government's response. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the Government respond, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is happening in other parts also. Not only in Jharkhand, it is happening in Chhattisgarh also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri K.K. Ragesh.

**Need to make regional language compulsory in C.B.S.E. Schools and
Kendriya Vidyalayas**

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I request the hon. HRD Minister to listen to certain points. Sir, the three-language formula was formulated in 1968 by the Centre after consulting the States. It was later announced in the National Policy and also incorporated in the National Policy on Education in 1986. Sir, as per the three-language formula, for Hindi-speaking States, apart from Hindi and English, any modern Indian language is being made compulsory as third language. This is so far as Hindi-speaking States are concerned. So far as non-Hindi speaking States are concerned, apart from Hindi and English, it should be a regional language, which is enlisted in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): No, that is incorrect. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: A regional language with Hindi and English. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... A regional language with Hindi and English. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is so far as non-Hindi speaking States are concerned. Sir, I want to know from the HRD Minister as to whether this three-language formula is being implemented in CBSE schools. In many of the CBSE schools, regional languages are not being taught, but, very dubiously, the Government is imposing Sanskrit as a compulsory language in these schools. I wish to know whether this formula is being implemented in the Kendriya Vidyalayas too, which are under the direct control of the Central Government. In the Kendriya Vidyalayas, from VI to VIII Standards, Sanskrit has been made compulsory. At the same time, no regional language has been made compulsory. What does this mean? We are moulding a generation that cannot read and write in its regional languages, which has ultimately led to the death of the language itself. Why is the Government doing this? Why is Sanskrit being made compulsory rather than regional languages?

Sir, dubiously, misinterpreting the CBSE rules, the Government is trying to impose Sanskrit in all CBSE schools up to X Standard, which is a very serious issue and which is against the constitutional norms that propose to encourage regional languages. I demand from the Government that it may ensure that regional languages are taught in CBSE schools. The Kerala State Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we too associate ourselves with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I will say it in just one sentence. I have made it clear umpteen number of times that we are not imposing any language on any student. The three-language formula is a three Indian languages-formula. मुझे विरासत में CBSE ने जो दिया, वह two language formula हो गया, उसमें foreign language भी आ गयी। We are saying, three-language formula is three Indian languages-formula. It is on the basis of the choice of students. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, Sanskrit is being made compulsory. Why not Malayalam? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is an Indian language. Why are you worried? He talked about Indian languages and Sanskrit is an Indian language. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, Sanskrit is being made compulsory. Why not Malayalam? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is an Indian language. Sit down.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: We have not made any language compulsory.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated): Sanskrit is an Indian language. Why should the Member say it is dubious? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Shiv Pratap Shukla. ...(Interruptions)... Now please. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. Mr. Ragesh. ...(Interruptions)...

Revelations made in the Samjhauta Express blast case

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान आज इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि ...(व्यवधान)... 18 फरवरी, 2007 को समझौता एक्सप्रेस में एक धमाका हुआ था और उस धमाके के बाद देश की राजनीति में एक ऐसी स्थिति आ गई थी कि पूरा देश बौखला गया था। वर्ष 2008 में उस समय यू.पी.ए. की सरकार थी। अभी जो एक नार्को टेस्ट हुआ है, उस नार्को एनालिसिस इंटेरोगेशन में हेडली ने भी इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि उस समय पाकिस्तान उसमें कहीं न कहीं संलिप्त रहा है। पाकिस्तान की संलिप्तता के कारण ही, उस पूरे के पूरे समझौता एक्सप्रेस में बम धमाका हुआ था। डेविड कोलमैन हेडली ने अभी कहा कि पाकिस्तान की उसमें पूरी तरह संलिप्तता थी, उसने SIMI का तथा अब्दुल रज्जाक का नाम लिया था। अब्दुल रज्जाक के नाम के आधार पर उसने कहा था कि लश्कर-ए-तय्यबा को पाकिस्तान की मदद करता है। उसने बताया कि लश्कर-ए-तय्यबा और SIMI दोनों ने मिलकर इस घटना को अंजाम दिया था। सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि उस समय NIA के पास 2008 में ये सारी जानकारियाँ थीं, लेकिन NIA और तत्कालीन सरकार ने पाकिस्तान को इस पाप से मुक्त कर दिया, इस अपराध से मुक्त कर दिया। ...(व्यवधान)... उसको चाहिए था कि वह उस समय पाकिस्तान को कटघरे में खड़ा करता और उस समय की सरकार ने एक नया शब्द दिया। ...(व्यवधान)... श्रीमन्, उस समय कर्नल पुरोहित, असीमानंद सरस्वती तथा साध्वी प्रज्ञा को गिरफ्तार करके एक नया शब्द * का दिया। हिंदू कभी आतंकवादी नहीं होता है, लेकिन यू.पी.ए. की सरकार ने * शब्द देकर, इस देश में सारे हिंदुओं को अपमानित किया था। ...(व्यवधान)... श्रीमन्, मैं इस बात को जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिरकार यू.पी.ए. की सरकार ने इस देश के साथ * करने का काम क्यों किया, पाकिस्तान को सुबूत देने का काम क्यों किया? ...(व्यवधान)... मैं आज इस सभा के माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यू.पी.ए. की सरकार ने इस देश के साथ * ...(व्यवधान)... की है और देश की जनता ने ऐसे लोगों को निश्चित रूप से दंड दे दिया है और सत्ता से बाहर कर दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)... आज वे सरकार में नहीं हैं, बाहर हैं।

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**REGARDING A POINT OF ORDER WITH REGARD TO AUTHENTICATION
OF A VIDEO TAPE AS WELL AS THE ISSUE OF INVOLVEMENT OF SIMI
ACTIVISTS IN THE SAMJHAUTA EXPRESS BLASTS**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over ...(Interruptions)... Now, Dr. Subramanian Swamy to associate....(Interruptions)... Dr. Subramanian Swamy, take one minute only...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let Dr. Subramanian Swamy associate. Then, I will call you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, he has made a very important revelation. I must respond to that. सर, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में वे सारे आरोपी, जो bomb blast case में accused हैं, उन्हें बचाने के लिए यह प्रयास किया जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... authenticity बताएं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him associate. Thereafter, I will call you.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: It is a different issue. सर, यह पूरा-का-पूरा आरोपियों को बचाने का प्रयास है। मैं यह रिकॉर्ड में लाना चाहता हूँ कि यह सत्ता पक्ष की तरफ से ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: अभी बैठिए। Let. Dr. Subramanian Swamy associate. Dr. Subramanian Swamy to associate now. I will allow you after that ...(Interruptions)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: उसकी authenticity होनी चाहिए, उस का प्रमाण आना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I allowed Dr. Subramanian Swamy to associate. Let him complete. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Listen to him.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: असत्य बातों के आधार पर यह आरोप लगाया जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... हमारी तरफ से कभी * नहीं कहा गया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: अभी बैठिए। I allowed Dr. Subramanian Swamy

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: यह संघीय आतंकवाद है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can reply ...(Interruptions)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर, ये माफी मांगें ...(व्यवधान)... आतंकवाद में लिप्त लोगों को बचाना चाहते हैं, यह मेरा आरोप है। ...(व्यवधान)...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to him ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): They don't want to listen to me. They are afraid ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only what Dr. Subramanian Swamy says will go on record. Nothing else will go on record. Dr. Subramanian Swamy, take one minute and complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, since the Samjhauta Express terrorist attack, there have been illusions in the media of a narco test on the suspected terrorists where vital data was disclosed. Recently, The Times now' has actually shown the video. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: I challenge the Home Minister to authenticate it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Are you authenticating ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. I will allow you after that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: What I am saying is that since 2008, media has been carrying these illusions, but, for the first time, we have actually seen video evidence of narco test. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: He has to authenticate it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. I will allow you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: So, I am saying that this House has a right to know whether it is a fact that there is a video tape of narco test conducted by the Government, and the Home Minister knew about it. The Home Minister knew about it and did not order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri La. Ganesan. ...*(Interruptions)*... After Mr. Ganesan, I will come to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow your point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please associate. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you after this association. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI LA. GANESAN (Madhya Pradesh): Respected Deputy Chairman, before I go to the subject in one minute....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have allowed you only one minute.
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI LA. GANESAN: Yesterday Deputy Chairman mentioned that the scientists should be taken to the top posts. I salute the scientist who had gone to the top post in India, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. ...*(Interruptions)*... I support this Zero Hour submission. ...*(Interruptions)*... I also have the same point of view. ...*(Interruptions)*... Satyameva Jayate is proved now. ...*(Interruptions)*... What we have always believed as the truth has been confirmed by recent reports in the media that the Samjhauta Express blasts were carried out by SIMI activists. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, when I mention something about SIMI activists, why are they worried? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are they bothered when I refer to the SIMI activists? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are they supporting SIMI activists? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am talking about the activities of SIMI supported by Pakistan. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am talking about SIMI. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are they perturbed? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am concluding. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, 68 innocent people...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the Congress Party at that time had given a new definition to it. ...*(Interruptions)*... It brought the standards of politics to a new low. ...*(Interruptions)*... A new word * was coined. ...*(Interruptions)*... I demand from them that they should openly apologize. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down.
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Number one, how are you allowing three Members to speak on the same subject?
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Association for one minute each is allowed.
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Number two, he has to authenticate the source of what he has just quoted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That I will ask him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: We demand verification from the Home Minister whether this video is fake or true. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will ask him to authenticate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I allege a collusion regarding these fake videos. ...*(Interruptions)*... My charge is totally against the. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Digvijaya Singh, in Zero Hour, for the Member who gives notice, we allow three minutes and those who associate, they will have one minute each. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what happens. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*... With regard to your second point.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Is it a practice? ...*(Interruptions)*... You will have to allow us also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; it is not like that. It should be made clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't allege that the Chair is partial. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: I am only making a request. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me make it clear. It is like this. If a Member gives a Zero Hour notice, it is for three minutes. After that, any Member can stand up and say that he also associates. ...*(Interruptions)*... After that I will say that names of those who associated will be given. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, there will be cases when more Members have given notice for Zero Hour on the same subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me explain. ...*(Interruptions)*... You said that you have given. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are cases like this. In such cases, I always allow those Members to have one minute each. Let me explain that today Shuklaji has given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Other two Members have also given notice, so they are allowed for one minute each.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: What about my point of order regarding authentication? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: About authentication, I will go through the record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Subramanian Swamyji, if you have quoted, then your quotation should be authenticated. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... You give authentication, that is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Tiruchi Siva. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I am on a point of order.
...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have a point of order.

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Chair has given a ruling on the matter that has been raised and, to the best of my understanding this is a pending judicial matter and the courts have to come out with their determination; and, Rule 238(i) is very clear that a Member while speaking shall not refer to any matter or fact on which a judicial decision is pending. How has this been allowed?

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: It is not on...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am not talking to you. I am talking to the Chair. You sit down.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Subramanian Swamy, sit down. It is for me to reply, not you.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I don't need a certificate from you. These are questionable credentials.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is to me. It is a point of order. I have to speak. Sit down, Dr. Subramanian Swamy. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: We have seen the video evidence of Narco test
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Nobody bothers for you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Anand Sharma, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is for the Chair to speak. ...(Interruptions)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): उपसभापति जी, यह सारा मुद्दा ...(व्यवधान)... आने के बाद उठा है।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me reply to the point of order.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Dr. Swamy, I have raised a point of order and your Party

will not make you the Chairman because you are suspect...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Anand Sharma, please sit down. You quoted Rule 238 (i). It is in the rules, but so many notices always come. It is not possible for the office to find out whether something is *sub judice* or not. It is not possible, but when a matter is being raised, at that point of time, a Member can raise it. If a Member raised it at that point of time, the Chair may give a ruling. Now, it is not possible for the office to find out which is *sub judice* or which is not *sub judice* because on every subject nowadays there is a case in the court. That is the position. Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION - *Contd.*

Concern over unfair GST rates on sanitary napkins and non-AC restaurants

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, while GST seems to be the biggest tax reform in India, we are afraid the Government has failed to take into account the changing trends, the behaviour of the people and the industry. The GST Council has fixed tax rates for AC restaurants serving liquor at 18 per cent and the same 18 per cent to the restaurants with AC who are not serving liquor and for non-AC restaurants, it is 12 per cent. So also, while the Government has not imposed any tax on bangles and *bindis*, it has imposed as high as 12 per cent tax on sanitary napkins. Sir, these are the two things I am concerned very much. The Government while imposing tax on restaurants, it has failed to take into account the changing trends in the industry. Sir, one Report by the National Restaurant Association of Indian States that 34 per cent of the people eat out once or thrice a week and 12 per cent of the people eat daily outside their home. Due to the growing urbanisation, the working class people are compelled, with no other go, to eat in the nearby restaurants of their work places. Sir, fixing rate of tax for an AC restaurant not serving liquor at 18 per cent and an AC restaurant not serving liquor at 18 per cent and a non-AC restaurant at 12 per cent is anomalous. Sir, this will affect ordinary people who have to eat outside with no other alternative. In the light of this, the Government has put a GST of only five per cent on sweets which is a luxury food item, but for a common man's food like *idli*, *dosa* and *chapatti*, it is as high as 18 per cent. Sir, this has to be considered by the Government. Sir, another point which the Government has not considered, I am very much sorry to say, is that the National Health Mission has given a report which states that there is a lack of sensitisation of menstrual health and lack of availability of quality napkins. Women

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

cannot go without that. When *bindis* and bangles have not been imposed any tax, why not the Government consider imposing no tax on sanitary napkins? Sir, in the light of higher tax imposed on sanitary napkins, it will further reduce its usage. I urge upon the Government to review the tax rates and provide for flat tax rates on AC restaurants and non-AC restaurants not serving liquor at five per cent and roll back the tax on sanitary napkins, which is an essential commodity for every woman in this country. Thank you.

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

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

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

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU (Mizoram) : Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (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.

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

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

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति जी, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह exemption ...**(व्यवधान)**... की बात है ...**(व्यवधान)**... और हर माँ-बाप के ऊपर यह भार पड़ेगा, इसलिए इसकी exemption होनी चाहिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... जैसे लड़कियों के लिए मुश्किल होगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

12.00 NOON.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are encroaching upon the time of Shrimati Jaya Bachchan. Why do you disrupt Shrimati Jaya Bachchan? She is your friend. Now Smt. Jaya Bachchan.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, my Zero Hour submission is...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sorry, Jayaji. It is 12 o'clock. You repeat your notice for tomorrow.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Okay, Sir.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cancellation of visit of Indian journalists to Tibet

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that China has cancelled a trip of Indian journalists to Tibet;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that China organises a sponsored visit for selected Indian Journalists to Tibet every year; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR) (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) India would like to strengthen the Closer Developmental Partnership, that was established in September, 2014 during the visit of President Xi Jinping to India, based on the Astana consensus reached between President Xi and Prime Minister Modi in

June this year. Both sides agree that stronger people to people relationship contributes to enhanced mutual trust and understanding and provides a durable foundation for continuous development of bilateral partnership. Vibrant and diversified exchanges in the field of media, including mutual visits of journalists, is an important component of the agreed template between India and China for expanding people to people exchanges. Both sides have actively assisted in expanding presence of resident journalists of each other in their country. A High Level Media Forum has been established to further strengthen media exchanges. The last meeting of High Level Media Forum was held in Beijing in February 2015, which was inaugurated by me along with the Minister, State Council Information Office.

In addition to the bilateral arrangements to augment media exchanges, both India and China also invite each other's journalist delegations from time to time. Media exchanges also take place under the aegis of media houses and Non Governmental Organizations. Government does not get involved with such private visits or visits at the invitation of official agencies of the other country unless specifically requested.

Government has seen some media reports suggesting that visit of some Indian journalists belonging to private media organizations to Tibet, which was proposed to be organised by Chinese authorities earlier this month, was cancelled by the prospective host country. Government has no details of such a visit because the Government was not approached by the host agency or the journalists for assistance.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Sir, 'motherboard' and or the epicenter, which led to the denial of Visa to Indian journalists to Tibet, and the cancellation of the Kailash Manasarovar Yatra *via* Nathu La in Sikkim are the results of standoff between the Indian Army and the PLA of China at Doklam, which is the highest since 1962. So, my question is: What are the steps taken by the Government to normalize the situation at Doklam? And, whether diplomacy is yielding any result.

श्री एम. जे. अकबर: चेयरमैन सर, जहां तक यह वीज़ा का प्रश्न है, आप जानते हैं, सारा सदन जानता है कि हमारे यहां पत्रकार, राय भी स्वतंत्र रखते हैं, निर्णय भी स्वतंत्र लेते हैं। इसलिए जो यह विजिट का सवाल है, उसमें ऑफिशियली हमारी कोई जानकारी नहीं है और यह मामला हमारे जर्नलिस्ट्स और होस्ट कंट्री के बीच का मामला है, लेकिन एक बात जरूर मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि 2014 में जब माननीय प्रधान मंत्री और प्रेसिडेंट Xi Jinping की अस्थाना में मीटिंग हुई, वहां पर एक closer development partnership की बात उठी, जिसमें दोनों मुल्कों ने यह तय किया कि हम अपने people to people काँटेक्ट्स बढ़ाएंगे, हम मीडिया के काँटेक्ट्स बढ़ाएंगे और दोनों देशों को नजदीक लाने

के लिए जो हो सकेगा, हम करेंगे। इस प्रयास में हम जरूर इस प्रयास को पूरा करते रहेंगे और आगे बढ़ाते रहेंगे।

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Sir, this is an issue which is known to everybody that China does not recognize Arunachal Pradesh and claims it as its territory. Even now, China is continuing with Stapled Visa for the people from Arunachal Pradesh visiting China. So, my question is: Whether the Government of India has taken up this issue with the Chinese Government during many meetings it had with its Chinese counterparts on various occasions. If so, whether China has agreed to amend its policy towards Stapled Visa for the people of Arunachal Pradesh.

विदेश मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज): सभापति महोदय, यह प्रश्न इस सवाल से संबंधित नहीं है, लेकिन मैं बताना चाहूंगी। मैं इस सवाल का जवाब देने के लिए इसलिए खड़ी हुई हूँ, क्योंकि यह main सवाल से संबंधित नहीं है और इसका जवाब वही दे सकता है, जो स्वयं बाइलेट्रल मीटिंग करता हो उनके विदेश मंत्री के साथ, या प्रधान मंत्री जी की मीटिंग में बैठा हो। इसलिए मैं पूरी दृढ़ता के साथ आपको यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि अरुणाचल के स्टेपल वीजा का मसला हर बाइलेट्रल मीटिंग में, चाहे वह मेरे स्तर पर हुई हो, चाहे प्रधान मंत्री जी के स्तर पर हुई हो, हमारे द्वारा उठाया गया है।

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, the hon. Minister in her reply said, "India would like to strengthen the Closer Developmental Partnership, that was established in September, 2014, during the visit of President Xi Jinping to India, based on the Astana consensus reached between President Xi and Prime Minister Modi in June this year."

So, both sides agreed for stronger people-to-people contacts for enhancing relationship. In this connection, I would like to say that India wants to have very keen and good relations with China. When our Prime Minister and President of China met several times at various fora, they showed very good relationship. You are getting a lot of investments from China for infrastructure development in India and you expect more investments from China and we also expect to invest in China. Is it a fact that recently a Chinese company wanted to invest in India, but security clearance was not given to them? However, the security clearance was given to Japan, Korea, Italy and other countries. But China was denied. Will it not have an adverse impact on our relations with China?

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सभापति जी, किसी एक कम्पनी को deny करना, इसके कारण सम्बन्धों की बात आ रही है, मुझे तो समझ नहीं आ रही है कि एक particular कम्पनी के बारे में कि उसे जापान को दिया गया या कोरिया को दिया गया, एक process होता है, उस process में जो भी देश आया, उसको मिला, लेकिन एक कम्पनी के बारे में चीन को deny किया गया, उसके लिए सदन में सवाल उठाया जाए, मुझे तो बिल्कुल गलत लग रहा है।

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, the reply of the hon. Minister is not satisfactory. It is not the case of one company. But, it is a matter of policy. When Italy was given clearance; Japan was given clearance; Korea was given clearance, why was China denied?

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: मैं सांसद साथी को आश्वस्त करना चाहती हूँ कि कोई policy ऐसी नहीं है, जिसमें चीन को policy के तहत deny किया जाए। कोई नीति ऐसी नहीं है।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, my supplementary question to the hon. Minister Madam is this. Has the Indian Government demanded that China should recognize 'One India' policy as a *quid pro quo* to India respecting China's claim on Tibet? If so, details thereof.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सभापति जी, देशों के बीच कोई *quid pro quo* नहीं होता, लेकिन जहाँ तक सरकार का सवाल है, पहले हम 'One China' policy कहते थे, लेकिन उसके साथ ही हम कहते थे, "Arunachal Pradesh is an integral part of India". जब हम यह कहते हैं कि Arunachal Pradesh is an integral part of India और हम चाहते हैं कि चीन इसको स्वीकर करे, तो भारत ने अपनी स्थिति पूरे तौर पर स्पष्ट कर रखी है।

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: What has happened in Tibet now is not even a tip of the iceberg. Sometime back, Dalai Lama's visit to our own State of Arunachal Pradesh was protested by China. With the Tibetan people, we have shared history, culture, language and the religion of Buddhism for more than 3,000 years.

Sir, after the annexation of Tibet by China, innumerable heinous crimes have been committed against Tibetan people. But, we have not protested. We have shown restraint. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Sir, my question to the hon. Minister is this. How long are we going to be mute spectators? Is it not about time that we express our solidarity with our own brothers and sisters in Tibet?

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सभापति जी, हम कहीं मूकदर्शक बन कर नहीं बैठे हैं। जहाँ भी differences होते हैं, हम अपनी बात बताते हैं। उन्होंने दलाई लामा जी की बात की। वे तवांग जाना चाहते थे, हमने उनके तवांग तक जाने की बात की। वे कोई पहली बार तवांग नहीं गए। यह छठी बार था, जब वे अरुणाचल प्रदेश गए और पाँचवी बार था, जब वे तवांग गए। हम मूकदर्शक बन कर नहीं बैठे हैं। जो भी विषय भारत का अहित करता है, हम उसके बारे में तुरंत बोलते हैं और अपना protest दर्ज कराते हैं।

*122. [The questioner was absent.]

Anomalies due to change of designations

*122.SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2664 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 16 December, 2014 and state:

(a) whether Recruitment Rules (RRs) were ready in March, 1997 and again in February, 2009 and November, 2009 but Gazette Notifications were withheld;

(b) whether the designations of other officers like NE/SE who get regular promotions, were changed without promotion;

(c) whether change of designation has caused anomalies; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) The process of framing of Recruitment Rules (RRs) for the posts of TV News Correspondent (TVNC), TV Assistant News Correspondent (TVANC) and TV Assistant News Editor (TVANE) was initiated in 1997 but due to various procedural requirements/ inter-ministerial consultation/approvals involved, could be processed and finalized only after creation of posts in promotional hierarchy in TVNC cadre on 27.8.2010. Finally after all inter-ministerial consultations/approvals and the creation of three posts in promotional hierarchy in TV News Correspondent (TVNC), the Recruitment Rules for these employees have been notified on 24th March, 2014 which, *inter alia*, provide for promotion to the higher grades

(b) Promotion of officers in each cadre is governed by their Recruitment Rules *inter alia* providing eligibility conditions for promotion and designation. Accordingly, designation of officers change consequent upon such promotion.

(c) and (d) As per notified RRs on 24.3.2014, the posts in the TVNC cadre are designated as TV News Correspondent (TVNC), Special News Correspondent and Principal Correspondent. Hence no anomalies exist in their designations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 122, questioner not present. Are there any supplementaries?

श्री जावेद अली खान: माननीय सभापति जी, यह प्रकरण काफी दिनों से चल रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में CAT और हाई कोर्ट ने सरकार को इन कर्मचारियों की समस्या पर कोई सकारात्मक रुख अपनाने या उसका निदान करने का निर्देश दिया था, लेकिन सरकार एक न्यायालय के बाद अगले न्यायालय में अपील में चली जाती है। जब ये कर्मचारी सरकार से अपनी समस्या को हल करने के लिए कहते हैं, तो ये कहते हैं कि प्रसार भारती एक autonomous body है, लेकिन अदालतों में अपील सरकार का सेक्रेटरी करता है। यह अपील भारत सरकार के सेक्रेटरी की तरफ से दर्ज की जाती है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि यह 52 कर्मचारियों की समस्या थी और आज उनमें से सिर्फ 10 कार्यरत रह गए हैं। कुछ लोग छोड़ करके चले गए, कुछ रिटायर हो गए और कुछ की मृत्यु हो गई और अब सिर्फ दस कर्मचारियों का मसला है। कैग और हाई कोर्ट के सारे नियम, कायदे, कानून और आदेश कर्मचारियों के पक्ष में हैं। कृपया यह बताने का कष्ट करें कि भारत सरकार सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अपने पक्ष में इस मामले को बेवजह ड्रैग क्यों कर रही है?

† جناب جاوید علی خان: مائے اب سبھا پتی جی، یہ پُرکرن کافی دنوں سے چل رہا ہے۔

اس سمبندھ میں CAT اور ہائی کورٹ نے سرکار کو ان کرمچاریوں کی سمسیہ پر کوئی مثبت رخ اپنانے یا اس کا ندان کرنے کا نرذیش دیا تھا، لیکن سرکار، ایک نیپالنے کے بعد اگلے نیپالنے میں اپیل میں چلی جاتی ہے۔ جب یہ کرمچاری سرکار سے اپنی سمسیہ کو حل کرنے کے لئے کہتے ہیں، تو یہ کہتے ہیں کہ پرسار بھارتی ایک اٹونومس باڈی ہے، لیکن عدالتوں میں اپیل سرکار کا سکرٹری کرتا ہے۔ یہ اپیل بھارت سرکار کے سکرٹری کی طرف سے درج کی جاتی ہے۔ میں منتری جی سے یہ نویدن کرنا چاہوں گا کہ 52 کرمچاریوں کی سمسیہ تھی اور آج ان میں سے صرف دس کام کر رہے ہیں۔ کچھ لوگ چھوڑ کر چلے گئے، کچھ ریٹائر ہو گئے وار کچھ کی موت ہو گئی اور اب صرف دس کرمچاریوں کا مسئلہ ہے۔ کیگ اور ہائی کورٹ کے سارے، نیم، قاعدے قانون اور آدیش کرمچاریوں کے پکش میں ہیں۔ کریپہ یہ بتانے کا کشٹھ کریں کہ بھارت سرکار سپریم کورٹ میں اپنے پکش میں اس معاملے کو بے وجہ ڈریگ کیوں کر رہی ہے؟

कर्नल राज्यवर्धन सिंह राठौर: सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले तो प्रसार भारती का जो मेंडेट है, उस स्कोप को पूरा करने के लिए, न केवल इस संस्था को एफिशिएंट होना है, बल्कि इसके जो कर्मचारी हैं, उनके वेलफेयर का भी उनको सोचना है, और वे सोचते हैं। जब भी कोई नई पॉलिसी बनाई जाती है, तो उसका भी एक precedent हो जाता है और उसका parallel दूसरे विभागों के अंदर भी लागू किया जाता है, इसलिए बहुत सोच-समझ कर इसके अंदर कदम उठाए जाते हैं।

महोदय, 1988 में जब इनको contract दिया गया था, तो आर्टिस्ट के रूप में दिया गया था। 1989 में इनका contract पांच साल के लिए बढ़ा दिया गया और उसके बाद 1993 में इनको regular temporary Government servants का दर्जा दे दिया गया। 1997 में Recruitment Rules के ऊपर काम

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

शुरू किया गया और 1997 में ही Fifth Pay Commission के ऊपर examination चल रहा था, इसलिए इस पर temporary ban लगाया गया कि जब तक Fifth Pay Commission के ऊपर examination न हो जाए, तब तक आप Recruitment Rules को आगे न बढ़ाए। इसके बावजूद मैं पूरे सदन को बताना चाहूंगा कि Assured Career Progression, जो 1999 में आया, वह इनके ऊपर लगाया गया, ताकि इनके वेतन में कोई हानि न हो, लेकिन ये सब 1999 में कोर्ट में चले गए और उसके बाद से यह मसला कोर्ट में चल रहा है। आज की तारीख में अभी भी यह मसला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चल रहा है। उसके बावजूद, जो Departmental Promotion Committee है, उसके अंदर अब प्रमोशंस शुरू हो गए हैं। जैसा आपने फरमाया कि 57 पोस्ट्स के लिए हमने दिया था, जिनमें 51 ने join किया और आज की तारीख में इनमें से सिर्फ 10 लोग बचे हैं। ये सब लोग प्रमोशन के लिए applicable हैं, लेकिन उसके अंदर कुछ requirements हैं और वे requirements इन सभी व्यक्तियों को पता हैं।

Drop-out rate in Government *vis-a-vis* private schools

*123.DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that dropout rate of students is higher in Government than in private schools; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, urban and rural area-wise and the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Drop-out rate of students is higher in Government than in private schools. As per information available under Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) managed by National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), drop-out rate at various levels of school education in Government and private schools, urban and rural area-wise is as in the table below:—

Drop-out rate in Government and private schools, urban and rural area-wise for Year 2014-15

Level of School Education	Government Schools			Private Schools		
	All	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban
Primary	5.19	6.03	-	1.53	2.32	0.62
Upper Primary	11.72	14.12	-	-	-	-
Secondary	23.60	28.44	6.95	11.53	15.35	5.49

- : Negative Drop-out rate.

Source : Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) managed by National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA).

There is no separate study to find the reason for higher drop-out rate in Government schools as compared to private schools. However, as per the National Sample Survey (NSS) 71st Round (January-June, 2014) Report on 'Social Consumption : Education' conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Report of National Family Health Survey-III conducted by International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)-India (designated as the nodal agency by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India), the major reasons for drop-out are child not interested in studies, engagement in house-hold/out-side works, unable to cope-up with studies/failure etc.

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Sir, my question was on the drop-out rate of students in schools – a comparison between the Government schools and the private schools. As I feared, the answer is on the same lines. The drop-out rate in the Government schools is far higher than that of the private schools. The reason which has been given by the Ministry is the least to say, if not pathetic. I will use the word 'very dissatisfactory', because the answer says, "...unable to cope up with studies or not interested in studies." If this is what we feel as a Government and we stop at that, I don't think, Sir, that is a fair answer. However, I understand that this is Question Hour and I cannot engage the Minister in a debate. So, I will restrict myself to asking a supplementary question. Sir, this question of mine emanates from a question I had asked in the last Session, which was about the enrolment in the schools— a comparison between the Government schools and the private schools. So, that also proved that in urban areas, the enrolment of students was far higher in the private schools than that of the Government schools, whereas it was the reverse—it was 70:30,—in the rural areas. We all understand what the situation of a Government school is. No parent would like to send his or her children to a Government school unless he or she can afford it, or, there is no other school. So, my question is : Are we not creating a dual system of education, where rich can pay and get good education and those who cannot afford it, they get inferior education? This is against the Right of Equal Access to Education. My question is : What is the Government planning to do to address this?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है और सच्चाई यह है कि हां, सरकारी स्कूलों के स्तर में जो गिरावट लगातार आई, उसके कारण निजी विद्यालयों की तरफ लोगों की रुचि बढ़ी। आज की स्थिति यह है कि अभी तक, तीन-चार साल पहले तक 4% गवर्नमेंट के स्कूलों में एनरोलमेंट हर साल कम हो रहा था और निजी स्कूलों का 1% बढ़ रहा था। So, this is the first point. The second is, yes, the drop-out rate is nearly half in private schools and double in Government schools; and this drop-out is to be seen in the context of Standard IX.

आठवीं तक तो किसी को फेल करना ही नहीं है, इसलिए कोई फेल होता ही नहीं है। अतः नौवीं क्लास की तुलना करेंगे, तो 23 परसेंट सरकारी स्कूलों में drop-out होना और 11 परसेंट प्राइवेट स्कूलों में बढ़ना, ये दोनों ही चिन्ता की बातें हैं। इसलिए मूल मुद्दा है कि सरकारी स्कूलों की शिक्षा में सुधार करना जरूरी है। इसके लिए हमने दो महत्वपूर्ण steps लिए हैं। पहले, तो there was no stopping of students who are not learning, and there was no accountability in the whole system because everybody will go from 1st Standard to IX Standard unchecked in a way. इसलिए अभी एक बिल आएगा, क्योंकि स्टेट्स के साथ हमारी मीटिंग हुई और 24 राज्यों ने मांग की कि पांचवीं और आठवीं में छात्रों के इम्तिहान लेकर, अगर वे फेल होते हैं, तो उन्हें एक और अवसर देकर, यानी मार्च में फेल होंगे, तो मई में अवसर देकर उनका पुनः इम्तिहान लिया जाए। अगर उसमें भी वे फेल होते हैं, तो उन्हें detain करने का अधिकार हमें दिया जाए। हम ऐसा बिल ला रहे हैं। मुझे लगता है कि इसमें सदन के सभी लोग हमारा सहयोग करेंगे, क्योंकि इसके माध्यम से हम राज्यों को अधिकार देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: दूसरी एक और महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि सरकारी स्कूलों में शिक्षा को बेहतर करने के अभी पिछले तीन-चार सालों में बहुत प्रयास शुरू हुए हैं। मैं उदाहरण बताना चाहता हूं, जैसे reasons for drop-outs बहुत सारे बताए गए हैं। शिक्षा प्राप्त करने में students interest क्यों नहीं लेते हैं, क्योंकि शिक्षा अभी तक रुचिकर नहीं है। इसलिए हमें शिक्षा को रुचिकर बनाना होगा, तब शिक्षा प्राप्त करने में विद्यार्थी interest लेंगे। If you don't make education entertaining and enjoyable, अगर, enjoyable learning नहीं करोगे, तो बच्चे नहीं सीखेंगे। यह भी system का failure है। इसलिए teachers के प्रशिक्षण के लिए वे नए modules लाए हैं। अभी joyful learning के कुछ प्रयोग मैं बताना चाहता हूं। महाराष्ट्र में हजारों स्कूलों में कम्युनिटी सपोर्ट से छात्रों के हाथ में टैब आ गए, जिसके कारण वे इतना interest लेकर पढ़ रहे हैं कि वहां drop-out की समस्या लगभग खत्म हो गई है। कर्णाटक में 'Nail-Kali-Play and learn' यह बहुत activity-based learning है और बहुत अच्छा चल रहा है। छत्तीसगढ़ में 'Improving early grade Maths and English at primary level', इसके बहुत सघन प्रयास एक एनजीओ के माध्यम से हुए हैं। हरियाणा में शनिवार को 'No Bad Day' किया और 'Joyful Learning' के अंतर्गत, जो कुछ भी बच्चों को आता है, जो करना चाहिए, वह छात्रों को करने की इजाजत दे रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में 'आओ अंग्रेजी सीखें', इस प्रकार का एक कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है। इस प्रकार से बहुत से अच्छे कार्यक्रम शुरू किए गए हैं। इसी प्रकार से तमिलनाडु में activity based learning के बहुत सारे प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। So all States are also doing it and we held five *Sikshan Manthans* where all stakeholders came together to ensure that the quality of the Government schools improve and that is our direction in which we are going ahead.

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Sir, there is an organization know as PISA, which stands for Programme for International Student Assessment. This is a part of OECD. So,

when they conducted a study, they found that the teachers in China are paid four times less than teachers are paid in India; and when they did the ranking of the student-learning, it shows — I have the data, Sir — India ranks 73rd out of 74 countries and China ranks second. Now we are spending more than one lakh crore rupees on Sarva Siksha Abhiyan. We are providing free books, free meals, but in spite of that, it shows, clearly shows that we are neither able to retain the students in the schools nor are we in a position, as a Government school, to give quality education because when you say 'dropout', it is reverse — enrolment and drop-out. If you look at the ratio provided by your Ministry, there is a rush for private schools where there is no free meal, there are no free books and there is a fee. But parents are willing to put their children there. This clearly shows it. Sir, I am not trying to implicate you, I am not trying to imply that your Government is not doing anything. This is a system which we have inherited. Somebody has to address it. Since you are in a position of power, my appeal to you is that we need to address this system.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: No, Sir. Today morning, there was a newspaper report that the CEO of NITI Aayog made a statement — it is reported in today's newspapers — that they are proposing that the Government-aided schools should be given into private hands. My question to the hon. Minister is this: Is it true that they are considering giving Government-aided schools to private players? If yes, by when can we expect that? If no, then what is the reason for that?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: There is no proposal to hand over Government buildings and Government schools to private players. That is not there on the agenda.

डा. कनवर दीप सिंह: आज के पेपर में आया है कि ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: But I am telling you the position. There is no such proposal. Actually, we have taken it up as a challenge. We must improve the quality of education in Government schools and there must be healthy competition. I am very happy to note that despite being Government schools, Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas are the best; they have bettered even in CBSE results. That is because there is a system in place. Now, we have to bring that system here. States are very important stakeholders because Zilla Parishad schools and corporation schools are essentially managed by State Governments. Therefore, we are talking and engaging

with each State Government to improve the quality of education in schools, and I am seeing very encouraging trends. There is a desire in every State to improve the quality of Government-schooling because that is the only way to go ahead.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, I am glad that the hon. Minister has brought up the issue in his answer about having board exams for the V and VIII standard students. Already the drop-out rates are alarming. Now, if you introduce board examination for the V and VIII standards, it is only going to increase the number of drop-outs and discourage students, especially those coming from rural areas. If they fail in examinations, especially girl children, the parents are going to stop them from going to schools. If they do not pass an examination, that would become an easy excuse for many families to stop their children from continuing with their education. So, if board exams for the V and VIII standards are introduced, it would affect many children all over the country. I really hope the Minister would reconsider the proposal and not introduce board examination for the V and VIII standards.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, these are not board examinations but school examinations. But it is the freedom of the States; if a State wants to continue with the present practice of continuous assessment, they may do so. But there are 24 States which want the Examination and detention system. So, we are granting it to the States. This law had been passed unanimously.

Sir, one more thing that we are doing is, introducing learning outcomes. The whole emphasis of the Right to Education Act was on input and infrastructure, but even though learning outcomes had been mentioned, they were not defined. Now, after two years of consultations, we have defined learning outcomes. So, learning outcomes are in place. Hence, पहली, दूसरी, तीसरी, चौथी, पाँचवीं, छठी, सातवीं और आठवीं में हर स्कूल में, हर छात्र को, हर विषय का क्या आना चाहिए, the minimum competency that a child must acquire is now being defined. यह learning outcomes हम parents के हाथ में भी देंगे कि आपका बेटा छठी में है, तो उसको यह आना चाहिए। Learning outcomes का handbook तैयार हुआ है और टीचर्स के पास पहुंच गया है। अब टीचर्स की भी उसमें बहुत सारी ट्रेनिंग हुई है। It is about how to achieve those learning outcomes. With these learning outcomes, the shortcomings that are pointed out in survey after survey that a VI class student cannot solve the problems of class III, can't do Maths, or a VII class student can't read IV class textbooks, would go away. From September this year, in all schools, learning outcomes would also be displayed in a portal format. So, we would have to create accountability with all

stakeholders. We are also reforming the whole system of teachers' education because that is the crux. Therefore, we are taking all possible steps. Within two-three years, we would see a lot of improvement in Government schooling.

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: आदरणीय सभापति जी, 2014-15 के जो आंकड़े हमें प्राप्त हुए हैं, उससे हमारी चिन्ता बढ़ जाती है। माध्यमिक शिक्षा के स्तर पर 53.57 प्रतिशत बच्चे स्कूल छोड़ देते हैं। पढ़ायेंगे तब, जबकि बच्चे स्कूल जायेंगे! तो उनके स्कूल नहीं जाने का कारण हमें समझना होगा। जब तक उनको स्कूल जाने की आदत नहीं होगी, तब तक यह बात पूरी नहीं होने वाली है। सर, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो आधे से ज्यादा बच्चे स्कूल छोड़ रहे हैं, वे स्कूल जाएं, इसके लिए आप क्या उपाय करेंगे? शिक्षा के अधिकार के लिए जो हमने कहा है और सर्व शिक्षा अभियान के बारे में जो सोचते हैं, इसको कारगर करने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है? इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि निजी स्कूल और सरकारी स्कूलों के शैक्षणिक स्तर में जो अंतर है, इसको पाटने के लिए प्रभावी उपाय क्या होंगे?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, सत्यनारायण जटिया जी अभी एचआरडी स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के अध्यक्ष भी हैं, इसलिए ये बार-बार इन सारी चीजों का review भी लेते हैं और मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि ये बार-बार emphasis करते हैं कि और अच्छा कीजिए। मैं तीन-चार कारण बताना चाहूंगा। If the child is not interested in studies, it is a failure of our system, which we will correct; financial constraints that engage you in economic activities is a more wider social problem which we have to deal with as we go prosperous. जितने लोग poverty से बाहर आते हैं, उनका पहला ध्यान शिक्षा पर होता है और that is the way. Therefore, in ten years, things have changed and it is a fast-changing scenario now. So, drop-outs on those counts will go down. What we are doing, as I have said, is, learning outcome, teachers' education reforms, accountability and PISA, as you referred to. Let me tell you that PISA is a Western context and, therefore, we didn't fair rightly. Now, PISA has already decided to have the Indian context and, therefore, we are open for that test also because we want our students to excel. Since they are good, we have to improve the system and that is what exactly we are doing.

MS. ANU AGA: Sir, you know that to improve the output, teacher training is very important. But that is a very weak area because DIETs do not do their work and ASER Report shows that 25 per cent of teachers in rural areas do not turn up. What action can we take against teachers who are refusing to continue with their duties regularly? Secondly, PISA has been conducted in 74 countries and if it is relevant to 74 countries, I think India has to think why it is not relevant to the Indian context.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I have not said that PISA is not relevant. What I said is that we are already engaged with that and we are ready for lab test also, and we

are improving our own test and this year we will conduct a national survey in the month of September. This National Assessment Survey will be a widespread survey with much larger sample, and with this much larger real sampling test, we will present the results to all. Since Anu Agaji is very much interested in education, as everybody is, what she said is that the teacher training is an important thing and that DIET and SCERT mechanisms have so many vacancies. This time, we have linked grants to States to filling vacancies in DIET and they must conduct teacher training; and, in-service training should not be a formality but must be a meaningful discourse. Therefore, we have tied up funds and we are giving bonus to the States which will do the best teacher training and in-service training because that is way we can take action.

Cities selected under Housing for All in Himachal Pradesh

*124.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 "Housing for All" scheme;
- (b) the eligibility criterion laid down by Government to provide houses under the scheme; and
- (c) whether any 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 (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Total 54 Statutory towns/cities of Himachal Pradesh have been included under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] as proposed by the State Government.

(b) The eligibility criteria under PMAY (U) are as below:—

- (i) A beneficiary family will comprise of 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.

(ii) An adult earning member (irrespective of marital status) can be treated as a separate household, provided that,

1. he/she does not own a pucca house (an all-weather dwelling unit) in his/her name in any part of India.
2. 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 PMAY(U) is in the purview of State/UT Governments.

(c) Under PMAY (U), GoI has 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 is available to beneficiaries for loan amounts upto ₹ 9,00,000/- and ₹ 12,00,000/- respectively for two categories. The interest subsidy is at the rate of 4% and 3% on the principal amount respectively. Additional housing loans beyond ₹ 9,00,000/- and ₹ 12,00,000/-, if any, is not subsidized.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, इन्होंने अपने जवाब में बताया है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के 54 towns/cities को प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल किया गया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के तहत हिमाचल प्रदेश को कितना पैसा दिया जा रहा है? क्या इन towns/cities को differentiate भी किया गया है, क्योंकि जो Cost of construction है, वह कई जगहों पर ज्यादा है, कई जगहों पर कम है? विशेषकर हिमाचल प्रदेश में कई जगह ऐसी हैं, जो रो से जुड़ी हुई नहीं हैं, क्या उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए ऐसी जगहों के लिए ज्यादा पैसे का प्रावधान किया गया है या सबके लिए एक ही रखा गया है?

रावइन्द्रजीत सिंह: चेयरमैन साहब, प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के अंतर्गत देश के 4041 टाउन्स हैं, जो statutory towns कहलाए जाते हैं। सारे के सारे towns हम तब select करते हैं, जब वहां की State Government हमें यह तजवीज करती है कि हमारे इन towns को आप प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के तहत ले लीजिए। जब हम उन towns को ले लेते हैं, तो भारत सरकार की प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के तहत जिम्मेदारी बन जाती है कि किस-किस जगह पर, लोगों को इमदाद करने के

लिए और State Government को complement करने के लिए, हम पैसा किस तौर पर तजवीज करें। इसके लिए प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना में 4 verticals हैं, जो मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ। पहला vertical है - *in-situ* slum redevelopment. जहाँ slum होता है, उसे redevelop करने के लिए अगर State Government आगे आती है और Vertical घर बनाने की सोचती है, उसमें जो बकाया area रह जाता है, वह उनके जिम्मे हो जाता है, ताकि उसे वे redevelop करके पार्क वगैरह बना सकें। लेकिन जो भी slums के अंदर राज्य सरकार घर बनाएगी, उनमें प्रत्येक घर हेतु हम भारत सरकार की तरफ से 1,00,000 रुपए तजवीज करेंगे। दूसरा vertical है - credit-linked subsidy scheme. यह स्कीम इस किस्म की है कि बैंकों के माध्यम से उन्हें पैसा मिलता है, जिन लोगों के पास पक्का मकान न हो। इसके अंदर तीन-चार categories हैं। उनमें एक है - economically-weaker sections - जिसमें 3,00,000 रुपए तक की आय वाले आते हैं। दूसरी category है - Lower-Income Group वालों की, जिसमें 6,00,000 रुपए तक की आय वाले आते हैं। हाल ही में, सरकार ने एक नई स्कीम introduce की है - Middle Income Group No. 1, जिसमें 12 लाख रुपए तक की आय वाले आते हैं और Middle-Income Group No.2, जिसमें 18 लाख रुपए तक की आय वाले लोग शामिल हैं। उन लोगों के लिए interest subsidy subvention, यानि उनके लोन एकाउंट में 3 परसेंट, 4 परसेंट और 6.5 परसेंट तक सरकार interest directly बैंक को दे देती है, ताकि उन लोगों पर interest की मार थोड़ी कम पड़े। प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना का तीसरा vertical है - affordable housing through partnership - यानि कोई बड़ा area लेकर, भले ही वह प्राइवेट हो या सरकारी हो, अगर वे किसी बड़े area को develop करना चाहते हैं, कम-से-कम 250 घर जिस development के अंदर आते हैं, उनमें 35 फीसदी यदि economically weaker section के लिए प्रावधान वह व्यक्ति, कॉरपोरेशन या सरकार की एजेंसी करती है, तभी प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के माध्यम से 1,50,000 रुपए, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Go ahead. Please continue.

राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह: मैं जवाब पूरा कर देता हूँ, सर। बस, एक ही पाइंट और रह गया है। Finally, इसमें चौथा vertical है- beneficiary-led construction है। इसके अंतर्गत अगर कोई व्यक्ति अपने घर की मरम्मत करना चाहता है या एक कमरा और जोड़ना चाहता है, उसे भारत सरकार की तरफ से 1,50,000 रुपए फी घर मिलने की योजना है। इसमें कोई differentiation नहीं है। यदि सरकार अपनी तरफ से तजवीज करती है कि इस शहर को तुम प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के तहत ले लो, तभी उसे हम लेते हैं।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: महोदय, मंत्री जी ने चार categories यहां बताईं, लेकिन जब गरीब लोग बैंकों में जाते हैं तो उन्हें इतनी ज्यादा formalities बता दी जाती हैं, जिससे वे पैसा ले ही नहीं पाते। उन्हें काफी तकलीफों का सामना करना पड़ता है। यह स्कीम जिस आशय से बनाई गई है, सरकार की योजना है कि हर बेघर को घर देना है, लेकिन इसमें एक आदमी को जितनी formalities पूरी करनी पड़ती है, फिर 1,00,000 रुपए में कहीं घर नहीं बनता। इतनी राशि में आप घर नहीं बना सकते। बड़े आदमियों की बात यदि न करें, एक गरीब के लिए 1,00,000 रुपए कुछ भी नहीं है, क्योंकि हर material की cost बढ़ती जा रही है। जब उसे बैंक में जाना पड़ता है, वहां अनेक formalities पूरी करने में बहुत जद्दोजहद करनी पड़ती है, harass होना पड़ता है। इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए आप क्या

करने जा रहे हैं, गरीबों की सहूलियत के लिए क्या करना चाहते हैं, हमारे सामने सारी बातें आनी चाहिए, यही मैं जानना चाहती हूँ।

राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह: हमने कभी ऐसा नहीं कहा कि पूरा घर भारत सरकार के पैसे से बनाकर देंगे। हम State Government के efforts को supplement करने के लिए, उनकी मदद करने के लिए, कुछ पैसा तजवीज करते हैं, 4 verticals के अंतर्गत, जो मैंने आपको बताए हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से मैडम को यह जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि पहले की सरकार के दौरान Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) हुआ करता था, जो वर्ष 2005 से लेकर 2015 तक, तकरीबन 10 साल के लिए चला था। वर्ष 2015 में "प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना" शुरू हो गई। बैंकों को हमने जो हिदायत दी है, वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की इमदाद के लिए दी है और उसका फायदा हर पहलू के ऊपर हो रहा है। मैं इसका ब्योरा देता हूँ कि JNNURM के 10 सालों के दौरान जो काम हुआ है और हमारे दो साल के दौरान जो काम हुआ है, उसके अंदर कितना अंतर है। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि 10 साल के अंदर JNNURM के तहत जो सिटीज़ कवर की गई थीं, उनकी संख्या 939 थी, जो हमारे दो साल की अवधि के भीतर बढ़कर 2,441 हो गई है। JNNURM के तहत 1,507 प्रोजेक्ट्स सैंक्शन किए गए थे और अब ये 4,800 के करीब हो गए हैं। उन 10 सालों के अंदर हाउसिंग के तहत करीब 32,000 करोड़ रुपए खर्च किए गए थे, जो इन दो सालों के भीतर 1,11,000 करोड़ रुपए हो गए हैं। I can go on and on. मैडम, हम अपनी तरफ से इस स्कीम को कामयाब करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं, स्टेट्स को इमदाद करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके अंदर हमें काफी कामयाबी मिली है। अगर कोई सुझाव आपकी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से आता है - हम तो आपकी भी बात मान लेते, लेकिन बीच में कायदा आ जाता है, इसलिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के माध्यम से ही सुझाव आता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: मैं बैंक्स के बारे में भी बात कर रही थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह: हमने बैंकों को भी हिदायत दे दी है और दोबारा उस चीज़ को reiterate कर दिया जाएगा कि आने वाले समय में अगर कहीं दिक्कत हो, तो उस दिक्कत को हल करके आप लोन देने का प्रयास कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ajay Sancheti, but please remember, this is a question specifically on Himachal Pradesh.

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Sir, I am talking about 'Housing for All'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. This is not the question. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Sir, it relates to Himachal also. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us stick to the question so that we can take up more subjects. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Sir, I have a specific question. Projects under 'Housing for All' are being constructed at two places. एक तो यह सरकारी जमीन पर बनता है और

दूसरा प्राइवेट लैंड पर बनता है। लेकिन, State Government, local corporations या local authorities, जो शहर की होती हैं और भारत सरकार, इन तीनों के बीच गाइडलाइंस में coordination नहीं होने से जितनी — क्योंकि सभी चीजें सरकारी जमीनों पर नहीं बन पाती हैं, इसलिए कई लोग, जिनकी अपनी जगह है, उस पर वे बनाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन इन तीनों के बीच coordination नहीं होने से साल-साल, दो-दो साल तक उनका approval नहीं हो पाता और वहाँ काम नहीं हो पाता। इसके लिए भारत सरकार क्या कर सकती है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't you need a wider discussion on this! This is not a subject which related to the question. रेवती रमन सिंह जी, आप इस विषय पर सवाल पूछिए।

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह: सर, यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है कि इसको केवल हिमाचल प्रदेश तक बाँधकर नहीं रखा जा सकता।

श्री सभापति: सवाल हिमाचल प्रदेश से संबंधित है।

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह: नहीं, मान्यवर।

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं। रेवती रमन सिंह जी, सवाल ही उस पर है।

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह: सरकार की यह स्कीम है कि वर्ष 2022 तक ये सबको घर दे देंगे। मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने बेघर लोग ग्रामीण इलाके में हैं और शहरी इलाके में बिना घर के कितने लोग हैं?

राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह: चेयरमैन साहब, सभी को घर देने की बात नहीं है, बल्कि जो इकोनॉमिकली वीकर सेक्शंस हैं, जिनके पास पक्का घर नहीं है, उनके लिए यह प्रोग्राम बनाया गया है। यह प्रोग्राम दो विभागों के अंदर बाँटा गया है। जो रूरल एरियाज़ हैं, उनके लिए अलग मंत्रालय है। अगर उसको ऐंज्रेस किया जाए, तो रूरल वाला ब्यौरा रूरल मंत्रालय वाले दे सकते हैं। ये वाला अर्बन वालों के लिए है। मैं अर्बन वालों के लिए बता देना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक अर्बन घरों की डिमांड invalidated आई है, जो उन्होंने कॉमन सर्विसेज़ सेंटर्स के ऊपर दर्ज कराई है, जो लोकल बॉडीज़ की वेबसाइट्स के माध्यम से दर्ज हुई हैं या जो हमारे मंत्रालय, MoHUA की वेबसाइट के ऊपर दर्ज कराई गई हैं। कुल मिलाकर 144 लाख लोगों ने माँग की है कि हमको पक्का घर दिलवाया जाए। अब 144 लाख लोगों ने माँग तो कर दी, लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इस बात के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं कि वे उन्हें validate करके दें। जब ये validate हो जाएँगी, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह संख्या घटकर 1 करोड़ 20 लाख तक आ जाएगी।

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल: सर, अगर इस तरह देखा जाए...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: On this question only.

SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Sir, I will speak on this question only. सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में कोई वीकर सेक्शन के लोग सब साथ मिलकर, 25, 50, 100 लोग साथ मिलकर कोई ऐसी जमीन ले लें और वहाँ पर यह जो सरकार

की स्कीम है, क्रेडिट लिंक सब्सिडी स्कीम है और दूसरी जो हाउसिंग पार्टनरशिप स्कीम है, उस स्कीम के तहत उनको इंटरेस्ट और इंस्टॉलमेंट में क्या भारत सरकार राहत दे सकती है?

राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह: चेयरमैन साहब, मैंने जैसे पहले अर्ज किया कि लैंड और कॉलोनाइजेशन स्टेट सब्जेक्ट होते हैं। स्टेट की इमदाद करने के लिए ये चार वर्टिकल प्राइम मिनिस्टर आवास योजना के तहत किए गए हैं। जो स्टेट चाहती है जिसको देना, अगर वह हमको तजबीज करती है कि इस किस्म के शहर के अंदर हम यह स्कीम लागू करना चाहते हैं CLSS वाली या *in situ* वाली या बेनिफिशियरी-लेड वाली कोई भी स्कीम अगर स्टेट चाहे वह एक्सटेंड उस एरिया को कर सकती है और हमारी मंजूरी ले सकती है।

Strengthening of digital transmitters in border areas

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to strengthen digital transmitters for broadcast in border areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action is being taken for cracking down on broadcast of unauthorised channels especially in border areas; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to make contents of AIR broadcasts interesting, entertaining and useful to the listeners?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Prasar Bharati has informed that as far as Doordarshan is concerned as part of Eleventh and Twelfth Plan Schemes, 11 Digital High Power TV Transmitters (HPTs) in border areas have been approved and are at various stages of implementation. The expected time for completion is about two years.

Transmission of unpermitted satellite channels is a violation of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and there are adequate provisions in the Act to curb

such activities and take penal as well as punitive action. The Cable Act, 1995 has defined authorized officers who are empowered to take action against any such violations. In view of the reports in media pertaining to illegal transmission of 'Peace TV channel (unpermitted TV channel), this Ministry *vide* D.O. letter dated 12.07.2016 informed Ministry of Home Affairs that all Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs have been apprised on 08.07.2016 of the Rules of the Cable Act, 1995 which can be invoked against any violation by the authorised officers and therefore direct that in case of violation the authorized officer must act promptly.

A similar request has also been made to all District Collectors/Magistrates to ensure that no TV channel in their respective districts, which are not permitted, are transmitted and necessary and prompt action must be taken by the authorized officers in the district against any such defaulters.

The Ministry has also advised all Multi System operators and Local Cable operators that they should abide by the provisions of the Cable Act, 1995 and that no unpermitted satellite TV channels are transmitted by them in their networks and in case of violation, necessary action will be taken against the defaulters.

In view of the fact that the agencies of MHA are present throughout the country, this Ministry has requested Ministry of Home Affairs to direct them to immediately apprise the authorised officers (the District Magistrate, Additional District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Commissioner of Police whenever such transmissions of unpermitted satellite channels are noticed for appropriate action. In addition this Ministry also requested Ministry of Home Affairs to share information on any other unpermitted satellite channel that is being transmitted in the country.

It has been All India Radio's constant endeavor to make the programmes interesting, entertaining and useful to its listeners based on various feedback. Towards this objective, AIR constantly innovates its programming contents by incorporating formats like dial-ins and dial-outs with studio and field interaction of experts and listeners, for instant connect and redressal. To make programmes based on Government's flagship schemes, AIR opts for featurised episodes based on interaction with actual beneficiaries/target audience. AIR also tries to entertain its listeners with classical music, popular film based programmes besides radio plays, skits and sports commentaries which are popular.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, I am sure the whole House would appreciate that the border areas of our country are normally sensitive areas, but given the present situation, they have become volatile. This has been a longstanding problem that the transmitters on our borders across large-border areas have been weak and inadequate and the neighbouring country has stronger transmitters with the result that our people tend to tune into those countries' programmes which are not always beneficial for them as Indians. This matter was being attended to and it was also found that those transmitters, which are in existence, are not in working order because they can't get the trained personnel to go over there. There was a suggestion when I was in the Ministry that we should try to access retired armed forces personnel, whether engineers or others who used to work in those conditions over there, and give them post-retirement employment to oversee our transmitters there. The reply says that in the next two-three years we might have 11 more transmitters but does not talk of those which are non-functional. I want to know this from the hon. Minister. Is the scheme to re-employ our trained retired armed forces personnel for maintaining our transmitters still valid or not?

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: Sir, I will go to the specific question asked right now but it was not part of the main question. There is no scheme as such to employ retired armed forces personnel to man or maintain the transmitters that have been put on the border posts. I can assure the ex-I&B Minister that the Prasar Bharati personnel are as trained as the armed forces personnel are to man these transmitters on the border areas. However, this question is important. There are 243 television transmitters on the border areas and there are 423 FM transmitters at 392 locations. To be specific, in the border areas, there are 31 FM transmitters which we are putting now and 11 digital transmitters that we are putting for the television. The footprint of our satellite transmission, which usually broadcast the television signals, is on the entire country. And specifically for the border areas, we are distributing them 31,000 set-top boxes free of cost so that these border areas are better equipped to see our signals.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, if the hon. Minister wants to dodge the question, I am okay with it. My second question is regarding transmission and putting across channels which are not permitted by the Ministry. This is not a new problem. This has been going on for a long time. The Minister has reproduced a paragraph of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act. But he is surely aware of the fact that wherever

the Ministry, through proper channels, has asked for these channels to be stopped, there have been sometimes law and order problems leading to even communal problems. As a result, the matter has been dropped. It is for this very reason and so many other reasons, like a loss to the national exchequer and a loss of financial means to the broadcasters, that we introduced a complete programme for digitalisation of television network and the phases were worked out. It was supposed to be completed in the whole country by 31st December, 2015. I want to know: Is that digitalisation plan still moving forward? What are the new dates? Or has the Government given it up?

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: Sir, the digitisation plan has been completed. As regards the channels which are played in the cable network in violation or contravention of the rules, it is the local authorities and the district administrators, which have to take action. They are authorised to take action as per the Cable Television Networks Act. I might also like to correct myself that an advisory has been issued to the MSOs to digitise as soon as possible. Also, in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, show cause notices have been issued to the cable operators who were showing channels in violation of the rules of the land.

श्री अमर शंकर साबले: धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि "गैर-अनुमति प्राप्त सैटेलाइट चैनलों का प्रसारण केबल टेलीविज़न नेटवर्क (विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1995 का उल्लंघन है तथा उक्त अधिनियम में ऐसे कार्यकलापों को नियंत्रित करने तथा शक्ति एवं दंडात्मक कार्रवाई करने के लिए पर्याप्त प्रावधान मौजूद हैं।" मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन प्रावधानों से कितने गैर-अनुमति प्राप्त सैटेलाइट चैनलों को दंडित किया गया, उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई की गयी और उसका conviction ratio क्या है?

कर्मल राज्यवर्धन सिंह राठौर: सर, जितने भी केबल्स पर violation पर चैनल्स चलते हैं, उनके लिए हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट के अंदर एक District Monitoring Committee होती है जो Cable Television Networks Act के अंतर्गत इसकी देख-रेख और इसका चिंतन करती है। इसके साथ ही हर राज्य के अंदर एक State Monitoring Committee होती है, जो इसका चिंतन करती है और उसके ऊपर action लेती है। जब भी केन्द्र सरकार के संज्ञान में यह आता है कि कोई चैनल violation में चल रहा है तो हमें सबसे पहले खबर हासिल करनी पड़ती है क्योंकि केबल नेटवर्क localize network होता है और उसका राष्ट्रीय प्रसारण नहीं होता है, इसलिए हम वहां के Chief Secretary या वहां के अधिकारियों से information हासिल करते हैं और उन्हें action लेने के लिए encourage करते हैं।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are in an era of information explosion and the communication facility is just in the palm due to the ready

availability of WiFi and all other extra facilities. Other advanced nations are entering into 7G by which there will not be any difference between the transmitter and the smartphone. In this given situation, the multi-system operators and the local cable operators are a bigger problem in sensitive areas. It is not only across the border areas but also other areas. Wherever some sensitivity arises, there the problem is very well known to the Government authorities. In the given situation, I would like to ask the hon. Minister: Do they have the capacity to address violation of the Cable Television Networks Act by local cable operators or do you depend on the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Revenue authorities to take care of those problems?

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: Sir, governance is a collective issue. It is a collective effort. Therefore, the Central Government takes the support of the local Governments to take into consideration any violations that are happening. Any action that has to be taken, whether it is impounding of their equipment, has to be taken by the local authorities and they are empowered to do that. I can assure the House that they are very cooperative about it.

DR. SUBHASH CHANDRA: Sir, we had, in this connection, suggested a couple of years back that any signal emanating out of any headend of the cable operator has to be licensed as per the Cable Act. That proposal is pending with the Ministry for two-three years. I would like to know from the Minister whether he is doing something about taking action on it because licensing is a must. You are not asking the cable operators to take license. That is why these things are happening about which the Members are concerned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: Sir, if I am correct, I think, the Member is asking about the localized transmission that is done by the cable operators like running their own channels. Yes, we are absolutely aware of this situation. A deliberation is on as to how we can bring them into licensing so that they are equally responsible as other channels.

FM stations in Goa

*126.SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the present range of FM stations in Goa;

- (b) the efforts Government proposes to make to improve the range;
- (c) the details of agencies which run FM stations in that State; and
- (d) the details of key provisions of agreements/MoUs existing with those agencies?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that All India Radio (AIR) is operating a 6 KW FM transmitter (Frequency 105.4 Mhz) at Panaji (Goa) the range of which is about 45-50 km. In addition to present FM transmitter, a scheme for setting up of 10 KW FM transmitter with a range of 50-55 km. at Panaji is under implementation.

(c) In addition to AIR, two private FM radio channels, run by M/s Reliance Broadcast Network Ltd. and M/s India Radio Ventures Pvt. Ltd. are operational in Goa.

(d) All permission holders of private FM stations have signed Grant of Permission Agreement (GoPA) with the Government on the prescribed format. The key provisions are:—

- (i) Radio operators have been permitted carriage of news bulletins of All India Radio only in an unaltered form on such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed with Prasar Bharati.
- (ii) Broadcast pertaining to the certain categories like information pertaining to sporting events, traffic and weather, coverage of cultural events, festivals, coverage of topics pertaining to examinations, results, admissions, career counselling, availability of employment opportunities, public announcements pertaining to civic amenities like electricity, water supply, natural calamities, health alerts etc. as provided by the local administration will be treated as non-news and current affairs broadcast and will therefore be permissible.
- (iii) Private operators have been allowed to own more than one channel in

a city but not more than 40% of the total channels in a city subject to a minimum of three different operators in the city.

- (iv) License fee will be determined as 4% of Gross Revenue or 2.5% of bid price, whichever is higher.
- (v) FDI + FII has been permitted upto 49% through Government route.
- (vi) Networking of channels permissible within the FM broadcaster's own network across the country.

A choice is proposed to be given to the private FM broadcasters to choose any agency other than Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Ltd. (BECIL) for construction of Common Transmission Infrastructure (CTI) within a period of 3 months of issuance of Letter of Intent (LOI) failing which BECIL will automatically become the system integrator and set up co-location facilities and CTI.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, Goa is a small State and kilometre-wise it is not more than 100 kilometres. There is an FM transmitter whose range — although it is given 40-45 kilometres — is not more than 25-30 kilometres. Now, there is a proposal to have a new FM station with a range of 50-55 kilometres. Even this will not cover the tiny State of Goa. I would like to inform the hon. Minister that Pernem and Palolem are the two border areas. Have you got any proposal to cover Pernem to Palolem area by this transmitter? If not, are you going to extend it a bit so that entire Goa is covered?

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: Sir, I can understand the requirement as the quality of the FM transmission, quality of sound and the content itself is very entertaining and clear. Therefore, every State would like to have as many FM stations as possible. I can assure that we are on the lines of working to cover the entire country. At present, the coverage is about 52 per cent but very soon we will take it to 65 per cent and beyond.

As far as Goa is concerned, there is an existing All India Radio FM station. There are two private FM stations. There is a proposal to bring in another All India FM station to Panaji in Goa. I am sorry, I will just correct myself. We are bringing a 10KW transmitter to expand the reach of the present FM station of the All India Radio in Goa. That is going

to increase the radius of coverage of the FM transmitter there, but as soon as possible, since the idea is to cover as much of the country. We will bring in more radio stations of All India Radio and even privatisation is being carried out.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: You have allowed some private companies to operate private FM stations in Goa with Prasar Bharati, with whatever agreement it is. You have not disclosed as to what the conditions are under which these operators are going to operate their FM stations in Goa. Have you, at least, decided to tell these operators to cover the entire State right from Pernem to Palolem so that it can add on to your efforts?

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: Sir, the transmission of an FM transmitter is line of sight and, therefore, it depends on the power and the height of the transmitter. The FM stations are allotted city-wise and, therefore, the radius is limited by the power and the height of the transmitter. Of course, if you put it on a hill, the radius is bound to increase.

As regards the Memorandum of Understanding between the private FM partners and the Government is concerned, it is quite simple. They sign a GoPA agreement abiding by the code of conduct on the radio and they pay the license fee thereby ensuring that the content that goes out is as per the laws of the land while entertaining and informing the people of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Gohel, if the question relates to Goa?

SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: It is related to Goa and it is on the coastal area because Goa is a coastal area.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, we have a lot of coastal areas but Goa is the specific one.

SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Yes, Goa is the specific one. सर, गोवा में जहां FM का सिस्टम लगाया गया है, वहां उसकी कनेक्टिविटी बहुत कम है। सर, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि FM के सिस्टम में जितने भी कोस्टल एरियाज़ हैं, उन कोस्टल एरियाज़ में कहीं भी कोई प्रॉब्लम आ जाएगी, कभी समुद्र में कोई प्रॉब्लम होगी, तो FM के जरिए से लोगों को उसकी जानकारी देने में आसानी रहेगी। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि coastal area की जितने भी cities हैं, क्या आप वहां इन का प्रावधान करना चाहते हैं?

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: The question has migrated from Goa to the other coastal areas.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please stick to Goa.

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: Nevertheless, it is a valid point and we will take this into consideration. I am sure, we are already working on it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Husain Dalwai, on Goa.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, यह एक बहुत अच्छी बात है कि गोवा में एफ.एम. रेडियो की permission दी जा रही है। सर, गोवा और सिंधुदुर्ग, दोनों की भाषा एक है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या इसे वहां तक extend किया जाएगा?

श्री सभापति: देखिए, ऐसे रिश्ते मत जोड़िए।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, गोवा, सिंधुदुर्ग एक ही है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You haven't answered to the question.

कर्नल राज्यवर्धन सिंह राठौर: सर, मैं hon. member को बताना चाहूंगा कि अगर वह उस radius के अंदर आता है, तो इस बात का ध्यान जरूर रखा जाएगा कि जो भी वहां पर भाषा इस्तेमाल हो रही है, उस भाषा का कोई-न-कोई कार्यक्रम बने और इस तरह का entertainment उस में हो, लेकिन अगर वह उस क्षेत्र में नहीं आ रहा, तो मुझे यकीन है कि आपके क्षेत्र में भी कहीं-न-कहीं एफ.एम. का ट्रांसमीटर वहां पर लग जाएगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Rapolu, same requirement.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Including Goa...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, not including Goa, but specifically Goa.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Including Goa, all across the country, the private F.M. channels are mushrooming whereas the Prasar Bharti-controlled F.M. channels are not that attractive. Though the private channels are trying to utilize attractive language, even at times peculiar vulgar languages also, to cater to the interest of the listeners, what are the parameters that have been prescribed for the Government Prasar Bharti-controlled F.M. channels to entertain the local listeners so that they can cater to the requirements of the various agencies, including at the municipal, metropolitan even the Gram Panchayat; Mandal level and Zila Parishad level? F.M. channels are mushrooming now. Are there any stipulated guidelines in having the broadcast through the F.M. channels? Thank you, Sir.

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: Yes, Sir, the guidelines are there. It is there in the GoPA agreement. We are also maintaining a record of 90 days of the entire recording, and if there is any violation that happens, similar to actions that are taken on the electronic channels, actions can be taken on the radio channels as well.

Shift in emphasis to non-traditional art forms

*127. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a spurt in TV channels and FM broadcasting has resulted in shift in emphasis from classical music and dance forms to non-traditional art forms; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps under consideration for arresting this trend?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) There is no evidence available with the Ministry to establish that the spurt in TV channels and FM Broadcasting has resulted in shift in emphasis from classical music and dance forms to non-traditional art forms. Ministry of Culture has informed that people who enjoy classical music and dance forms continue to patronize them despite proliferation of TV and FM Channels. The Government has been encouraging classical art forms through Art Institutions set up as autonomous bodies. These institutions get liberal grants from the Government to preserve classical art forms and train youngsters in these art forms. Continuous improvement of infrastructure in these Institutions will attract youngsters to take up classical art forms as their profession, which will go a long way in preserving the traditional art forms.

The Cable Television Network (Regulation) Act, 1995 leaves it to private TV channels to produce their content and carry it in any manner provided the same should be as per the Programme Codes and Advertisement Codes prescribed in the said Act and Rules framed thereunder. Equally, the Grant of Permission Agreement (GoPA) signed between the private FM Radio Channels and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting leaves it to private FM Radio channels to produce their content and carry

it in any manner provided the same should be as per the aforesaid GoPA and All India Radio Broadcast Code.

As informed by Prasar Bharati, All India Radio (AIR) continues to broadcast programmes based on classical music. DD Bharti is a dedicated channel of Doordarshan for art and culture. The channel telecasts programmes on classical music and dance. Apart from that, all regional channels of Doordarshan regularly telecast programmes on classical music, art and craft etc.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Sir, my question is in two parts; one is about F.M. and the other is about the radio channels. Para two to the reply says that GoPA and the All India Radio Broadcast Code do not allow you to have this content included. I don't understand this thing. If you have a code, you can always modify the code to include it, if it is an absolute necessity. I think you should make it a condition that channels which broadcast, 24-hour round-the-clock, only Bollywood music should also be compelled to do justice to the traditional music like Carnatic and Hindustani.

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: Sir, when we issue license, there are two genres, one is for news and one is for entertainment. Now, it is up to the private broadcaster that what is the content that he would like to put in the news or in the entertainment. So, it is not mandated by the Government as to whether there should be classical music or popular music. However, in the Doordarshan and the Government run channels, we ensure that all these genres are part of the entertainment process.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Have you ensured that in the process the identity of India is not lost? The second thing is about All India Radio. There was a time when, every Friday night from 9.00 p.m. to 10.30 p.m., we used to broadcast regular *Shastriya Sangeet*. Today, there is no such thing at all and you are talking about a dedicated channel. A dedicated channel is not listened to by a large cross-section of society. I think, basic Doordarshan and AIR channel should have some slot for traditional music, with relay by regional stations.

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: It certainly has, Sir, and I will also give the exact timings of these programmes to the Member later. But these programmes are absolutely included, both in Doordarshan and in All India Radio.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTION**Use of compost made from city-waste**

*128. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether about 80 per cent of the total 1.7 lakh tonnes of waste generated daily is currently dumped without processing;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to push for greater use of compost made from city waste for farming;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether it is a fact that only two lakh tonnes of compost is sold annually and existing plants with combined 15 lakh tonnes of installed capacity are underutilized; and
- (f) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (f) At present, approximately 23.2% of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) is getting processed. 145 Waste to compost plants and 8 Waste to Energy plants are functional. Further, 150 Waste to Compost Plants and 53 Waste to Energy Plants are under construction. Even the functional compost plants, which have an installed capacity of 15 lakh MT/annum are running at sub optimum level producing 2 lakh MT of compost annually.

Following steps have been taken by the Union Government for enhancing waste to compost processing facilities, full capacity utilisation of such functional plants and improving marketing of Municipal Waste compost:—

- (i) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) provides a Viability Gap Fund/Grant of 35% of project cost under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) for setting up/refurbishment of New/Defunct Compost plants.
- (ii) Department of Fertilizers has notified the policy on promotion of City Compost providing Market Development Assistance of ₹ 1,500 per MT

to fertilizer companies and Compost manufacturers. This will reduce the Market price of Compost making it attractive for farmers.

- (iii) The Fertilizer Companies have been obligated to purchase all the compost manufactured by respective cities to which they have been tagged to ensure viability of compost plants. Moreover, Fertilizer companies have been mandated to co-market City Compost with chemical fertilizers through their dealers' network.
- (iv) Fertilizer Control Order (FCO) has been amended to allow bulk sale of city compost.
- (v) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has launched a multi-media campaign on waste to compost under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), titled "*Compost Banao, Compost Apnao*", for promoting the sales of compost.

Initiating talks with Pakistan

*129. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the reaction of Government on Pakistan taking up the Kashmir issue at International Court of Justice;
- (b) whether Government would stick on to its stand that Kashmir problem can be solved only through direct talk between India and Pakistan;
- (c) whether Government would initiate any talks with Pakistan to resolve the Stalemate on the comprehensive peace talks stopped abruptly due to terrorist attacks; and
- (d) whether Government is prepared to change the stand that there is no discussion till the terrorist attacks are stopped?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

- (a) to (d) The issue of Jammu and Kashmir has not been taken to the International Court of Justice.

India's principled and consistent position has been that the entire State of Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of the Indian Union. A part of the territory

of the State is under forcible and illegal occupation of Pakistan. India is committed to addressing all outstanding issues, including the issue of Jammu and Kashmir, bilaterally and through peaceful means in accordance with Simla Agreement and Lahore Declaration. Such a dialogue to be meaningful necessarily requires an atmosphere free of terror, hostility and violence.

During the visit of the External Affairs Minister to Pakistan in December, 2015, it was decided to have a meeting at the level of the Foreign Secretaries to work out modalities of the Comprehensive Bilateral Dialogue. However, in wake of terrorist attack on Pathankot air base in January, 2016 and continued support to cross border terrorism and cease fire violations by Pakistan, the meeting to discuss modalities of the Dialogue has not been held so far.

The Government has consistently called upon Pakistan to abide by its commitment not to allow any territory under its control to be used against India in any manner, and to respect the sanctity of the International Boundary and Line of Control. The onus is on Pakistan to create a conducive atmosphere for a constructive and substantive Comprehensive Bilateral Dialogue.

Merger of institutions for classical languages

*130. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to merge six institutions for classical languages with the central universities situated in the respective States; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Government of India, as yet, has not finalised any decision for merger of institutions of classical languages. Government's policy is to promote all Indian languages.

New rules under RTI Act

*131. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has come out with new Rules under the RTI Act as per which all pending proceedings would come to an end if the applicant dies;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Rules also provide that the Central Information Commission would not accept any complaint unless copy of RTI applications is provided;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the number of comments received from citizens on the draft rules and the number of those comments which are against the Rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) No, Sir. The rules are still at the consultation stage and are yet to be finalised.

(e) The draft rules were placed in public domain on 31st March, 2017 to receive views/suggestions from citizens. In response, a number of comments/suggestions have been received which are under consideration of a Committee of Officers.

Faculty strength in IIT, Tirupati

*132. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sanctioned faculty strength of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Tirupati, is forty five and there are thirty four vacancies;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in filling the vacancies;

(c) whether it is also a fact that out of the eleven in-position faculty many of them are in temporary capacity and on contract basis;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what should be the faculty strength in that IIT, as per the norms?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (e) Out of the 45 sanctioned posts of faculty in IIT-Tirupati, 23 faculty on regular basis and one on contract are in position as on date. The recruitment process for filling up the remaining 22 positions has also been completed

and offers of appointment have been issued to 19 selected candidates, which includes 18 regular and 1 visiting faculty. The strength of faculty in all IITs including IIT-Tirupati is interlinked with the actual strength of students, and all IITs strive to maintain the standard student-faculty ratio of 10:1.

In order to start the academic activities of a newly established Institute, one of the older IITs is identified as Mentor Institute. In the case of IIT Tirupati, IIT Madras has been nominated as the Mentor Institute, which has been providing the necessary academic and administrative support to ensure that the activities of the new IIT are carried out smoothly.

Malnutrition among children

†*133. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 62 per cent of children in Delhi have been found to be suffering from anaemia under the National Family Health Survey;

(b) if so, the details of status of malnutrition among children in the age group of zero to five years in the country and the details of hurdles coming in the way of reach of the schemes being implemented therefor;

(c) whether considering the situation of malnutrition among children, the Ministry would make more serious efforts to ensure the reach of the schemes to the affected, in order to put an end to malnutrition; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Yes, as per the recent report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) - 4 conducted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in 2015-16, 62.6% children in the age group of 6-59 months are anaemic in Delhi.

(b) As per NFHS-4, 35.7% children under 5 years of age are underweight, 38.4% are stunted and 58.4% are anaemic.

Malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature, requiring multi-sectoral interventions to address the problem. The causes of malnutrition are multiple which *inter alia*, include inadequate access to food, health services, safe drinking water, sanitation and environmental conditions, educational

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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.

(c) and (d) The Ministry is implementing several schemes and programmes like Anganwadi Services under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services scheme, Scheme for Adolescent Girls and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition in the country.

The Anganwadi Services under the Umbrella ICDS scheme which was approved till the Twelfth 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 services of the scheme reach the intended beneficiaries in order to reduce the prevalence of malnutrition in the country.

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

All these schemes address one or other aspects related to nutrition and have the potential to improve nutritional outcomes in the country. As a result of these concerted efforts, the level of malnutrition has reduced in the country as is evident from the recent report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) - 4, 2015-16.

Change in performance monitoring mechanism for employees

*134. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated an exercise to examine service records of Government servants including Group 'A' services, to identify non-performers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has changed its performance monitoring mechanism and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of Government employees who were granted compulsory retirement on account of poor performance during the last three years, year-wise; and

(e) the details of favourable work environment being provided to those who are performing well, sincerely and with integrity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) Yes Sir. Instructions have been issued to all Cadre Controlling Authorities (CCAs) to review the performance/service records of Government servants of all levels with a view to identifying officials who may not be fit to be retained in Government service for various reasons. This is not a new mechanism because the provisions of rules under FR 56(j), Rule 48 of Central Civil Services (CCS) (Pension) Rules, 1972 and Rule 16(3) of All India Service (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958 already provide for such periodic reviews. Government has only reiterated the existing rules and has begun strict monitoring thereof. The monitoring mechanism for reviewing the performance in conformity with the Rule provisions has been strengthened and speeded up by activating Review Committees and Representation Committees for various levels and their work is now closely monitored.

As per information made available by various Ministries/Departments till May, 2017, the service records of 11,828 Group 'A' and 19,714 Group 'B' officers have been reviewed so far and provision of premature retirement have been invoked/recommended against 30 Group 'A' and 103 Group 'B' officers. The year-wise breakup is as follows:—

Year	No. of Officers against whom provisions of premature retirement have been invoked/recommended
2015-16	77
2016-17	44
2017-18	12
TOTAL	133

This is a continuous process of review and monitoring wherein those who are found to be performing well are separated from the non-performers who are then sought to be compulsorily retired from service.

Government is focussing on integrity and merit based appointments and removing information asymmetry in the process which encourages those who are performing well, sincerely and with integrity. A lot of employees welfare programme have been introduced which include trainings within India and abroad, Prime Minister's Awards for Excellence in Public Administration, facilities for sports and recreation and improved work environment in offices.

Pupil-Teacher Ratio under RTE

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

(a) the details of schools which maintain the Pupil-Teacher Ratio and physical infrastructure as mandated under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE);

(b) whether Government has set any target to achieve the above goals, as mandated in the Act; and

(c) if so, the details of progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has been enacted for universalization of elementary education *i.e.* for classes I to VIII across the country. The RTE Act, 2009 in its Schedule lays down Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) for both primary and upper primary schools. At primary level the PTR should be 30:1 and at the upper primary level it should be 35:1. As per Unified District Information System For Education (UDISE) 2015-16 (Provisional), the PTR at national level for elementary schools is 24:1. The State-wise details of Government elementary schools which maintain the PTR are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The RTE Act, 2009 also provides physical infrastructure to the schools. The State-wise details of physical infrastructure as mandated under the RTE Act, 2009 are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

The recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers are primarily in the domain of the State Governments and UT Administrations. However, the Central Government through the flagship programmes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) at elementary level provides assistance to the State Governments and UTs for additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil-Teacher Ratio as per the prescribed norms for various levels of schooling. The Central Government has been consistently pursuing the matter of expeditious recruitment and redeployment of teachers with the States and UTs at various fora. Advisories on this issue have also been issued to States and UTs from time to time.

Statement-I

State-wise details of Government elementary schools which maintain the PTR

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. of Schools	Number of Schools with PTR
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	340	321
2.	Andhra Pradesh	44399	31697
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3464	1956
4.	Assam	50143	36302
5.	Bihar	71411	11907
6.	Chandigarh	115	104
7.	Chhattisgarh	44387	37118
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	275	242
9.	Daman and Diu	94	83
10.	Delhi	2826	1925
11.	Goa	886	587
12.	Gujarat	33843	28083
13.	Haryana	14598	10607
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15386	13357

1	2	3	4
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	23329	20840
16.	Jharkhand	40437	16836
17.	Karnataka	45556	34015
18.	Kerala	4573	4294
19.	Lakshadweep	41	41
20.	Madhya Pradesh	114465	68092
21.	Maharashtra	67294	58541
22.	Manipur	3308	2926
23.	Meghalaya	7764	6550
24.	Mizoram	2277	2050
25.	Nagaland	2092	1995
26.	Odisha	58476	46181
27.	Puducherry	421	408
28.	Punjab	20488	16102
29.	Rajasthan	70664	48533
30.	Sikkim	870	863
31.	Tamil Nadu	38200	33570
32.	Telangana	28679	20169
33.	Tripura	4322	4171
34.	Uttar Pradesh	161329	77401
35.	Uttarakhand	17505	14596
36.	West Bengal	82737	59454
TOTAL		1076994	711917

Source: UDISE 2015-16.

Statement-II*State-wise details of physical infrastructure as mandated under the RTE Act - 2015-16*

Sl.No.	State	Number of Government Schools with RTE Compliant facilities							
		Total no. of schools	Girls Toilet	Boys Toilet	Water	Ramp	Boundary wall	Play ground	Library
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	340	339	339	340	96	225	186	333
2.	Andhra Pradesh	44399	42990	42982	41642	14016	23095	19549	43293
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3464	3249	3225	2720	821	1658	1170	720
4.	Assam	50143	48628	47896	45919	38052	14830	28603	33884
5.	Bihar	71411	63458	62802	66999	48038	35607	22768	48969
6.	Chandigarh	115	115	115	115	74	115	105	115
7.	Chhattisgarh	44387	42029	41878	44048	31931	27885	22818	41878
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	275	274	274	275	238	140	99	275
9.	Daman and Diu	94	88	88	94	76	87	40	92
10.	Delhi	2826	1038	1038	2826	2487	2823	2419	2803
11.	Goa	886	886	886	886	641	694	308	885
12.	Gujarat	33843	31704	31670	33822	32689	31565	24558	33291
13.	Haryana	14598	12424	12404	14582	10536	14305	11893	14514
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15386	15248	15233	15361	12879	10662	12936	14939
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	23329	21352	20637	21184	5357	5883	6230	13650
16.	Jharkhand	40437	39055	38990	37800	21126	9881	15161	38908
17.	Karnataka	45556	44283	44086	45547	37436	35528	26018	45358
18.	Kerala	4573	4467	4454	4561	3921	4224	2586	4559
19.	Lakshadweep	41	41	41	41	24	24	10	40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	Madhya Pradesh	114465	101618	100962	109289	79990	40900	69678	103672
21.	Maharashtra	67294	.64812	64637	67032	62740	52232	56370	65689
22.	Manipur	3308	3290	3291	3306	1749	534	1510	472
23.	Meghalaya	7764	7504	7655	4829	3966	993	2571	768
24.	Mizoram	2277	2258	2240	2121	1230	1266	1508	2215
25.	Nagaland	2092	2089	2088	1656	706	1371	809	722
26.	Odisha	58476	56565	54531	58173	42541	39888	14232	54712
27.	Puducherry	421	371	371	421	386	401	243	420
28.	Punjab	20488	19841	19814	20487	17485	20200	20012	20237
29.	Rajasthan	70664	69204	68981	67571	40827	56555	29598	51789
30.	Sikkim	870	783	784	852	115	229	562	567
31.	Tamil Nadu	38200	37217	37217	38198	30645	29121	26727	37924
32.	Telangana	28679	27467	27467	26210	10402	16925	15484	27395
33.	Tripura	4322	4294	4294	3880	2330	679	2741	1899
34.	Uttar Pradesh	161329	158258	158192	158333	133754	103673	109983	124773
35.	Uttarakhand	17505	16630	16717	16803	10803	14360	8894	16362
36.	West Bengal	82737	79058	78969	81714	53908	33624	33274	67859
TOTAL		1076994	1022927	1017248	1039637	754015	632182	591653	915981

Source: UDISE 2015-16.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Survey of uranium deposits in Nallamala forest

1281. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department is all set to take up the survey of uranium deposits in Nallamala forest in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) whether the proposed survey has been cleared by the National Board for Wildlife and the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the local villagers and tribals in the forest are opposing the survey as it impacts country's oldest tiger reserve and disturbs protected Indian Primitive Tribe, Chenchu; and

(e) if so, in what manner the Department is planning to go ahead in this regard?

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

(b) No, Sir. Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), which has the mandate to identify and evaluate mineral resources of uranium in the country, has submitted application on 19.12.2014. However, the clearance has not been received yet for the proposed survey from the National Board for Wildlife and the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change till date.

(c) In view of (b) above, does not arise.

(d) No, Sir. DAE is not aware of any specific incident related to the opposition of survey in the area.

(e) In view of (d) above, does not arise.

Irradiation facilities for horticultural produces

1282. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has asked the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre to set up irradiation facilities in the country to deal with bumper production of onions, potatoes and other perishable produces;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) by when the shelf life of horticultural produces would be increased with the help of irradiation facilities and what would be the cost and who will bear it; and

(d) by what time, these facilitation centres would be established in all the major producing States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The quantum of horticulture produce in India is large. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) has been engaged in R&D work on the technology of preservation and hygienisation of food and agri-products by radiation. It has set up two technology demonstration units, one commissioned in the year 2000 for high dose irradiation at Vashi, Navi Mumbai, and another in 2002, for low dose irradiation, KRUSHAK (Krushi Utpadan Sanrakshan Kendra) facility at Lasalgaon, near Nashik. The facilities are being operated by the Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology (BRIT).

Recently the harmonization of food irradiation rules with the international regulation through adaptation of class-wise clearance of irradiated food items by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has taken place [Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 2016] for large scale deployment of this technology.

Currently 15 irradiation plants listed at Statement (*See* below) are functional in the country which include two plants set up by Government of India (KRUSHAK at Lasalgaon, Nashik, Maharashtra; and Radiation Processing Plant at Vashi, Navi Mumbai), and one each by the State Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Annually, about 20,000 MT of food and allied products are being irradiated in the country. For setting up more plants, MoU have been signed with private firms.

(c) Irradiation is very effective in treating the horticultural produces. Extension of shelf life of horticultural produces is very much dependant on the produce, variety and storage conditions. For many fresh agri produce subjected to irradiation and proper storage, substantial shelf life extension has been achieved.

A 5-10% increase in cost is normally expected due to the processing charges. Irradiation costs may range from ₹ 0.5 to 1.0/ kg. for a low dose application such as sprout inhibition in potato and onion and insect disinfestation in cereals and pulses; and ₹5-10/kg. for high dose applications such as treatment of spices for microbial decontamination. The costs could be brought down in a multi-purpose facility treating a variety of produces throughout the year. In many cases, extended shelf life offsets the extra cost. Processing also brings benefits to consumers in

terms of availability, storage life, distribution, and improved hygiene of food. Irradiation can have a stabilizing effect on market price of commodities by reducing storage losses resulting in increased availability of produce. Currently its estimated cost comes in the range of ₹15-20 crores excluding land cost. The Department of Atomic Energy provides Scientific and Technical assistance for setting up such facilities.

(d) The process of setting a facility takes about 2-3 years. This would include site selection, regulatory clearances, construction of the facility and obtaining necessary documentations and licenses. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) and Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology (BRIT) can provide the scientific and technical assistance for setting up such facilities. This will depend upon the number of entrepreneurs coming forward to setup irradiation facilities across the country.

Statement

Radiation processing plants in India

Sl. No.	Name of the Plant	Purpose	Status/Remarks
1.	Radiation Processing Plant, BRIT, Vashi, Navi Mumbai -400075	Food and allied products	Commissioned in 2000
2.	*KRUSHAK Irradiator, Lasalgaon, Nashik-411037, Maharashtra	Food Products	Commissioned in 2002
3.	M/s Organic Green Foods Ltd., Dankuni, Kolkata, West Bengal	Food, Packaging & Medical Products	Commissioned in 2004
4.	M/s A.V. Processors Pvt. Ltd., Ambernath (E), Thane, Maharashtra	Food & Medical Products	Commissioned in 2005
5.	M/s Universal Medicap Ltd., Vadodara, Gujarat	Food & Medical Products	Commissioned in 2005
6.	M/s Microtrol, Bangalore, Karnataka	Food & Medical Products	Commissioned in 2006
7.	*M/s Agrosurg Irradiators, Vasai, Thane, Maharashtra	Food, Packaging & Medical Products	Commissioned in 2008

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

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

Joint venture for generation of nuclear power in Tamil Nadu

1283. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether setting up of any joint venture has been proposed in Tamil Nadu for generation of nuclear power;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

(c) The nuclear power projects in the State of Tamil Nadu: Kudankulam Units 3 and 4 (under construction) and Kudankulam Units 5 and 6 (sanctioned) are being implemented by Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) under the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE).

New Nuclear Safety Regulatory Authority Bill

1284. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Department is in the process of drafting a new Nuclear Safety Regulatory Authority Bill, as the previous Bill could not be passed in Parliament;
- (b) if so, the details of substantial changes proposed therein; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to convert the functional independence of our national nuclear regulator, Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB), *into de jure* independence, the proposal for setting up a Nuclear Safety Regulatory Authority (NSRA) has been under consideration. Accordingly, Government had introduced the Nuclear Safety Regulatory Authority Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha in September, 2011, which was subsequently referred to the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests. The amendments proposed by the Parliamentary Standing Committee were incorporated in the Bill in the year 2013. The Bill, however, could not be taken up for consideration before the dissolution of the 15th Lok Sabha. A fresh Bill similar to the one introduced earlier, is under examination.

The proposed Nuclear Safety Regulatory Authority will provide statutory basis to nuclear safety regulation in India, thus ensuring its *de jure* independence, and will further strengthen nuclear and radiation safety regulations in the country.

- (c) Question does not arise.

Environmental Impact Assessment for Neutrino Observatory Project

1285. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Department has sought a Category-A Environmental Impact

Assessment for its India-based Neutrino Observatory project, in line with the National Green Tribunal (NGT) Order of March, 2017 which mandated it;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

(c) As per the guidelines of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) [S.O. 3252(E) dated 22nd December, 2014] the Environmental Clearance has been filed in Category-B, Schedule-8a.

Review of bilateral relation with Pakistan

1286. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bilateral relations with Pakistan have been very tense during the last three years;

(b) if so, whether Government would review our relations with Pakistan in a fresh manner;

(c) whether Government would have an all party discussion on this issue; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) No Sir, it is not true that bilateral relations between India and Pakistan have been very tense during the last three years. In fact, during the years 2014 and 2015, there was considerable improvement in bilateral relations. During the visit of the External Affairs Minister to Islamabad in December, 2015 both sides agreed to a the meeting at the level of Foreign Secretaries to work out the modalities of a Comprehensive Bilateral Dialogue. However, the terrorist attack on the Pathankot airbase in January, 2016; continued support to cross border terrorism and ceasefire violations by Pakistan forces; and

more recently, the announcement of death penalty to the innocent Indian national Kulbhushan Jadhav has prevented forward movement in bilateral relations.

Government's consistent policy has been that it desires good-neighbourly relations with Pakistan and is committed to addressing all outstanding issues bilaterally through peaceful means in accordance with Simla Agreement and Lahore Declaration. However, this necessarily requires an environment free from terror, hostility and violence.

The Government firmly believes that there can be no compromise on the issue of cross border terrorism and has consistently called upon Pakistan to honour its commitment not to allow any territory under its control to be used against India in any manner.

Government from time to time briefs and discusses such important foreign policy matters with various parties, including during Parliamentary proceedings and sittings of the Parliamentary Consultative and Standing Committees.

Review of India's relation with China

1287. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India's relations with China have gone bad during the last three years;
- (b) if so, whether Government would review our Foreign strategy regarding 'relationship with neighbouring countries; 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) India's engagement with China is multi-faceted. In areas where we have commonality of views, engagement has expanded and upgraded in recent years. There are other areas where more progress can be made and cooperation expanded. Issues where there are differences of perception are being handled with maturity. In view of the significance of the bilateral relationship, the two sides have agreed to continue their engagement at various levels to enhance mutual understanding and trust and to address outstanding issues in

the spirit of showing mutual respect and sensitivity to each other's interests, concerns and aspirations. Both sides agree that progress in bilateral relations should be guided by the Astana consensus which is that (i) at a time of global uncertainty, India-China relations are a factor of stability and (ii) India and China, in their relationship, must not allow differences to become disputes.

Government is committed to develop friendly and mutually beneficial relations with all its neighbours under the "Neighbourhood First" policy.

Difficulty in obtaining H-1B Visa

1288. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian professionals are facing difficulties in obtaining H-1B visa;
- (b) whether share of India's IT firms for H-1B visa is reduced;
- (c) if so, the percentage share of H-1B visa received by top IT companies in India during financial year 2015 and 2016 respectively; and
- (d) whether Government is negotiating with United States of America to resolve H-1B visa issues for Indian professionals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) There are proposals under consideration in the US to revise and reform the H-1B visa programme. However, so far, no comprehensive changes have been made.

In the current (115th) Congress, six Bills relating to H-1B and L-1 visa programmes have been introduced by individual congressmen and senators. However, so far, none of these Bills have been passed.

On the Executive side, on April 18, 2017, President Trump issued an Executive Order (EO) titled "Buy American and Hire American", which requires different arms of the US Administration to suggest reforms to the H-1B visa programme. This process is still underway and no changes have been proposed as yet. The Administration has also taken some other steps which are primarily aimed at preventing abuse of H-1B visa programme, ensuring transparency and non-discrimination, and clearing the backlog.

(b) and (c) According to the U.S. State Department data, the total number of H-1B visas issued to Indian nationals increased from 119,952 in Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 to 126,692 in FY 2016 respectively, indicating an increase of 5.6%.

According to a report released by the National Foundation for American Policy, a US-based non-profit research organization, analysing the data obtained by it from the US Government, the top 7 “Indian-based companies” received 9,356 new H-1B petitions for initial employment in FY 2016, in comparison to 14,792 petitions in FY 2015.

(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.

Bilateral agreements with Portugal

1289. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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

(b) the details of the bilateral discussions pertaining to combating terrorism, curtailing dual taxes, nano technology, exchange of astronomical knowledge, climate study, establishment of start up industries etc., held with that country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) and (b) Prime Minister visited Portugal on 24 June, 2017. During the visit, he held talks with Portuguese Prime Minister on a wide range of bilateral and global issues of mutual interest. The two leaders reaffirmed their commitment to further strengthen cooperation in fields of trade and investment, science and technology, culture, education, tourism and security. They also conveyed their desire to deepen bilateral and multilateral cooperation to combat terrorism and climate change. An India-Portugal Start-up Hub was launched during the visit. This would enable Start-ups, investors, incubators and entrepreneurs of both countries to

connect and collaborate with one another. During the visit, six MoUs in the fields of Nanotechnology, Culture, Space, Amendment to Double Taxation Agreement, Youth and Sports and Public Administration were signed.

Security bridges with ASEAN countries

1290. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is building security bridges with other Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) members; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Our partnership with ASEAN is firmly based on cooperation. In this, the foremost is Political and Security Cooperation. India has been working with ASEAN to develop an open, transparent, inclusive and evolutionary regional security architecture which would address both traditional and non-traditional security challenges. Mutually, India and ASEAN have also been working towards evolving a regional security architecture in the Asia Pacific Region that hinges on emphasising the peaceful settlement of disputes, finding collaborative solutions to emerging and non-traditional challenges, and support for the centrality of ASEAN. India will continue working with the ASEAN member countries bilaterally as well as multilaterally to maintain peace, stability, growth and prosperity in Asia and beyond.

Fishermen and boats detained by Pakistan

1291. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has detained more than hundred Indian fishermen and eighteen fishing trawlers on 26th March, 2017;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) As per the available reports, more than hundred Indian fishermen along with 19 boats were apprehended by Pakistan authorities in the intervening night of 25 and 26 March, 2017.

(c) and (d) Upon receiving the report, Government, through diplomatic channels, raised the issue of detention of these Indian fishermen along with their boats with -Pakistan Government on 27 March, 2017. Pakistan was asked to provide consular access and expedite the release and repatriation of these fishermen along with their boats. There was no immediate response from the Pakistan side.

Subsequently, as per the list provided by Government of Pakistan on 1 July, 2017 under bi-annual exchange of lists of Prisoners between India and Pakistan, it acknowledged custody of 494 fishermen believed to be Indian in Pakistani Jails. Due to persistent efforts of the Government, 77 Indian fishermen were released and repatriated on 10 July, 2017 by Pakistan. Government continues to take up with Pakistan authorities, the matter of early consular access, release and repatriation of the remaining fishermen along with their boats.

Indians in captivity in Mosul, Iraq

1292. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that till now there are no traces of the Indians who were in captivity in Mosul, Iraq; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Yes, it is a fact that till now there is no trace of the 39 Indians abducted in Iraq in June, 2014.

The safety and security of Indian nationals abroad is a matter of foremost concern and major preoccupation for the Government which has been making every effort and taking all steps to trace the missing nationals since June, 2014. In this connection, our Embassy in Baghdad and Consulate in Erbil (Iraq) are in regular contact with the local government authorities which have assured of their full cooperation.

Minister of State for External Affairs, General (Dr.) V.K. Singh (Retd.) visited Baghdad and Erbil from 11-15 July, 2017 and Secretary (Economic Relations) in the Ministry of External Affairs visited Erbil in June, 2017 for this purpose.

The Government has been in regular touch with the countries in the region seeking their assistance and has also activated various channels for locating them.

Taking up the matter of intrusion with Chinese Government

1293. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Chinese army has intruded more than 120 times in Indian territory during May-June, 2017;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of Chinese intrusion during 2016 and 2017, so far, month-wise and response of Government thereto;
- (c) whether Government has taken up the matter with Chinese authorities;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the response of Chinese Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (e) There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border areas between India and China. From time to time, on account of differences in the perception of the LAC, situations have arisen on the ground that could have been avoided if we had a common perception of the LAC. Government regularly takes up any transgression along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including border personnel meetings, flag meetings, meetings of Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on India- China Border Affairs and diplomatic channels. The two sides agree that peace and tranquility on the border is the basis for the continued expansion of India-China relations.

H-1B visa guidelines by USA

1294. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that United States of America (USA) has issued two fresh H-1B guidelines which impact entry level computer programmers from India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that clarifications have been issued by the US Citizenship and Immigration services on the above guidelines; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) On 31 March, 2017, the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services [USCIS] issued a policy memorandum that superseded and rescinded the 22 December, 2000 memorandum titled “Guidance memo on H-1B computer related positions”. The new memorandum describes that a petitioner seeking to sponsor a beneficiary for a computer programmer position, may no longer rely solely on 22 December, 2000 memorandum, and must provide other evidence to establish the position as a specialty occupation. The above H-1B guideline is in the nature of clarification to USCIS personnel performing their duties relative to the adjudication of applications and petitions.

In a press release issued subsequently, NASSCOM stated that “The 31 March USCIS memorandum reinforces existing practice by adjudicators and clarifies requirements for certain computer professionals. The clarifying guidance should have little impact on NASSCOM members as this has been the adjudicatory practice for years.”

Chinese aggression along LAC

1295. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the Chinese aggression along the Line of Actual Control (LAC);

(b) if so, the details thereof and what is the action plan of Government; and

(c) how many times Chinese soldiers have intruded into Indian territory during the last three years, including the current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border areas between India and China. From time to time, on account of differences in the perception of the LAC, situations have arisen

on the ground that could have been avoided if we had a common perception of the LAC. Government regularly takes up any transgression along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including border personnel meetings, flag meetings, meetings of Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on India- China Border Affairs and diplomatic channels. The two sides agree that peace and tranquility on the border is the basis for the continued expansion of India-China relations.

Indian passport for Tibetans

1296. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has issued any orders that Tibetans who are seeking Indian Passport would need to leave their settlements and benefits from Central Tibetan Administration; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Yes. Tibetan refugees, who are seeking Indian passports on the basis of being Indian citizens by birth under the relevant regulations of Indian Citizenship Act, 1955, are not entitled to the benefits which are exclusively for Tibetan refugees.

Permission for Mansarovar Yatra

1297. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK:

SHRI SANJIV KUMAR:

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has not given permission for the Indian Contingent to visit Kailash Manasarovar through Nathu La Pass;

(b) if so, whether Chinese authorities have given any reasons for the same;

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has found the same to be genuine; and

(d) what steps Government proposes to take to resolve the stalemate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) The Kailash Manasarovar Yatra *via* the Nathu La route has been deferred this year after the Chinese Government cited unfavourable conditions to ensure the safe and smooth conduct of the Yatra on this route.

(d) The Government of India is engaged with the Chinese Government on this matter.

Change of surname in passports after marriage

1298. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken a decision to permit ladies to use their old surname in passports even if they get married; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) The Passports Rules leave the choice to a lady applicant to obtain passport in her old surname even if she gets married.

Outcome of PM's visit to Israel

1299. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the outcome of the Prime Minister's recent visit to Israel; and

(b) its impact on India's relations with Palestine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) During the visit of PM to Israel from 4-6 July, 2017, the bilateral relations were upgraded to Strategic level with a focussed strategic partnership in Agriculture and Water. A total of five MoUs, a Work Programme and a Plan of Cooperation covering the areas of Water, Agriculture, Space and Science and Technology were signed during the visit. PM's visit to Israel helped broad base the relationship and will facilitate intensive technical and R&D collaboration essential for the success of our flagship initiatives like 'Make in India' 'Swachh Bharat' 'Digital

India' 'Startup India' and 'Cleaning of Rivers'. Israel is a potential partner in these initiatives.

(b) India's bilateral relations with Palestine and Israel are mutually exclusive and are based on separate bilateral interests with each of these two States. The visit of our PM to Israel was planned and structured on bilateral level with the purpose of enhancing the relationship between India and Israel in various areas of mutual interest on the occasion of 25 years of establishment of diplomatic relations between India and Israel. This visit has no bearing on our established policy towards Palestinian cause. In fact during the visit, PM discussed the Palestinian issue at length. PM underlined the need for the establishment of a just and durable peace in the region. Israeli side has reaffirmed their support for an early negotiated solution between the sides based on mutual recognition and security arrangements.

Indians in Qatar

1300. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of Indians in Qatar have become unemployed due to recent crisis there;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government for their rehabilitation on coming back to the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) No. The Indian Embassy in Qatar has informed that Indians working in Qatar have not been affected due to recent crisis in Qatar. The Government of India has been closely following the emerging situation in the region and is in regular touch with the regional countries who have assured us of their continued support for the welfare and well-being of over eight million Indian expatriates. The Indian Embassies in the region already have 24X7 emergency help lines to respond to queries of our nationals. The Indian Mission in Doha has issued an advisory on 7 June, 2017 for the resident Indians.

Rehabilitation of returnees rests mainly with the State Governments. The Ministry of External Affairs has advised the State Governments that the existing State/

Central Sector Schemes be used for rehabilitation. Presently, the Ministry does not have any scheme for providing assistance to State Governments for rehabilitation of returnees from abroad.

Indians attacked in foreign countries

1301. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any records of Indians who were attacked overseas during the last year;
- (b) whether Government has formulated any rule for this;
- (c) whether the Ministry has contacted the concerned country about Indian people getting attacked there; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) Yes. The Ministry has received information concerning attacks on 57 Indians in 18 countries during 2016 from our Missions and Posts abroad.

(b) to (d) Whenever any attacks on Indian nationals come to notice, our Mission/Post concerned promptly takes up the matter with the local Foreign Office and other concerned authorities in that country. Our Missions/Posts also take follow-up action, including in terms of arranging security, providing shelter where required and also extending consular assistance to the affected Indian nationals. We also ensure that cases of violence are duly investigated by the local police authorities in order to bring the culprits to justice, by liaising with the concerned authorities during the investigation and trial process.

Pakistani civil prisoners in Indian jails

1302. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Pakistan has alleged that India had deliberately delayed the release of Pakistani civilian prisoners;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) the number of Pakistani prisoners released during the last one year and the current year and the number of prisoners still in Indian jails;

(d) the number of Indian civilians prisoners released by Pakistan during the above period and the number of prisoners still languishing in Pakistani Jails; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to get them released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Government is aware of such false and malicious allegations levied from time to time. As per the established procedure Pakistani prisoners, including fishermen, are released and repatriated regularly upon fulfillment of necessary procedure and formalities, including completion of sentence; confirmation of nationality and issuance of valid travel documents by Pakistan authorities.

(c) The numbers of Pakistani prisoners released and repatriated by India over the past year are as below:—

Year	Civilian Prisoners	Fishermen
2016	10	9
2017 (as on 25 July, 2017)	42	22

As per the available information, there are currently 257 Pakistani civilian prisoners and 74 Pakistani fishermen lodged in Indian Jails.

(d) The numbers of the Indian prisoners released and repatriated by Pakistan over the past year are as below:—

Year	Civilian Prisoners	Fishermen
2016	2	410
2017 (as on 25 July, 2017)	5	295

As per the available information, including the list provided by Pakistan on 1 July, 2017, there are 52 Indian and believed to be Indian civilian prisoners and 417 Indian and believed to be Indian fishermen in Pakistan's custody. Besides, there is

the matter of 74 missing Indian defence personnel, whose custody has not been acknowledged by Pakistan so far.

(e) Government regularly takes up with the Pakistan authorities, the issue of early consular access as well as early and expeditious release and repatriation of Indian prisoners in Pakistan's custody. Due to persistent efforts, Government has secured the release and repatriation of 1356 Indian prisoners, including fishermen, since 2014.

Demand of nurses in Great Britain

1303. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is huge demand of Indian nurses in Great Britain;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to send Indian nurses to that country to meet their shortage;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the impact of large number of nurses leaving the country for serving in foreign countries including Great Britain?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Great Britain is reportedly facing a shortage of staff in the healthcare sector. Nurses of certain categories are included in the shortage occupations list identified by the Government of the United Kingdom.

(c) to (e) Ministry of External Affairs maintains and monitors the movement and data relating only to employment of Indian nurses in the 18 Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries, which does not include United Kingdom (UK). Government does not propose to send nurses to UK as the recruitment is done directly by the employers through recruiting agents in India.

Houses under PMAY

1304. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that out of the target of 1.7 crore houses to be constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Government has, so far, approved only 18.76 lakh houses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that States have been given the task to identify the beneficiaries and come up with a proposal to the Central Government; and

(d) if so, the total number of proposals received from State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Under PMAY (U), target of Government is to provide admissible central assistance for all housing requirement as may be proposed by States/UTs during the Mission period to achieve the goal of 'Housing for All by 2022'.

The PMAY(U) Mission Guidelines makes it incumbent upon the States/UTs to undertake demand survey for assessing actual demand of housing under the Mission. All the States/UTs have accordingly been requested to complete the demand survey and validation process at the earliest. Actual demand would, therefore, emerge after validation and completion of demand assessment by the States/UTs.

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.

Total 4,884 proposals for construction of 21,00,475 houses have so far been received from the States/UTs under PMAY(U) Mission.

Houses for urban poor

†1305. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is acting on a scheme which aims to provide houses to every urban poor during the next five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether urban poor have been identified for successful implementation of this scheme in all States;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (e) the number of urban poor in Madhya Pradesh and by when it is proposed to provide houses to all the poor and the present status of progress in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) In pursuance of Government's vision of facilitating housing to all by 2022, the Government is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] Mission. The Mission aims to provide assistance to all States/UTs including the State of Madhya Pradesh in addressing the housing requirements of the slum dwellers and urban poor through following four components:—

- (i) “*In-situ*” Slum Redevelopment;
 - (ii) Credit-Linked Subsidy Scheme;
 - (iii) Affordable Housing in Partnership; and
 - (iv) Beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement.
- (c) and (d) 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.

Further, the PMAY (U) Mission Guidelines makes it incumbent upon the States/UTs to undertake demand survey for assessing actual demand of housing under the Mission. All the States/UTs have accordingly been requested to complete the demand survey and validation process at the earliest. Actual demand would, therefore, emerge after validation and completion of demand assessment by the States/UTs.

- (e) Central Assistance for construction of 2,86,350 houses has so far been accepted under the PMAY (U) Mission for the State of Madhya Pradesh. Out of the sanctioned houses, 76,476 houses have been grounded for construction and 5,249 have been completed.

Funding and investment pattern for smart cities

1306. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, under the Smart Cities Mission, 80 per cent of the total funds, *i.e.* ₹ 1.31 lakh crore, would go into less than 3 per cent, 246 sq km of the total 9,065 sq km area of the mission cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what are the funding and investment pattern for the Smart Cities Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The Smart Cities Mission has adopted a three-pronged strategy focusing on creating city-wide core infrastructure through convergence, applying Smart Solutions across such core services to improve service delivery, and developing area-level models for improving aspects such as street design, walkability, public spaces, heritage conservation, preservation of ecological assets etc. Thus, a substantial proportion of the investments planned will provide city-wide benefits. Of a total investment of ₹ 1.95 lakh crore proposed by 90 selected cities, about ₹ 40,000 crore is earmarked for creating city-wide core infrastructure through convergence. Additionally, the ICT-enabled Smart Solutions, with an aggregate investment of about ₹ 37,000 crore will also have a pan city impact.

Besides, the area taken up for development in each city varies with the size of the city, population and geographical spread. In many cities, proportion of population in the area covered under Area Based Development (ABD), is much higher compared to the proportion of area under ABD.

MoUs for development of cities

1307. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) signed with foreign companies/countries for the development of cities, under Smart City Mission, Swachh Bharat Mission and other urban development schemes recently; and

(b) the details of assistance received by Government in this regard, scheme-wise and company/country-wise along with the names of cities for which assistance has been received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The details are given in the Statement.

Statement*Details of MoUs signed with foreign companies/countries alongwith the details of assistance received by Government*

Sl. No.	MoUs signed with foreign companies/countries	Date of Signing	Objectives	Cities	Schemes	Assistance Received
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (MLIT), Government of Japan.	1st May, 2007	Co-operation in the field of Urban Development.	-NA-	Urban Development	Only Technical Assistance being provided.
2.	The Department for Business, Innovation and Skills, Government of UK	19th September, 2012	Co-operation in the field of Urban Regeneration and Development.	-NA-	Urban Development	Only Technical Assistance being provided.
3.	The Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development, Germany.	10th April, 2012	Co-operation in the field of Sustainable Urban Development.	-NA-	Urban Development	Only Technical Assistance being provided.
4.	Government of the France Republic.	5th October, 2012	Co-operation in the field of Sustainable Urban Development.	-NA-	Urban Development	Only Technical Assistance being provided.
5.	The Ministry of Industry, Trade and Labour, Israel.	13th February, 2012	Joint Working Group on Co-operation in the field of water technologies.	-NA-	Swachh Bharat Mission	Only Technical Assistance being provided.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	National Development and Reform Commission, China.	20th May, 2013	Co-operation in the field of Sewage treatment technologies in Urban Sector.	-NA-	Swachh Bharat Mission	Only Technical Assistance being provided.
7.	The Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment, Netherland.	14th May, 2013	Technical co-operation in the field of spatial planning, water management and mobility management.	-NA-	Swachh Bharat Mission/ Urban Transport	Only Technical Assistance being provided.
8.	GIZ, Government of GERMANY.	9th November, 2011	Co-operation in the field of sanitation.	-NA-	Swachh Bharat Mission	Only Technical Assistance being provided.
9.	United State Agency for International Development (USAID) (US Agency).	13th January, 2015	Co-operation in the field of water, sanitation and Hygiene (WASH).	-NA-	Swachh Bharat Mission	Only Technical Assistance being provided.
10.	The Government of Kingdom of Sweden.	1st June, 2015	Co-operation in the field of Sustainable Urban Development.	-NA-	Urban Development	Only Technical Assistance being provided.
11.	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) (US Agency).	13th January, 2015	Swachh Bharat Mission Urban Sanitation	-NA-	Swachh Bharat Mission	Only Technical Assistance being provided.

- | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---------------------|---|------------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| 12. | Singapore Cooperation Enterprise (SCE), Singapore. | 24th November, 2015 | Co-operation in the field of Urban Planning and Governance. | -NA- | Urban Development | Only Technical Assistance being provided. |
| 13. | Bloomberg Philanthropies, USA. | 3rd March, 2016 | To support the Development of Smart Cities. | -NA- | Smart Cities | Only Technical Assistance being provided. |
| 14. | MoU between Visakhapatnam, Allahabad and Ajmer (Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan) and US Trade and Development Agency (USTDA). | 25th January, 2015 | To support the Development of Smart Cities. | Visakhapatnam, Allahabad and Ajmer | Smart Cities. | Only Technical Assistance being provided. |
| 15. | MoU between Government of Maharashtra, Chandigarh and Puducherry and French Agency for Development (AFD). | 24th January, 2016 | To support the Development of Smart Cities. | Chandigarh, Nagpur and Oulgaret. | Smart Cities. | Only Technical Assistance being provided. |
| 16. | Financing Agreement between cities of Kochi, Nagpur and Ahmedabad and French Agency for Development (AFD). | 9th June, 2017 | Mobilise your city | Kochi, Nagpur and Ahmedabad | Smart Cities. | EUR 3.5 Million |
| 17. | Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) | 25th February, 1997 | Assisting the majority of the Metro transport projects | Delhi Metro, Chennai | Urban Transport | Delhi Metro
Phase 1-₹ 6356.45 cr. |

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			through sovereign loans.	Metro, Bangalore Metro, Mumbai Metro.		Phase 2-₹ 10231.62 cr. Phase 3 including extensions - ₹ 19656.00 cr. Bangalore Metro Phase 1 - ₹ 3670.00 cr. Chennai Metro ₹ 8646.00 cr. Mumbai Metro Line 3 ₹ 13235.00 cr.
18.	(TASC) Technical Cooperation Fund (2016-2020) ARIES Project Number 3000109 was signed between the Government of UK of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, acting through the Department of International Development (DFID) and the Government of India.	24th November, 2016	For development of Smart Cities.	-NA-	Smart Cities	It is a Central Government Project. Project Duration is from 24.11.2016 to 31.10.2020 and the Project Corpus is ₹ 4.5 million in the form of Technical Assistance.
19.	MoU between India and Kenya.	11th July, 2016	On cooperation in the field of National Housing Policy Development and Management.	-NA-	Housing.	Only Technical Assistance being provided.

Multi level parking system in Delhi/NCR

1308. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to set up 'Multilevel Parking System' in Delhi/NCR to solve the congestion problems;
- (b) if so, the details of lay-out plan and organizational set up of the aforesaid proposal, if any; and
- (c) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The parking facilities in Delhi/NCR are constructed and managed by respective urban local bodies. New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has informed that they have proposals to set up three multi-level parking systems, one each at Kasturba Gandhi Marg, Khan Market and Mandir Marg. South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) has informed that there are three projects for construction of multi-level/stack car parking at Defence Colony, Rajouri Garden and Greater Kailash-II at a tentative cost of ₹38.00 crores. East Delhi Municipal Corporation (EDMC) is constructing a multi-level car parking at Krishna Nagar, which is expected to be completed by March, 2018. Further, multi-level car parking at 12 locations are proposed by EDMC at a cost of ₹211.00 crores. North Delhi Municipal Corporation has informed that multi-level/stack parking is proposed at 16 different locations in its jurisdiction at a tentative cost of ₹1,080.00 crores.

Assistance to Punjab under AMRUT

1309. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether steps have been taken up by the Central Government for sanctioning of ₹ 2,767 crore under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) Scheme for Punjab with a Central Assistance of ₹ 1,225 crore;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of measures taken by the Central and State Governments for

utilisation of the amount of ₹ 153.24 crore released to the State under AMRUT Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government of India has already approved State Annual Action Plans under AMRUT for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 and has also examined their third SAAP and found that to be in order. The total cost of these SAAPs is ₹ 2,767 crore with committed Central Assistance (CA) of ₹ 1,204.47 crore. The detail is as under:

(₹ in crore)

State	SAAP Size			Committed CA			Central Assistance Released		
Punjab	SAAP I 2015-16	SAAP II 2016-17	SAAP III 2017-20	2015-16	2016-17	2017-20	2015-16	2016-17	2017-20
	709.66	857.02	1199.95	318.86	400.80	484.81	63.77	80.16	-
TOTAL	2766.63			1204.47			143.93		

Beside this, the Government of India has released ₹ 9.35 crore for preparation of Service Level Improvement Plan (SLIP) for Mission cities under AMRUT in 2015-16.

(c) Under AMRUT, States/ULBs are the implementing/ executing agencies. The State Government is in the process of implementation of the project and utilisation of funds released. They have so far utilised ₹ 14.27 cr. The Ministry is monitoring the progress of implementation of Mission in the States including Punjab.

Progress of Smart Cities Mission in Amritsar

1310. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures are being taken by Government for the progress of Smart Cities Mission sanctioned during the year 2015-16 for Amritsar; and

(b) the main reasons for continuous delay in completing this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Amritsar participated in Round 1 of All India City Challenge in 2015-16, but was not selected for being developed into Smart City. Subsequently, it participated in Round 2 in 2016-17 with upgraded Smart City Proposal (SCP) and was selected in September 2016.

Implementation of Smart Cities Mission is to be done by the city level Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) established by State/ City under Companies Act, 2013. The SPV for Amritsar has been formed on 13.12.2016. So far, ₹ 29 crore has been released to State Government of Punjab for development of Amritsar as Smart City. Following three impactful projects have been identified for Amritsar, which are at Detailed Project Report (DPR) preparation stage:

- (i) Open Space and visible improvement of urban area.
- (ii) Redevelopment of Public Amenities and Facilities by decongesting city's core.
- (iii) Relocation of polluting densed urban clusters from core city.

Beneficiaries under Smart Cities Mission

1311. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) with regard to the Area Based Development (ABD) under the Smart Cities Mission, what is the estimated number of residents or population of the respective cities who are expected to be benefited under these projects;
- (b) the percentage of population of cities they would represent and the socio-economic status of residents of this section of the cities;
- (c) the per capita GDP of this section of the cities; and
- (d) the estimated per person expenditure for this project, city-wise?

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 99,26,317. This is 9.4% of the total population of 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 area. A substantial proportion of the investments planned under the Mission will also provide city-wide benefits.

- (b) The details are given in column 5 of the Statement (*See* below).
- (c) The per capita GDP data at city level is not maintained by the Government.
- (d) The details are given in column 6 of the Statement.

Statement

Percentage of population of cities alongwith the estimated per person expenditure, city-wise

Sl.No.	City	ABD Population	ABD Cost (₹ in Crore)	% of city Population in ABD Area	Per person estimated Investment in ABD
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bhubaneswar	46000	4,095	4.7	890217.4
2.	Pune	40000	1,851	0.8	462750.0
3.	Jaipur	170000	1,521	5.6	89470.0
4.	Surat	446780	1,802	10.0	40333.1
5.	Kochi	100000	1,385	16.6	138500.0
6.	Ahmedabad	82635	1,751	1.5	211895.6
7.	Jabalpur	41059	3,795	3.9	924279.7
8.	Visakhapatnam (Vijag)	80000	1,461	4.6	182625.0
9.	Solapur	149831	1,968	15.7	131348.0
10.	Davangere	115702	809	26.6	69920.8
11.	Indore	120012	4,712	6.1	392627.4
12.	NDMC	48173	669	18.7	138873.2
13.	Coimbatore	225000	1,427	21.4	63422.2
14.	Kakinada	110577	1,866	35.4	168751.2
15.	Belagavi	83361	1,656	17.1	198654.0
16.	Udaipur	90220	880	20.0	97539.3
17.	Guwahati	65011	1,634	6.8	251340.9
18.	Chennai	226000	878	3.4	38849.6
19.	Ludhiana	35000	892	2.2	254857.1
20.	Bhopal	30496	2,071	1.7	679110.3
21.	Port Blair	108240	770	77.0	71137.9

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Bhagalpur	98450	1,107	24.0	112442.4
23.	Chandigarh	45000	5,744	4.7	1276444.4
24.	Raipur	60550	3654.52	5.9	603554.1
25.	Panaji	14134	1,328	35.3	93957 3.3
26.	Faridabad	37592	2,108	2.7	560757.6
27.	Dharamshala	27053	1,956	50.5	723025.2
28.	Ranchi	53878	1,397	5.0	259289.7
29.	Imphal	75717	1,240	28.2	163767.9
30.	Greater Warangal	39000	2,587	4.8	663333.3
31.	Agartala	185000	1,522	46.2	82270.3
32.	Lucknow	70000	1,475	2.5	210714.3
33.	New Town Kolkata	11107	1,086	30.4	977761.8
34.	Amritsar	361000	1,616	31.9	44764.5
35.	Jalandhar	58120	1,519	6.7	261355.8
36.	Kalyan Dombivali	2,64,779	5,235	14.4	197712.1
37.	Ujjain	87776	1,869	17.0	212928.4
38.	Tirupati	112000	1,370	39.0	122321.4
39.	Nagpur	63000	876	2.6	139047.6
40.	Mangalore	111903	1,707	22.9	152542.3
41.	Vellore	117415	1,156	63.2	98454.5
42.	Thane	10,41,000	5,235	56.5	50288.2
43.	Gwalior	102000	1,916	8.9	187872.5
44.	Agra	146400	1,699	9.2	116051.9
45.	Nashik	76865	1,215	5.2	158069.1
46.	Rourkela	68934	1,702	22.3	246902.8
47.	Kanpur	120000	1,569	4.3	130750.0
48.	Madurai	2,60,877	1,245	25.6	47723.6

1	2	3	4	5	6
49.	Tumkur	42941	1,892	14.2	440604.6
50.	Ajmer	91454	1,574	16.9	172103.4
51.	Kota	115195	1,068	11.5	92712.4
52.	Thanjavur	35670	974	16.0	273053.6
53.	Namchi	83000	1,459	25.7	845555.6
54.	Shivamogga	83000	1,459	25.7	175783.1
55.	Salem	71295	1,481	8.6	207723.5
56.	Varanasi	400000	1,651	33.4	4127.5.0
57.	Kohima	28741	1,037	27.0	387794.0
58.	Hubli Dharwad	1,17,000	1,417	12.4	121111.1
59.	Aurangabad	28777	1,198	2.4	416303.0
60.	Vadodara	1,03,278	1,674	6.2	162086.8
61.	Tiruvananthapuram	53225	1386	5.6	260424.6
62.	Rajkot	134258	2016	10.4	150192.7
63.	Naya Raipur	2919	1263	10.0	4326824.3
64.	Amaravati	23072	1419	16.5	614992.2
65.	Patna	38804	2289	2.3	589763.9
66.	Karimnagar	58689	1301	22.5	221600.3
67.	Muzaffarpur	45000	1208	12.7	268366.7
68.	Puduchery	1,14,239	1600	12.0	140084.4
69.	Gandhinagar	34214	1209	16.6	35321 5.9
70.	Srinagar	1,19,172	2869	10.1	240763.4
71.	Sagar	64319	1385	23.5	215370.5
72.	Karnal	34532	1061	9.7	307280.2
73.	Satna	55873	1171	19.7	209654.1
74.	Bengaluru	5,24,000	1685	5.5	32158.8
75.	Shimla	18753	2530	10.1	1348957.5

1	2	3	4	5	6
76.	Dehradun	62000	976	10.4	157371.0
77.	Tirupppur	2,06,511	1040	23.5	50340.2
78.	Pimpri-Chinchwad	98828	565	5.7	57210.5
79.	Bilaspur	84111	3663	25.4	435474.6
80.	Pasighat	15565	1140	63.1	732091.2
81.	Jammu	57000	2774	9.9	486689.5
82.	Dahod	32640	848	34.0	259926.5
83.	Tirunelveli	45513	1057	9.6	232285.3
84.	Thoothukudi	1,18,102	1165	31.7	98641.0
85.	Tiruchirapaili	1,72,000	1138	18.8	66136.6
86.	Jhansi	108000	1274	21.4	117969.2
87.	Aizawl	55649	910	17.1	16359.4
88.	Allahabad	1,50,000	1671	3.0	111375.9
89.	Aligarh	1,22,230	2078	14.0	170003.3
90.	Gangtok	29099	1813	29.0	623045.5
TOTAL		99,26,317	1,55,716		

Strengthening of municipal system

1312. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the success of Swachh Bharat Mission is mainly dependent on strengthening the municipal system in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government therefor;

(c) whether Government has also taken adequate steps for strengthening the infrastructure of municipal system; and

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes Sir, the success of Swachh Bharat

Mission is dependent on strengthening the Municipal infrastructure and Municipal Governance.

Government has taken several measure in this regard:

- (i) Swacch Bharat Mission (SBM) aims to achieve 100% Open Defecation Free (ODF) status and 100% scientific processing of Municipal Solid Waste through construction of individual toilets/Community toilets/ public toilets and setting up of Solid Waste Management System in 4041 ULBs.
- (ii) Capacity building programs from Municipal Officials/ Staff has been designed to ensure effective creation and maintenance of civic infrastructure.
- (iii) State and city level Project Monitoring Units have been setup to upgrade the institutional Capacity at State/City level.

The details of funds released under SBM during last three years is as follows:

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION

	(₹ in crores)			
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
IHHL	367.61	694.68	699.11	408.47
CT/PT	85.03	35.04	157.60	148.14
SWM	287.50	286.46	916.70	633.14

Metro rail projects in various cities

†1313. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) names of cities for which studies have been undertaken for Metro Rail projects;
- (b) the details thereof;
- (c) the names of cities in which metro rail has already started running; and
- (d) whether the Metro Rail operating in Jaipur is getting expected revenue and ridership?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR), Mumbai, Nagpur, Pune, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Kochi, Indore, Bhopal, Vishakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Guwahati, Bhubaneswar, and Cuttack are the cities for which studies for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for metro rail projects have been undertaken with financial assistance provided by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs provides financial assistance up to 50% for preparation of DPR for metro rail projects on the request of the State Governments/Union Territories subject to certain conditions

(c) Metro rail lines are operational in Delhi and NCR, Bangalore, Chennai, Kochi, Gurugram, Jaipur, Mumbai and Kolkata.

(d) Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. has informed that the present ridership and revenue collection of Jaipur metro are not as expected. However, with the commissioning of ongoing phase IB of the project and provisioning of more feeder services for last mile connectivity, the ridership is expected to increase in future.

Notifications on RERA from States

1314. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received notifications from the States on the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act (RERA);

(b) if so, the details of infrastructure and authorities set up in this regard;

(c) the details regarding the present status and the applications received under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the details of action taken by Government thereon and the implementations thereof by the nodal agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) All the State Governments were required to frame Rules under the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act,

2016 and also establish the Real Estate Regulatory Authority Appellate Tribunal, for their respective States by 31st October, 2016 and 30th April, 2017, respectively.

The Real Estate Rules under the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 have been notified by 21 States/UTs.

The permanent Real Estate Regulatory Authority has been established in 3 States. Interim Regulatory Authority has been notified in 17 States/UTs. Interim Appellate Tribunal has been notified in 6 States/UTs.

The details of State-wise progress under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) launched by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to provide central assistance to the implementing agencies through States and Union Territories for providing houses to all eligible families/beneficiaries during the last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement

States/UTs-wise details of proposals alongwith sanctions for houses and central assistance during last three years under PMAY(U)

(as on -17th July 2017)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	No. of proposals	No. of houses	Central Assistance Sanctioned	Central Assistance Releasee
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	3	609	9.14	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	112	195,074	2,944.35	940.86
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	1,606	78.44	57.03
4.	Assam	10	26,798	402.16	58.12
5.	Bihar	180	88,317	1,453.50	530.86
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	%	9	0.19	0.19
7.	Chhattisgarh	69	35,179	515.09	250.86
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	1	918	14.47	2.83
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	2	135	2.08	0.96

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Delhi (UT)	-	388	6.97	6.97
11.	Goa	-	11	0.22	0.22
12.	Gujarat	174	154,360	2,205.85	1,173.19
13.	Haryana	5	4,421	226.53	121.71
14.	Himachal Pradesh	36	4,893	96.52	36.83
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	44	6,250	104.23	10.80
16.	Jharkhand	184	81,681	1,263.43	426.71
17.	Karnataka	842	203,082	3,341.13	673.11
18.	Kerala	106	32,530	515.45	1135.04
19.	Lakshdweep (UT)	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	368	286,628	4,404.84	1,416.51
21.	Maharashtra	49	131,081	2,023.22	620.05
22.	Manipur	14	16,059	240.84	59.85
23.	Meghalaya	2	61	0.97	0.68
24.	Mizoram	9	10,552	165.29	17.20
25.	Nagaland	13	13,560	229.27	85.29
26.	Odisha	116	59,515	976.49	293.76
27.	Puducherry (UT)	6	3,866	58.01	23.38
28.	Punjab	329	42,845	603.09	73.89
29.	Rajasthan	65	44,627	787.46	3(51.31
30.	Sikkim	1	43	0.65	0.02
31.	Tamil Nadu	1,591	319,143	4,851.60	1,641.74
32.	Telangana	146	83,036	1,251.92	469.64
33.	Tripura	24	45,968	722.521	318.47
34.	Uttar Pradesh	184	54,965	981.64	353.99
35.	Uttarakhand	41	8,005	202.39	96.86
36.	West Bengal	153	144,644	2,180.23	884.86
GRAND TOTAL		4,884	2,103,779	32,929.74	11,303.38

* Includes 69.58 crore subsidy and 2,920 Houses of CLSS scheme.

Monitoring Division- MoHUA

Funds for sewage treatment plants in U.P

†1315. SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds provided to Uttar Pradesh Government under Swachh Bharat Mission and V/aste Management during the last five years;

(b) the quantum of funds provided for sewage treatment plants during that period, city-wise; and

(c) the details of progress made there under?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Details of the funds provided to the Government of Uttar Pradesh under Swachh Bharat Mission and Waste Management from the inception of the Mission is as follows:

(For years 2014-18)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Fund released for Solid Waste Management (in cr.)	Total Funds released under SBM (in cr.)
1.	Uttar Pradesh	37.5600	460.2406

(b) and (c) The Centre has already approved full Mission period (2017-20) SAAP (State Annual Action Plans) of the Uttar Pradesh State and details of fund released to Uttar Pradesh is as under

State	SAAP Size (in cr.)			Central Assistance Released (in cr.)		
	SAAP I 2015-16	SAAP II 2016-17	SAAP III 2017-20	2015-16	2016-17	2017-20
Uttar Pradesh	3287.27	3895.16	4239.24	281.81	327.60	375.08
TOTAL	11421.67			984.49		

Further details of City-wise fund released for sewage treatment plants are given in the Statement (*See* below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The detail of sewerage projects proposed by the States/UTs, year-wise under AMRUT is as below:

(Amount in crore)				
Name of State	2015-16	2016-17	3rd & final SAAP	Total
Uttar Pradesh	1697.62	1795	2149.46	5642.08

Also at present, the State Government has approved DPR and awarded contracts worth ₹ 3313.87 crore for 70 projects.

Statement

Sewerage and Septage Management Projects under AMRUT

Sl. No.	State	City	Title	Project Cost (In ₹ cr.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Sewer House Connection with Existing HCC, Agra Part 1	26.12
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Sewer House connection Part-2 in Agra	14.22
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	Sewerage	80
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	Aligarh Sewerage Scheme (Smart City, Area Based Development)	80
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Sewer House Connection Works in Sewerage District-D, Allahabad	81.77
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Sewerage Network of Sewerage District-F, Phase-I, Phaphamau, Allahabad	33.33
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Sewerage Network of Sewerage District-F, Phase-II, Phaphamau, Allahabad	41.45
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Ayodhya	Sewer House Connection, Ayodhya	10.72
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Sewer House Connection, Azamgarh	16.14

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	Sewer House Connection in Ballia	35.66
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Sewerage	40
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahar	Bulandshahar Sewerage Scheme Part-1	148.98
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahar	Bulandshahar Sewerage Scheme Part-2	87.49
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	Sewerage Scheme Phase-1, Etah	95.46
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	Sewer House Connecting Chambers In Firozabad Under AMRUT (Phase-1)	36.88
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	Firozabad Sewer House Connection Scheme, Phase-2	36.09
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	De-silting and Rehabilitation of Dundahera, Trunk Sewer	106.73
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Sewerage House Connection for Ghaziabad	28.41
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Modinagar Sewarage Scheme (Phase-1)	57.52
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Modinagar Sewarage Scheme (Phase-2) (Sub Phase-1)	99.23
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad Sewerage Phase-1	133.68
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	Ghazipur Sewerage Scheme, Phase -1	41.27
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur Severage Zone-AI, South Zone	92.93
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	DPR of Gorakhpur Sewerage Scheme Zone AI, Northern Part (UPPER Zone).	64.31
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	Construction of Boundary Wall at STP Site in Hapur	1.38
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	Hapur Sewerage Scheme Part-1, Phase-1	80.81
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	Hardoi Sewerage and Septage Management	0

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Construction of House connecting chambers in Sewerage District-4, Kanpur	29.59
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Sewerage Work District-III Zone-I	122.73
30.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Extention of Sewer Network in Sewerage District-4, Kanpur	69.16
31.	Uttar Pradesh	Loni	Sewerage House connection, Loni	34.61
32.	Uttar Pradesh	Loni	Loni Sewerage Scheme (Phase-II Part 1)	42.33
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Construction of House Connecting Chamber at Sewerage District 1, Lucknow	68.36
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Rehabilitation of rising Main from CGSPS to Kukrail IPS at Lucknow	15.7
35.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Mathura Sewerage House Connecting Chamber Trans Yamuna Zone-II	49.14
36.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Construction of House Connecting Chamber at Sewerage District-III Part-I, Lucknow	123.99
37.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Construction of House Connecting Chamber at Sewerage District-III Part-II, Lucknow	70.49
38.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Sewerage Works for the Smart City, Lucknow (Sewerage District IV, Zone 1, Part II)	22.34
39.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Sewerage Work for the Lucknow City (Sewerage District-IV (Zone-IV)	164.64
40.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	Sewer House connection in Mainpuri	17.32
41.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Sewerage House Connecting Chamber Trans Yamuna Zone-II, Mathura	49.14

1	2	3	4	5
42.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Sewer house connection in existing sewer lines in meerut city	40.82
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal	Sewerage Works in Vindhyachal Area, Mirzapur	51.6
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Modinagar	Sewerage Scheme (Phase-2, Sub Phase-1), Modinagar	99.23
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Modinagar	Sewerage Scheme, Phase-1, Modinagar	55.72
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	House connection work in sewer lines for Moradabad city (Zone-1)	127.29
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Mughalsarai	Sewerage and Septage Management (to be deleted)	39.92
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	Construction of Sewer house connections (Western Zone), Muzaffarnagar,	28.4
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Raebarerli Sewerage Scheme, Phase 2	55.38
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Raebarerli Sewerage System Phase 1, Part 1	44.74
51.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	Sewer House Connection in Zone-1 and 2, Rampur	19.49
52.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	Saharanpur Sewerage Scheme, Zone-I, Sub Zone-I	96.67
53.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	Unnao Sewerage Scheme	50
54.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Sewer House Connection in Trans Varuna Zone, Varanasi (Package 1-ward 01 Indrapur)	10.65
55.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Sewer House Connection in Trans Varuna Zone, Varanasi (Package 2-ward 05 Narayanpur)	5.73

1	2	3	4	5
56.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Sewer House Connection in Trans Varuna Zone, Varanasi (Package 4-ward 36 Pahadiya)	11.07
57.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Sewer House Connection in Trans Varuna Zone, Varanasi (Package 5-ward 26 Ramrepur)	9.02
58.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Sewer House Connection in Trans Varuna Zone, Varanasi (Package 7-ward 57 Dithori Mahal)	12.27
59.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Sewer House Connection in Trans Varuna Zone, Varanasi (Package 8-ward 27 Mavaiya)	18.86
60.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Sewer House Connection in Trans Varuna Zone, Varanasi (Package 10-ward 06 Sarsauli)	9.98
61.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Sewer House Connection in Trans Varuna Zone, Varanasi (Package 11-ward 16 Deendayalpur)	7.68
62.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Sewer House Connection in Trans Varuna Zone, Varanasi (Package 12-ward 07 Hukulganj)	8.3
63.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Sewer House Connection in Trans Varuna Zone, Varanasi (Package 13-ward 19 Shivpur)	6.54
64.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Sewer House Connection in Trans Varuna Zone, Varanasi (Package 14-ward 29 Naibasti)	4.99
65.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Sewer House Connection in Trans Varuna Zone, Varanasi (Package 15-ward no 33 Pandeypur)	6.45
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Sewer House Connection in Trans Varuna Zone, Varanasi (Package 16-ward 18 Khajuri)	4.88
67.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Sewer House Connection in Trans Varuna Zone, Varanasi (Package 03-ward 03- Tarna)	10.94

1	2	3	4	5
68.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Sewer House Connection in Package No. 06 (Ward No. 20- Sikaraul Ward), Varanasi	6.36
69.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Sewer House Connection in Trans Varuna Zone, Varanasi (Package 09-ward 30- Sarnath)	10.72
70.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Rehabilitation of Sewers in Varanasi City	10.05
TOTAL				3313.87

Treatment of urban/rural sewage by STPs

1316. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage and the details of total sewage in urban and rural areas which is treated by Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs);
- (b) whether the figure is very low and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken or proposes to take steps to increase the quantum of sewage treated and if so, details thereof; and
- (d) the details of targets, if any, set for this in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) As per CPCB report, 61948 MLD of sewage is generated in the Country out of which 23,277 (37.5%) gets treated. There are 816 STPs located across the country out of which 522 STPs are operational, 79 STPs are non-operational, 145 STPs are under construction and 70 STPs are proposed for construction. The details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Centre has launched AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation) Mission, whose one of the objectives is to ensure 100% treatment of sewage generated in 500 towns (with a population of one lakh & above) through Centralised & Decentralised sewerage systems.

The details for sewerage projects proposed by the States/UTs, year-wise under AMRUT are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of STPs

[illegible]

25.	Odisha	385.54	13	158.04	7	-	-	227.5	6	-	-
26.	Puducherry	68.5	6	17.5	3	-	-	51	3	-	-
27.	Punjab	1245.45	86	921.45	38	15.2	4	276.7	31	32.1	13
28.	Rajasthan	865.92	63	384.5	16	-	-	149.3	11	332.12	36
29.	Sikkim	31.88	11	8	1	5	1	18.88	9	-	-
30.	Tamil Nadu	1799.72	73	1140.83	33	5.17	1	521.08	28	132.64	11
31.	Telangana	685.8	18	634.8	17	-	-	51	1	-	-
32.	Tripura	0.05	1	0.045	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2646.84	73	2372.25	62	89.59	7	170	3	15	1
34.	Uttarakhand	152.9	24	90.75	10	-	-	39.15	12	23	2
35.	West Bengal	416.9	28	235.36	16	181.54	12	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		23277.36	816	18883.2	522	1237.16	79	2528.36	145	628.64	70

Note: '-' indicates that information not received from concerned SPCB/PCC

Statement-II

*Details of Sewerage Projects proposed by States in approved
SAAP under AMRUT*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	3rd & final SAAP
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	268.49	260.64
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.00	15.00	
4.	Assam	31.95	0.00	
5.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	37.74
6.	Chandigarh	1.00	0.00	60.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	122.79	320.65	4.00
8 .	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	
9.	Daman and Diu	4.44	5.75	
10.	Delhi	104.00	150.00	
11.	Goa	7.71	10.50	0
12.	Gujarat	916.07	628.80	1089.50
13.	Haryana	200.00	219.67	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	37.28	20.31	27.07
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	50.50	26.00	38.42
16.	Jharkhand	116.36	130.80	196.94
17.	Karnataka	612.65	727.24	1061.47
18.	Kerala	171.79	216.65	
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Madhya Pradesh	925.65	1207.79	1578.81
21.	Maharashtra	223.10	963.52	2529.00
22.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	
23.	Meghalaya	22.22	26.00	
24.	Mizoram	4.06	3.67	6.00
25.	Nagaland	2.50	0.00	
26.	Odisha	52.86	20.55	84.40
27.	Puducherry	6.00	4.50	
28.	Punjab	296.50	613.60	
29.	Rajasthan	555.00	786.25	766.50
30.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	
31.	Tamil Nadu	33.71	1974.42	3287.29
32.	Telangana	18.34	40.00	
33.	Tripura	2.50	5.00	
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1697.62	1795	2149.46
35.	Uttarakhand	39.36	97.4	88.98
36.	West Bengal	0.00	297.60	
TOTAL		6278.96	10576.00	13266.22

Plan to decongest Delhi and other cities

1317. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the overcrowding/over-population in majority of urban areas in the country including Delhi and Mumbai and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to decongest over-populated urban areas including Delhi and Mumbai and also to address rural migration to urban areas; and

(c) the reasons for failure of the plan to decongest Delhi by developing ring towns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. As per Census, 2011, the population of Mumbai and Delhi was 18.41 million and 16.31 million with a density of 19652 and 11320 persons per sq km respectively. Both the cities suffer from overcrowding due to unprecedented migration from rural areas and small and medium towns.

(b) The National Capital Region Plan, 2021 and Regional Plan for Mumbai Metropolitan Region, 2011 are the efforts towards decentralization of economic activities from Mumbai and Delhi to satellite towns by focusing on strengthening the urban infrastructure in them.

(c) The unprecedented migration has been seen as a major reason for not decongesting Delhi.

Vacancies of Ministerial Cadres in CPWD

1318. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of vacancies of Ministerial Cadres in CPWD are not being filled regularly causing hardships to the staff as eligible persons are retired/being retired without getting their due promotions;

(b) if so, the vacancy position with sanctioned strength in respect of such staff during the last three years, post-wise on All India basis;

(c) the proposed time required for promoting the eligible staff against these vacancies; and

(d) what action is proposed to be taken against the officers for non-implementation of timely promotions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) There exist vacancies in various grades of Ministerial Cadre of CPWD. Details giving the post-wise sanctioned strength, vacancy position in respect of Ministerial cadre of CPWD during the last three years, 2014-15 to 2016-17 are given in the Statement (*See below*). Filling up of vacancies

is a continuous process and necessary action is taken to fill them up on an ongoing basis: Promotions are delayed in some cases due to shortage of eligible officials in the feeder grade, ongoing litigations etc.

Statement

Details of the post-wise sanctioned strength, vacancy position in respect of Ministerial cadre of CPWD during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Sanctioned Strength	Vacancy during 2014-15	Vacancy during 2015-16	Vacancy during 2016-17	Present vacancy (as on 25.7.2017)
1.	Assistant Administrative Officer	162	33	29	34	24
2.	Office Superintendent	(i) SR-73	17	13	12	15
		(ii) WR-63	14	09	13	13
		(iii) ER-126	32	52	59	64
		(iv) NR-360	124	112	161	122
3.	Upper Division Clerk	(i) SR-215	31	40	51	38
		(ii) WR-166	29	40	42	42
		(iii) ER-359	103	63	61	61
		(iv) NR-1124	182	164	286	284
4.	Lower Division Clerk	(i) SR-160	00	01	06	02
		(ii) WR-155	76	48	41	41
		(iii) ER-341	00	00	11	11
		(iv) NR-191	+52	+31	+4	04
		(excluding Direct Recruitment sanctioned strength)				

Note: SR - Southern Region; WR - Western Region; ER - Eastern Region; NR - Northern Region

Proposed School and Baratghar in Aali gram

†1319. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Gazette Notification issued by D.D.A. *vide* letter No. F.3(32)96/MP/132-G dated 13th May and 30th March, 2016 through letter No. 770 for the proposed 1.83 hectare land in Aali gram for school and baratghar under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana;

(b) the reasons for not allocating the above land to the concerned departments for the above works even after issuing Change of Land Use (CLU) and Gazette Notification of the above land; and

(c) by when the above land is proposed to be allocated by DDA, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) DDA has informed that the change of Land Use of 1.83 hectare land near Aali village from 'Commercial' (C-2: Wholesale, Warehousing, Cold Storages and Oil Depot) to PS - 'Public and Semi-Public' Facilities, has been notified *vide* Gazette Notification No. S.O. 3297(E) dated 25.10.2016. DDA is ascertaining the status of the land before its allotment.

Collection of dues from customers by construction companies

†1320. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to allow construction companies to charge money from customers only after completion of housing schemes;

(b) if so, whether Government have 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 HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Government has launched Pradhan

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} mission on 25.06.2015 to provide central assistance to the implementing agencies through States and UTs for providing houses to all eligible families/beneficiaries. The Mission comprises four components viz. In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR); Affordable Housing through Credit-Linked Subsidy; Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP); and subsidy for Beneficiary-Led individual house construction (BLC).

The PMAY(U) mission 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.

A Central grant of ₹ 1 lakh per house on average under the slum redevelopment programme and @ 1.5 lakh per EWS house under the AHP and BLC components is admissible under the mission. Central Assistance under PMAY(U) (except CLSS) is released to the States/UTs in 3 installments of 40%, 40% and 20% each. Beneficiary contribution in projects, if any, shall be decided and fixed by the State/UT Government.

Under the credit-linked interest subsidy component, interest subsidy of 6.5% on housing loan amounts upto ₹ 6 lakhs for a tenure of 20 years will be provided to economically weaker sections (EWS) and low income groups (LIG). The interest subsidy under CLSS component is credited upfront to the housing loan account of the beneficiary.

Fund allocated for smart cities

1321. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total funds allocated for construction of smart cities, State-wise and the details of ^ smart cities sanctioned and the funds allocated for each city;
- (b) when the construction of the smart cities was started, date-wise and State-wise;
- (c) whether the Smart Cities Mission is progressing as per schedule; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) In terms of Smart Cities Mission Statement

and Guidelines, the Central Government will provide financial support to the Mission to the extent of ₹ 48,000 crore over five years *i.e.* on an average ₹ 100 crore per city per year for 100 cities. An equal amount, on a matching basis, will have to be provided by State Governments/ Urban Local Bodies.

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 to IV respectively (*See below*).

Since the launch of the Mission (25.06.2015) and till date, total of ₹ 9,718.20 crore has been released by Government of India to Cities under Smart Cities Mission. The city-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) The Smart Cities Mission will be implemented 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. After selection of cities as Smart Cities, the cities have to incorporate SPVs in order to implement the Mission. All cities except New Town Kolkata of Round 1, Fast track round and Round 2 have incorporated SPVs. The implementation of the Smart Cities Mission is on course.

These cities have identified 2,313 projects worth ₹ 96,336 crore which are in various stages of implementation. Out of these, 57 projects worth ₹ 941 crore have been reported as completed. Implementation has commenced for 116 projects worth ₹ 4,476 crore. Tendering has started for 182 projects with a cost of ₹ 9,769 crore. Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been completed for 439 projects worth ₹ 18,457 crore and DPRs are being prepared for 1,519 projects worth ₹ 62,693 crore.

Statement-I

20 Winning Cities in Round

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
1.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
2.	Maharashtra	Pune
3.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
4.	Gujarat	Surat

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
5.	Kerala	Kochi
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
9.	Maharashtra	Solapur
10.	Karnataka	Davanagere
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
12.	Delhi	NDMC
13.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada
15.	Karnataka	Belagavi
16.	Rajasthan	Udaipur
17.	Assam	Guwahati
18.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
19.	Punjab	Ludhiana
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal

Statement-II*13 Winning Cities in Fast Track Round*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
2.	Telangana	Warangal
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala
4.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
6.	West Bengal	Newtown Kolkata
7.	Bihar	Bhagalpur
8.	Goa	Panaji

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
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.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
1.	Punjab	Amritsar
2.	Maharashtra	Kalyan-Dombivali
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati
5.	Maharashtra	Nagpur
6.	Karnataka	Mangaluru
7.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore
8.	Maharashtra	Thane
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra
11.	Maharashtra	Nashik
12.	Odisha	Rourkela
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur
14.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
15.	Karnataka	Tumakuru
16.	Rajasthan	Kota
17.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur
18.	Sikkim	Namchi
19.	Punjab	Jalandhar

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
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.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
1.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
2.	Chhattisgarh	Naya Raipur
3.	Gujarat	Rajkot
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati
5.	Bihar	Patna
6.	Telangana	Karimnagar
7.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur
8.	Puducherry	Puducherry
9.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar
12.	Haryana	Karnal
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna
14.	Karnataka	Bengaluru
15.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
16.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
17.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur
18.	Maharashtra	PimpriChinchwad
19.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat
21.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu
22.	Gujarat	Dahod
23.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli
24.	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi
25.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi
27.	Mizoram	Aizawl
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh
30.	Sikkim	Gangtok

Statement-V

Release of funds under Smart City Mission (city-wise till date)

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	Total Amount released (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	196
		Tirupati	196
		Kakinada	196
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	194
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat	2
4.	Assam	Guwahati	196
5.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	2

1	2	3	4
		Bhagalpur	196
		Biharsharif	2
6.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	73
7.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	196
		Bilaspur	2
8.	Daman and Diu	Diu	2
9.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	2
10.	Delhi	New Delhi Municipal Council	196
11.	Goa	Panaji	112.2
12.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	2
		Ahmedabad	196
		Surat	196
		Vadodara	111
		Rajkot	2
		Dahod	2
13.	Haryana	Karnal	2
		Faridabad	196
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	196
15.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	196
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu/ Srinagar	2
17.	Karnataka	Mangaluru	111
		Belagavi	196
		Shivamogga	111
		Hubballi-Dharwad	111
		Tumakuru	111
		Davanagere	196
18.	Kerala	Kochi	196

1	2	3	4
19.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	196
		Indore	196
		Jabalpur	196
		Gwalior	196
		Sagar	2
		Satna	2
		Ujjain	196
21.	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai*	2
		Nashik	196
		Thane	196
		Greater Mumbai	2
		Amravati	2
		Solapur	196
		Nagpur	196
		Kalyan-Dombivali	196
		Aurangabad	196
		Pune	196
22.	Manipur	Imphal	111
23.	Meghalaya	Shillong	2
24.	Mizoram	Aizawl	2
25.	Nagaland	Kohima	111
26.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	196
		Rourkela	190
27.	Puducherry	Oulgaret**	2
28.	Punjab	Ludhiana	196
		Jalandhar	29
		Amritsar	29

1	2	3	4
29.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	196
		Udaipur	196
		Kota	196
		Ajmer	196
30.	Sikkim	Namchi	111
31.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli	2
		Tirunelveli	2
		Dindigul	2
		Thanjavur	111
		Tiruppur	2
		Salem	111
		Vellore	111
		Coimbatore	196
		Madurai	111
		Erode	2
		Thoothukudi	2
		Chennai	196
32.	Telangana	Karimnagar***	2
		Greater Warangal	94
33.	Tripura	Agartala	196
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	2
		Aligarh	2
		Saharanpur	2
		Bareilly	2
		Jhansi	2
		Kanpur	111
		Allahabad	2

1	2	3	4
		Lucknow	196
		Varanasi	111
		Ghaziabad	2
		Agra	111
		Rampur	2
		Merrut/Raebareli	2
35.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	2
36.	West Bengal	New Town Kolkata	2
		Bidhannagar	2
		Durgapur	2
		Haldia	2
TOTAL			9,718.20

*As per the request received from State Government of Maharashtra, Navi Mumbai has been replaced by Pimpri-Chinchwad.

** As per the request received from UT Administration of Puducherry, Oulgaret has been replaced by Puducherry.

*** As per the request received from State Government of Telangana, Greater Hyderabad has been replaced by Karimnagar.

Development of township at Kolar Gold Fields

1322. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a proposal from Government of Karnataka for planning and development of a modern township at Kolar Gold Fields owned by Bharat Gold Mines Limited (BGML); and

(b) if so, what conditions the Central Government would put before approving such a proposal in view of the fact that this is a drought prone region, with significant bio-hazards due to mining in the past and that many other satellite townships continue to be established in the State without providing proper essential services for water, sewage disposal and waste management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

Land pooling system in States

1323. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the steps being taken by the Central Government on the proposal of land pooling scheme proposed by Delhi Government;
- (b) whether any plan has been formulated for this project by DDA and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of States where this scheme has been proposed besides the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No such scheme has been proposed by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi. However, Land Pooling Policy in Delhi was notified vide Notification S.O. No. 2687(E) dated 05.09.2013 as Chapter 19 titled "Land Policy" in the Master Plan for Delhi, 2021.

(c) As land pooling in States falls under the purview of the respective State Governments, no such scheme has been proposed by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

Construction of toilets in urban slum and unauthorized colonies

1324. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI ANIL DESAI:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the people residing in slums and unauthorised colonies in urban areas are being provided benefits of Government schemes for construction of toilets;
- (b) if so, details thereof; and
- (c) details of funds allocated and unutilised for construction in slums and unauthorised colonies in urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Total 36,18,829 toilets have

been constructed (including slums and unauthorised colonies) during last three years and 16,96,689 toilets (including slums and unauthorised colonies) are under construction.

(c) A total of ₹4820 crores have been allocated for IHHL & CT/PT components under SBM for Urban Area (including slums & unauthorised colonies) out of which ₹ 2596 crores have already been released for construction of toilets in urban areas (including slums and unauthorised colonies). The State/UT wise details of allocation and utilisation of funds for construction of toilets are given in the Statement.

Statement

*State/UT-wise details of allocation and utilisation of funds for
construction of toilets*

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Mission Allocation		Fund Released	
		IHHL	CT	IHHL	CT
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.43	0.10	0.06	0.94
2.	Andhra Pradesh	184.08	27.95	77.37	5.82
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.90	0.35	2.45	0.06
4.	Assam	58.45	2.31	4.20	0.78
5.	Bihar	218.90	45.27	66.00	35.21
6.	Chandigarh	2.45	0.53	1.59	0.13
7.	Chhattisgarh	140.76	34.40	127.85	39.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.70	0.17	0.20	0.09
9.	Daman and Diu	0.27	0.06	0.13	0.00
10.	Delhi	50.16	5.15	25.08	5.15
11.	Goa	3.21	0.48	2.36	0.22
12.	Gujarat	162.56	32.22	171.55	13.99

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Haryana	86.67	10.61	13.98	0.68
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5.02	0.90	2.51	0.51
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	53.63	3.69	15.81	1.38
16.	Jharkhand	92.41	21.08	71.30	4.16
17.	Karnataka	355.35	44.31	84.89	15.54
18.	Kerala	70.62	1.53	31.67	0.00
19.	Madhya Pradesh	292.79	65.42	262.83	65.42
20.	Maharashtra	359.90	57.57	253.71	33.34
21.	Manipur	17.46	0.28	1.79	0.00
22.	Meghalaya	4.32	0.16	0.50	0.04
23.	Mizoram	6.58	0.08	1.22	0.08
24.	Nagaland	6.41	0.19	5.06	0.61
25.	Odisha	161.33	33.82	60.46	16.14
26.	Puducherry	6.78	1.57	4.54	1.11
27.	Punjab	78.66	8.45	28.00	0.00
28.	Rajasthan	225.01	35.73	166.25	41.18
29.	Sikkim	0.63	0.06	0.29	0.10
30.	Tamil Nadu	558.02	93.52	106.63	53.26
31.	Telangana	133.31	20.24	66.91	1.34
32.	Tripura	18.35	0.12	7.61	0.16
33.	Uttar Pradesh	473.28	80.03	331.42	80.03
34.	Uttarakhand	16.30	1.59	6.50	1.04
35.	West Bengal	315.33	24.82	167.14	8.27
TOTAL		4165.03	654.76	2169.88	425.81

Target of PMAY

1325. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to release grants to

State Governments to achieve the target fixed under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY);

(b) whether it is also a fact that many State Governments have requested the Central Government to expedite the proposals sent by them;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government is also considering to carry out the scheme in rural areas as well; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)], aims to provide admissible central assistance for all housing requirement as may be proposed by States/UTs during the Mission period to achieve the goal of 'Housing for All by 2022'.

As on date, a total of 4,884 projects proposal comprising Central Assistance of ₹ 32,929.74 Crore, for construction of 21,03,779 Dwelling Units has been accorded to the States/UTs under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) Mission and an amount of ₹ 11,303.36 Crore has so far been released by this Ministry to the States/UTs.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The Government of India is also implementing Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G). which aims at providing a pucca houses with basic amenities to all by 2022 in rural areas of the country. The beneficiaries under PMAY-G comprise all houseless households and households living in zero/one or two kucha wall and kucha roof houses as per SECC 2011 data, subject to 13 exclusion criteria and as verified by the Gram Sabha. The unit assistance for the house construction is ₹ 1.20 lakhs in plain areas and ₹ 1.30 lakhs in Hilly States, difficult areas and Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts. In addition, a beneficiary is also provided 90/95 days of unskilled MGNREGS wages and ₹ 12,000/- for construction of toilet.

Impact of RERA on realty sector

1326. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the introduction of the Real Estate

(Development and Regulation) Act (RERA), the realty sector in the country has started facing an unprecedented slump;

(b) if so, whether any study regarding the impact of RERA has been done to gauge the health of the sector; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The Real estate market is demand driven and based on demand and supply factors

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has not conducted any study to gauge the health of the sector. However, the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 has been enacted for bringing transparency, increasing consumer confidence in Real estate sector and improving the potential of its growth.

Corruption and malgovernance in local bodies

1327. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2426 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 31st July, 2014 and state:

(a) whether Government is aware that many Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have rampant corruption and mal-governance and in many cases, captured by vested interests like builders; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider reviewing 74th Constitution (Amendment) Act (Part IX-A) to structurally reform urban governance in view of the fact reforming urban governance, ensuring citizen participation and transparent use of public assets and money at the ULB level is missing in many cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Government recognizes the importance of eradication of corruption in the country. In so far as corruption and malgovernance in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) is concerned, the State Governments / ULBs are competent to take appropriate steps under relevant State laws.

(b) There is no such proposal as of now. Urban Development is a State subject and the Government of India has been supporting the efforts of State

Governments in improving urban governance, ensuring citizen participation and transparency through various reform oriented schemes.

Smart city features at Ghitrani, Delhi

1328. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to develop smart city features at Ghilora, Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it would have residential complexes, office buildings and shopping malls;
- (d) the details regarding the total cost involved and the pattern of funding;
- (e) by what time, the whole project is expected to be completed;
- (f) whether any dedicated corridor would be developed to connect the main city; and
- (g) if not, how the transport problem would be solved for the commuters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (g) No decision has been taken by the Government in this regard.

Expenditure on smart cities

†1329. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of amount spent on construction / renovation / infrastructure of the sixty smart cities in the country after their announcement on the basis of the prescribed norms out of the ₹ 4.13 lakh crore allocated for the same; and
- (b) the details of total amount spent on the smart cities, smart-city-wise?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The total proposed investment by the sixty Smart Cities under their smart city proposals is ₹ 1,33,368.50 crore.

In terms of Smart Cities Mission Statement & Guidelines, the Central Government will provide financial support of ₹ 500 crore to each selected Smart City. An equal amount, on a matching basis, will have to be provided by State Governments/ Urban Local Bodies. The balance funds as required by the city in terms of their Smart City Proposal are expected to be mobilized from other sources which includes convergence with other Missions.

Since the launch of the Mission (25.06.2015) and till date, total of ₹ 9,640.20 crore has been released by Government of India for the first sixty Smart Cities. The city wise details are given in the Statement-I (See below).

So far, these cities have identified 2,313 projects worth ₹ 96,336 crore which are in various stages of implementation. The details of completed projects are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Details of funds released by GoI to States in respect of first 60 Smart Cities
(city-wise till date)*

			Amount ₹ in crore
Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	Gol grant released by Central Government to State Government
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	196
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	196
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	196
4.	Andaman and Nicobar	Port Blair	194
5.	Assam	Guwahati	196
6.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	196
7.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	73

1	2	3	4
8.	Chattisgarh	Raipur	196
9.	Delhi	New Delhi Municipal Council	196
10.	Goa	Panaji	112.2
11.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	196
12.	Gujarat	Surat	196
13.	Gujarat	Vadodara	111
14.	Haryana	Faridabad	196
15.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	196
16.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	196
17.	Karnataka	Mangaluru	111
18.	Karnataka	Belagavi	196
19.	Karnataka	Shivamogga	111
20.	Karnataka	Hubballi-Dharwad	111
21.	Karnataka	Tumakuru	111
22.	Karnataka	Davanagere	196
23.	Kerala	Kochi	196
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	196
25.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	196
26.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	196
27.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	196
28.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	196
29.	Maharashtra	Nashik	196
30.	Maharashtra	Thane	196
31.	Maharashtra	Solapur	196
32.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	196
33.	Maharashtra	Kalyan-Dombivali	196
34.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	196

1	2	3	4
35.	Maharashtra	Pune	196
36.	Manipur	Imphal	111
37.	Nagaland	Kohima	111
38.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	196
39.	Odisha	Rourkela	190
40.	Punjab	Ludhiana	196
41.	Punjab	Jalandhar	29
42.	Punjab	Amritsar	29
43.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	196
44.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	196
45.	Rajasthan	Kota	196
46.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	196
47.	Sikkim	Namchi	111
48..	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	111
49.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	111
50.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	111
51.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	196
52.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	111
53.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	196
54.	Telangana	Greater Warangal	94
55.	Tripura	Agartala	196
56.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	111
57.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	196
58.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	111
59.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	111
60.	West Bengal	New Town Kolkata	2
TOTAL			9,640.2

Statement-II*City-wise details of projects completed under Smart Cities Mission*

Sl. No.	City	Project	Cost (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Surat	Open Surat open data	5.00
2.	Pune	Intelligent traffic management	104.00
3.	Pune	IT connectivity and digitalization	63.00
4.	Solapur	Health	0.10
5.	Kakinada	E-Pathashala in 2 schools with 7 Classrooms (Pilot project)	0.10
6.	Kakinada	Development of 508 Individual Toilets	7.62
7.	Kakinada	Construction of Bridge on East Yeleru drain at Indrapalem Lock	3.25
8.	Jabalpur	Free Wi-Fi zones at 10 locations	12.00
9.	Jabalpur	Door to door collection	39.10
10.	Jabalpur	IT connectivity and digitalization	1.50
11.	Jabalpur	Multipurpose Smart card for cashless Transaction for city transport and various other purposes	3.50
12.	Jabalpur	Open Defecation free city	64.00
13.	Jabalpur	Waste to energy	178.00
14.	Jaipur	Air Quality Monitoring App	1.00
15.	Jaipur	Mobile application for citizen to report street problems	2.00
16.	NDMC	Outdoor fitness centre	1.16
17.	Indore	Construction of 20 Public Toilets	1.60
18.	Indore	Door-door collection, segregation, storage & transportation of waste - HH Storage Bins - Area Storage Bins - Cycle/Auto Rickshaws	1.72

1	2	3	4
19.	Indore	Applications for Citizens and Safai Mitra for data compilation on primary and secondary waste collection	2.50
20.	Bhopal	Byomethanation plant installation	1.05
21.	Bhopal	Intelligent Transport system	7.00
22.	Bhopal	Solar roof top	4.00
23.	Varanasi	Area Development	0.80
24.	Varanasi	Area Development	10.08
25.	Varanasi	Area Development	1.50
26.	Varanasi	Area Development	3.65
27.	Varanasi	Area Development	1.47
28.	Varanasi	Water supply	0.06
29.	Varanasi	Solid Waste Management	26.64
30.	Varanasi	Solid Waste Management	0.50
31.	Varanasi	Solid Waste Management	15.00
32.	Varanasi	Solid Waste Management	10.00
33.	Agra	Support System- Traffic and Transport	197.27
34.	Agra	Area Development	0.34
35.	Nashik	Housing Sector	1.25
36.	Nashik	Housing Sector	1.25
37.	Nashik	Housing Sector	2.00
38.	Nashik	Housing Sector	1.00
39.	Nashik	Housing Sector	1.50
40.	Nashik	Housing Sector	13.87
41.	Chandigarh	Solid Waste Management	0.93
42.	Chandigarh	Intelligent Traffic Management	10.00

1	2	3	4
43	Chandigarh	Transport	'6.60
44.	Chandigarh	Safety and Security	4.00
45.	Chandigarh	Intelligent Traffic Management	8.00
46.	Chandigarh	Area Development	0.24
TOTAL			941.15

House rental policy

1330. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government would soon come out with a house rental policy, a component of the ambitious National Urban Rental Housing Policy, which would allow migrants in cities to take a house on rent from Government bodies and subsequently own them by paying the entire cost in easy installments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time-frame for implementing the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Government of India has drafted a National Urban Rental Housing Policy (NURHP), which is in the process of being Finalized.

(b) In view of above, question does not arise.

Satellite towns around major cities

1331. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to create satellite towns around the major cities in the country;

(b) if so, the details of existing satellite towns and the proposed new towns, State-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to introduce special schemes and provide funds for setting up of such satellite towns in Gujarat and Jharkhand; 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 (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) to (d) Does not arise.

Construction of quarters for Central Government employees

1332. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received suggestions for construction of quarters for Central Government employees in various States; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Construction of quarters for Central Government employees in various States is a continuous process and is based on various factors such as demand-availability position in a given location, availability of land etc.

Illegal possession of Government accommodation

†1333. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that illegal possession of Government accommodations is still going on;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government proposes to take any steps to get them vacated; and

- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) There is no illegal possession of General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) hut there are unauthorized occupants of GPRA who continue to occupy GPRA subsequent to cancellation of their allotment due to retirement, violation of allotment rules and conditions, end of term in office etc.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Type-wise details of unauthorised occupants are as under:

Sl. No.	Type	No. of Unauthorised Occupants
1.	I	147
2.	II	522
3.	III	239
4.	IV	127
5.	IV Special	19
6.	V-A	19
7.	VB	17
8.	VI-A	8
9.	VI-B	3
10.	VII	5
11.	VIII	3
12.	SK Hostel (Single Suite with Kitchen)	7
13.	DS Hostel (Double Suite)	10

(c) The Directorate of Estates has been taking action against unauthorised occupants of Government pool Residential/Accommodation (GPRA) under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, who have not vacated the GPRA after cancellation of their allotment and damages are levied for unauthorised period of occupation of GPRA.

Progress of HRIDAY

1334. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI ANIL DESAI:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be please to state:

- (a) the total funds allocated to the HRIDAY scheme, city-wise;
- (b) whether new cities have been identified under the project;

- (c) the progress made under the scheme and its details;
- (d) whether the scheme would be completed by its intended target of November, 2018; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor and the new timeline for completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) The total funds allocated to the HRIDAY scheme, city-wise are as under:—

City	Fund Allocation (In crores)	City	Fund Allocation (In crores)
Ajmer	40.04	Kanchipuram	23.04
Amaravati	22.26	Mathura	40.04
Amritsar	69.31	Puri	22.54
Badami	22.26	Varanasi	89.31
Dwarka	22.26	Velankanni	22.26
Gaya	40.04	Warangal	40.54

- (b) No. Sir.
- (c) So far, 63 DPR's worth ₹ 412.10 crore for the 12 HRIDAY Cities is approved, ₹ 189.17 crore has been released for Project implementation. Work has started in 11 cities and in the one remaining city, selection of contractors is in advance stage.
- (d) Yes, Sir.
- (e) Question does not arise.

Monitoring of learning outcomes of students

1335. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has proposed to monitor the learning outcomes of around 3 million students of classes 3, 5 and 8 of government schools, through the latest edition of the National Achievement Survey to be launched by NCERT;

(b) whether the NCERT has planned to launch the survey in September and prepare its report based on findings, by December, 2017 itself;

(c) whether it is proposed to link the learning outcome of each student to his or her Aadhaar number and whether Government expects every student to possess an Aadhaar number by end-August, 2017; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has decided to conduct a Survey of Learning Outcomes as National Achievement Survey (NAS) during 2017-18. The items of the NAS are based on the learning outcomes developed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). The survey envisages assessing the competencies developed in the students studying in grades III, V and VIII in Government and government aided schools. The Survey is proposed to be held in the month of October/November, 2017, will be sample based and will cover all the districts in the States and UTs. The district level report is scheduled to be generated by the end of the year, 2017 and thereafter a detailed technical report by March, 2018.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to link the learning outcomes of each student to his or her Aadhaar. Directions have been issued to all States and Union Territories to take all necessary measures for 100% Aadhaar enrollment of students by 30.9.2017.

Instructions related to internal financial resources of universities

†1336. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is contemplating to withdraw the instructions issued to universities regarding generation of internal financial resources by the universities;

(b) the names of universities where students staged protest after issuance of such instructions;

(c) whether it is a fact that the protest after the instructions has affected the study work; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) No Sir, Universities are autonomous bodies established either under State Act, Provincial Act or Central Act and are free to explore generation and maximisation of internal resources to attain self-sufficiency in their operations.

(b) to (d) Questions do not arise.

Allocation of more resources for Higher Education

1337. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether allocating more resources or focusing more on higher education would solve some of the gripping issues faced by nation and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to improve the quality of education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Sir, India is spending about 4.9% of GDP (as per UNDP estimates, 2014) on education, of which about one-third is spent on higher education. The requirement of funds in the higher educational institutions has always been higher than the funds that are made available through budgetary route. The Government, while making all efforts to increase budgetary allocations for higher education, has encouraged higher educational institutions to improve their internal resource generation through consultancies/research in order to convert themselves into financially robust institutions. Apart from this, to increase investments in the infrastructure of higher educational institutions, the Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) has been set up with an initial capital base of ₹ 300 crores. The HEFA has been incorporated as a Section 8 Company under the Company Act, 2013 and would mobilize debt/Bond funds from the market to finance improvement in infrastructure and research facilities in the higher educational institutions. The loans would be serviced through the internal accruals of the institutions.

Monitoring of drug addicted students by teachers and parents

1338. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has suggested teachers and parents on drug addicted students to watch out for erratic or deviant behaviour;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, by when a circular would be sent to the teachers and parents on this account to protect future generation from drug peddlers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued a Circular to all Vice-Chancellors on 2nd April, 2013 and 27th August, 2013 (details available on www.ugc.ac.in) regarding strict adherence to the provisions of the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 and its Rules *i.e.* Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Packaging and Labelling) Rules, 2008. The UGC circular enjoins upon all concerned *inter alia* to display boards prominently stating that sale of cigarettes and tobacco products in an area within a radius of 100 yards of the University is strictly prohibited, sensitization of teaching and non-teaching staff of the University and its affiliated Colleges and organizing competitions in promoting a tobacco-free campus. UGC has also issued a Circular to all Vice-Chancellors on 6th September, 2016 (details available on www.ugc.ac.in) to take pro-active steps to enable the youth live a healthy life and stay away from intoxicants.

Department of School Education and Literacy has issued guidelines on safety and security of children on 9th October, 2014 (details available on www.mhrd.gov.in) which, *inter alia*, prescribe removal of objectionable materials like tobacco, drugs, etc. These guidelines also prescribe that teachers should be alerted on the signs and symptoms to watch out for children as far as substance and drug abuse is concerned.

Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, has also issued Advisory to all States/UTs on 11th August, 2016 (details available on www.socialjustice.nic.in) regarding combating drug abuse.

Central Board of Secondary Education has conducted training programmes for principals and teachers in the schools under Adolescence Education Programme. The Programme adequately covered the issue of substance abuse and equipped teachers with knowledge and skills required to sensitize students for prevention of drug abuse. The Board has also published Life Skills Manuals in four volumes for classes I-XII. These Manuals encourage students to develop life skills for responsible behaviour which helps in preventing drug use. The Board has advised schools to establish Health and Wellness Clubs which carry activities related to sensitization about the ill effects of the drugs. The Board has also issued advisories to schools on various drug/tobacco related issues (details available on www.cbse.nic.in and www.cbseacademic.in).

Colleges offering MBA Courses

1339. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Colleges both Private and Government offering MBA Courses in the country during the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) the total number of students graduating from these colleges during that period, year-wise;
- (c) the total number of management students getting placed both from Private and Government colleges, year-wise; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to increase the employment ratio for MBAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) The details regarding total number of AICTE approved Private and Government colleges offering MBA Courses and Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), students graduating and getting placed therefrom for the last three years are given in the Statement-I and II (See below).

- (d) With a view to increase the employment ratio for MBAs, the following action plan has been approved by the AICTE:

- (1) **Induction training:** Every student, on admission, shall be put through a mandatory Induction training to reinforce the fundamental concepts and the required language skills required for the technical education. The model curriculum and the periodicity of this induction training will be separately notified by the AICTE.
- (2) **Revision of curriculum:** Every affiliating Technical University shall constitute subject-wise industry consultation committee (ICC) with the mandate of examining the existing curriculum and for making suitable changes in the curriculum every year. This process shall be completed in the month of December each year for the courses to be offered in the coming Academic year. Each institution, while applying for approval, shall certify completion of this process, which will be mandatory.
- (3) **Mandatory internships:** Every student in technical institution shall do three internships each spanning 4 to 8 weeks before completion of the under-graduation. The responsibility will be on the institution for helping the students in finding suitable industry or organization for the internship.
- (4) **Industry readiness:** All students passing out of the undergraduate courses shall be imparted technical and soft skills required for working in the industry encompassing - managerial skills, entrepreneurial skills, leadership skills, communication skills, team-working skills and technical skills.
- (5) **Promoting innovation/start-ups:** There shall be efforts at every level for promoting innovation and creativity in the students. The innovation drives like Hackathon shall be promoted, so that innovative ideas would emerge that can be incubated in the start-up centers.
- (6) **Exam reforms:** The final exams being conducted by the institutions shall test the understanding of the concepts and the skill - rather than the subject knowledge. A model exam format would be prepared and shared with the institutions and the technical universities for suitable adoption. This aspect would be reviewed at the time of approval.
- (7) **Training of teachers:** Every teacher in each of the technical education disciplines shall mandatorily undergo an annual refresher course delivered

through SWAYAM portal, encapsulating all the major advances in the field of their study. Online courses would also be prepared and delivered through the SWAYAM platform for improving the pedagogical techniques of the teachers. The participation in the courses by at least 50% of the faculty would be a mandatory condition for approval of the institution. Similarly, there should be leadership training to the heads of the institutions once in 2 years. These trainings would also be hosted through the SWAYAM platform.

- (8) **Mandatory accreditation:** At least half of all the programmes in the technical institutions shall be accredited through the NBA before 2022. Unless there is credible progress each year, the approval of the institutions can be refused. In order to assist the institutions in meeting the mandatory requirements for applying for accreditation, a separate mechanism will be put in place.

AICTE also implements the National Employment Enhancement Mission (NEEM) and Employment Enhancement Training Programme (EETP) to enhance the employability of the students. Recently, AICTE has signed MoUs under EETP program with leading private companies *e.g.* Linked in and Monster.com for creating more job opportunities for the students.

Statement-I

Details of total number of AICTE approved Private and Government colleges offering MBA Courses, students graduating and getting placed therefrom

Sl. No.	Academic Year	Number of Private and Government Colleges offering MBA Courses	Number of graduate students	Number of placed students
1.	2014-15	3,214	1,50,833	77,887
2.	2015-16	3,080	1,49,019	75,658
3.	2016-17	2,981	N.A.	69,682

Statement-II

Details of IIMs, students graduating and getting placed therefrom for the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Students Graduating			Placement		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	IIM Ahmedabad	440	442	442	100% Placement	100% Placement	N/A
2.	IIM Bangalore	404	411	407			
3.	IIM Calcutta	462	463	463			
4.	IIM Lucknow	466	463	462			
5.	IIM Indore	454	516	654			
6.	IIM Kozhikode	354	348	394			
7.	RGIIM Shillong	142	158	178			
8.	IIM Rohtak	145	164	155			
9.	IIM Raipur	120	141	211			
10.	IIM Ranchi	123	167	186			
11.	IIM Trichy	108	107	182			
12.	IIM Kashipur	112	120	195			
13.	IIM Udaipur	121	155	183			
14.	IIM Amritsar	Established during 2015-16	45	106	N/A	Placement process has not been completed	N/A
15.	IIM Sirmaur		30	42			
16.	IIM Bodhgaya		55	54			
17.	IIM Sambalpur		49	45			
18.	IIM Nagpur		21	55			
19.	IIM Vishakhapatnam		54	52			
20.	IIM Jammu	Established during 2016-17		54		N/A	

Quality affidavits from B. Ed. Colleges

1340. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government had issued Show-Cause Notice to nearly 4,000 B. Ed. Colleges in the country;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Government had asked quality affidavits from B. Ed. Colleges and so far only 7,000 of them have submitted;
- (c) whether the existing B. Ed. Colleges would have to undergo a quality audit;
- (d) whether it would be a zero year as far as opening of new B. Ed. Colleges are concerned; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has asked the institutions to file a Mandatory Affidavit. A large number of institutions were found not to have submitted Affidavits. Therefore, the defaulter institutions were asked to file a reply in the form of Show Cause Notice on 17.3.2017 through newspaper advertisements as also on NCTE website. The last date of submission of the Show Cause Notice was 8.5.2017. By the last date 3058 number of institutions filed reply to Show Cause Notice. The total number of Affidavits filed till 12.12.2016 is 8416. Another chance has been given to file complete details and also register for accreditation with last date being 31.07.2017. Those who are submitting their details for accreditation, their names are being updated on daily basis on the NCTE website.

(c) A very robust accreditation system has been put in place through a Gazette Notification. This accreditation system involves a new ranking and accreditation framework, TeachR, has been announced by NCTE. TeachR is a significant departure from the old system of assessing Teacher Education Institutes largely on the basis of physical infrastructure. The new framework uses 4 pillars *i.e.* Physical assets, academic assets, Teaching - Learning Quality and Learning Outcomes.

(d) and (e) For the academic session 2018-19, no new application has been invited to enable internal restructuring within the NCTE and to facilitate shifting of NCTE offices to New Delhi.

Collaboration with Foreign Universities

1341. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any decision to sign Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with top universities in foreign countries with Indian universities to have academic nexus and research activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to make migration of students from Indian universities to foreign universities easy and *vice-versa* to have higher education/research pursuits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) Most of the Universities in India are autonomous in nature and can enter into collaboration with foreign educational institutions in the areas which, *inter-alia*, include exchange of faculty, exchange of students, joint research programmes, by signing agreements/MoUs at institutional level, provided there is a provision in the Act or Regulation (under which the institution has been established) to enter into an agreement with the foreign institution and there is no additional financial implication for the Government over and above the lump sum annual grant provided to the institution. The MoU/Agreement should conform to the National Education Policy, Acts of Parliament and any other laws of land in vogue.

In addition to this, University Grants Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) have issued regulations/guidelines on collaboration between Indian and Foreign Universities with a view to increase synergy between Indian and foreign academic institutions and to offer students additional choices including spending part of the programme in a foreign university.

Inter-University Centre for Yogic Sciences

1342. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission (UGC) plans to establish an Inter-University Centre for Yogic Sciences in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the purpose for which the centre is being established;

(c) whether UGC had constituted a panel to assess the feasibility of establishing an Inter-University Centre for Yogic Sciences;

(d) if so, whether the panel has submitted its report;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the universities shortlisted by the UGC for setting up yoga departments along with amount granted to each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (e) Section 12(ccc) of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 empowers the University Grants Commission (UGC) to establish autonomous institutions like Inter-University Centres (IUCs) within the University system to provide centrally the state-of-the-art equipment, research and other facilities. In order to explore possibilities for establishing such an IUC for Yogic Sciences, the Government had constituted a Committee, under the chairpersonship of Dr. H.R. Nagendra, Chancellor, Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhana Samsthana, Bengaluru (S-VYASA). The Committee submitted its report to the Ministry which has been referred to the UGC for further action. The UGC has constituted a Committee to deliberate upon Dr. H. R. Nagendra Committee Report on establishment of an IUC for Yogic Sciences. The UGC Committee is yet to submit its report.

(f) The UGC has informed that ₹ 10 crore each has been granted to the following six identified Central Universities to start Yoga Departments from the academic session 2016-17:

(i) Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Uttarakhand;

- (ii) Visva Bharti Shantiniketan, West Bengal;
- (iii) Central University of Rajasthan;
- (iv) Central University of Kerala;
- (v) Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Madhya Pradesh; and
- (vi) Manipur University.

Education Centres for Children below 6 years age

†1343. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is formulating any plan for child centred education for the children aged 3 to 6 years on the lines of its commitment towards the education of children aged 6 to 14 years; 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) Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 currently covers every child of the age of 6-14 years till completion of elementary education. However Section 11 of RTE Act 2009 states that “with a view to prepare children above the age of three years for elementary education and to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years, the appropriate Government may make necessary arrangements for pre-school education for such children.”

The Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) has constituted a Sub-Committee on 'Extension of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) act, 2009 to Pre-school Education and Secondary Education". Two meetings of the sub-committee have been held so far and it has been decided to have further State level consultations. Currently many States like Assam, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, MP, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Jharkhand and Rajasthan and UTs i.e., Delhi and Puducherry are implementing different models of pre-school programmes on their own.

A joint letter has also been issued on 20th July, 2017 by Secretaries of Women and Child Development and Department of School Education requesting all States

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and UTs to examine the status of Aanganwadi Centres (AWCs) for convergence of existing facilities available in Aanganwadi Centres *vis-a-vis* the infrastructure available in the primary schools in State and UTs for preparing children for better transition and school readiness.

Currently Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) is one of the six free services provided through Aanganwadi Centre (AWCs) under the Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme being implemented by Ministry of Women and Child Development. At present, there are 3.53 crore children in the age group 3-6 years who are beneficiaries of pre-school education in Aanganwadi Centre under ICDS. The ICDS is a universal self-selecting scheme available to all the beneficiaries who enroll at the AWCs.

Funds under various Schemes for Manipur

1344. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA), the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyaan (RMSA) and the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) released to Manipur during the last three years, district-wise and year-wise;

(b) the names of schools and colleges constructed and the number of teachers appointed under those schemes;

(c) the details of funding, district-wise;

(d) whether teachers under the schemes get salaries at the end of months together and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether proxy teachers work in many schools in the State and if so, the steps taken to prevent it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The details on funds released by the Government of India under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) to Government of Manipur during the last three years are as under:—

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	SSA	21465.80	18355.46	4405.31
2.	RMSA	6242.42	5093.41	4320.68
3.	USA	468.00	Nil	3019.50

Under these Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the Central share is released directly to States and UTs and no district-wise releases are made. The list of schools and colleges constructed in the State of Manipur under these Schemes is given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below). The number of sanctioned posts of teachers under SSA and RMSA in Manipur are 3235 and 1126, out of which 2525 and 1088, respectively are in position. No teacher has been appointed under RUSA.

(d) and (e) Under SSA and RMSA, all matters related to the recruitment process of teachers, terms and conditions of service, the determination/payment of their salary etc., come under the purview of the State Government. The State Government disburses salaries to teachers as per the set procedure and keeping in view its financial position. State has reported that they have come across some cases of duplicate (substitute) teachers in some Government schools. To prevent such practices, the State Government has taken steps such mandatory display of the photograph of the teachers on the notice board in the schools, introduction of biometric system for recording teachers' attendance, and regular verification of teachers' attendance by the Education Department and District Administration.

Statement-I

List of Schools constructed in the State of Manipur under the SSA and RMSA scheme

Sl.No.	Name of District	Name of School
1.	Bishnupur	Kha Sanjenbam PS
2.	Bishnupur	Leimapokpam Mamang PS
3.	Bishnupur	Heinoubok PS
4.	Bishnupur	Kadajit PS
5.	Bishnupur	Keinou Thongthak Maning PS

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of School
6.	Bishnupur	Shantipur PS
7.	Bishnupur	Kwashiphai Maning PS
8.	Bishnupur	Kwakta Sebla PS
9.	Bishnupur	Kwakta Ward No. 4 PS
10.	Bishnupur	Kwakta Sandhong PS
11.	Bishnupur	Thanga Chingkhui PS
12.	Bishnupur	Khordak PS
13.	Bishnupur	Karang Makha PS
14.	Bishnupur	Ithing Heikol PS
15.	Bishnupur	Thanga Lawai Maning PS
16.	Bishnupur	Wangoo Napaching PS
17.	Bishnupur	Wapokpi PS
18.	Bishnupur	Khullakpat PS
19.	Bishnupur	Napat Mayai PS
20.	Bishnupur	Borayangbi Bedampur PS
21.	Bishnupur	Terakhong Makha PS
22.	Bishnupur	Nganukon PS
23.	Bishnupur	Gurukhana PS
24.	Bishnupur	Chairel Ahallup PS
25.	Bishnupur	Watha Lambi Shantipur PS
26.	Bishnupur	Naodakhong Khongnangmakhong PS
27.	Bishnupur	Chingyapat Chandonpokpi PS
28.	Bishnupur	Ngangkhalawai Maning PS
29.	Bishnupur	Haotak Thoubal Leikai PS
30.	Bishnupur	Saiton Khonou PS
31.	Bishnupur	Kwakta Ward No. 8 PS
32.	Bishnupur	Thanga Tongbram PS
33.	Bishnupur	Chingphu Khunou PS

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of School
34.	Bishnupur	Upokpi Khunou PS
35.	Bishnupur	Leimaram PS
36.	Bishnupur	Charangpat PS
37.	Bishnupur	Torbung Bangla PS
38.	Bishnupur	Sagolpat Uyumpokpi PS
39.	Bishnupur	Chingmei Laisoi PS
40.	Chandel	Saibol Joupri PS
41.	Chandel	Semol PS
42.	Chandel	Songkong PS
43.	Chandel	Tolbung PS
44.	Chandel	Tuinou PS
45.	Chandel	Wailou PS
46.	Chandel	Anthi PS
47.	Chandel	New Wangparal PS
48.	Chandel	Chingjaroi PS
49.	Chandel	Tengkonbung PS
50.	Chandel	Thabikeithel PS
51.	Chandel	Sairel Saisim PS
52.	Chandel	Wakshu PS
53.	Chandel	Aishi PS
54.	Chandel	Bongjoi Kuki PS
55.	Chandel	Chahmol PS
56.	Chandel	Chalyang PS
57.	Chandel	Gelyang PS
58.	Chandel	HL. Beamung Khubung Khuhle PS
59.	Chandel	Lamyang Kuki PS
60.	Chandel	Leishenbung PS
61.	Chandel	New Wayang PS

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of School
62.	Chandel	Sokom PS
63.	Chandel	Yangdung Kuki PS
64.	Chandel	Angbreshu Khunou PS
65.	Chandel	Nungphura PS
66.	Chandel	Phouronching (Raringkhu) PS
67.	Chandel	Bongli Kuki PS
68.	Chandel	Moreh (Ward No.7) PS
69.	Chandel	Yangoupokpi PS
70.	Chandel	Phiran Leihao PS
71.	Chandel	Kwatha Khunou PS
72.	Chandel	Khubung Khunou PS
73.	Chandel	Yangmolching Kuki PS
74.	Chandel	Wayang PS
75.	Chandel	Khangtong PS
76.	Chandel	N.Champhai PS
77.	Chandel	K.Mouabung PS
78.	Chandel	Japhou PS
79.	Chandel	Chandel Khullen PS
80.	Chandel	Heikakpokpi PS
81.	Chandel	Marryland PS
82.	Chandel	Hengjang PS
83.	Chandel	Khonomphai PS
84.	Chandel	S.M. Langjol PS
85.	Chandel	Lungleh PS
86.	Chandel	Laarphu PS
87.	Chandel	Kalikalok PS
88.	Chandel	K. Bethel PS
89.	Chandel	Charangching Khunkha PS

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of School
90.	Chandel	Phaijang PS
91.	Chandel	Khodamphai PS
92.	Chandel	C. Gamnom PS
93.	Chandel	Chakap PS
94.	Chandel	Dangkhu PS
95.	Chandel	Kotlen PS
96.	Chandel	L.Bonjoi PS
97.	Chandel	Paldai PS
98.	Chandel	Phoilen PS
99.	Chandel	Sahumphai PS
100.	Chandel	TS Laiyang PS
101.	Chandel	Thingphai PS
102.	Chandel	Walkuhrin PS
103.	Chandel	Beru Wangkhera PS
104.	Chandel	Heibunglok PS
105.	Chandel	Kaziphung PS
106.	Chandel	Khuringmul PS
107.	Chandel	Lamkang Khunyai PS
108.	Chandel	Liwa Maring PS
109.	Chandel	Mantripantha PS
110.	Chandel	Heinoukhong PS
111.	Chandel	Chalson Tegnoupal PS
112.	Chandel	Chavangphai PS
113.	Chandel	H. Mongjang PS
114.	Chandel	Leisan Tegnoupal PS
115.	Chandel	Moreh Premnagar Ward No.4 PS
116.	Chandel	Khudei Khuman PS
117.	Chandel	Thangkim PS

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of School
118.	Chandel	Chingkhan Yonger PS
119.	Chandel	T.Jangnon PS
120.	Chandel	T.Tuisomjang PS
121.	Chandel	Morkom PS
122.	Churachandpur	Gamnong PS
123.	Churachandpur	Jangmun PS
124.	Churachandpur	Samulamlan PS
125.	Churachandpur	Lailampat PS
126.	Churachandpur	Ngairong PS
127.	Churachandpur	P.Gelmol Khunou PS
128.	Churachandpur	Lungthul (L) PS
129.	Churachandpur	M.Buangmun PS
130.	Churachandpur	Phailianbung PS
131.	Churachandpur	Galkaokot PS
132.	Churachandpur	Lhanjang PS
133.	Churachandpur	Munpi PS
134.	Churachandpur	Henchungpunji PS
135.	Churachandpur	Taithu PS
136.	Churachandpur	Aienglon PS
137.	Churachandpur	Talan PS
138.	Churachandpur	Hiangtum (K) PS
139.	Churachandpur	Hanship PS
140.	Churachandpur	Phaikholum PS
141.	Churachandpur	Moinadawr PS
142.	Churachandpur	Sabual PS
143.	Churachandpur	Luihoimuolcham PS
144.	Churachandpur	K. Lhangnuom PS
145.	Churachandpur	Moulbem PS

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of School
146.	Churachandpur	B.Salvaphai PS
147.	Churachandpur	H.Gelbung PS
148.	Churachandpur	T.Munnomjang PS
149.	Churachandpur	V.Munlai PS
150.	Churachandpur	Aina PS
151.	Churachandpur	Mualdak PS
152.	Churachandpur	M.Phaijang PS
153.	Churachandpur	Kukimun PS
154.	Churachandpur	Belpuan PS
155.	Churachandpur	S.Geltui PS
156.	Churachandpur	P.Suahzahua PS
157.	Churachandpur	C.Zalen PS
158.	Churachandpur	S.Thenzol PS
159.	Churachandpur	Tipaimukh PS
160.	Churachandpur	Nungsekpunji PS
161.	Imphal East	Andro Heinoubok PS
162.	Imphal East	Andro Unampon PS
163.	Imphal East	Angtha Maning Leikai PS
164.	Imphal East	Ningthounai Chingya Leikai PS
165.	Imphal East	Moirangsari PS
166.	Imphal East	Tumukhong PS
167.	Imphal East	East Lalpani PS
168.	Imphal East	Rashidpur PS
169.	Imphal East	Chingdong Leikai PS
170.	Imphal East	East Sonapur PS
171.	Imphal East	Gaokhal Chingdongleikai PS
172.	Imphal East	Ningthembam Pt.II PS
173.	Imphal East	Dolakhall PS

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of School
174.	Imphal East	Kshetri Mamang Ching PS
175.	Imphal East	Ishika Khunou PS
176.	Imphal East	Dolaithabi PS
177.	Imphal East	Sanjellok PS
178.	Imphal East	Lirok PS
179.	Imphal East	Hangoipat PS
180.	Imphal East	Lilong Haoshantipur PS
181.	Imphal East	Liklathabi PS
182.	Imphal East	Bunglung Gorkha PS
183.	Imphal East	Thiyam Saijil Pallak PS
184.	Imphal East	Keirao Chingdong PS
185.	Imphal East	Makeng Ngulrou PS
186.	Imphal East	Sanasabi PS
187.	Imphal East	Arapti Mamang Leikai PS
188.	Imphal East	Lafrak PS
189.	Imphal East	Thiyam Awang Khuman PS
190.	Imphal East	Khamonlok Kuki PS
191.	Imphal East	Kairang Hangin Khunou PS
192.	Imphal East	Makeng Chonglou PS
193.	Imphal East	Nilakuti PS
194.	Imphal East	Yorbung Khunou PS
195.	Imphal East	Khumumom PS
196.	Imphal East	Tengolphai PS
197.	Imphal East	Khabam PS
198.	Imphal East	Tera Karong PS
199.	Imphal East	Thumbi PS
200.	Imphal East	Uyumpok Muslim PS
201.	Imphal East	Heikol PS

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of School
202.	Imphal East	Wakhal PS
203.	Imphal East	Khedagarh PS
204.	Imphal East	Salukphai PS
205.	Imphal East	Khergao Makha Leikai PS
206.	Imphal East	Andro Khoibu Primary School
207.	Imphal East	Andro Lamthabung PS
208.	Imphal East	Nuton Durgapur PS
209.	Imphal East	Bhowmikpara Bengali PS
210.	Imphal East	Chhotobekra Bengali PS
211.	Imphal East	Sadulampak PS
212.	Imphal East	Gwaltabi PS
213.	Imphal East	Sabungkhok Khunou PS
214.	Imphal East	Paknung Makha Leikai PS
215.	Imphal East	Itam Khunou PS
216.	Imphal East	Ishingthembi PS
217.	Imphal East	Kiyamgei Khoirom Leikai PS
218.	Imphal East	Lamlai Makha Leikai PS
219.	Imphal East	Uyumpok Nungshum PS
220.	Imphal East	Mani Yaishkul PS
221.	Imphal East	Aishan Gorkha PS
222.	Imphal East	Langdum Awang Leikai PS
223.	Imphal East	Ekou PS
224.	Imphal East	Chanung PS
225.	Imphal East	Mondum Nepali PS
226.	Imphal East	Yengkhuman PS
227.	Imphal East	Phunam Khunjao Mathak Leikai PS
228.	Imphal West	Leikinthabi Chambirok PS
229.	Imphal West	Awang Khunou Khoiyum (Khoyum Sabal)

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of School
230.	Imphal West	Loitang Khullen Mamang PS
231.	Imphal West	Khamarang Mamang Makha PS
232.	Imphal West	Lambal Sabal PS
233.	Imphal West	Kanglatombi Vijayanagar PS
234.	Imphal West	Kadangband Chingtak PS
235.	Imphal West	Leimakhong Chingmang PS
236.	Imphal West	Kanto Khullen (Keinam) PS
237.	Imphal West	Langol Ningthou PS
238.	Imphal West	Terapokpi PS
239.	Imphal West	Khomlakhong Makha PS
240.	Imphal West	Khaidem Awang PS
241.	Imphal West	Potsangham Maning Leikai PS
242.	Imphal West	Pheidinga New PS
243.	Imphal West	Phumlou PS
244.	Imphal West	Tairenpokpi PS
245.	Imphal West	Phoubokchao Khokmakhong Makha PS
246.	Imphal West	Tispari PS
247.	Imphal West	Thangtek Tera PS
248.	Imphal West	Loitang New PS
249.	Imphal West	Laphupat Tera Mayai Leikai PS
250.	Imphal West	Phoubakchao Changadaba Maning PS
251.	Imphal West	Mantri Primary School
252.	Imphal West	Wangdei PS
253.	Imphal West	Kameng PS
254.	Imphal West	Sangaithel Makha Leikai PS
255.	Imphal West	Salam Mamang Leikai PS
256.	Imphal West	Tharoijam Maning PS
257.	Imphal West	Langthabal Mantrikhong Awang PS

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of School
258.	Imphal West	Chirai Muslim Mathak Leikai PS
259.	Imphal West	Tera Khunou Makha PS
260.	Imphal West	Khordak Awang PS
261.	Imphal West	Kodompokpi Lamkhai PS
262.	Imphal West	Wakching Khullen PS
263.	Imphal West	Talimul Islam Maktab PS
264.	Imphal West	Masjid and Maktab Madrassa PS
265.	Imphal West	Lairenkabi PS
266.	Imphal West	Phayeng Ching PS
267.	Imphal West	Koutruk PS
268.	Senapati	N.Changoubung PS
269.	Senapati	Chandmari PS
270.	Senapati	Songpejang PS
271.	Senapati	Ghimerephari PS
272.	Senapati	Upper Colony Ningthoupham PS
273.	Senapati	Upper Maohing Ningthoubung PS
274.	Senapati	Saijang PS
275.	Senapati	Makul PS
276.	Senapati	Saikotjang PS
277.	Senapati	Thotne PS
278.	Senapati	Phyapou PS
279.	Senapati	Genbiyang PS
280.	Senapati	Lamlai Khulen
281.	Senapati	Thombal Village PS
282.	Senapati	Lairok Vaiphei PS
283.	Senapati	Tuichin Village PS
284.	Senapati	Jalenbung PS
285.	Senapati	H.Khopibung PS

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of School
286.	Senapati	Kamu Tangnom PS
287.	Senapati	Bungpi PS
288.	Senapati	New Salem Village PS
289.	Senapati	Khongnem Thana PS
290.	Senapati	Chaozefii Deitsiitao PS
291.	Senapati	Paupaofii PS
292.	Senapati	Duro PS
293.	Senapati	Kipei PS
294.	Senapati	Wukii PS
295.	Senapati	Lower Yumai PS
296.	Senapati	Centre Khel PS
297.	Senapati	Sadim Pudunamai PS
298.	Senapati	Rinita PS
299.	Senapati	Thiwa Khunou PS
300.	Senapati	Khyoubu PS
301.	Senapati	Koide PS
302.	Senapati	Ngaryan PS
303.	Senapati	Makeng Cheijinba PS
304.	Senapati	Takaimai PS
305.	Senapati	Zingso Katomei PS
306.	Senapati	Zemnui PS
307.	Senapati	Katomei Pt. II PS
308.	Senapati	Gairigaon PS
309.	Senapati	Bahungaon PS
310.	Senapati	Chakha PS
311.	Senapati	Kangjang PS
312.	Senapati	Tamphung PS
313.	Senapati	Kanem PS

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of School
314.	Senapati	Gurung Gaon PS
315.	Senapati	Vouzhai PS
316.	Senapati	Chsimaifii PS
317.	Senapati	Savio Complex PS
318.	Senapati	Phouang PS
319.	Senapati	K.Bethel PS
320.	Senapati	L.Phaikot PS
321.	Senapati	Sehjang PS
322.	Senapati	Tintong Laijang Primary School
323.	Senapati	Kotlen Primary School
324.	Senapati	T. Chaljang Primary School
325.	Senapati	S.P. Ngaimun Primary School
326.	Senapati	Bethany Primary School
327.	Senapati	Molnoi PS
328.	Senapati	Sanmane PS
329.	Senapati	Govajang PS
330.	Senapati	Harup Khopi PS
331.	Senapati	C.Lamjang PS
332.	Senapati	Gorkha Tapon PS
333.	Senapati	Setikhola PS
334.	Senapati	Kharpani PS
335.	Senapati	West Joupri PS
336.	Senapati	Santing PS
337.	Senapati	K.Phoipi PS
338.	Senapati	Sadar Joute PS
339.	Senapati	Thingbongjang PS
340.	Senapati	Kangchup Geijang PS
341.	Senapati	Hengjang PS

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of School
342.	Senapati	Ch Ebeneger PS
343.	Senapati	Zordenphai PS
344.	Senapati	Nungka PS
345.	Senapati	Leplen PS
346.	Senapati	Chongjang PS
347.	Senapati	N.Phailin PS
348.	Senapati	Rijaltar PS
349.	Senapati	Pfikhro PS
350.	Senapati	Pongvah PS
351.	Senapati	Chakho PS
352.	Senapati	Zemi PS
353.	Senapati	Rafii PS
354.	Senapati	Poumei Zemik PS
355.	Senapati	Lale PS
356.	Senapati	Choukii PS
357.	Senapati	Chofii PS
358.	Senapati	Laila PS
359.	Senapati	Bagale PS
360.	Senapati	Liyai Centre PS
361.	Senapati	Etro PS
362.	Senapati	Chidziidu PS
363.	Senapati	Pfiithro PS
364.	Senapati	Makhel Khunou PS
365.	Senapati	Tofii PS
366.	Senapati	Katomei Nepali Pt.III PS
367.	Senapati	Phyamai Taphou PS
368.	Senapati	Emesiiphro PS
369.	Senapati	Kamalong PS

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of School
370.	Senapati	New Mangaimai PS
371.	Senapati	Emefiithumai PS
372.	Senapati	Lovadziingho PS
373.	Senapati	Makapung PS
374.	Senapati	Kridziiphi PS
375.	Senapati	Kreche-e PS
376.	Tamenglong	Guaitagenglong PS
377.	Tamenglong	Makhuam-5 PS
378.	Tamenglong	Nagaching-3 PS
379.	Tamenglong	New Thingra PS
380.	Tamenglong	Old Duiluan PS
381.	Tamenglong	Upper Sangrungpang PS
382.	Tamenglong	Joulangpangpaeng PS
383.	Tamenglong	Kulbung PS
384.	Tamenglong	Lhangnom PS
385.	Tamenglong	Pangmol PS
386.	Tamenglong	Maokot PS
387.	Tamenglong	Oinamlong-4 PS
388.	Tamenglong	Ngahmunphai PS
389.	Tamenglong	Taolaengjang PS
390.	Tamenglong	Taolapangjaeng PS
391.	Tamenglong	Singkhiuram, KK Khaiba -2 PS
392.	Tamenglong	Thebram PS
393.	Tamenglong	Tabam PS
394.	Tamenglong	Songpibung PS
395.	Tamenglong	Sojamphai PS
396.	Tamenglong	Luangjam PS
397.	Tamenglong	Kekru-2 PS

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of School
398.	Tamenglong	Longpi-2 PS
399.	Tamenglong	Nungleiband-1 PS
400.	Tamenglong	Gaijinlong PS
401.	Tamenglong	Molphai PS
402.	Tamenglong	Happy Valley PS
403.	Tamenglong	Langpram PS
404.	Tamenglong	Piulong PS
405.	Tamenglong	Katiang PS
406.	Tamenglong	Lungjana Primary School
407.	Tamenglong	Kekru Kuki Primary School
408.	Tamenglong	Molbung Primary School
409.	Tamenglong	Salin Bung Primary School
410.	Tamenglong	Joupi Primary School
411.	Tamenglong	Khunphung Primary School
412.	Tamenglong	Thenjang Primary School
413.	Tamenglong	Nalong Primary School
414.	Tamenglong	Atang Khullen Primary School
415.	Tamenglong	Atong Khunou Primary School
416.	Tamenglong	Balbung Primary School
417.	Tamenglong	Vantungbung Primary School
418.	Tamenglong	Mandeu Primary School
419.	Tamenglong	Pangkotphai- 2 Primary School
420.	Tamenglong	Rangkhung Primary School
421.	Tamenglong	Makhuinong Primary School
422.	Tamenglong	Makhom Pt-IV PS
423.	Tamenglong	Tousem Khullen Pt-III PS
424.	Tamenglong	Thingtubung PS
425.	Tamenglong	Nungkao Pt-II PS

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of School
426.	Tamenglong	Makui Asang PS
427.	Tamenglong	Kuilong Pt-III PS
428.	Tamenglong	Duangailong PS
429.	Tamenglong	Thangal Namthan PS
430.	Tamenglong	Kangbenpang PS
431.	Tamenglong	Chingmei Kabui PS
432.	Tamenglong	Khumji-III PS
433.	Thoubal	Samaram PS
434.	Thoubal	Toubul Khunou PS
435.	Thoubal	Khangabok Moirang Palli PS
436.	Thoubal	Khangabok Pt-III Leipati Leikai
437.	Thoubal	Saram PS
438.	Thoubal	Lamding Elangbam Leikai PS
439.	Thoubal	Wangbal Thongjao Mathak PS
440.	Thoubal	Mayai Keithel PS
441.	Thoubal	Kangyambem Mamang PS
442.	Thoubal	Irong Thokchom Awang Leikai PS
443.	Thoubal	Chandrakhong PS
444.	Thoubal	Enganglok Macha PS
445.	Thoubal	Heirok Dakarok PS
446.	Thoubal	Thoubal Wangmataba PS
447.	Thoubal	Sangai Yumpham Karanchi PS
448.	Thoubal	Thangphenglok PS
449.	Thoubal	Pallel Maning Ching PS
450.	Thoubal	Sora Tera Houbi PS
451.	Thoubal	Wabagai Thingel Leikai PS
452.	Thoubal	Khangbal Achouba PS
453.	Thoubal	Langmeidong Maning Leikai PS

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of School
454.	Thoubal	Lairok PS
455.	Thoubal	Aihang Thamnapokpi PS
456.	Thoubal	Serou Part III PS
457.	Thoubal	Sinam Maniching PS
458.	Thoubal	Wangjing Khunou PS
459.	Thoubal	Chingwangma Sora PS
460.	Thoubal	Arong PS
461.	Thoubal	Ningolkhong PS
462.	Thoubal	Langoibung PS
463.	Thoubal	Wapokpi PS
464.	Thoubal	Serou Awang PS
465.	Thoubal	Nungbrang PS
466.	Thoubal	Tentha Leima Konjil PS
467.	Thoubal	Tekcham Maning PS
468.	Thoubal	Langathel PS
469.	Thoubal	Charangpat PS
470.	Thoubal	Heitroipokpi PS
471.	Thoubal	Leitanpok PS
472.	Thoubal	Malei Tampak PS
473.	Thoubal	Singa PS
474.	Thoubal	Wabagai Thambal Chingya PS
475.	Thoubal	Santhel Khonglen Maton PS
476.	Thoubal	Laiphrapkam Laishram Leikai PS
477.	Thoubal	Hayellabuk Mamang PS
478.	Thoubal	Ningtam PS
479.	Thoubal	Tejpur Makha PS
480.	Thoubal	Uyal Khunou PS
481.	Thoubal	Tentha Thambal Chingya PS

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of School
482.	Thoubal	Heirolk Ingangklok PS
483.	Thoubal	Chingkham Maning Leikai PS
484.	Thoubal	Wangjing Hodamba Maning Leikai PS
485.	Thoubal	Nungei Khunou Village Dolaithabi PS
486.	Thoubal	Kakching Thonglan PS
487.	Thoubal	Wabagai Terapishak PS
488.	Thoubal	Chandalpokpi PS
489.	Thoubal	Pangantabi Chingkha PS
490.	Thoubal	Moiying Khunou PS
491.	Ukhrul	Kasom Phungdhar PS
492.	Ukhrul	Sihairam PS
493.	Ukhrul	Khararphung PS
494.	Ukhrul	Sahomphung PS
495.	Ukhrul	Awungtang PS
496.	Ukhrul	Mayothang PS
497.	Ukhrul	Lanai PS
498.	Ukhrul	Tashar PS
499.	Ukhrul	Lambui North PS
500.	Ukhrul	Moyangphung PS
501.	Ukhrul	Tamaching PS
502.	Ukhrul	Chituwa PS
503.	Ukhrul	Lairam Khullen PS
504.	Ukhrul	Phungnemtang PS
505.	Ukhrul	Shokritang PS
506.	Ukhrul	Hongdei Kasom PS
507.	Ukhrul	Lamlai Khunou PS
508.	Ukhrul	Yemtem PS
509.	Ukhrul	Leiyaram PS

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of School
510.	Ukhrul	Sangmayang PS
511.	Ukhrul	Yikun PS
512.	Ukhrul	Lori Ashung PS
513.	Ukhrul	Chingjaroi PS
514.	Ukhrul	Tora aze PS
515.	Ukhrul	Chingai stung PS
516.	Ukhrul	Luchai Khullen PS
517.	Ukhrul	Maremphung PS
518.	Ukhrul	Soraphung PS
519.	Ukhrul	Namrei Naga PS
520.	Ukhrul	New Chingjaroi PS
521.	Ukhrul	Ngathingrim PS
522.	Ukhrul	T Natyang PS
523.	Ukhrul	Maku Shongpak PS
524.	Ukhrul	Hoyang Kachui PS
525.	Ukhrul	Raihanshat PS
526.	Ukhrul	Bungdung PS
527.	Ukhrul	Phaimol PS
528.	Ukhrul	Langkhe PS
529.	Ukhrul	Heijang PS
530.	Ukhrul	Sibungtang PS
531.	Ukhrul	Shikatho PS
532.	Ukhrul	Meiti PS
533.	Ukhrul	Shangpunram PS
534.	Ukhrul	Sotun PS
535.	Ukhrul	Bohoram PS
536.	Ukhrul	Reisangphung PS
537.	Ukhrul	Jorcheng PS

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of School
538.	Ukhrul	Meizailung PS
539.	Ukhrul	Khaivaren PS
540.	Ukhrul	Kuirei PS
541.	Ukhrul	Kalhang PS
542.	Ukhrul	Ngahui Junction PS
543.	Bishnupur	Ningthoukhong Awang UPS
544.	Bishnupur	Okshongbung UPS
545.	Bishnupur	Ngakchroupokpi UPS
546.	Bishnupur	Sunusiphai UPS
547.	Bishnupur	Borayanbi UPS
548.	Chandel	Parengtong UPS
549.	Chandel	Aimol Ngairang UPS
550.	Churachandpur	Buallian UPS
551.	Churachandpur	B.Kaljang UPS
552.	Churachandpur	Bethel UPS
553.	Churachandpur	Thingchom UPS
554.	Churachandpur	Bongmol UPS
555.	Churachandpur	Chongchin UPS
556.	Churachandpur	C.Mollou UPS
557.	Churachandpur	Lonphai UPS
558.	Churachandpur	Lungchuong UPS
559.	Churachandpur	G.Songgel UPS
560.	Churachandpur	Kangkap UPS
561.	Churachandpur	L.Phaimol UPS
562.	Churachandpur	Saichang UPS
563.	Churachandpur	Zalenphai UPS
564.	Churachandpur	Bualmual UPS
565.	Churachandpur	Maite UPS

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of School
566.	Churachandpur	Muikot UPS
567.	Churachandpur	Tuikumualum UPS
568.	Churachandpur	Thingpan UPS
569.	Churachandpur	Tuolbung UPS
570.	Churachandpur	T.Daijang UPS
571.	Churachandpur	Gelmol UPS
572.	Churachandpur	Mualvaiphai UPS
573.	Churachandpur	S.Boljang UPS
574.	Churachandpur	Bonglushi UPS
575.	Churachandpur	S.Belbing UPS
576.	Churachandpur	Muolkui UPS
577.	Churachandpur	Khomoi Upper Primary School
578.	Churachandpur	Songpi Upper Primary School
579.	Churachandpur	T.Tanguam Upper Primary School
580.	Churachandpur	Lunggil Upper Primary School
581.	Churachandpur	Monglenphai Upper Primary School
582.	Churachandpur	Mualbem Upper Primary School
583.	Churachandpur	Bunglon Upper Primary School
584.	Churachandpur	H.Gelbung Upper Primary School
585.	Churachandpur	Tingmun Upper Primary School
586.	Churachandpur	L.Boljol Upper Primary School
587.	Churachandpur	Hiangmual Upper Primary School
588.	Churachandpur	Lungthul (E) Upper Primary School
589.	Churachandpur	Phailianbung Upper Primary School
590.	Churachandpur	Palkhuang Upper Primary School
591.	Churachandpur	M.Buongmun Upper Primary School
592.	Imphal East	Yambem UPS
593.	Imphal East	Tumukhong UPS

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of School
594.	Imphal East	Kiyamgei UPS
595.	Imphal East	Luwangsangbam UPS
596.	Imphal East	Bakhal UPS
597.	Imphal East	Top Makha UPS
598.	Imphal East	Khumidok Arapti Khaba UPS
599.	Imphal East	Kameng PS
600.	Imphal East	P.K.UPS
601.	Imphal East	Pukhao Leitanpokpi UPS
602.	Senapati	Ngatan Mathak UPS
603.	Senapati	Khongdei Ngawer UPS
604.	Senapati	Thiwa Songdo UPS
605.	Senapati	Khongnem Original UPS
606.	Senapati	Khamsom Bazar UPS
607.	Senapati	Lai Shirafii UPS
608.	Senapati	Rakhutao UPS
609.	Senapati	Maram Town UPS
610.	Senapati	Makuilongdi UPS
611.	Senapati	Maryram UPS
612.	Senapati	Kanem UPS
613.	Senapati	Willong khunou UPS
614.	Senapati	Sangkhungmei UPS
615.	Senapati	Tuijang Pt-II UPS
616.	Senapati	Saraswati UPS
617.	Senapati	Pangmuol UPS
618.	Senapati	G.Songlung UPS
619.	Senapati	Sai-oh (Singthabagan) UPS
620.	Senapati	Chalbung UPS
621.	Senapati	New Keithelmanbi UPS

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of School
622.	Senapati	Irongngoubikhong UPS
623.	Senapati	Molkonbung UPS
624.	Senapati	S.Khonomphai UPS
625.	Senapati	Haokhongching UPS
626.	Senapati	Haoton UPS
627.	Senapati	Koide Beso Upper Primary School
628.	Senapati	Taphou Nepali Upper Primary School
629.	Senapati	Vaisiichu Upper Primary School
630.	Senapati	Katomei Upper Primary School
631.	Senapati	Kadom Khunou Upper Primary School
632.	Senapati	Washangphung Upper Primary School
633.	Senapati	Ramkailong Upper Primary School
634.	Senapati	Kangchup Upper Primary School
635.	Senapati	Kamutangnom Upper Primary School
636.	Senapati	Wakan Upper Primary School
637.	Tamenglong	Gadai Farmlane UPS
638.	Tamenglong	Kaimai Khullen UPS
639.	Tamenglong	New Mandu UPS
640.	Tamenglong	Tollen UPS
641.	Tamenglong	Duithanjang UPS
642.	Tamenglong	Bolongdai (Gaibondai) UPS
643.	Tamenglong	Sangji UPS
644.	Tamenglong	Nungsai Khunou UPS
645.	Tamenglong	Jaduki UPS
646.	Tamenglong	New Takou UPS
647.	Tamenglong	Taosang Kaigong UPS
648.	Tamenglong	Taolingpung UPS
649.	Tamenglong	Injengning UPS

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of School
650.	Tamenglong	Awangkhul UPS
651.	Tamenglong	Bhalok Khunou UPS
652.	Tamenglong	Namlalong UPS
653.	Tamenglong	New Kabui Khullen UPS
654.	Tamenglong	New Marangjing UPS
655.	Tamenglong	Impah Ningdi UPS
656.	Tamenglong	Zeiladjang UPS
657.	Tamenglong	Charoiphoibut UPS
658.	Tamenglong	Noney Model UPS
659.	Tamenglong	Peaceland UPS
660.	Tamenglong	Thangal Namthan UPS
661.	Tamenglong	Makhaum Pt IV UPS
662.	Tamenglong	Kekru -2 UPS
663.	Tamenglong	Singkhiuram UPS
664.	Ukhrul	Luiyainaotang UPS
665.	Ukhrul	Sahamphung UPS
666.	Ukhrul	Lamlang Gate UPS
667.	Ukhrul	Khamasom Phungrei UPS
668.	Ukhrul	Wahong UPS
669.	Ukhrul	Luireishimphung UPS
670.	Ukhrul	Phadang Christian UPS
671.	Ukhrul	Champhung Ramrin UPS
672.	Ukhrul	Huining(C) UPS
673.	Ukhrul	Khoiripok Upper UPS
674.	Ukhrul	Makan Tangkhul PS
675.	Ukhrul	Chadong Maphou PS
676.	Ukhrul	K. Langli PS
677.	Ukhrul	Ngachonmi UPS

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of School
678.	Ukhrul	Lungreiphung UPS
679.	Ukhrul	Tashar Hakhong UPS
680.	Ukhrul	Greenland UPS
681.	Ukhrul	Khayiasat UPS
682.	Ukhrul	Hatha UPS
683.	Bishnupur	Ithai Khunou Jr. H/S
684.	Bishnupur	Pukhrambam Jr. H/S
685.	Bishnupur	Wangoo Laipham Khunou Jr. H/S
686.	CCPUR	Kangreng Jr. H/S (Govt.)
687.	CCPUR	N. Chingpei Jr. H/S (Govt.)
688.	Chandel	Kharou Khunou Jr. H/S
689.	Chandel	Lamlong Khullen Jr. H/S
690.	Chandel	Larong Govt. Jr. H/S
691.	Chandel	New Somtal Jr. H/S
692.	Chandel	Purum Tampak Jr. H/S
693.	Chandel	Sajik Tampak Jr. H/S
694.	Chandel	Tollen Jr. H/S
695.	Chandel	Y. Thingrangphai Govt. Jr. H/S
696.	Chandel	Aimol Chingnunghut H/S
697.	Chandel	Leingangching Jr. H/S
698.	Chandel	Toupokpi Jr. H/S
699.	Churachandpur	Lungchin Jr. H/S
700.	Churachandpur	Ngarian Jr. H/S
701.	Churachandpur	Ngulzapum Jr. H/S
702.	Churachandpur	Ningthiching Jr. H/S
703.	Churachandpur	T. Kaizakhup Jr. H/S
704.	Churachandpur	Tuiringphaisen Jr. H/S
705.	Churachandpur	Vumhao Jr. H/S

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of School
706.	Churachandpur	Leijangphai Jr. H/S
707.	Churachandpur	LEISEN JR. H/S (Govt.)
708.	Churachandpur	Parvachong Jr. H/S
709.	Churachandpur	Shingzawal Jr. H/S
710.	Churachandpur	Sibapurikhal Jr. H/S
711.	Churachandpur	Suangdoh Govt. Jr. H/S
712.	Churachandpur	Tuining Govt. Jr. H/S
713.	Churachandpur	Tuolbung Govt. Upper Primary School
714.	Imphal East	Huikap Jr. H/S
715.	Imphal East	Jirighat Jr. H/S
716.	Imphal East	Kongpal Imphal Morning Jr. H/S
717.	Imphal East	Porompat Sabal Leikai Jr. H/S
718.	Imphal East	Thamchet Jr. H/S
719.	Imphal East	Tokhok Mapal Jr. H/S
720.	Imphal East	Y. Tampha Jr. H/S
721.	Imphal East	Ahmadabad Jr. H/S
722.	Imphal East	Andro Jr. H/S
723.	Imphal East	Moirang Purel Jr. H/S
724.	Imphal East	Poirou Khongjil Jr. H/S
725.	Imphal East	Thiyam Konjil Jr. H/S
726.	Imphal East	Urup Jr. H/S
727.	Imphal West	Hebongpokpi Jr. H/S
728.	Imphal West	Konthoujam Makha Jr. H/S
729.	Imphal West	Lamdeng Jr. H/S
730.	Imphal West	Maklang Jr. H/S
731.	Imphal West	Nongchup Imphal Jr. H/S
732.	Imphal West	Thiyam Leishangkhong Jr. H/S
733.	Imphal West	Uchiwa Jr. H/S

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of School
734.	Imphal West	Budhimajuri Jr. H/S
735.	Imphal West	Takyel Khongbal Jr. H/S
736.	Imphal West	Taobungkhok Jr. H/S
737.	Senapati	Awang Longa Koirang Jr. H/S
738.	Senapati	Bungte Chiru Jr. H/S
739.	Senapati	Chalwa Jr. H/S
740.	Senapati	Chaningpokpi Jr. H/S
741.	Senapati	Dolang Khunou Jr. H/S
742.	Senapati	Gallam Jr. H/S
743.	Senapati	Goma Devi JR. H/S
744.	Senapati	Koide Govt. Jr. H/S
745.	Senapati	Maiba Govt. Jr. H/S
746.	Senapati	Makhan Jr. H/S
747.	Senapati	Mapao Keithelmanbi Jr. H/S
748.	Senapati	Mongbung Jr. H/S
749.	Senapati	Ponlen Jr. H/S
750.	Senapati	Saitu Jr. H/S
751.	Senapati	Songphel Khullen Jr. H/S
752.	Senapati	Tingkai Khullen Jr. H/S
753.	Senapati	Yangkhullen Jr. H/S
754.	Senapati	Zalenphai Jr. H/S
755.	Senapati	Bishnulal Govt. Jr. H/S
756.	Senapati	Irang Pt 2 H/S
757.	Senapati	Khongdei Jr. H/S
758.	Senapati	Leikoi Jr. H/S
759.	Senapati	Nongchup Haram Jr. H/S
760.	Senapati	Oklong H/S
761.	Senapati	Phuba Jr. H/S

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of School
762.	Senapati	Sopleng Jr. H/S
763.	Senapati	T.Vaichong Jr. H/S
764.	Senapati	Thonglang Akutpa H/S
765.	Senapati	Willong Jr. H/S
766.	Tamenglong	Akhui Jr. H/S
767.	Tamenglong	Bhalok Jr. H/S
768.	Tamenglong	Chaton Jr. H/S
769.	Tamenglong	L. Sonpram Jr. H/S
770.	Tamenglong	Lamdangmei Jr. H/S
771.	Tamenglong	Lamlaba Jr. H/S
772.	Tamenglong	Lenglong Jr. H/S
773.	Tamenglong	New Kunphung Jr. H/S
774.	Tamenglong	Nungnang Jr. H/S
775.	Tamenglong	Oinamlong Jr. H/S
776.	Tamenglong	Takou Jr. H/S
777.	Tamenglong	Thingra Jr. H/S
778.	Tamenglong	Thuilon Jr. H/S
779.	Tamenglong	Tupul C-C. Long Jr. H/S
780.	Tamenglong	Kaikao Jr. H/S
781.	Tamenglong	L. Pabram Jr. H/S
782.	Tamenglong	Sibilong Jr. H/S
783.	Tamenglong	Tharon Jr. H/S
784.	Thoubal	Chandrakhong Phanjangkhong Jr. H/S
785.	Thoubal	Practising Jr. H/S
786.	Thoubal	Sekmai Khumbi Jr. H/S
787.	Thoubal	Sora Jr. H/S
788.	Thoubal	Tomcha Leima Jr. H/S
789.	Thoubal	Yairipok Jr. H/S

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of School
790.	Thoubal	Arong Jr. H/S
791.	Thoubal	Chairel Jr. H/S
792.	Thoubal	Kiyam Shiphai H/S
793.	Thoubal	Phundrei H/S
794.	Ukhrul	Chadong Jr. H/S
795.	Ukhrul	Chamu Govt Jr. H/S
796.	Ukhrul	Chingsui Jr. H/S
797.	Ukhrul	Choithar Jr. H/S
798.	Ukhrul	Grihang SPM Jr. H/S
799.	Ukhrul	Kalhang Kuirei Jr. H/S
800.	Ukhrul	Kasung Jr. H/S
801.	Ukhrul	Kharasom Jr. H/S
802.	Ukhrul	Leisan Jr. H/S
803.	Ukhrul	Lungphu Jr. H/S
804.	Ukhrul	Maokot Jr. H/S
805.	Ukhrul	Mawai Jr. H/S
806.	Ukhrul	Ngaimu Jr. H/S
807.	Ukhrul	Pushing Govt. Jr. H/S
808.	Ukhrul	Sorbung Jr. H/S
809.	Ukhrul	T. Hundung Jr. H/S
810.	Ukhrul	Huining Govt. Jr. H/S
811.	Ukhrul	Kangpat Jr. H/S
812.	Ukhrul	Khomunnom Jr. H/S
813.	Ukhrul	Lambui Jr. H/S
814.	Ukhrul	Mapum Jr. H/S
815.	Ukhrul	Paoyi Jr. H/S
816.	Ukhrul	Shirui Jr. H/S
817.	Ukhrul	Sorde Jr. Hs
818.	Ukhrul	Tora Champhung Jr. H/S

Statement-II*List of Colleges constructed in the State of Manipur under RUSA scheme*

Sl. No.	Component Name	Institution Name	District
1.	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	D. M. College of Science (Undergraduate)	Imphal West
2.	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	S. K. Womens' College,-Nambol	Nambol
3.	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Manipur College, Imphal	Bishnupur
4.	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Oriental College, Imphal	Imphal
5.	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Modern College, Imphal	Imphal West
6.	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	M. B. College, Imphal	Imphal West
7.	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Moirang College, Moirang	Bishnupur
8.	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Lamka College, Churachandpur	Churachandpur
9.	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Don Bosco College, Maram	Senapati
10.	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Thoubal College, Thoubal	Thoubal
11.	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Churachandpur College	Churachandpur
12.	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	D. M. College of Commerce, Imphal	Imphal West
13.	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	N. G. College, Imphal	Imphal West
14.	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Waikhom Mani Girls' College, Thoubal	Thoubal
15.	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Kha Manipur College, Kakching	Thoubal
16.	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Y. K. College, Wangjing	Thoubal
17.	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Lilong Haoreibi College	Thoubal
18.	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	N. Sanoi College, Nambol	Bishnupur
19.	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	C. I. College, Bishnupur	Bishnupur
20.	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Presidency College, Motbung	Senapati
21.	Creation of University by way of converting college into Cluster	D.M. College of Science, Imphal	Imphal West
22.	Creation of University by way of converting college into Cluster	D.M. College of Arts	Imphal West
23.	Creation of University by way of converting college into Cluster	D.M. College of Commerce, Imphal	Imphal West

Sl. No.	Component Name	Institution Name	District
24.	Creation of University by way of converting college into Cluster	LMS Law College	Imphal East
25.	Creation of University by way of converting college into Cluster	G.P. Women's College	Imphal
26.	New Colleges (Professional and Technical)	GEC Thoubal	Thoubal
27.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	D.M. College of Science	Imphal West
28.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	Imphal College, Imphal	Imphal West
29.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	S. K. Womens' College, Nambol	Bishnupur
30.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	Manipur College, Imphal	Imphal West
31.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	Oriental College, Imphal	Imphal West
32.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	Modern College, Imphal	Imphal East
33.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	M. B. College, Imphal	Imphal East
34.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	Moirang College, Moirang	Bishnupur
35.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	Lamka College, Churachandpur	Churachandpur
36.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	United College, Chandel	Chandel
37.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	Don Bosco College, Maram	Senapati
38.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	D.M. College of Arts, Imphal	Imphal West
39.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	Thoubal College, Thoubal	Thoubal
40.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	Churachandpur College	Churachandpur

Sl. No.	Component Name	Institution Name	District
41.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	D. M. College of Commerce, Imphal	Imphal West
42.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	G. P. Women's College	Imphal
43.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	N. G. College, Imphal	Imphal West
44.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	Waikhom Mani Girls' College, Thoubal	Thoubal
45.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	L. M. S. Law College, Imphal	Imphal East
46.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	Kha Manipur College, Kakching	Thoubal
47.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	Y. K. College, Wangjing	Thoubal
48.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	Lilong Haoreibi College	Thoubal
49.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	N. Sanoi College, Nambol	Bishnupur
50.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	C. I. College, Bishnupur	Bishnupur
51.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	Presidency College, Motbung	Senapati
52.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	Pettigrew College, Ukhrul	Ukhrul
53.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	Hill College, Tadubi	Senapati
54.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	Tamenglong College, Tamenglong	Senapati
55.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	Birmangol College, Sawombung	Imphal East
56.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	Kakching Khunou College, Kakching Khunou	Thoubal
57.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	D. M. College of Teacher Education, Imphal	Imphal West

Sl. No.	Component Name	Institution Name	District
58.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	D. M. Hindi Training College, Imphal	Imphal West
59.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	Liberal College, Luwangsangbam	Imphal East
60.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	Thambal Marik College, Oinam	Bishnupur
61.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	Mayai Lambi College, Mayang Imphal	Imphal West
62.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	Moreh College, Moreh	Chandel
63.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	South East Manipur College, Komlathabi	Thoubal
64.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	Standard College, Kongba	Imphal East
65.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	Jiri College, Jiribam	Imphal East
66.	Vocationalisation of Higher Education	Ideal Girls' College, Singjamei	Imphal East

Uniform Fee for same courses in Delhi University

†1345. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fee is being charged at different rates for the same course in different colleges of Delhi University;

(b) the details of the fee being charged by Delhi University, subject-wise and college-wise;

(c) whether it is justified to charge fee at different rates for the same course by different colleges and the steps taken in this direction to make it uniform; and

(d) the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (d) University of Delhi has informed that the “Tuition Fees” of all the courses of the University of Delhi is similar for all the Colleges. However, the Colleges, as per the approval of their respective Governing Bodies, charge different fees under various heads resulting in overall fees of all the Colleges differing from each other. The details of the fee may be seen in the Bulletin of the Information (2017-18) as available on the website of the University of Delhi (https://ug.du.ac.in/app/Supports/UG_Bulletin2017.pdf).

Depiction of Aksai Chin in NCERT Book

1346. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has decided to replace the map of East and South East Asia in the Class XII political science text book which depicted Aksai Chin as a disputed area;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that decision was taken after online media highlighted the map on page 56 of the book under the heading Aksai Chin belongs to China; and

(d) whether the map on page 56 of the book is not a map of India, but a map of East and South East Asia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)'s Political Science Class XII Textbook, Contemporary World Politics, published in February 2007, contains a map of 'East and South East Asia' at page 56. The map was taken from the map collection of the University of Texas and the same was mentioned at the bottom. The map states that “Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative”. In the map, the border between India and China, near Aksai Chin is marked in dotted lines to indicate the dispute. As soon as objections were raised against the map, the NCERT examined the matter and decided to replace this map. The map already stands deleted in the online version.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir.

Examination and Valuation Reforms in CBSE

1347. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has embarked on examination and valuation reforms for class X and class XII from 2018-19;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether CBSE proposes to hold examination for above classes in February instead of March next year; and

(d) if so, the need in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, to review and bring reform to the present evaluation system, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has constituted two Independent Committees in order to bring systematic improvement in the evaluation and post examination activities to make them error free.

(c) and (d) No Sir, as of now, no such proposal has been moved by the CBSE. However, the Board continuously strive towards betterment of education through various examination reforms being taken from time-to-time.

Kendriya Vidyalayas as Model Schools

1348. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to expand Kendriya Vidyalayas as model schools and extend it to poorer sections of society;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has decided to open more Kendriya Vidyalayas in unrepresented areas and/or districts; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof and the timeframe fixed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Kendriya Vidyalayas (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 Govt. of India/State Governments/Union Territory Administration thereby committing the availability of requisite resources for setting up a new KV as well as on the availability of necessary sanction of the Government. As such, no time frame can be given for establishment of KVs in unrepresented areas of the country.

Unspent amount returned by Delhi University

†1349. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that University of Delhi could not spend the amount received from University Grants Commission/Ministry due to which it had to return the same; and

(b) the details of unspent amount returned to University Grants Commission/Ministry during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) The University of Delhi has informed that it has utilized a sum of ₹ 110.00 crore as on 01.04.2017 out of total grant of ₹ 169.75 crore received under XII Plan General Development Assistance (GDA) and it is in the process to utilize the remaining funds as the UGC has allowed it to incur the expenditure under XII Plan Scheme up to 30.09.2017. The University has not returned any funds to the UGC/MHRD during last three years.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Permission for Distance Learning Courses

1350. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in pursuance of recommendations of Prof. N. R. Madhava Menon Committee, the University Grants Commission proposes to permit only universities to offer and conduct Distance Learning Programmes in India;
- (b) whether stand alone institutes falling outside the ambit of AICTE could no longer run programme *via* distance mode and have to cease their operations as UGC's recognition would not be forthcoming;
- (c) whether new rules stipulate that the study centres cannot be located outside the concerned university's jurisdiction; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) The UGC (Open and Distance Learning) Regulations, 2017 have been notified by the University Grants Commission (UGC) in the Official Gazette dated 23.06.2017, which envisage that Universities covered under Section 2(f) and Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956 only can offer degree programmes at the undergraduate and post-graduate level through Open and Distance Learning (ODL) mode.

(b) UGC will not grant any approval to stand alone institutes unless they get their stand alone status converted into university or deemed to be university.

(c) Yes, Sir. The details on the territorial jurisdictional aspect is given in Annexure IV of the UGC (Open and Distance Learning) Regulations, 2017. The same is available on UGC's website *i.e.* <http://www.ugc.ac.in/oldpdf/regulations/distance%20education%20regulations.pdf>.

(d) As per UGC (Open and Distance Learning) Regulations, 2017:—

- (i) A Central or State Government University can conduct courses through its own departments, its constituent colleges or through its affiliated Colleges.

- (ii) A University established or incorporated by or under a State Act shall operate only within the territorial jurisdiction allotted to it under its Act and in no case beyond the territory of the state of its location.
- (iii) The Private Universities and Deemed Universities cannot affiliate any college or institution for conducting courses leading to award of its diplomas, degrees or other qualifications.
- (iv) No University, whether Central, State, Private or Deemed, can offer its programmes through franchising arrangement with private coaching institutions even for the purpose of conducting courses through distance mode.

Suicides by students of IITs

1351. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of suicides committed by the students of IITs, during the last three years;
- (b) whether the number of suicides has increased;
- (c) whether the IITs have set up any committee to inquire into the causes of such suicides or otherwise addressed the issue;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (e) During the last three years, 12 cases of suicides have been reported in various IITs, which include 4 cases in 2014, 5 cases in 2015 and 3 cases in 2016. The reasons vary from academic stress, domestic and personal reasons. IITs have been taking various steps such as peer assisted learning, special languages classes for weak students in order to ease the academic stress. In addition, IITs conduct Workshops/Seminars on Happiness and Wellness, regular sessions on Yoga, induction programs, extra-curricular activities

including sports and cultural activities and appointment of Student Counselors for overall personality development and distressing students.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Madhya Pradesh

†1352. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of functional Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Kendras/schools and the number of students present, in each district of Madhya Pradesh during the year 2016-17 and in the beginning of July, 2017; and

(b) funds provided, total amount sanctioned, Centre's contribution and balance of amount to be paid under SSA of the State during the last two years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The district-wise details of number of schools and their enrollment, as per the information received from State Government of Madhya Pradesh, available for the academic year 2016-17 given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Details of fund distribution to the State of Madhya Pradesh for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during the last two years is given below:—

Sl. No.	Year	Approved Outlay (₹ in lakh)	Government of India's (GoI) share (₹ in lakh)	Admissible GoI share after adjusting unspent balance (₹ in lakh)	Released by GoI (₹ in lakh)
1.	2015-16	460633.51	276380.10	257170.52	160197.85
2.	2016-17	522316.19	313389.71	289137.83	154455.00

The release of funds to the State is as per the availability of fund with the Centre and the trend of expenditure by the State. There is no balance amount of Government of India's share to be paid to the State of Madhya Pradesh.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

New PS/EGS to PS upgradation opened and Upgradation of Primary to Upper Primary under SSA till date

Sl. No.	Districts	New PS/EGS to PS upgradation opened under SSA till date	Enrollment in New PS/EGS PS upgradation to opened under SSA as in 2016-17	Upgradation of Primary to Upper Primary under SSA till date	Enrollment in Upgradation of Primary to Upper Primary under SSA as in 2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agar Malwa	142	6816	224	15904
2.	Alirajpur	1094	55794	223	17171
3.	Anooppur	434	18228	237	20382
4.	Ashoknagar	393	23973	263	29719
5.	Balaghat	460	22540	342	33516
6.	Barwani	1330	65170	489	33252
7.	Betul	462	24024	494	42978
8.	Bhind	396	20196	391	26979
9.	Bhopal	209	15257	196	20972
10.	Burhanpur	133	13566	118	14868
11.	Chhatarpur	604	46508	492	63960
12.	Chhindwara	753	34638	569	50641
13.	Damoh	412	26368	398	43382
14.	Datia	145	8410	230	19780
15.	Dewas	369	18081	399	34713
16.	Dhar	1435	67445	434	39060
17.	Dindori	432	20304	271	26829
18.	Guna	732	43188	405	39285
19.	Gwalior	407	21164	237	18012

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Harda	159	9858	201	16884
21.	Hoshangabad	239	10994	317	24409
22.	Indore	154	9856	248	19096
23.	Jabalpur	379	21982	298	31290
24.	Jhabua	1001	69069	252	27972
25.	Katni	465	32550	330	42570
26.	Khandwa	182	15834	296	37296
27.	Khargone	1083	50901	432	38880
28.	Mandla	694	27760	353	34241
29.	Mandsaur	280	12320	332	25564
30.	Morena	474	33654	275	34650
31.	Narsinghpur	279	12555	257	22873
32.	Neemuch	240	9360	175	12425
33.	Panna	668	36740	517	41360
34.	Raisen	533	25051	377	30914
35.	Rajgarh	616	30184	376	30832
36.	Ratlam	548	31784	267	24831
37.	Rewa	1878	71364	554	53184
38.	Sagar	664	44488	610	67710
39.	Satna	951	46599	576	59328
40.	Sehore	412	21012	437	28842
41.	Seoni	516	20640	400	35200
42.	Shahdol	605	30250	271	30081
43.	Shajapur	224	9632	286	18876
44.	Sheopur	248	16368	183	21045
45.	Shivpuri	954	65826	472	64192
46.	Sidhi	643	35365	377	36946

1	2	3	4	5	6
47.	Singrauli	802	58546	388	49664
48.	Tikamgarh	637	50323	408	57120
49.	Ujjain	256	13312	457	32904
50.	Umaria	193	12931	187	19074
51.	Vidisha	591	31914	530	48760
TOTAL (51 Districts)		27910	1520692	17851	1710416

Provision of playgrounds in schools

†1353. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the actual status of the provisions made to materialise the concept of playgrounds along with schools in public and private sector and its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): The Central Government supports State Governments and UT Administrations for creation and augmentation of infrastructural facilities, including playgrounds, in government elementary and secondary schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) programmes. The requirement of infrastructural facilities in schools are worked out every year by the respective State and Union Territory on incremental basis depending on their need and priority and this is reflected in their Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B).

The schedule to Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 lays down the norms and standards for a school building. A school building has to be an all weather building comprising, *inter alia*, playground facility. As per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) 2015-16, 54.94% Government elementary schools and 78.02% Government secondary schools have playground facility. Further, to address the issue of shortage of playgrounds in schools, an advisory has been issued that schools that do not have playgrounds, may make adequate arrangements in an adjoining playground, municipal park etc., for children to play outdoor games and other physical activities.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

There is an inbuilt system for creating sports facilities for students in Kendriya Vidyalayas. As and when a building for Kendriya Vidyalaya is constructed, a provision is kept for developing sports infrastructure/playgrounds as per the local need and the land availability. Also, in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas, play facilities such as Running Track, playfield, Basketball field, Kho-Kho etc. are provided.

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has also included provision of playgrounds in its Affiliation Bye laws. As per clause 3.3 (ii) (a) of the Affiliation Bye laws, it is laid down that “the School/Society/Trust/#Company registered under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 or the Congregation or other Religious Body controlling the Society/Trust/#Company registered u/s 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 managing the school must have about two acres (or as otherwise permitted measurement) of land and a building constructed on a part of land and proper playgrounds on the remaining land.” As per clause 8.6 of the Affiliation Bye laws, “the School should have adequate facilities for providing recreation activities and physical education as well as for conduct of various activities and programs for developmental education and for the social, cultural and moral development of the students and for safeguarding their health.” As per clause 8.7 of the CBSE Affiliation Bye laws, the school should have the following sports facilities as (i) adequate ground to create outdoor facilities for a 200 metre track; (ii) adequate land for kabbadi and Kho-Kho; and (iii) facilities for playing Volleyball.

Toilets in Schools

†1354. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is determined to construct toilets for boys and girls in every school of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a separate provision has been made to construct toilets for differently-abled children in every school; and

(d) if so, the number of schools in the country where toilets are yet to be constructed, the State-wise details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDKA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) With the construction/reconstruction of 4,17,796 toilets in 2,61,400 government elementary and secondary schools within one year from 15.08.2014 to 15.08.2015 under Swachh Vidyalaya initiative in association with State Governments, UT Administrations, Central Public Sector Undertakings and Private Corporates, all Government schools were provided access to gender segregated toilets for girls and boys.

This Ministry has advised all States and UTs to ensure that all the schools including those under the non-Government sector in their respective State/UT, comply with the provision contained in the schedule to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 which, *inter alia*, states that every school should have a separate toilets for boys and girls. The RTE Act, 2009 also provides for barrier-free access in the elementary schools for the benefit of children including Children with Special Needs (CWSN). The Ministry of Human Resource Development on 22nd March, 2017 has advised all States and UTs to achieve 100% barrier free infrastructure/access for the benefit of children including CWSN. Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) scheme since its inception in 2001, 1.19 lakh toilets for CWSN have been constructed till 31.03.2017. The State-wise details of schools without CWSN toilets are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of number of Government Schools without toilets accessible to Children with Special Needs (CWSN) at Elementary and Secondary level

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Elementary Schools without CWSN toilets	No. of Secondary Schools without CWSN toilets
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	298	88
2.	Andhra Pradesh	41376	3565
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3229	150
4.	Assam	27641	2071
5.	Bihar	64649	2876
6.	Chandigarh	67	45
7.	Chhattisgarh	20692	939
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	29	22

1	2	3	4
9.	Daman and Diu	61	12
10.	Delhi	565	44
11.	Goa	852	10
12.	Gujarat	23076	769
13.	Haryana	8236	1486
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12132	1349
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	22635	1116
16.	Jharkhand	37670	854
17.	Karnataka	39838	3356
18.	Kerala	2012	293
19.	Lakshadweep	36	13
20.	Madhya Pradesh	102064	2062
21.	Maharashtra	35318	1153
22.	Manipur	3181	31
23.	Meghalaya	7637	24
24.	Mizoram	1535	55
25.	Nagaland	1862	116
26.	Odisha	38097	2842
27.	Puducherry	293	68
28.	Punjab	9493	831
29.	Rajasthan	62134	10620
30.	Sikkim	809	112
31.	Tamil Nadu	29844	3163
32.	Telangana	26875	4956
33.	Tripura	4069	459
34.	Uttar Pradesh	146080	432
35.	Uttarakhand	16797	1504
36.	West Bengal	73379	6844
INDIA		864561	54330

Source : U-DISE 2015-16.

Scholarship to students from Islands and North-East

1355. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to offer scholarships to meritorious students of North-Eastern States applying for higher education in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has any report that Delhi University has taken initiatives to support such students from Islands and North-East; and
- (d) if so, the proposal of Government to encourage the students from remote area through special support to pursue higher education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that it has been implementing the scheme of “ISHAN UDAY” special scholarship scheme for North-Eastern States since 2014 for providing financial assistance to 10,000 selected candidates for pursuing General Degree Course/Technical and Professional Courses including Medical and Para Medical Courses in Universities/Colleges/Institutions recognised by UGC under Section 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956. Details of the schemes are available at <http://www.ugc.ac.in/ner/>.

(c) and (d) The University of Delhi has intimated that, this year, it has convened separate entrance examinations in Guwahati for admission of students belonging to North-East Region into the University's Post Graduate, M.Phil. Ph.D. and a few selected Under-Graduate Courses. Further, Delhi University has extended a special hostel facility for girl students of North-East Region.

Yoga courses for students

†1356. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government feels that Yoga should be taught as a main course of Health and Physical Education instead of partial education;
- (b) if so, the details of the efforts being made in this regard;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the National Curriculum Framework, 2005 had recommended to make Yoga as compulsory part of Health and Physical Education;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the copy of the same; and

(e) the number of Yoga teachers working presently and the number of Yoga teachers that would be required after Yoga Education is made compulsory, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (d) 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 for the respective State/Union Territory Governments to introduce Yoga in the schools. National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has informed that for the schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Health and Physical Education is compulsory for Classes I to X and optional at classes XI and XII and as per the National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005, Yoga is an integral part of Health and Physical Education at all level of school education. A copy of the National Curriculum Framework, 2005 is available at <http://www.ncert.nic.in/rightside/links/pdf/framework/english/nf2005.pdf>.

So far as Higher Education is concerned, the Central Government has appointed a Committee, under the Chairpersonship of Prof. H.R. Nagendra, Chancellor, Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhana Samsthana, Bengaluru (S-VYASA) for making recommendations on Yoga Education in Universities. The Committee has prescribed curriculum for Yoga courses in its recommendations. As a follow up to the recommendations of the Committee, the Central Government has asked the University Grants Commission (UGC) to promote five Yoga courses in Universities and Colleges. Course and course code-wise duration of Yoga courses is as follows:—

Sl. No.	Course	Course Code	Duration
1.	Bachelors of Science (Yoga)	B.Sc.(Yoga)	3 years to 6 years
2.	Masters of Science (Yoga)	M.Sc. (Yoga)	2 years to 4 years
3.	Doctor of Philosophy (Yoga)	Ph.D. (Yoga)	As per the Ph.D. duration specified by UGC
4.	Post Graduate Diploma in Yoga	PGDY	1 year to 2 year
5.	Post Graduate Diploma in Yoga Therapy	PGDYT	1 year to 2 year

The following Central Universities have been identified to start the Yoga Departments, subject to the approvals of the competent authorities of concerned Universities:—

- (i) Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Uttarakhand;
- (ii) Visva Bharti Shantiniketan, West Bengal;
- (iii) Central University of Rajasthan;
- (iv) Central University of Kerala;
- (v) Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Madhya Pradesh; and
- (vi) Manipur University.

Further, the UGC has informed that it has written to the Vice-Chancellors of all Universities to include Yoga in the syllabus of Bachelors of Physiotherapy (BPT) and Masters of Physiotherapy (MPT) as they deem fit. The UGC has also included Yoga as a subject in the National Eligibility Test Examination (NET) for UGC-NET examination.

(e) Data on deployment or future requirement of Yoga teachers is not maintained Centrally.

NIOS examination in regional languages

1357. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any data about the students giving exam in regional language in April, 2017 at National Institute of Open Schooling; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof for 10th and 12th standards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, National Institute of Opening Schooling (NIOS) is maintaining the database of learners who are taking up NIOS examination in regional languages in April, 2017. The details are given in the Statement.

Distribution of books by NIOS

1358. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the late distribution of National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) text book for 10th and 12th standards for the examination in April, 2017;

(b) if so, the details of time table for text book distribution; and

(c) the details of the planning of text book distribution including placement of order, compilation of printing, details of distribution, receipt of the text book by the students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes Sir, there has been some delay as M/s Hindustan Paper Corporation could not supply the ordered quantity of paper due to closure of their paper mill. National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) had to make alternate arrangements for procurement of paper through Directorate General of Supplies and Disposal (DGS&D) as required for printing of study materials of NIOS.

(b) NIOS supplies the study material to its students immediately after the admission is over on the address provided by the learner in the admission form through the Department of Posts, Government of India.

(c) The subject contents are prepared by the Academic Department of NIOS with the help of outside subject experts. Thereafter study material is printed based on enrolment of previous year after adding growth component. The study material is printed from empanelled printers duly selected through open tendering process as per General Financial Rules (GFRs) of Government of India. Once the study material is received after printing in NIOS stores, it is dispatched to the individual learner immediately after their taking admission in NIOS. The study material is delivered to the learners at their door-step through Department of Posts, Government of India. NIOS offers online admission throughout the year (24X7) for Session 2016-17 in two blocks 16.03.2016 to 15.09.2016 (Block-I) and 16.09.2016 to 15.03.2017 (Block-II). After registering online, the learners submit their application with documents at the Regional Centres for further processing. The Material Distribution Unit (M.D. Unit)

receives data from Computer Unit/Regional Centres after the confirmation of admission of the learners from dispatch of books. M.D. Unit sends study material through Business Parcel Post (BPP) service (Surface) of the Indian Postal Department directly to the learner's residence. NIOS use barcode system for prompt delivery to the addressee and sends messages (SMS) to the registered learners containing dispatch details. These dispatch details are also available at NIOS website. The dispatch status of Regional Centre-wise is given in the Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

*Status of Regional Centre-wise dispatch of study material admission session
2016-17 (Block-I) of Sec. and Sr. Sec. courses.*

Sl. No.	Region	Total admission data received of Sec. & Sr. Sec. Course	Total despatched
1	2	3	4
1.	Hyderabad	1548	1548
2.	Pune	10939	10939
3.	Kolkata	13821	13821
4.	Guwahati	17154	17154
5.	Chandigarh	30684	30684
6.	Kochi	26293	26293
7.	Delhi	50612	50612
8.	Jaipur	18162	18162
9.	Patna	6932	6932
10.	Allahabad	13066	13066
11.	Bhopal	20204	20204
12.	Dehradun	18117	18117
13.	Bhubneswar	3187	3187
14.	Visakhapatnam	5568	5568
15.	Bengluru	2203	2203

1	2	3	4
16.	Gandhinagar	5043	5043
17.	Raipur	6037	6037
18.	Ranchi	3527	3527
19.	Chennai	1458	1458
20.	Dharamshala	4434	4434
	TOTAL	258989	258989

Statement-II

*Status of Regional Centre-wise dispatch of study material admission session
2016-17 (Block-II) of Sec. & Sr. Sec. courses*

Sl. No.	Region	Total admission data received of Sec. & Sr. Sec. Course	Total despatched
1	2	3	4
1.	Hyderabad	1316	1316
2.	Pune	2092	2092
3.	Kolkata	6231	6231
4.	Guwahati	10064	10064
5.	Chandigarh	13292	13292
6.	Kochi	9529	9529
7.	Delhi	17602	17602
8.	Jaipur	12250	12250
9.	Patna	3903	3903
10.	Allahabad	4567	4567
11.	Bhopal	11111	11111
12.	Dehradun	7151	7151
13.	Bhubneswar	3023	3023
14.	Visakhapatnam	2533	2533

1	2	3	4
15.	Bengluru	1013	1013
16.	Gandhinagar	3629	3629
17.	Raipur	2970	2970
18.	Ranchi	2548	2548
19.	Chennai	899	899
20.	Dharamshala	2720	2720
TOTAL		118443	118443

SC/ST members in UGC

1359. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of members in the University Grants Commission (UGC); and

(b) the number of SC/ST members therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Section 5(1) of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956 provides that Commission shall consist of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman and ten other members as appointed by the Central Government. The members of the UGC are appointed by the Central Government as per the provisions contained in Section 5(3)(a)(b)(c) and Section 6(1) of UGC Act, 1956. At present, there are eight members in the UGC. List of members of the UGC is available at <http://www.ugc.ac.in/page/Commission-Members.aspx>. The UGC Act, 1956 does not prescribe social category-wise appointment of members.

Delayed construction activity under RMSA

1360. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that due to cost difference in civil works a number of construction activities for school building are non-starter in many States including Tamil Nadu under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA);

(b) whether Government is also aware that due to the cost difference the sanction made during the previous years from 2011-12 to 2013-14 is still pending; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to resolve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) As per information provided by the States/UTs on the Project Monitoring System of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), out of the 12066 new secondary schools approved till 2016-17, construction of only 1830 schools has not been started. In respect of Tamil Nadu, out of the 1115 new schools approved till 2016-17, construction of only 2 schools has not been started by the State so far.

(b) From 2011-12 to 2013-14, 4037 new secondary schools were approved under RMSA, out of which construction of only 507 schools has not been started by the States/UTs so far.

(c) Under RMSA, the civil works for all 36 States/UTs including Tamil Nadu were approved on normative cost till 2011-12. Thereafter, w.e.f. 2013-14, civil works for all States/UTs are approved on State Schedule of Rates (SSoR) or Central Public Works Department (CPWD) rates, whichever is lower.

Mandatory safety norms in schools

1361. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the mandatory safety norms that the schools need to follow in order to safeguard the students;

(b) the number of fatal accidents reported within the premises of schools due to negligence of school management in Delhi during the period starting from April, 2015 to January, 2017;

(c) whether the Ministry would consider cancel the permission of schools in such cases; and

(d) what other measures would the Ministry suggest in such cases in order to safeguard the children from meeting such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The State Government and affiliating boards for schools have the responsibility to ensure that schools provide a safe and child friendly environment. This Ministry had written on 27th July, 2004 to all States and Union Territories (UT's) directing that school buildings should be free from inflammable and toxic materials and there should be provision for adequate emergency exits and adequate supply of water and sand for fire fighting purposes. Further, this Ministry's guidelines issued on 9th October, 2014 state that school buildings should be resistant to earthquakes, fire, safe from floods and other calamities.

Further Rule 8.5 of Affiliation Bye Laws of Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) prescribes that "the School should scrupulously observe prescription from the Municipal Authority/District Collectorate/Transport Department regarding drinking water, fire safety and transport precautions in the school. A certificate from the Municipal/Fire/Transport Authority regarding sanitary conditions, water/fire/transport safety should be submitted along with the application." Before grant of Affiliation, the school has to submit above certificates duly attested by Competent Authorities.

(b) There is only one case reported (on 30 Jan., 2016) during the said period *i.e.* 'Ryan International School, C-8, Vasant Kunj, Distt. South Delhi, New Delhi-110070. The Hon'ble High Court *vide* order dated 15.09.2016 has given following directions:—

- (i) That all the schools in Delhi including Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD), New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC), Government schools, Government aided schools shall carry out periodical inspections of the school buildings and premises and submit a quarterly report to the office of Directorate of Education, Caretaking Branch, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD).
- (ii) Directorate of Education to constitute a Special Task Force, Zone-wise, who will visit the schools under their respective Zones on a monthly basis and submit their report before Directorate of Education, Caretaking Branch, GNCTD.
- (iii) Executive Engineers of the Municipal Corporations shall also visit the schools under their area of control on a monthly basis and in cases of

any defects in relation to their field are found, shall take steps to ensure that the defects are rectified.

(c) The CBSE shall take necessary action on receipt of such recommendations from Directorate of Education, Delhi.

(d) The Schedule to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for norms and standard for a school, which *inter-alia* stipulate for all-weather school building. Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Scheme, School Management Committees (SMCs) can avail of training on all aspects of safety and security of children in schools.

This Ministry had written on 28 July, 2014 to all States and Union Territories (UT's) directing need to ensure a set of standard safety measure by institution while undertaking study tools.

Further the Hon'ble High Court *vide* order dated 15.09.2016 has laid down certain directions and the same shall be adhered to.

Ad-hoc and guest teachers in KVs of Himachal Pradesh

1362. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country including in Himachal Pradesh are on *ad-hoc* basis and guest teacher;

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

(c) whether Government has decided to fill up the vacancies of such teachers on permanent basis; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when these teachers are likely to become permanent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. In Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs), teachers are appointed on short term contractual basis for a maximum period of one year against vacancies of regular teachers. As on 17.07.2017, 12837 contractual teachers of various categories are working in different KVs including 80 contractual teachers in KVs located in Himachal Pradesh.

(c) The filling up of vacancies of teaching staff is a continuous process in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS). However, while the process for regular recruitment is undertaken from time to time, in the interim, with a view to ensuring that the academic interests of the students are not adversely affected, contractual teachers are engaged, as per requirement. 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.

(d) The contractual teachers are not appointed on permanent basis in KVS, though they too can apply as per eligibility against vacancies advertised by KVS for filling up of teaching posts on direct recruitment basis.

Vacancies of teachers and their absenteeism

1363. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details regarding the number of vacancies of teachers in Government schools;
- (b) the initiatives taken by Government to fill up these vacancies in the absence of a Teacher Recruitment Commission;
- (c) the percentage of teacher absenteeism in such schools; and
- (d) the initiative taken by Government to curb teacher absenteeism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) The recruitment and service conditions, including monitoring of teachers' attendance are primarily in the domain of State Governments/UT Administrations. The Central Government has been consistently pursuing the matter of expeditious recruitment and redeployment of teachers with the States and UTs at various fora. Advisories on this issue have also been issued to States and UTs from time to time. The details of the vacant posts of teachers in Elementary schools are given in the Statement (*See* below).

The Central Government has also conducted two studies of teachers' attendance in 2006 and 2013. According to these two studies, the overall attendance of teachers

improved from 81.7% to 84.3% at primary level and from 80.5% to 81.3% at upper primary level. As per the study conducted in 2013, the main reasons for teacher absenteeism include: illness of a family member, health reason of teacher, residence far away from school, lack of transport suited to school timing, engaged in other economic activities (*e.g.* agriculture, business, tuitions, etc.), posting in a school not of the teacher's liking, participation in political/social activities, etc.

The steps taken by the Central Government to improve teachers' attendance include, *inter-alia*, monitoring teachers' attendance through School Management Committees/School Management Development Committees/Block Resource Centres/Cluster Resource Centres. Further, the States like Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Himachal Pradesh have initiated biometric attendance on pilot basis.

Statement

Status on teachers' vacancies under State and SSA as on 31.03.2017

Sl. No.	State/UT	Vacancies		
		By State	Under SSA	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	212	0	212
2.	Andhra Pradesh	12955	0	12955
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	58	366	424
4.	Assam	6888	13217	20105
5.	Bihar	82378	121556	203934
6.	Chandigarh	880	390	1270
7.	Chhattisgarh	47137	1369	48506
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	69	105	174
9.	Daman and Diu	0	33	33
10.	Delhi	5971	2122	8093
11.	Goa	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	0	4039	4039

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Haryana	10110	1821	11931
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1632	0	1632
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5014	2194	7208
16.	Jharkhand	23662	54603	78265
17.	Karnataka	5154	9338	14492
18.	Kerala	0	1400	1400
19.	Lakshadweep	50	0	50
20.	Madhya Pradesh	31967	34556	66523
21.	Maharashtra	18671	0	18671
22.	Manipur	0	364	364
23.	Meghalaya	0	876	876
24.	Mizoram	1100	35	1135
25.	Nagaland	0	317	317
26.	Odisha	0	0	0
27.	Puducherry	767	0	767
28.	Punjab	18175	0	18175
29.	Rajasthan	23242	13347	36589
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	3788	0	3788
32.	Telangana	14301	0	14301
33.	Tripura	4139	262	4401
34.	Uttar Pradesh	129287	95040	224327
35.	Uttarakhand	2991	4587	7578
36.	West Bengal	32661	55120	87781
TOTAL		483259	417057	900316

Source: AWP&B and PAB minutes 2017-18.

Permanent building for KVs in Telangana

1364. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that eight Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in Telangana do not have permanent school buildings;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) since how long each of the above KV is running from a private/other building;
- (d) by when a permanent building for each of the above KV is going to be built; and
- (e) the funds sanctioned for 2017-18 for construction of permanent KV school buildings, with a particular reference to Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. 8 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in Telangana do not have their permanent buildings and are running from temporary buildings provided by the sponsoring authorities from the year of opening of these KVs. The details are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of KV	Year of opening
1.	Adilabad	2008-09
2.	Karimnagar	2011-12
3.	Miryalguda	2014-15
4.	Mehbubabad	2014-15
5.	Sircilla	2015-16
6.	Jarasangam	2015-16
7.	Bodhan	2015-16
8.	Mancheria	2016-17

- (d) Construction of permanent buildings for KVs depends upon identification of suitable land, completion of lease formalities in favour of Kendriya Vidyalaya

Sangathan (KVS) by the sponsoring authorities, availability of requisite approvals etc. As such, no specific time-frame can be given in this regard. After issue of Administrative Approval and Expenditure Sanction, generally it takes 24 to 36 months to complete the construction subject to availability of requisite resources etc.

(e) KVS has informed that funds amounting to ₹ 108.10 crores have been sanctioned so far in 2017-18 for construction of permanent school buildings across the country, of which ₹ 6.00 crores is for construction of two KVs at Miryalguda and Karimnagar in Telangana.

Scholarship and fee for Ph.D. programme at IISER

1365. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fee for Ph.D. programme at the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER) has been increased by more than three times;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the research scholarship for Ph.D. programme has been reduced; and

(c) whether the Ministry would consider restoring back the scholarship and review the fee structure which is depriving the deserving poor students who are unable to continue their studies at the institute due to the fee hike?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) Till 2016-17, each Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER) had a different fee structure. The National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (NITSER) Council in its meeting held on 26th May, 2017 fixed the tuition fee for Ph.D. programmes in all IISERs at ₹ 16,500 per semester. However, old students will continue to pay at the old rate only and the new level of tuition fee will apply only to the new students for entire duration of their course. All Ph.D. students in IISERs are provided scholarships per month which is higher in comparison to semester fees. No case of students unable to continue their studies due to fee hike in IISERs has come to the notice of the Government.

Acting Principals in DU Colleges

1366. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that some Colleges under University of Delhi are being run by Acting Principal since last several months;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that University of Delhi is delaying the approval of the present Acting Principals of Bharati College without any plausible reasons;
- (c) whether the delay is on the part of University of Delhi, if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the responsible officials for according approval in University of Delhi in such matters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (d) University of Delhi has informed that some of the Colleges in the University of Delhi are being run by Acting Principals due to casual vacancies in the office of the Principals of the concerned colleges. The appointments of Acting Principals in the Colleges are made in consonance with the Clause 7(3) of the Ordinance XVIII of the University of Delhi. Such temporary arrangements are made ordinarily for a period not exceeding six months. A proposal for appointment was received by the University from the Chairperson of the Governing Body of the Bharati College which is being examined by the University as per the Ordinances of the University. All the Colleges, run by Acting/Officiating Principals, including Bharati College have been requested to ensure the eligibility of the Acting Principals as per 4th amendment of the UGC regulations.

Leakage of chemical near a school in Delhi

1367. SHRI RAJ KUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that more than 300 girl students had recently fallen ill after leakage of chemical from a container depot in the National Capital;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what action Government has taken thereon;
- (d) whether Government proposes to shift those schools which are located near hazardous places in the country; and

- (e) 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) Yes, Sir. Government of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi has informed that more than 300 girl students of Rani Jhansi Sarvodaya Kanya Vidyalaya, Railway Colony, Tughlakabad had fallen ill due to leakage of chemical from a container depot located in the vicinity. The affected students/residents were admitted in Apollo Hospital (62), Batra Hospital (65), ESI Hospital (151), Majeedya Hospital (301) and Safdarjung Hospital (7). The students were kept under observation in the hospitals and administered First Aid before being discharged.

(c) Legal proceedings have been initiated by the Sub Divisional Magistrate (SDM) (South East) against Container Corporation of India (CONCOR) and Customs. The Government of NCT of Delhi has also informed that CONCOR has approached the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi against the action of the SDM.

(d) and (e) Education is in the Concurrent List and it is the responsibility of the appropriate Government to ensure the safety and security of the students in the schools under their respective administrative control. However, a set of guidelines has also been issued by the Central Government for ensuring safety and security of school children, for the guidance of all concerned.

People with bogus degree

1368. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is taking any measures to check the bogus degree/Ph.D. rackets;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any cases of people holding bogus degrees/Ph.Ds, doing teaching jobs in higher education institutions/universities have been reported during the last three years; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (d) The University

Grants Commission (UGC), in order to maintain the quality and standard in research and to avoid sub-standard research degrees, has notified the UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.Phil/Ph.D. Degrees) Regulations, 2016, in the Gazette of India on 5th July, 2016 in supersession to the UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Awards of M.Phil/Ph.D Degree) Regulations, 2009.

The Central Government has established National Academic Depository (NAD) which, *inter-alia*, maintains academic awards in a 24X7 online digital depository to help eliminate fraudulent practices such as forging of certificates, degrees and mark-sheets etc.

The UGC publishes a 'Public Notice' containing a list of fake universities and self-styled unrecognized institutions for awareness of general public and students on its website www.ugc.ac.in. Further, the UGC has informed that no information has been received or maintained by it on cases of people holding bogus degrees/ Ph.Ds and doing teaching jobs in higher education institutions/universities.

Seats for girls in IITs

1369. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to create 20 per cent supernumerary seats for girls in Indian Institute of Technology (IIT);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that 20 per cent increase would not be done in one go and girls have to wait for about 4-5 years;
- (d) what constraints the Ministry has in providing additional 20 per cent seats in one go; and
- (e) the recommendation made by the committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Director, IIT, Madras, on the above issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (e) With a view 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 recommendations of the Committee were 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. Since the enhanced intake will require matching infrastructure in terms of hostel space, classrooms, labs and the faculty to teach and guide, the enhancement will be effected in a phased manner.

Enrolment ratio of girl students at higher secondary stage

1370. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that enrolment ratio of girl students at the higher secondary stage is coming down;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has recently conducted any survey to find this out;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to increase this ratio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) No, Sir. As per data on educational indicators including enrolment of girl students in schools, collected under the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) by National University for Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) annually, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of girl students at the higher secondary stage has increased from 51.58 in 2013-14 to 56.41 in 2015-16.

(e) In order to improve GER of girls at higher secondary stage, a number of measures like setting up of girls hostels in Educationally Backward Blocks, provision of stipend for girl students with disabilities and vocationalisation of secondary and higher secondary education are being taken under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA).

Depiction of Aksai Chin as part of China

1371. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that NCERT has shown Aksai Chin as part of China in page 56 of XII Political Science Book;

(b) the manner in which NCERT's clarification is justified when it says that the map is of East and Southeast Asia and not of India;

(c) whether Aksai Chin could be shown as part of China if the map is of East and Southeast Asia and would be shown as part of India if it is India's map; and

(d) the action Ministry has taken against officials concerned for this grave mistake and 'blatant' justification for their mistake?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)'s Political Science Class XII Textbook, *Contemporary World Politics*, published in February 2007, contains a map of 'East and South East Asia' at page 56. The map was taken from the map collection of the University of Texas and the same was mentioned at the bottom. The map states that "Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative". In the map, the border between India and China, near Aksai Chin is marked in dotted lines to indicate the dispute.

(b) The heading on page 56 states that it is a Map of East and South East Asia. The source of the map was mentioned below the map as "Courtesy of the University of Texas Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin".

(c) The map on page 56 states that "Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative". However, the border between India and China, near Aksai Chin is marked in dotted lines and the Indian claim over Aksai Chin is clearly mentioned. Later in the same chapter, the topic under the heading 'India-China Relations' on page 61 refers to competing territorial claims in Arunachal Pradesh and Aksai Chin. Aksai Chin is shown as an integral part of India in the map of India and its Neighbours on page 149. In addition, Aksai Chin is shown as an integral part of India on pages 70 and 151 in the Class XII Political Science Textbook, *Politics in India since Independence*, published in June 2007.

(d) As soon as objections were raised against the map, the NCERT examined the matter and decided to replace this map. The map already stands deleted in the online version. The change will be subsequently carried out in the print version. NCERT is being asked to conduct a proper enquiry into the matter.

Fund for Model Schools

1372. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Government has not released funds for the Model Schools in various States during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of dues pending during the last three years, State-wise, particularly for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The detail of grants released during the year 2014-15 under the Centrally Sponsored Model School Scheme, State-wise are given in the Statement (*See below*). However, The Model School Scheme was delinked from the support of the Government of India with effect from 01.04.2015 and transferred to States/UTs in the light of enhanced devolution of financial resources to States as per the recommendation of 14th Finance Commission. Accordingly, no grants were released during 2015-16 and 2016-17.

Statement

State-wise grants released during 2014-15 under the Model School Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States	Grants released during 2014-15		Total
		Non Recurring	Recurring	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh		145.26	145.26
2.	Assam		1.03	1.03
3.	Chhattisgarh		6.67	6.67
4.	Gujarat	8.13	5.38	13.51
5.	Haryana	0.03	16.03	16.06
6.	Karnataka		23.32	23.32
7.	Madhya Pradesh	70.00	37.80	107.80

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Maharashtra		0.89	0.89
9.	Odisha	149.82		149.82
10.	Punjab		10.74	10.74
11.	Rajasthan	84.74		84.74
12.	Tamil Nadu		29.46	29.46
13.	Tripura	10.01		10.01
14.	Uttar Pradesh	116.04		116.04
15.	West Bengal	96.34		96.34
16.	Telangana	3.81	163.11	166.92
TOTAL		538.92	439.69	978.61

Closure of schools in Andhra Pradesh

1373. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has given order to close 3,778 primary and 2,384 upper primary schools thereby depriving nearly one lakh students to abandon their education;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Government has closed down 2,825 schools in 2015 in the name of clusterisation or rationalization or consolidation;

(c) whether it defeats the objectives of SSA and RTE which aims to get 100 per cent education at the primary and upper primary education; and

(d) the steps Government would take to reopen all the schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No, Sir. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported that no orders have been given to close any primary or upper primary schools.

(b) to (d) No, Sir. As reported by the State Government, no school was closed in the State in 2015. However, a positive consolidation of 1434 Primary Schools, with student enrolment of less than 30 students, was undertaken by the State

Government with a view to establish Adarsha Pradhamika Paatasala (Model Primary Schools) to strengthen Primary Education and for optimum utilization of resources. This exercise was undertaken keeping in mind the norms specified under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

Moderation process of CBSE and other Boards

1374. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that this year a lack of consensus among several boards and the intervention of the Delhi High Court has created a disparity among the marks secured, as few boards have released the result without moderation and few with moderation;

(b) the steps taken to provide relief to the students whose percentage was impacted without moderation, as they would compete for admissions with students who secured marks with moderation; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that repetition of such grave disparity does not happen again which risks students future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) is aware of this and thus a meeting to review the Policy of Moderation of marks to avoid spiking of marks was convened by the Secretary (School Education and Literacy) on 24th April, 2017 with State Education Secretaries and Chairman of State Boards including Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). In the meeting, all State Boards decided to constitute Inter Board Working Group (IBWG) comprising of Chairman, Board of Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Manipur, Council of Indian School Certificate Examination (ICSE) with Chairman, CBSE as the Convener of the IBWG. As per the meeting, the following decisions in regard to moderation of marks for upward revision/spiking of marks have been taken unanimously:

- (i) All State Boards decided to stop awarding moderation of marks for upward revision /spiking of marks from the current year except Kerala Board and subject to amendment in the State regulations, if required. However, Kerala Board conveyed to do away with moderation from the next year.

- (ii) All State Boards decided to continue with the policy of Grace Marks for lower level performance to improve the pass percentage but the policy should be placed on Board's website for transparency. It was also decided to show grace marks distinctly in the Marks sheet.

The orders of the Hon'ble Court has been complied by the Board (CBSE). As far as other Boards are concerned, CBSE is not aware about the same.

Restriction of re-evaluation options by CBSE

1375. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that CBSE had come out with a notification which restricted y the re-evaluation options available to students;
- (b) if so, the rationale for restricting reevaluation in a particular subject to 10 theory questions only;
- (c) the manner in which a student is expected to choose these 10 questions;
- (d) whether they would be chosen by evaluators randomly;
- (e) the rationale for reflecting increased marks in mark sheets only if there is an increase of five or more marks; and
- (f) whether CBSE would revisit the notification in light of Delhi High Court order, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (f) The re-evaluation process was started in 2014 examination and was in vogue in 2014, 2015 and 2016. The re-evaluation was restricted to 12 subjects and upto a maximum of 10 questions per subject. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) had done away with the process of re-evaluation w.e.f. 2017 exams. On the orders of the Courts, the Scrutiny of answer scripts was carried out by CBSE from 1st July, 2017 to 7th July, 2017 and a notification dated 28.06.2017 to this effect was uploaded on the CBSE's website for information of all concerned. Again on the orders of the Hon'ble Court dated 06.07.2017, CBSE had removed the limitations as contained in condition nos. (i), (iii) and (vii) of the notice dated 28.06.2017, thereby, delimiting the number of subjects and also number of questions for re-evaluation. The restriction of five or more marks was also removed.

Formulation of New Education Policy

1376. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) by when the New Education Policy would be out;
- (b) what further steps need to be taken/are being taken for formulation of the Policy;
- (c) the reasons for the delay in implementation of the report of the Committee for Evaluation of the Policy; and
- (d) whether the Ministry has accepted the recommendations of the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (d) The Government is in the process of formulating a New Education Policy (NEP) and 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 which is expected to submit its report by 31st December, 2017. The Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy under the chairmanship of Shri T.S.R. Subramanian, submitted its report on the 27th May, 2016, which is accessible 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 which can be accessed at http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/InputsDraftNEP2016.pdf. 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. All prescribed formalities will be followed for the formulation of the policy.

Less candidates for NET examination

1377. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of candidates for the UGC National Eligibility Test (NET) examination was less this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is also considering to conduct the UGC-NET examination twice in a year or once; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. University Grants Commission (UGC) has intimated that a total of 11,16,526 number of candidates had appeared for the University Grants Commission National Eligibility Test (UGC-NET) exam during 2016-17 (July 2016 and January 2017) which was 31,566 more than the number of candidates appeared for the exam during 2015-16 (June 2015 and December 2015).

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Dept. of Higher Education *vide* its letter dated 15.05.2017 had asked the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) to continue to conduct the UGC-NET examination as per the existing schedule.

Target of Prime Ministers Special Scholarship Scheme

1378. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a Prime Ministers Special Scholarship Scheme for students;

(b) the target of the scheme during 2014, 2015 and 2016 and the achievements in numbers; and

(c) the number of students from Jammu and Kashmir benefited from this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) The Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir is being implemented since 2011. The scheme aims to encourage the youth from Jammu and Kashmir to pursue higher education in educational institutions outside the state.

The Government has taken several initiatives to ensure that the benefits of the scheme is availed by all deserving students. As a result of various initiatives, including creation of ten supernumerary quota in Engineering Colleges, more number of students are taking admission in professional courses.

(b) The scheme envisages to provide 5000 fresh scholarships every year (4500 for General, 250 for Engineering and 250 for Medical studies). There is a provision of inter-changeability of slots, subject to shortfall in the number of General degree courses and in the process, allocating a higher number of students for certain professional courses.

Numbers of students, who have benefitted under the scheme, are:

Academic Year	Number of Beneficiaries
2014-15	1680
2015-16	1402
2016-17	2240

(c) 13014 students from Jammu and Kashmir have benefitted from this scheme so far.

Land for new university in Manipur

1379. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government formed any new university in North East region;
- (b) if so, the area of land acquired for the university in Manipur; and
- (c) whether Government has finalised any date for completion of this university?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) No Sir. Every State in North East region has a Central University.

(b) Manipur University is an old University which was converted from State University to a Central University in 2005.

(c) Doesn't arise.

Vacant seats in IITs

1380. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of seats remained vacant in UTs all over the country during the last three years and current year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, institute-wise and year-wise; and
- (c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government to fill up the vacant seats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) A total of 270 seats remained vacant in the UTs during the last three years and current year, which include 3 in the year 2014, 50 in 2015, 96 in 2016 and 121 in 2017. The IIT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below). In order to minimise the vacancies in IITs, NITs, and other Centrally Funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs), this Ministry constituted a Committee to recommend suitable measures. The Committee recommended that the CFTIs may review seats in each discipline based on employment opportunities, national requirements, available infrastructure and scope for future. Some disciplines may be considered, for closure or kept in abeyance for a few years, if needed. New Courses and Disciplines may be introduced only after carrying out market opportunity analysis. The Committee also recommended streamlining the counselling process by having multiple rounds as well as other pro-active measures such as helpline to facilitate students in choice filling etc.

Statement***Details of vacant seats in IITs based on JEE (Advanced)***

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Vacant seats in IITs based on JEE(Advanced)			
		2014	2015	2016	2017
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	IIT Kharagpur	2	3	7	9
2.	IIT Bombay	0	0	-2	1
3.	IIT Delhi	0	0	-2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	IIT Kanpur	0	0	0	0
5.	IIT Madras	0	3	3	1
6.	IIT Roorkee	1	1	3	4
7.	IIT Guwahati	0	0	1	2
8.	IIT-BHU, Varanasi	0	28	38	32
9.	IIT Bhubaneswar	0	0	4	5
10.	IIT Hyderabad	0	0	0	0
11.	IIT Gandhinagar	0	1	1	3
12.	IIT Patna	0	0	1	4
13.	IIT Indore	0	1	2	4
14.	IIT Ropar	0	0	1	1
15.	IIT Jodhpur	0	0	1	0
16.	IIT Mandi	0	0	0	1
17.	IIT (ISM) Dhanbad	0	11	23	23
18.	IIT Palakkad	Started in 2015-16	2	5	1
19.	IIT Tirupati		0	2	6
20.	IIT Jammu	Started in 2016-17		5	13
21.	IIT Goa			0	1
22.	IIT Bhilai			1	5
23.	IIT Dharwad			2	3
TOTAL		3	50	96	121

Merger of Central Institution for Classical Tamil

1381. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to merge the autonomous Central Institute of Classical Tamil with the Central University of Tamil Nadu; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for such a decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Government of India, as yet, has not finalised any decision for merger of institutions of classical languages. Government's policy is to promote all Indian Languages.

Central evaluation system for teachers

1382. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is mulling over a Central evaluation system for teachers on the lines of Common Admission Test (CAT) or Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT);

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

- (c) by when and where the first pilot project of such system would be introduced first, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The Group of Secretaries in its report 2016 had recommended for an All India Entrance Examination. NCTE is looking for a suitable partner in this regard and working out other modalities including timelines to conduct this kind of examination on an All India basis.

Decision to stop funding by UGC

1383. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission has decided to stop funding to centres of many universities in the country, including Jawaharlal Nehru University;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether it is also a fact that this move takes academicians across universities by surprise;

(d) whether Government has received many representations to revise the said decision; and

(e) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that no such decision has been taken.

(c) to (e) Question does not arise.

Community Radio Stations in Chhattisgarh

†1384. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the features of Community Radio Stations operated by Government and the number of Community Radio Stations being operated in Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether Government proposes to start community Radio Stations for tribal community of all the States including Chhattisgarh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and by when it is proposed to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Government does not operate any Community Radio Station (CRS). CRS is a low-power radio station operated by the local community /local organisation for development communication. It provides an opportunity to the community to speak about issues concerning their lives. CRS operate on Frequency Modulation (FM), which is easily accessed by people on their radio sets or mobile phones. At present 3 community radio stations are operational in Chhattisgarh.

Permission to set up Community Radio Station is granted under the Policy Guidelines for setting up Community Radio Stations in India, issued in the year 2006. These guidelines are available at Ministry's website, www.mib.nic.in. Eligible organizations including those working for tribal community can apply for permission to set up CRS at any time in any part of the country. Permission is granted, subject to fulfillment of eligibility criteria and receipt of clearances from Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Defence and Wireless Planning and Coordination Wing of Ministry of Communication and Information Technology.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

While there is no specific scheme to set up Community Radio Stations for tribal community of all the States including Chhattisgarh, the Ministry organises awareness workshops in districts where no CRS exists and organisations working in CR dark districts are invited in these workshops to encourage setting up of Community Radio Stations in these areas.

Air support to Make in India

1385. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Make in India is not a Government scheme/ programme and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of reasons for its inclusion in the Government programmes/ schemes which AIR is extending support to, along with the amount used to propagate it on AIR's 418 stations since its launch, till date; and
- (c) the total expenditure incurred on publicising the initiative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has informed that 'Make in India' is an initiative launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 25th September, 2014 which aims at promoting India as an important investment destination and a global hub for manufacturing, design and innovation. The initiative is aimed at creating a conducive environment for investment, development of modern and efficient infrastructure, opening up new sectors for foreign investments and forging a partnership between government and industry through a positive mindset.

(b) Prasara Bharati has informed that whenever requests are received from Ministries/ Departments to publicise, any initiative/activity of the Government, appropriate action is taken thereon by All India Radio.

(c) No expenditure has been incurred through AIR so far in respect of "Make in India" campaign by Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP).

DAVP has informed that the committed expenditure for publicizing the "Make in India" campaign of DIPP through other mediums is given below:

Medium	Committed Amount (in ₹)
Internet	56,19,546
TV	18,73,68,212
Print	4,94,95, 816

Rate of AIR time slot for Mann Ki Baat

1386. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Mann ki Baat episodes that have been aired till date;
- (b) whether it is a fact that it is being translated in regional languages and if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds incurred per episode;
- (c) the details of rate of AIR time slot; and
- (d) the duration of the episodes in respect to, rate as per time slot in respect to all the AIR stations along with the details of the sponsors for this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) 33 editions of 'Mann Ki Baat' have been aired till date since the 1st edition of the programme was aired on 3rd October, 2014.

(b) Yes Sir, the programme is also put out in all regional languages as per the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India.

This programme is translated with the resources available with All India Radio. Apart from a meagre amount for regional translation as per AIR's fee structure, no significant expenditure is incurred.

(c) The rate for advertisement booking of All India Radio consisting of 200 Primary Channels/Local Radio Stations, 41 Vividh Bharati Stations and 30 FM Rainbow and Gold Channels for a 10 second is ₹ 2,00,000/-.

(d) Duration of the respective episodes does not have any bearing on the rates since no sponsorships are booked for the programme for the entire broadcast. The list of the clients who booked advertisements before and after the broadcast since January, 2015 to June, 2017 is given in the Statement.

Statement

List of the clients who booked advertisements before and after the broadcast since January, 2015 to June, 2017

Sl. No.	Clients who gave business in Mann Ki Baat
1.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.
2.	Bureau of Energy Efficiency
3.	Bureau of Indian Standards
4.	Central Silk Board, Karnataka
5.	Chief Manager, UCO Bank Head Office, Kolkata
6.	Customs & Central Excise Department
7.	Department of Empowerment
8.	Department of Pensions & Pensioners
9.	Department of Posts
10.	Department of Personnel & Training (DOPT)
11.	Directorate of Adult Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development
12.	Directorate of Income Tax
13.	Election Commission of India
14.	Emami Ltd.
15.	Fena Industries
16.	Finolex Industries Ltd., Pune
17.	General Insurance Corp. of India, Mumbai
18.	Glaxo Smithline Consumer Healthcare Ltd.
19.	Ministry of Consumer Affairs
20.	Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Department of Agriculture
21.	Ministry Electronics & IT
22.	Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation

Sl. No.	Clients who gave business in Mann Ki Baat
<hr/>	
23.	Ministry of External Affairs
24.	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
25.	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation
26.	Ministry of Road Development
27.	Ministry of Road, Transport & Highways
28.	Minsitry of Rural Development
29.	Ministry of Women & Child Development
30.	National Skill Development Corp.
31.	Office of Registrar General, India, MHA
32.	Oil & Natural Gas Corp.
33.	One 97 Communications Ltd.
34.	Shakti Pumps (India) Ltd.
35.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.(SAIL)
36.	TLG India Pvt. Ltd-Divn. Of Leo Burnett, Mumbai
37.	Unique Identification Authority of India
38.	United India Insurance Co. Ltd.

Radio channels in Rajasthan

1387. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of radio channels, MW, FM and others, being operated by All India Radio (AIR) in Rajasthan;
- (b) the number of employees working in these channels, channel-wise;
- (c) the details related to the cost of running of these channels;
- (d) the sources of revenue of these channels and the quantum thereof during the last three years; and

(e) whether any steps are being taken to make these channels financially more sound and viable and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (e) Prasar Bharati has informed that there are 8 MW, 20 FM and 1 SW radio channels being operated by All India Radio (AIR) in Rajasthan. The number of employees working in these channels, channel-wise and the details related to the cost of running of these channels are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*). These channels get the revenue from Government and non-Government sectors. The amount of revenue during the last three years is given in the Statement-III (*See below*). In order to make the radio channels financially more sound and viable, special emphasis is being laid on interactive programmes including phone-in, SMS-based services on various new and social media platforms. Emphasis is also laid on 'FM-ization', i.e. expansion of FM Transmission to ensure superior stereophonic sound so that listenership and commercial figures get a fillip.

Statement-I

Number of employees working in radio channels, channel-wise in Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of AIR Station	No. of Employees working
1	2	3
1.	AIR, Ajmer, MW	23
2.	AIR, Alwar, FM	26
3.	AIR, Barmer, MW	24
4.	AIR, Bikaner, MW, FM	40
5.	AIR, Churu, FM	28
6.	AIR, Mount Abu, FM	11
7.	AIR, Jodhpur, MW, FM	73
8.	AIR, Suratgarh, MW	44
9.	AIR, CBS, Jaipur, FM, VB	32
10.	AIR, Sawai Madhopur, FM	25

1	2	3
11.	AIR, Jaisalmer, FM	11
12.	AIR, Dungarpur, MW	3
13.	AIR, Jhalawar, FM	13
14.	AIR, Chittorgarh, MW	21
15.	AIR, Jaipur, DRM, FM, SW	123
16.	AIR, Udaipur, MW, FM	45
17.	AIR, Nagaur, FM	20
18.	AIR, Banswara, FM	14
19.	AIR, Kota, MW	30
TOTAL		606

Statement-II*Details related to the cost of running of Radio Channels in Rajasthan*(*₹ in Thousands*)

Sl. No.	Station	SBG 2017-18		
		(IBER)	Salary	OAE
1	2	3	4	5
1.	AIR, Alwar	1700	23000	4442
2.	AIR, Banswara	1450	21555	5077
3.	AIR, Barmer	2000	15930	7162
4.	AIR, Bikaner	3500	28150	14821
5.	AIR, Chittorgarh	1600	19535	6915
6.	AIR, Churu	2750	20170	6297
7.	CBS, Jaipur	1500	28050	1362
8.	AIR, Jaipur	10000	169925	19345
9.	AIR, Jaisalmer	2100	9115	9225
10.	AIR, Jhalawar	1500	14120	4580
11.	AIR, Jodhpur	4420	43143	8560

1	2	3	4	5
12.	AIR, Kota	3800	26130	11900
13.	AIR, Nagaur	2100	17260	4825
14.	AIR, Swai Madhopur	1750	25375	5865
15.	AIR, Suratgarh	1500	32375	25665
16.	AIR, Udaipur	4500	36292	10727
17.	AIR, Mount Abu	550	10440	3796
18.	HPT, Jodhpur	-	25980	13697
19.	AIR, Ajmer	-	20795	20810
20.	AIR, Jodhpur 2X3KW	-	0	80
21.	AIR, Kota 20 KW	-	1250	1630
22.	AIR, Dungarpur 1 KW MW (Udaipur)	-	3910	2291
23.	AIR, Anupgarh 100 KW Tra. (Surathgarh)	-	0	20

Statement-III

*Amount of revenue earned from Government and non-Government
Sectors during the last three years*

(A) Sources and amount of Revenue earned from the stations of Rajasthan

2014-15

Government (In Rupees)	Non-Government (In Rupees)	Total (In Rupees)
52784185	5593609	58377794

2015-16

52410783	14149857	66560640
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2016-17

98730878	18468865	117199743
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(B) Total Revenue earned from sharing of Prasar Bharati Infrastructure with private FM Broadcasters, IGNOU, Mobile operators and Misc. with service Tax during last Three years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No	Particular	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
1.	Private FM	200.74807	315.26836	165.66051	681.67694
2.	IGNOU	61.26786	NIL	6.41039	67.67825
3.	Mobile	41.32329	21.39835	22.51857	85.24021
4.	Vocational Training	23.03954	2.67561	3.40151	29.11666
	TOTAL	326.37876	339.34232	197.99098	863.71206

Setting up of one-stop regulatory authority

1388. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up a one-stop regulatory authority to receive complaints against broadcasting of programmes on private radio and television channels in violations of the code, thus ending the practice of self regulation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) At present, no Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Tendering process of Prasar Bharati

1389. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received some complaints against the tendering process of Prasar Bharati;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to keep the tendering process transparent and free from any allegation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) A complaint regarding purchase of transmitters by All India Radio was received in this Ministry on 07.10.2015. It was sent to Prasar Bharati for investigation. After enquiry Prasar Bharati found the allegations to be unsubstantiated.

It is the endeavor of the Government to ensure that the tendering process is conducted as per GFR, 2005/2017. Government is also implementing e-tendering process for procurement of various goods and services to obtain the most competitive and suitable bids.

Separate allocation for advertisements to ministries

1390. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Ministries are having separate allocations for being spent on Government advertisement campaigns apart from the allocations to Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these Ministries issue advertisements through DAVP only or on their own within the allocations of their departments; and

(d) the amount spent on Government advertisements during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (d) Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP), being a nodal advertising agency of the Government of India releases advertisement on behalf of different Ministries/ Departments as per their requirement, target audience and funds available.

The Central Ministries/Departments are having their own budget/allocation for advertisements/campaigns and are required to place 85% of their publicity budget at the disposal of DAVP at the time of finalization of their Media Plan.

As per clause 3 of Print Media Advertisement Policy-2016, all Central Government Ministries/ Departments/ Attached and Subordinate Offices/ Field Offices shall route their advertisements, including display advertisements, through DAVP.

The amount spent on Government advertisements released through DAVP during the last three years is as under:

Financial Year	Rupees in crores
2014-15	998.34
2015-16	1188.85
2016-17	1285.77

Anchor specific programmes made otherwise

1391. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some programmes in DD News like Aamne-Saamne, Seedha Samvad were anchor specific being done by one particular anchor/TVNC but these were made rotational with many anchors doing it now and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether after this, other programmes like 'Tejaswini' and 'Do Took' were given to particular anchors in sharp contrast of stand taken earlier, that programmes should not be anchor-specific;

(c) whether the particular anchor/ TVNC has been kept away from major events like WIPs coverage abroad, coverage of elections, budget, etc. during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (d) Assignment of anchors for any programme/ coverage/event is made on the basis of the nature/ duration/magnitude of the event and the suitability, availability and willingness of the persons concerned and the approval of the competent authority.

Nomination of TV/NCs/ANCs for foreign training

1392. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of policy followed by DD/DD News in nominating officers for training and conferences abroad;

(b) whether some TV/NCs/ANCs were never nominated for any training or conferences abroad for which officers of a particular cadre are mostly nominated;

(c) whether some TV/NCs/ANCs were never sent for any VVIP coverage abroad during the last five years though it is their job while some junior contractual reporters are being sent repeatedly; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and whether the absence of guidelines could be the ground for discrimination ignoring the right to equality guaranteed by the Constitution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (d) Prasar Bharati has informed that officials and news professionals from various categories are nominated for conferences and training programmes depending on the nature of such events and suitability/availability of such personnel. These nominations in reference to trainings and conference are made with the approval of the competent authority, depending on the nature of event and based on the recommendation of Doordarshan News.

Staff from various categories, including TVNCs/TVANCs is sent abroad for VVIP/ Coverages as per suitability/ availability of personnel and requirement of organization.

Suitability and competence as assessed by Competent Authority in Doordarshan News and approved in Prasar Bharati Secretariat is the criteria of selection of persons for a particular task.

Films held up by Censor Board

1393. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of films held up by Film Censor Board or equivalent committees objecting to certain scenes during the last three years;

(b) whether Government is aware that there is widespread criticism by public about the way film censoring is done and Government have intervened in this matter very often; and

(c) the concrete and proactive steps Government has introduced or intends to introduce in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) The number of films held up or refused by Central Board of Film Certification during the last three years is as under:

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Indian	114	94	78
Foreign	42	59	47

(b) and (c) During the year 2016-17, 19407 films were certified by Examining Committee out of total 19532 films applied for. The majority of the remaining films who made representation to Revising Committee or Film Certification Appellate Tribunal also got certification. In addition, in case of rejection of a film for certification by Central Board of Film Certification the appeal lies to the Film Certification Appellate Tribunal and the Central Government has no powers to intervene.

Discrimination in evaluation of answer sheets of regional language in UPSC

†1394. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of such candidates getting selected who adopted Hindi and other regional languages as their medium of examination has continuously been coming down since 2010 in civil service examinations conducted by Union Public Service Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received complaint letters/memoranda from the aspirants citing that discrimination is being done in evaluating answer sheets of humanity subjects along with Hindi and other regional languages; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The data

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

available with the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) do not appear to categorically indicate any specific trend.

(c) and (d) Civil Services Examination Rules provide that Candidates will have the option to answer all the question papers, except the Qualifying Language Papers, in any of the languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India or in English. The evaluation of answer sheets of Civil Services Examination is carried out by the UPSC and the linguistic rights of the candidates are duly respected and upheld.

Removal of officers belonging to All India Services

1395. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain officers belonging to All India Services have been removed from services during the last three years including the current year;

(b) if so, the details regarding the number of such officers, their State cadres and the reasons for their removal;

(c) whether Government is considering to remove more such officers from services; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The details of officers removed/dismissed from service during the last three years including the current year under Rule 8 of AIS (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1969 on completion of departmental enquiry:

Service	Cadre	Number of officers	Reason
1	2	3	4
	AGMUT	01	Penalty of dismissal from service on grounds of misconduct and misbehaviour
IAS	Madhya Pradesh	02	Penalty of dismissal from service on grounds of disproportionate assets

1	2	3	4
	Haryana	01	Penalty of dismissal from service on grounds of conviction by a Court of law.
	Jammu and Kashmir	01	Penalty of dismissal from service on grounds of conviction under Sec 21(c) of Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic substance Act, 1985.
IPS	Tamil Nadu	01	Penalty of dismissal from service on charges that he took private Employment and suppressed this fact from the State Government.
	Gujarat	01	Penalty of removal from service on charges that he remained absent from duties, ignored Government orders, misused Government vehicles, did not return Government items, insubordination, made false entries in the movement diary and created false report, etc.
IFS	Kerala	01	Penalty of removal from service on charges of prolonged unauthorized absence from duty

Further, the details of officer who were prematurely retired as per Rule 16(3) of All India Services (Death-Cum-Retirement Benefits) Rule, 1958 on the basis of their Performance Appraisal Reports, vigilance status and service records etc. are:

Service	Cadre	Number of officers
IAS	AGMUT	01
IPS	AGMUT	01
	Chhattisgarh	01

(c) and (d) The review of officers for consideration under Rule 16 (3) of AIS (DCRB) Rules, 1958 is a periodic ongoing process. The review of records of All India Service officers are required to be carried out biannually by the concerned State Governments. As and when proposal for premature retirement under Rule 16(3) of AIS (DCRB) Rules, 1958 is received, the same is placed for the consideration of Competent Authority.

Family pension for mentally retarded or physically handicapped dependents

1396. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to grant family pension to mentally retarded or physically handicapped children of retired Government employees even after completion of twenty five years of age; and

(b) 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) and (b) The Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972 already provide for grant of family pension to mentally retarded/physically handicapped children of retired Government employees after completion of twenty-five years of age if their income is less than the minimum family pension under these Rules and the dearness relief admissible thereon as announced from time to time. The minimum family pension under these Rules is ₹ 9000/- per month with effect from 1st January, 2016.

Attestation of documents by gazetted officers

1397. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the procedure of attestation of documents by any authority has been done away with;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many organisations, including Government, are still insisting on attestation of documents by gazetted officers/Government authorities in the absence of a Government notification to this effect;

(c) if so, whether the decision has been notified by Government and circulated to all the State Governments for implementation; and

(d) if not, by when it would be circulated to the State Governments for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) As a part of simplification of procedures, the Central Government had issued advisories to all

States / UTs to do away with the requirement of taking affidavits for executive level jobs and for allowing self certification of certificates in a phased manner. Action in this regard is to be taken by States/ UTs. Further, as per the Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure (CSMOP), notification is mostly used for notifying the promulgation of statutory rules.

CVC report on corruption

1398. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) in its 2016 report has recorded that no action has been taken in more than 50 cases of alleged corruption, nepotism, high handedness and red-tapism by the concerned departments;

(b) if so, the details of such cases, Ministry-wise along with the reasons for inaction in the matter; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) In the Annual Report of 2016, CVC has reported 52 cases of deviation from the prescribed procedure or of non-acceptance of the Commission's advice in respect of Disciplinary Proceedings and Sanction for Prosecution. However, all of them cannot be classified as cases of alleged corruption, nepotism, high handedness and red-tapism. The details of the cases are available in the Annual Report of CVC for the year 2016. However, Ministry/ Department/ Organization-wise list of such cases is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

As per Section 8(1)(g) of the CVC Act, 2003, the CVC tenders advice to the Central Government, Corporations established by or under any Central Act, Government Companies, Societies and Local Authorities owned or controlled by the Central Government on such matters as may be referred by that Government, said Government Companies, Societies and Local Authorities owned or controlled by the Central Government or otherwise. However, the recommendations of the Commission are advisory in nature. The Disciplinary Authority is the final authority to accept such advice and take further necessary action or to deviate from such advice and the instructions provide for such deviation subject to following the instructions/ procedure.

Statement

Ministry/ Department/ Organisation-wise list of the cases of non-compliance of CVC's advice

Sl. No.	Ministry/ Department	Number of cases
1.	Ministry of Railways	11
2.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	5
3.	National Highways Authority of India	3
4.	Department of Telecommunication	1
5.	Department of Financial Services (Public Sector Banks)	7
6.	Central Excise and Customs	4
7.	Department of Heavy Industries	1
8.	Ministry of Power	3
9.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	1
10.	Khadi and Village Industries Commission	1
11.	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change	1
12.	Indian Council of Agricultural Research	2
13.	Employees' Provident Fund Organization	3
14.	NIT Kurukshetra	1
15.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	1
16.	Delhi Development Authority	2
17.	Government of NCT of Delhi (Municipal Corporation of Delhi)	2
18.	Central Public Works Department	1
19.	Ministry of Home Affairs	1
20.	Ministry of Law	1

Career growth of IRAS/IDAS officers

1399. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Members of Indian Railway Accounts Service (IRAS) and Indian Defence Accounts Service (IDAS) do not have career growth like promotion, pay scales, etc. as being enjoyed by IAS officers;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to treat officers of different services at par with IAS officers ensuring their career growth accordingly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) IRAS and IDAS are Central Group A Services functioning under respective Cadre Controlling Authorities in Central Government which are the Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Defence respectively. Indian Administrative Service has no Central cadre and members of this service are borne on state cadres which are 26 in number.

Each service is governed by its own Service Rules. Promotion to higher levels in the hierarchy is subject to availability of vacancy and also fulfillment of eligibility conditions for promotion, assessment of fitness and approval of competent authority which in case of Indian Administrative Service are the respective State Governments.

The service conditions including promotional avenues of members of different services are not comparable with each other. However Central government is fully aware of the need to ensure that adequate career progression is available to members of all Central and All India Services.

Sanctioned posts of IAS/IPS officers

†1400. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the current number of sanctioned posts of IAS and IPS officers in the country, cadre-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of IAS and IPS officers from State Cadre of Rajasthan posted on deputation in Central Government; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether there is a need to increase the number of posts of IPS and whether Government is going to increase it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The current sanctioned strength of IAS and IPS as on 01.01.2017 is detailed below:

Sl. No.	Cadre	IAS	IPS
		Total Authorized Strength	
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	211	144
2.	AGMUT	337	295
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	263	138
4.	Bihar	342	231
5.	Chhattisgarh	193	103
6.	Gujarat	297	195
7.	Haryana	205	137
8.	Himachal Pradesh	147	94
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	137	147
10.	Jharkhand	215	149
11.	Karnataka	314	215
12.	Kerala	231	172
13.	Madhya Pradesh	439	305
14.	Maharashtra	361	302
15.	Manipur	115	89
16.	Nagaland	94	70
17.	Odisha	237	188
18.	Punjab	221	172
19.	Rajasthan	313	215
20.	Sikkim	48	32

1	2	3	4
21.	Tamil Nadu	376	263
22.	Telangana	208	139
23.	Tripura	96	65
24.	Uttarakhand	120	69
25.	Uttar Pradesh	621	517
26.	West Bengal	359	347
TOTAL		6500	4843

(b) There are 13 IAS officers [(Statement-I (*See* below)] and 15 IPS officers [Statement-II (*See* below)] from the State of Rajasthan on Central Deputation.

(c) As per rule 4(2) of IPS Cadre Rules, 1954. the Central Government, ordinarily at the interval of every five years, reviews the strength and composition of each such cadre in consultation with the State Government(s) concerned and revises the authorized strength of the IPS for each cadre. Accordingly, the Central Government in consultation with the State Government fixes the Senior Duty Posts for a given State/Cadre. Since 2014, Cadre Review of 14 Cadres has already been notified by the Central Government.

Statement-I

Details of IAS officers from State Cadre of Rajasthan on Central Deputation

Sl. No.	Name	Batch	Designation
1.	Shri Rakesh Srivastava	1981	Secretary, M/o Women and Child Development
2.	Shri Subhash Chandra Garg	1983	Secretary, M/o Finance
3.	Ms. Seema Bahuguna	1983	Secretary, M/o Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises
4.	Shri Pritam Singh	1984	Additional Secretary, M/o Corporate Affairs
5.	Shri Badri Narain Sharma	1985	Additional Secretary, M/o Finance
6.	Ms. Usha Sharma	1985	Additional Secretary, M/o Personnel, PG and Pensions

Sl. No.	Name	Batch	Designation
7.	Shri Madhukar Gupta	1985	Additional Secretary, M/o Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises
8.	Dr. Kiran Soni Gupta	1985	Additional Secretary, M/o Youth Affairs and Sports
9.	Shri Yaduvendra Mathur	1986	Additional Secretary, NITI Aayog
10.	Shri Rohit Kumar Singh	1989	Member (Finance), M/o Road Transport and Highways
11.	Shri Sudhansh Pant	1991	Joint Secretary, M/o Chemicals and Fertilizers
12.	Shri Dinesh Kumar	1996	Joint Secretary, M/o Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
13.	Shri Salvinder Singh Sohata	2003	Director Census Operations, M/o Home Affairs

Statement-II*Details of IPS officers from State Cadre of Rajasthan on Central Deputation*

Sl. No.	Name	Batch	Designation
1.	Shri K. K. Sharma	1982	DG, BSF
2.	Shri Sudhir Pratap Singh	1983	DG, NSG
3.	Shri A. K. Mishra (HC)	1987	JD, IB
4.	Ms. Nina Singh	1989	JD, CBI
5.	Shri Rajesh Nirwan	1992	IG, BSF
6.	Shri Anil Paliwal	1994	IG, BSF
7.	Shri Ponugunatla Ramjee	1998	DIG, BSF
8.	Smt. Satyapriya Singh(HC)	1999	DD, IB
9.	Ms. Lata Manoj Kumar	2000	DIG, CBI
10.	Shri Umesh Chandra Datta	2000	DIG, CBI
11.	Navjyoti Gogoi	2000	DIG, CBI
12.	Shri Jose Mohan	2002	DIG, CBI

Sl. No.	Name	Batch	Designation
13.	Shri Don K. Jose	2006	AD, IB
14.	Shri Bhupendra Sahu	1999	GM, FCI
15.	Shri Om Prakash	2004	GM, FCI

Reservation to employees of Kendriya Bhandar

1401. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation is being provided to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minority community employees of Kendriya Bhandar in services and promotions; and

(b) 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) and (b) The policy of reservation is applicable in all the establishments which fall within the definition of “State” as per the provisions of Article 12 of the Constitution. Keeping in view the status, bye laws and the judicial pronouncements, Ministry of Law has opined that Kendriya Bhandar is not covered under the definition of “State” within the meaning as contemplated by Article 12 of the Constitution. The Kendriya Bhandar is a Multi-State Cooperative Society and is required to implement the provisions applicable to a Multi-state cooperative Society. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has informed that the Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 do not have any specific provision for reservation policies for the employees of a Co-operative Society. In view of the above legal provisions, the Kendriya Bhandar is presently not implementing the provisions relating to reservation in respect of their employees.

Raising in ceiling of Creamy Layer

†1402. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the income fixed for Creamy Layer in OBC category at present and whether the Ministry is considering to raise the ceiling after the implementation of recommendations of Seventh Central Pay Commission;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the level of Government officers whose families have come under the ambit of creamy layer and got ineligible to avail the benefits with the implementation of recommendations of the Commission; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The current annual income limit of Creamy Layer for Other Backward Classes category is ₹6 lakhs per annum, for three successive years, with effect from 16.05.2013. There is at present no proposal to link the enhancement of the above ceiling to the implementation of the Seventh Pay Commission's recommendations.

(b) and (c) As per the extant guidelines, the officers of All India Central and State Services are covered by the conditions specified in Categories II-A and II-B of the Schedule to the instructions dated 08.09.1993 and do not fall under Category VI [Income/Wealth Test] of the Schedule.

Meeting of Chief Secretaries of States at NITI Aayog

1403. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has convened a meeting of Chief Secretaries of States/UTs to have discussion with the Prime Minister and the top officials of National Institution of Transforming India (NITI) Aayog;

(b) if so, the details and the positive outcomes thereof along with its impact on development of various States, including Tamil Nadu; and

(c) the landmark decisions taken by Government and its bearing on growth of States/UTs in the country during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) A major focus of NITI Aayog is to work towards cooperative federalism in India as States have now emerged into growth engines and are equal partners in national development. In this context, NITI Aayog organised National Conference with States Chief Secretaries and other Senior Officials of States/UTs on 10th July, 2017. The main aim of the National Conference was to provide a knowledge sharing platform where States/UTs would come together and share their experiences in implementing the best practices.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister addressed the Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs. The PM held an interactive session with the Chief Secretaries of States/UTs including Tamil Nadu who were to talk about the best practices of their States / UTs which can be replicated by the other States. The outcome of sharing of such best practices will help the States/UTs to effectively implement the national development agenda programme by replicating the innovative approaches and best project strategies amongst States/UTs.

(c) The landmark decision taken by the Government during the last three years are, NITI Aayog replaced the erstwhile Planning Commission, in order to disperse greater autonomy to States; State share of divisible tax has increased from 32% to 42% with effect from financial year 2015-16, Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been rationalized, the Plan and Non-Plan bifurcation has been done away with in the Union Budget 2017-18, Goods and Services Tax introduced w.e.f. July 1, 2017, Five Year Plan has been discontinued and replaced by a longer Vision of 15 years keeping in view the social goal set/ proposed and in consonance with Sustainable Development Goals combining long term vision with 7 years medium term National Development Agenda and short, term (3 years) Action Plans.

Financial assistance for Nava Kerala Mission

1404. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is considering to provide financial assistance to the Nava Kerala Mission being implemented by the State Government of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The State Government of Kerala has announced a Navakeralam Karmapathathi with four missions *viz.* (a) Total Housing with livelihood, inclusion and financial empowerment; (b) Quality upgradation of public school education; (c) Haritha Keralam Mission focusing on agriculture, waste management and water resources; and (d) Ardram Mission to strengthen the public health sector. These missions are being implemented through various schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Swachh Bharat, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, National

Rural Health Mission, etc. for which assistance is provided by the Central Government as per the norms of the respective schemes. Other than these, there is no specific proposal for financial assistance for Nava Kerala Mission under consideration of the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance.

Progress in achieving Sustainable Development Goals

1405. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry monitors India's progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the UN; and

(b) if so, the current progress of the country *vis-a-vis* SDG of the UN?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) NITI Aayog has the responsibility of overseeing the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It has carried out a detailed mapping of the 17 SDGs on Nodal Central Ministries, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Government initiatives, and also of each of the 169 targets on concerned Central Ministries. The draft mapping was circulated to the Central Ministries and placed in public domain on the NITI Aayog's website to facilitate better awareness, common understanding and faster implementation of SDGs and related targets. Further, NITI Aayog is conducting national and regional consultations for generating awareness and clarity on SDGs, related targets and their implementation strategies. NITI Aayog has presented India's Voluntary National Review on implementation of SDGs in United Nations on 19th July, 2017.

Review of schemes implemented by States

1406. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government reviews the Central schemes implemented by States to evaluate the achievements *vis-a-vis* targets periodically;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any penalties for non-performance States under various schemes; and

(d) in what norms Government ensures that benefits under various schemes reach the targeted population in non-performing States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) In the federal form of Government, Schemes which are formulated and funded by Central and State Governments are reviewed by respective Governments. Schemes which are categorised as the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) are formulated by the Central Government but are implemented by States. Their funding is also shared by the Centre and States. Such CSS are periodically reviewed by the respective Central Ministries.

(c) and (d) The CSS are reviewed on the basis of guidelines of the individual Schemes. Such reviews by central Ministries ordinarily have the provision of assessing performance under the Schemes for key indicators and measures to remedy any shortfall including taking the benefit of the scheme to targeted population, subject to overall availability of the budget under the concerned scheme.

Skill development targets under PMKVY

1407. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has achieved its skill development targets in the last three years particularly under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) both in urban and rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the action Government proposes to take to remedy the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) throughout the country covering urban and rural areas. The objective of the PMKVY Scheme is to encourage and promote Skill Development for the youth throughout the country, by aligning itself with the Common Norms guidelines.

After successful implementation of scheme during 2015-16, Government has modified its guidelines for 4 years (2016-20) to make it more effective, transparent and beneficiary oriented. PMKVY (2016-20) has been launched on 2nd October, 2016 and achieve substantial progress since then. As scheme is designed for four years, the shortfall, if any, would be addressed in subsequent years. As on 6th July, 2017, total 30,67,080 candidates are trained / undergoing training under the scheme across country.

Under PMKK, Government intends to establish a model aspirational skill centres in every district covering rural areas for imparting skill training through PMKVY. As on 16th July, 2017, 556 PMKKs have been allocated in 514 districts across the country.

Target for skill development

1408. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the annual target for skill development during the last two years and the current year the percentage of target achieved, Ministry-wise;
- (b) the reasons for the shortfall in achieving the targets during the last two years;
- (c) details of the fund(s) allocated for skill development programmes and the actual utilization in the last two years; and
- (d) the targets and proposed initiatives by Government for the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) The annual target for skill development during the last two years along with percentage of achievement is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) There has been shortfall in achievement of targets in respect of some schemes. The reasons for the same vary across changes in parameters of the scheme, adding new state components etc.

(c) The details of budget allocation and utilization for skill development programmes in the last two years in respect of major skilling Ministries/Departments are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) The Government is taking a number of initiatives for increasing the reach of skill training infrastructure and improving the quality of skill development programmes. Targets are set every year based on need assessment and existing capacity. The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has the target of training one crore candidates over 4 years from 2016 to 2020.

Statement-I

(A) Skill Target for FY 2016-17 alongwith percentage of achievement

Sl. No.	Ministry/Organization	Targets	Cumulative Achievement	
			Number	% of annual target
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (First PMKVY)	2000000 1250000	10,52,115 150904	53%
2.	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (DGT)	13,75,000	1381000	100%
3.	Ministry of Agriculture (DAC&FW (606130), DAHD&F (250000), DARE/ICAR (903870)	1760000	677438	38%
4.	National Skill Development Corporation (Projects apart from PMKVY include NSDC Partners, Udaan Scheme and assessments done by SSCs)	1910500	7,51,070	39%
5.	Ministry of Rural Development	599987	548595	91%
6.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	557000	200936	36%
7.	Department of Higher Education	488060		0%
8.	Department of Electronics and Information Technology	360000	604649	
9.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	330684	288744	87%

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	33,020		0%
11.	Ministry of Textiles	4,40,000	27,386	
12.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	95,500	1,02,291	107%
13.	Ministry of Tourism	110000	46,983	43%
14.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	57,000	32,192	56%
15.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	86,000		0%
16.	Ministry of Home Affairs	7,000		0%
17.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	17,500		0%
18.	Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers	80,000	55,034	69%
19.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	144000	60,705	42%
20.	Department of Heavy Industry	44,000	43,248	98%
21.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	4000	2809	70%
22.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	1219	5509	452%
TOTAL		11750470	60,31,608	51.33%

(B) Skill targets and achievements for FY 2015-16

1.	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	2400000	2069443	86.23%
		1250000	1875000	150.00%
2.	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (Entrepreneurship Training)	252700	369396	146.18%
3.	Ministry of Agriculture	1712727	1521815	88.85%
4.	National Skill Development Corporation (Projects apart from PMKVY)	3660000	1720376	47.00%
5.	Ministry of Rural Development	528000	705326	133.58%
6.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	557000	428966	77.01%

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Department of Higher Education	488060	394848	80.90%
8.	Department of Electronics and Information Technology	360000	296004	82.22%
9.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	300622	252774	84.08%
10.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	33,020	9,945	30.12%
11.	Ministry of Textiles	400000	220179	55.04%
12.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	90,000	74,000	85.25%
13.	Ministry of Tourism	100000	92,692	92.69%
14.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	57,000	43,480	76.28%
15.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	86,000	86650	100.76
16.	Ministry of Home Affairs	7,000	11,117	158.81%
17.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	17,500		
18.	Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers	80,000	63,020	78.78%
19.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	144000	144,000	100.00%
20.	Department of Heavy Industry	40,000	32,648	81.62%
21.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	4000	2785	69.63%
22.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	1108	1544	139.35%
	TOTAL	12568737	10416008	82.89%

Statement-II

Details of budget allocation and utilization for skill development programmes in the last two years

Sl. No.	Ministry/Dept.	Financial Year	Funds Allocated (Crore)	Funds Utilised (Crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ministry of Rural Development	2015-16	639.91	631.71
		2016-17	898.06	882.66

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Ministry of Textiles	2015-16	134.31	134.27
		2016-17	250.80	250.79
3.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	2015-16	75.02	72.87
		2016-17	43.34	38.24
4.	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (PMKVY)	2015-16	900	900
		2016-17	1250	699.9
5.	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	2015-16	51.85 crore	(allocated/utilized)
		2016-17	27.44 crore	(allocated/utilized)

Delay in appointment of selected principals

1409. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a letter from Government of Uttarakhand for advice of State Advisory Committee regarding delay in appointment of selected principals under Hill Cadre by UPSC on 2000;

(b) if so, whether as requested by Uttarakhand Government and also directed by High Court, Nainital the matter raised has been referred to State Re-organisation Advisory Committee and if so, the decision taken thereon;

(c) whether the State Government has been informed about the decision in this regard; and

(d) if not, by when the matter would be placed before the Committee and its decision would be conveyed to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No Sir. There is no direction to the Central Government to this effect from the Hon'ble High Court of Nainital.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Employment and certification for unskilled workers under PMKVY

†1410. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unskilled workers in the unorganised sector who have, so far, been provided with employment by imparting training under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), State-wise including the number of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, women and the persons with disabilities; and

(b) the number of workers in the unorganised sector with skill and experience who have been certified under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and who have been enrolled for the higher education, State-wise including the number of workers belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, women and persons with disabilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on pan -India basis to enables large number of prospective youths for taking Short Term Training and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training partner/training centers. Under RPL, individuals with prior learning experience or skills are assessed and certified. RPL mainly focuses on the individuals engaged in unregulated sectors.

Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), as on 6th July, 2017, total 30,67,080 candidates including women, SCs, STs and PwDs are trained / undergoing training across country. Out of total, around 5.23 lakh candidates trained under RPL component of the scheme. Under PMKVY 2015-16, it was not mandatory for NSDC's training partners to report employment data. However, under PMKVY 2016-20, which started from 2nd October, 2016 onwards, placement tracking is mandatory. Till now, a total of 40,287 candidates have been provided placements offer under PMKVY 2016-20.

Skill Development Management System (SDMS) does not maintain/capture data regarding enrollment of trained candidates to higher education.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Skill Development Centres in rural areas

1411. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of people provided jobs under skill development schemes/programmes during the last two years; and

(b) whether Government is formulating any scheme for establishing more Skill Development Centres in rural areas so that the unemployment situation may be reduced to some extent, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) throughout the country covering rural areas. The objective of the PMKVY scheme is to encourage and promote Skill Development for the youth throughout the country, by aligning itself with the Common Norms guidelines.

Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), as on 6th July, 2017, total 30,67,080 candidates are trained / undergoing training across country. Under PMKVY 2015-16, it was not mandatory for NSDC's training partners to report employment data. However, under PMKVY 2016-20, which started from 2nd October, 2016 onwards, placement tracking is mandatory. Till now, a total of 2.9 lakh candidates have been provided placements offer.

Under PMKK, Government intends to establish a model aspirational skill centres in every district covering rural areas for imparting skill training through PMKVY. As on 16th July, 2017, 556 PMKKs have been allocated in 514 districts across the country.

PM Yuva Udyamita Vikas Abhiyan

1412. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of recently launched PM Yuva Udyamita Vikas Abhiyan (YUVA);

(b) whether it is a fact that special emphasis is being given on women in said Abhiyan;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is implementing TREAD Scheme and Ministry of Women and Child Development STEP scheme whose objective is also the same as of PM-YUVA; and

(e) if so, the manner in which the Ministry coordinates all the three schemes and achieves the ultimate objective of benefiting women entrepreneurs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) formally launched its flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Yuva Udyamita Vikas Abhiyaan (PM-YUVA) on 9th November, 2016 to impart entrepreneurship education and training. The scheme spans over five years (2016-17 to 2020-21) with a project cost of ₹ 450 crore to the Government of India. The scheme aims to provide entrepreneurship education and training to over 14.5 lakh students throughout the country and is likely to create approx 30,000 start-ups over 5 years. Under this scheme, over all at least 30% students enrolled would be women. The Scheme in close co-ordination with the State Governments will be implemented through a Network of Entrepreneurship Resource and Co-ordination Hubs.

The overall objective of the scheme is “to create a favourable 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. Also, promote development of social enterprises for inclusive growth. Consequently, these start-ups envisaged to create approx. 2,60,000 direct and indirect jobs.

(d) and (e) Both the schemes, Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development (TREAD) and Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) have different objectives from PM-YUVA. PM-YUVA focuses on entrepreneurship education and training while TREAD Scheme of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises envisages economic empowerment exclusively of women through trade related training, information and counseling extension activities

related to trades, products, services etc. Under the Scheme financial loans are given for capacity building for undertaking self-employment ventures by women in non-farm activities.

Likewise, Ministry of Women and Child Development has been administering STEP Scheme since 1986-87 as a 'Central Sector Scheme'. The STEP Scheme aims to provide skills that give employability to women and to provide competencies and skill that enable women to become self-employed/entrepreneurs.

Global Skill Parks

1413. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is setting up Global Skill Parks to boost the various skilling programmes in the country; and
- (b) if so, the location-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) No Sir, Government is not implementing any such scheme to set up Global skill Parks.

Upgradation of ITIs in Jharkhand

1414. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state the details of the steps Government has taken to upgrade ITIs in the country especially in Jharkhand during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): Directorate General of Training under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing following schemes in the country for upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) including State of Jharkhand:—

- (i) World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP): The scheme, *inter alia*, covers upgradation of 400 Government ITIs in 34 States/UTs including 03 ITIs in the State of Jharkhand. The closing date of scheme is September, 2018. Under the scheme central funds of ₹ 1233 crore has been released to the States/UTs which includes ₹ 8.11 crore released to the State of Jharkhand. No fund has been released in the State of Jharkhand during last three years.

- (ii) Upgradation of existing Government ITIs into Model ITIs: A total of 25 Government ITIs have been covered in 24 States/UTs including 01 ITI in the State of Jharkhand. Under the scheme central funds of ₹ 63.15 crore has been released so far out of which ₹ 3.5 crore has been released to State of Jharkhand during last three years.

Agreement with private companies for skilled labour

1415. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the National Skill Development Corporation has entered Into agreements with various private companies to support the requirement of skilled labour;
- (b) whether any private companies from Bihar and Jharkhand have also been involved in this effort; and
- (c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has signed Memorandum of Understanding (Financial as well as Non-Financial) with several private companies to promote skill development initiatives under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and industry partnership. Most of the MoUs are tripartite agreement between National Skill Development Fund (NSDF), NSDC and the Companies. Details of MoUs signed are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of MoUs signed

(A) Details of the Financial Agreements/MoUs signed with private companies

CSR Project with Private companies (Financial Agreements)	MoU Start Date	Duration in Years	Budget (in ₹)
1	2	3	4
Computer Age Management Services	07.09.2015	1	2,400,000
Cholamandalam Investment and Finance Company Ltd.	31.03.2015	1	5,000,000

1	2	3	4
GE Power	22.12.2016	0.8	50,31,000
Ingersoll Rand India Limited	13.02.2017	0.5	4,079,373
SBI Cards & Payments Services Private Limited	21.03.2017	1	22,873,532
Alstom Bharat Forge Power Private Limited	28.03.2017	1	8,100,000
Simon India Limited	17.03.2017	1	2,500,000
L&T	01.07.2017	1	10,356,003
PowerLinks	27.06.2017	1	4,978,447
TOTAL			6,53,18,355

(B) Details of the Non-Financial Agreements/MoUs signed with private companies

CSR Project with Private companies (Non-Financial Agreements)		MoU Start Date	Duration in yrs
1	2	3	4
Schneider		12.10.2016	3
Uber		15.09.2016	2
JCB		17.10.2016	5
JSW		2.11.2016	5
Airbus		15.02.2017	3
ISS Facility		11.01.2017	3
Bird Academy		27.03.2017	6
Adani Skill Development Centre		16.12.2016	1
Parle Products		16.12.2016	1
Centre of Leather Exports		16.12.2016	1
ANI Technologies Pvt. Ltd. (OLA)		16.12.2016	1
The Indian Paints Association		19.12.2016	1

1	2	3	4
Indian Texpreneurs Federation		19.12.2016	1
Keystone Realtors Pvt. Ltd. (Rustomjee)		19.12.2016	2
Blue Dart		15.12.2016	1
Future Retail		16.12.2016	1
Amazon		10.03.2017	2

Apprentices trained under Apprentice Protsahan Yojana

1416. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has envisioned a target for training 20 lakh apprentices under Apprentice Protsahan Yojana;

(b) the current state of progress of Apprentice Protsahan Yojana along with number of apprentices trained under this Scheme till date, State-wise;

(c) the details of the industries having registered to avail this scheme till date, State-wise; and

(d) the details of changes in training curriculum as well as financial support to be provided to Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) for promoting apprenticeship in country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Apprentice Protsahan Yojana (APY) which was started on 16th October, 2014 to share 50% of prescribed stipend to the apprentices by Government of India for the first two years of training for one lakh apprentices to be engaged by establishments by March, 2017. APY has been revamped with a new scheme 'National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme' (NAPS) notified on 19th August, 2016 to promote apprenticeship training. The status of progress under NAPS is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The status of progress of APY along with number of apprentices trained and industries registered under this scheme State-wise is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) APY was started to encourage participation of MSMEs in apprenticeship training by providing financial support to them. The Scheme had given highest priority to MSMEs. Training curriculum were revamped to promote apprenticeship training among MSMEs.

Statement-I

Apprentices trained/undergoing training under NAPS as on 26.07.2017

Sl. No.	State	Apprentice Count
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12164
2.	Assam	1187
3.	Bihar	561
4.	Chandigarh	364
5.	Chhattisgarh	1744
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	193
7.	Daman and Diu	25
8.	Delhi	1612
9.	Goa	353
10.	Gujarat	37093
11.	Haryana	18027
12.	Himachal Pradesh	2114
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	459
14.	Jharkhand	10644
15.	Karnataka	16820
16.	Kerala	4271
17.	Madhya Pradesh	6181
18.	Maharashtra	55909
19.	Manipur	5
20.	Odisha	5654
21.	Puducherry	711

Sl. No.	State	Apprentice Count
22.	Punjab	4709
23.	Rajasthan	4422
24.	Sikkim	83
25.	Tamil Nadu	15185
26.	Telangana	8772
27.	Tripura	45
28.	Uttar Pradesh	29157
29.	Uttarakhand	3880
30.	West Bengal	2658

Statement-II

Status of progress, No. of apprentices trained and number of industries registered under APY till 16.05.2016

Sl. No.	State	No. of Apprentices Trained	No. of Industries registered
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	196	113
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
4.	Assam	-	-
5.	Bihar	-	-
6.	Chandigarh	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	58	32
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	01
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-
10.	Delhi	3	01
11.	Goa	-	-
12.	Gujarat	10	06
13.	Haryana	117	76

1	2	3	4
14.	Himachal Pradesh	37	20
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	20	18
16.	Jharkhand	-	-
17.	Karnataka	5	04
18.	Kerala	24	18
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	-	01
21.	Maharashtra	177	97
22.	Manipur	-	-
23.	Meghalaya	-	-
24.	Mizoram	-	-
25.	Nagaland	-	-
26.	Odisha	35	30
27.	Puducherry	-	-
28.	Punjab	108	82
29.	Rajasthan	21	14
30.	Sikkim	-	-
31.	Telangana	9	04
32.	Tamil Nadu	61	35
33.	Tripura	1	01
34.	Uttar Pradesh	70	44
35.	Uttarakhand	5	02
36.	West Bengal	11	10
GRAND TOTAL		970	609

Branches of National Skill Development Council in Chhattisgarh

†1417. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are being taken to improve the condition of unemployment among the Scheduled Tribes in States including Chhattisgarh;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to open the branches of National Skill Development Council in the tribal dominated districts of Chhattisgarh, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Government runs various employment generation schemes for various beneficiaries like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-national Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. A new Scheme "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 with an allocation of ₹1000 crore for incentivizing industry for promoting employment generation.

Further, Directorate General of Employment runs 24 National Career Service Centers for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (NCSC SC/STs) for providing vocational guidance and counseling services and also training in computer courses. In the last 3 years, around 5.6 lakh SC/ST candidates were provided vocational guidance and counseling, 33 thousand candidates pursued secretarial practices (shorthand/typing) for enhancing employability, 5,600 candidates pursued the special coaching scheme course and 10,800 candidates pursued the computer courses.

(c) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship does not have a plan to open district-level offices. However, NSDC has its State-level personnel located in State capitals alongwith State Skill Development Missions. There is one officer posted in Raipur in Chhattisgarh.

Welfare works for Differently Abled Persons

†1418. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the expected number of differently abled persons in the country, State-wise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether separate department has not been set up in some States for taking care of the welfare works of differently abled persons;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to persuade States/Union-Territories to set up separate department for the differently abled for addressing their concerns, issues, problems and difficulties so that they can be included in the mainstream of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) As per Census 2011, State/UT-wise population of persons with disabilities in the country is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) As per information available from the Office of the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities (O/o CCPD), only 7 States namely; Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh have separate Department for dealing with matters concerning persons with disabilities. In other States, the issues concerning persons with disabilities are being handled either by the Department of Social Welfare/Social Justice or by the Department of Women and Child Welfare.

(d) CCPD in all its review meetings with the States/UTs continuously emphasizes the need to have separate disability Department in the States/UTs for dealing with matters concerning persons with disabilities. In the 11th National Review Meeting of the State Commissioners for Persons with Disabilities, organized by the O/o CCPD on 13-14 June, 2012, it was also recommended that the States/UTs should have separate Department to deal with matters concerning persons with Disabilities. Further, the CCPD also takes up the matter of separate Department in the States during his meeting with Chief Secretaries of various States.

Statement

State/UT-wise population of persons with disabilities as per Census 2011

Sl. No.	State	Total population of persons with disabilities as per Census 2011
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1219785
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26734

1	2	3
3.	Assam	480065
4.	Bihar	2331009
5.	Chhattisgarh	624937
6.	Delhi	234882
7.	Goa	33012
8.	Gujarat	1092302
9.	Haryana	546374
10.	Himachal Pradesh	155316
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	361153
12.	Jharkhand	769980
13.	Karnataka	1324205
14.	Kerala	761843
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1551931
16.	Maharashtra	2963392
17.	Manipur	58547
18.	Mizoram	15160
19.	Meghalaya	44317
20.	Nagaland	29631
21.	Odisha	1244402
22.	Punjab	654063
23.	Rajasthan	1563694
24.	Sikkim	18187
25.	Tamil Nadu	1179963
26.	Telangana	1046822
27.	Tripura	64346
28.	Uttar Pradesh	4157514
29.	Uttarakhand	185272

1	2	3
30.	West Bengal	2017406
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6660
32.	Chandigarh	14796
33.	Daman and Diu	2196
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3294
35.	Lakshadweep	1615
36.	Puducherry	30189
TOTAL		2,68,14,994

Drug de-addiction centres in States

†1419. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken decision to increase the number of de-addiction centres in States;

(b) if so, the names of the districts of these States;

(c) whether the Ministry would consider establishing two additional de-addiction centres for each district in view of the geographical conditions of hilly States; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (d) The Ministry implements a “Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse” under which financial assistance is provided to eligible Non-Governmental Organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for, *inter alia*, running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAAs).

The number of de-addiction centres likely to be established in a State/UT depends on the number of proposals received from the State Government/UT

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Administration. As per the existing guidelines of the Scheme, the proposal for new projects recommended through online portal of this Ministry by the State Governments/UT Administrations are placed before the Screening Committee constituted in the Ministry for consideration. The Committee considers the proposal of those de-addiction centres which are in existence for the last three years *vis-a-vis* their expenditure on de-addiction activities, their memorandum of association/article of association etc. Other parameters, *inter alia*, include ensuring equal geographical spread and the centres mainly concentrating on de-addiction activities etc. Cases complete in all respects as per norms of the Scheme are recommended for consideration of Grant-in-aid.

Inclusive India Campaign

1420. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched a new initiative Inclusive India to include differently abled persons in mainstream education, employment and community opportunities, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether under this initiative Government would focus on three core areas, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has earmarked any amount for these three core areas to achieve the target, and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other steps taken by Government to connect people with intellectual and development disabilities, their families, civil society organisations and the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The National Trust for the welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities, a statutory organization under Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) has launched an Inclusive India initiative to include persons with disabilities in mainstream education, employment and community on 06.06.2017.

(b) Under this initiative, focus is given on three core areas namely—education, employment and community life. Inclusive education focuses on undertaking

awareness initiatives to make schools and colleges inclusive for the children and adults with intellectual and developmental disabilities. Similarly, inclusive employment envisages efforts on engaging corporate sector organizations, public and private, for creating awareness under inclusive employment, and Inclusive community envisages undertaking work with Persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities, their families, civil society organizations and State Governments to create a visibly significant impact about inclusions.

(c) The Inclusive India initiative does not involve financial implication. It is an awareness initiative by the National Trust in collaborations with its Registered Organizations and other Stakeholders in the country.

(d) The National Trust implements 10 schemes namely Disha (Early Intervention and School Readiness Scheme), Vikaas (Day Care), Samarth (Respite Care), Gharaunda (Group Home for Adults), Niramaya (Health Insurance Scheme), Sahyogi (Caregiver training scheme), Gyan Prabha (Educational support), Prerna (Marketing Assistance), Sambhav (Aids and Assisted Devices) and Badhte Kadam (Awareness and Community Interaction) for empowerment and welfare of Divyangjan covered under the National Trust through its 542 Registered Organisations in the country.

Hostel facilities in Manipur

1421. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of hostels built under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana along with their locations and attached schools in Manipur with funds released therefor;

(b) the number of such hostels being planned for the current year; and

(c) the proposals received from the State Government and the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The details of hostels sanctioned under the Scheme, Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna along with their locations and attached schools in Manipur with funds released during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) No proposals for construction of hostels in Manipur are being considered since the State Government has not reported completion of construction of hostels sanctioned earlier and due for completion.

Statement

Details of hostels sanctioned under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana along with their locations and attached schools in Manipur with funds released during last three years and current year (as on 24.7.2017)

Sl. No.	Year of sanction/ release	Name of Implementing Agency	School/Location	District	Girls/Boys (no. of inmates)	(₹ in lakhs)	
						Total Amount Released	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	2014-15	Government of Manipur	Azad High School Yairipok	Imphal East	Girls (100)	356.358	
			Andro High School, Andro,	Imphal East	Girls (100)		
			Leimaran High School, Leimaran	Bishnupur	Girls (100)		
			Thanga Government High School, Thanga	Bishnupur	Girls (100)		
		Revival Foundation, Wangjing, Thoubal	Moreh, Near Hospital, Ward no. 7, Thoubal	Chandel	Girls (50)	44.30555	
2.	2015-16	Council for Development of Poor and Labourer, Lilong, Imphal West	Lilong Chajing, Singjamei	Imphal West	Girls (65)	25.00	
		Volunteers' Union for Rural Forward and Integrity, Wangjing, Thoubal	Wangjing, S.K. Leikai, Kakching CD Block	Thoubal	Girls (65)	50.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Society for Rural Development Agency, SoibamLeikai Imphal East	Canchipur, near Heijigang Bazar	Imphal East	Girls (75)	25.00
		Revival Foundation, Wangjing, Thoubal	Moreh, Near Hospital, Ward no. 7	Chandel	-	44.30554*
3.	2016-17	Council for Development of Poor and Labourer, Lilong, Imphal West	Lilong Chajing, Singjamei,	Imphal West	-	77.375*
		Volunteers' Union for Rural Forward and Integrity, Wangjing, Thoubal	Wangjing, S.K. Leikai, Kakching CD Block,	Thoubal	-	102.214858*
		Society for Rural Development Agency, SoibamLeikai Imphal East	Canchipur, near Heijigang Bazar,	Imphal East	-	92.0315*
4.	2017-18	Volunteers' Union for Rural Forward and Integrity, Wangjing, Thoubal	Wangjing, S.K. Leikai, Kakching CD Block,	Thoubal	-	52.60142*
			TOTAL			869.191868

*Balance amount released.

Financial assistance for skill training of Persons with Disabilities

1422. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds allocated under the Scheme of Financial Assistance for Skill Training of Persons with Disabilities for 2015-16 and 2016-17 by the Ministry and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total number of disabled persons who have applied for financial assistance under the Scheme; and

(c) the total number of disabled persons who have received the benefits/assistance as proposed by Government along with the categories of their disabilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Funds for the Scheme of Skill Development of Persons with Disabilities are released from the budget allocation of an umbrella scheme titled "Scheme for implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 (SIPDA)" which is a combination of a few other schemes for Persons with Disabilities. The budget allocation for SIPDA during the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 were ₹135.00 crore and ₹ 193.00 crore respectively. No separate budget allocation is made for Skill Development under SIPDA.

(b) and (c) The scheme for Financial Assistance for Skill Development of Persons with Disabilities is being implemented through a network of training partners titled Empanelled Training Partners (ETPs). At present there are 234 ETPs comprising of Government Organisations and Non Governmental Organisations located throughout the country. Trades and number of trainees are allocated to the training partners based on their Project Specific Proposals. The ETPs select the trainees taking into consideration their eligibility conditions. The Department provides Financial Assistance to these ETPs. The applications from the persons with disabilities are received by ETPs which maintain all records of the PwDs including their category.

In addition, skill development programmes are also conducted by National Handicapped Finance Development Corporation and National Institutes of this Department under SIPDA.

The number of persons with disabilities for whom financial assistance was provided to the ETPs, NHFDC and National Institutes and funds released for their skill Development for 2015-16 and 2016-17 is as under:—

(₹ in crores)		
Year	No. of Persons with Disabilities	Amount Released
2015-16	28042	22.04
2016-17	43916	32.97

Fund released under Special Central Assistance

1423. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has released fund under Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) for the financial year 2016-17 to all the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof particularly for Rajasthan; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) and (b) Yes, the funds under Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Casts Sub-Plan (SCSP) for the financial year 2016-17 have been released to States/UTs including Rajasthan. An amount of ₹ 1441.22 lakh has been released to Rajasthan during 2016-17.

The Government of Goa, Uttarakhand, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry has not been released any funds due to non-submission of pending Utilization Certificates. The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Question does not arise.

Statement

Release of funds under SCA to SCSP during 2016-17

Sl. No.	State/UT	Release of funds during 2016-17 (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2824.96
2.	Assam	607.93

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	3886.91
4.	Chhattisgarh	1699.20
5.	Gujarat	1756.05
6.	Goa*	0.00
7.	Haryana	1752.26
8.	Himachal Pradesh	607.95
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	307.48
10.	Jharkhand	1099.54
11.	Karnataka	3197.29
12.	Kerala	550.73
13.	Madhya Pradesh	7880.06
14.	Maharashtra	4234.14
15.	Manipur	26.50
16.	Odisha	2404.72
17.	Punjab	5239.94
18.	Rajasthan	1441.22
19.	Sikkim	47.76
20.	Tamil Nadu	17846.23
21.	Telangana	3687.79
22.	Tripura	905.62
23.	Uttar Pradesh	9201.40
24.	Uttarakhand*	0.00
25.	West Bengal	8386.44
26.	Chandigarh	200.00
27.	Delhi*	0.00
28.	Puducherry*	0.00
TOTAL		79792.12

* Due to non-submission of Utilization Certificates, funds has not been released.

Loan to students belonging to OBC

1424. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of backward class students who applied for loan with National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) to pursue education during the last three years, year-wise and sector-wise;

(b) the details of the students getting loan to pursue education during the last three years, year-wise and sector-wise;

(c) the details of the students who applied and got loan to study abroad during the last three years, year-wise and sector-wise; and

(d) the details of the students getting loan to pursue education during the last three years from West Bengal, year-wise and sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (d) The applications for sanction of loan are invited by State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) nominated by respective State Governments, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Public Sector Banks (PSBs) once the Annual Action Plan of these institutions are approved and conveyed to them by NBCFDC.

Under the scheme of Educational loan, all professional and technical courses at graduate and higher level approved by appropriate authorities such as All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Medical Council of India (MCI), University Grants Commission (UGC) etc. are covered.

Details of number of students in the country including West Bengal who benefited during the last three years are given in the Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

Details of Number of Students benefited under Education Loan to study in India (Medical, Engineering, Management, Humanity Courses) during last three years

State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
	No. of Students	No. of Students	No. of Students	
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh (UT)	0	2	0	2
Chhattisgarh	0	50	0	50

1	2	3	4	5
Goa	0	50	10	60
Gujarat	225	330	165	720
Haryana	45	23	105	173
Himachal Pradesh	81	377	90	548
Jammu and Kashmir	20	50	40	110
Jharkhand	0	40	0	40
Karnataka	80	122	468	670
Kerala	2418	1060	1205	4683
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	70	70
Maharashtra	200	0	0	200
Puducherry (UT)	200	420	200	820
Punjab	60	40	80	180
Sikkim	0	10	0	10
Tamil Nadu	92	100	0	192
Tripura	250	400	400	1050
West Bengal	40	50	80	170
TOTAL	3711	3124	2913	9748

Statement-II

*Details of number of Students benefited under Education Loan to study Abroad
(Medical, Engineering, Management Courses) during last three years*

State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
	No. of Students	No. of Students	No. of Students	No. of Students
1	2	3	4	5
Goa	0	0	5	5
Gujarat	0	10	0	10
Himachal Pradesh	0	5	10	15

1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand	0	5	0	5
karnataka	4	10	337	351
Kerala	450	400	310	1160
Punjab	6	3	10	19
West Bengal	0	0	5	5
TOTAL	460	433	677	1570

Health insurance plan for disabled persons

1425. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities has a health insurance programme for disabled persons in cooperation with New India Assurance Company;

(b) whether the Department is aware that Social Security Mission has completed proceedings to enroll one lakh disabled people who are Below Poverty Line (BPL) and paid ₹ 3.57 crore as beneficiary contribution to the New India Assurance Company;

(c) whether they could not be enrolled so far in the insurance project since the Central Government has not paid its matching share of ₹ 27.90 crore; and

(d) whether it would take immediate steps to pay it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) implements 'Swavlamban Health Insurance Scheme' through The New India Assurance Company Limited with a view to provide affordable health insurance to persons with blindness, low vision, hearing impairment, locomotor disability, leprosy-cured, mental retardation and mental illness. This scheme is implemented under Trust Fund for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities.

(b) Kerala Social Security Mission (Department of Social Justice) has paid advance deposit of ₹ 3.57 crores on 30.03.2017 to Regional Office of The New India

Assurance Company Limited Ernakulam, Kerala towards 10% contribution for one lakh beneficiaries who are economically backward. This deposit has been kept by Ernakulam Regional Office of The New India Assurance Company Limited, in the name of “Kerala Social Security Mission”, Social Justice Department, Government of Kerala.

(c) Request of Kerala Social Security Mission for matching 90 per cent of fund was presented to Board of Trust Fund. However, the proposal was not approved as the Board was of the view that to control enrolment of fake beneficiaries there has to be some contribution from the beneficiaries. As such, the enrollment process of the same has not been initiated.

(d) The above scheme was launched under the Trust Fund for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities in the year 2015-16 on a pilot basis. Only the interest accrued on the Trust Fund is utilized for the schemes implemented under Trust Fund. Due to low interest rate, the income of the Trust Fund has reduced drastically, and extent of coverage of beneficiaries therefore depends on the availability of funds.

Proposals under DDRC and ADIP from Madhya Pradesh

†1426. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of the proposals received from Madhya Pradesh under District Disability Rehabilitation Centre (DDRC) and Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase of Appliances (ADIP) schemes;
- (b) the number of the cases in which approval has been granted;
- (c) the number of the cases pending for approval; and
- (d) by when cases would be approved along with the number thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (d) Details of number of proposals received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for grant-in-aid to District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) and number of proposals received under the scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase of Appliances (ADIP), number of cases approved, and number of cases pending for approval are given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement**(A) Grants-in-aid under District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRC) Scheme**

Year	Number of Proposals received	No. of proposals in which grant-in- aid released	Number of cases pending for approval	By when cases would be approved along with the number thereof
1	2	3	4	5
2012-13	11	2	9	Proposals complete in all respects, received in a financial year are processed for grant during the year. However, in case of deficiency in documents, the grant is considered only after rectification of the deficiencies by the concerned State/DDRC. General Financial Rules provide that grant may be considered for proposals in respect of previous 24 months on the date of sanction of grant.
2013-14	10	11 (6 proposals pertained to 2013-14, 5 pertained to previous years 2011 -12 and 2012-13)	4	-do-
2014-15	12	6 (5 proposals pertained to 2014-15 and 1 pertained to previous year 2013-14)	7	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
2015-16	6	11 (4 proposals pertained to 2015-16 and 7 proposals pertained to previous years 2013-14 and 2014-15)	2	-do-
2016-17	18	14 (9 proposals pertained to 2016-17 and 5 pertaining to previous years 2014-15 and 2015-16)	9	-do-
2017-18	0	0	0	No proposal for the year 2017-18 received.

(B) Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase of Appliances (ADIP) Scheme

Year	Number of Proposals received	No. of proposals in which grant-in-aid released	Number of the cases pending for approval	By when cases would be approved along with the number thereof
2012-13	22	6	Nil (Remaining proposals were incomplete and deficiencies in proposal could not be rectified within the year)	The nature of grant under ADIP scheme is non-recurring and the proposals where grant are not released in a financial year are not considered during the following years.
2013-14	20	4	-do-	-do-
2014-15	21	6	-do-	-do-
2015-16	7	1	-do-	-do-
2016-17	18	8	-do-	-do-
2017-18	0	0	0	Not applicable

Policy to empower Divyangs

1427. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the policy to empower and facilitate Divyangs is being implemented by all Government and semi-Government departments;
- (b) if so, how far the objective of this policy has been fulfilled by all of the Ministries/Departments; and
- (c) the details of those which are lagging in implementing this policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) The Government had formulated the National Policy for persons with disabilities in the year 2006. The National Policy recognizes that the persons with disabilities are valuable human resource for the country and seeks to create an environment that provides them equal opportunities, protection of rights and full participation in society. The policy focuses on prevention of disabilities, rehabilitation, education, employment, social protection, sports and recreation etc. for persons with disabilities. The Government is fully committed to the empowerment and inclusion of persons with disabilities and all the Ministries/ Departments are working in that direction. Further, the Central Government has enacted the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, which came into force with effect from 19.04.2017. The Act provides legal framework for implementation of various measures for empowerment and inclusion of persons with disabilities. All the Government as well as semi-Government establishments are required to follow the provisions of this law. The Act provides penalty for violation of its provisions, which further ensures its effective implementation.

The Chief Commissioner and the State Commissioners for Persons with Disabilities are empowered to monitor implementation of the provisions of the Act and also schemes/programmes meant for persons with disabilities. The Chief Commissioner and the State Commissioners are also required to submit annual reports before the Houses of the Parliament and the State Legislative Assembly, as the case may be.

Release of funds under DDRS

1428. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has received proposals from Rajasthan for providing grant-in-aid for Special Schools and Vocational Training Centres under the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS);
- (b) whether Government intends to release the amount;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (d) Details of number of proposals of Special Schools and Vocational Training Rehabilitation Centres (VTC) received from State Government of Rajasthan, proposals sanctioned and amount released during the last five years and current year under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) is as under:—

Year	No. of Proposals Received		No. of Proposals Sanctioned		Amount Released (₹ in lakhs)	
	Special Schools	VTC	Special Schools	VTC	Special Schools	VTC
2012-13	16	6	16	5	77.36	24.06
2013-14	21	6	17	5	120.49	26.10
2014-15	20	6	15	4	77.66	14.72
2015-16	28	8	18	8	102.60	23.18
2016-17	20	8	15	7	105.32	24.04
2017-18 (as on 25.07.2017)	-	-	4*	-	20.64	-

*Proposals pertain to previous year.

Proposals, complete in all respects, received in a financial year are processed for grant during the year. However, in case of deficiency in documents, the grant is

considered only after rectification of the deficiencies in the documents. General Financial Rules provide that grant may be considered for proposals in respect of previous 24 months on the date of sanction of grant.

New satellite launch pads

1429. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to build new satellite launch pads in the country;

(b) whether the Kulasekarapattinam has been proposed by Government to be ideal location for being a launch pad and if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to build a new satellite launch pad; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Indian satellite launching station located at Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota has two launch pads - the First Launch Pad (FLP) and the Second Launch Pad (SLP). A Second Vehicle Assembly Building (SVAB) is being established at the Second Launch Pad to overcome the limitation in the number of vehicles that can be assembled and integrated in a year, which is expected to be ready by the beginning of next year. In addition to enabling a significant increase in the launch frequency from the existing two launch pads, the SVAB can also cater to the requirements of a third launch pad at Sriharikota in future.

Updates on Mars orbiter spacecraft

1430. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mars Orbiter Spacecraft which had entered into Mars orbit on September 24, 2014 is performing as per the expectations;

(b) whether Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) scientists have started interpretation of data and photographs being transmitted by the Spacecraft; and

(c) if so, the highlights of the observations drawn by space scientists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Mars Orbiter Mission has successfully completed 1000 days in its orbit on June 19, 2017, surviving well beyond its designed mission life of six months. All Scientific payloads continue to provide valuable data of Mars surface and its atmosphere.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Mars Colour Camera on-board MOM has acquired more than 700 images of Martian surface. MOM atlas is published and updates on MOM images are regularly provided in ISRO website. The observations drawn by scientists have been published in 20 scientific papers in peer reviewed journals. The archived scientific data has been released to public for free download and scientific research. About 1380 registered users have downloaded more than 370 GB of data.

Delay in releasing MPLAD funds from Karnataka

1431. SHRI B.K HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Members of Parliament from Karnataka whose Members of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) Funds have not been released, so far;

(b) the reason for the delays and the persons responsible for such delays; and

(c) the corrective measures taken to prevent such delays in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) Release of funds under the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) at the Central Government level and implementation of the same at the District level is governed by the provisions contained in the Guidelines on MPLADS. Funds are released by the Ministry on receipt of requisite eligible documents from the concerned Nodal District Authorities of the State Governments.

The details of Hon'ble Members of Parliament (Rajya Sabha) from Karnataka whose MPLADS fund is due for release and the reasons for delay are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The first instalment of ₹2.5 crore is released to the District Authority without any documents. Subsequent instalment is released as per para 4.3 of the Guidelines on MPLADS, which stipulate utilization of earlier released instalments subject to recommendation of works by Hon'ble Members of Parliament and sanctioning/execution of these works by District Authority as per the provisions of the guidelines.

The delay can be attributed to any of the stages *viz.* recommendations or sanctioning/implementation of MPLADS works at district level. Wherever/whenever, impediment/delay comes to notice in the Ministry, the matter is taken up with concerned State Government/District Authorities for appropriate action.

(c) The matter of delay in submission of required documents and certifications for release of MPLADS instalments is regularly taken up with the concerned Nodal District Authorities and State Governments by this Ministry on a continuing basis.

Statement

*Details of instalments of MPLADS funds due for release to Sitting Rajya Sabha
MPs from Karnataka (as on 15.07.2017)*

Sl. No.	Name of the MP	Instalment due for release	Reasons for non-release of instalment as due
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri M.V. Rajeev Gowda	IIInd Inst. of 2015-16	Eligible MPR and Utilisation Certificate awaited.
2.	Shri D. Kupendra Reddy	IIInd Inst. of 2017-18	Eligible MPR and Utilisation Certificate awaited.
3.	Shri Rangasayee Ramakrishna	1st Inst. of 2017-18	Eligible MPR and Provisional Utilisation Certificate awaited.
4.	Shri K. Rahman Khan	IIInd Inst. of 2013-14	Incomplete MPR received, eligible MPR awaited.
5.	Shri K.C Ramamurthy	1st Inst. of 2017-18	Release of instalment under process.
6.	Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman	1st Inst. of 2017-18	Eligible MPR awaited.

1	2	3	4
7.	Shri B.K Hariprasad	1st Inst. of 2016-17	Release of instalment under process.
8.	Shri Rajeev Chandrasekar	IInd Inst. of 2016-17	Eligible MPR and Utilisation Certificate awaited.
9.	Dr. Prabhakar Kore	IInd Inst. of 2016-17	Utilisation Certificate awaited.
10.	Shri Jairam Ramesh	1st Inst. of 2017-18	Eligible MPR awaited.
11.	Shri Basawaraj Patil	1st Inst. of 2014-15	Release of instalment under process.
12.	Shri Oscar Fernandes	1st Inst. of 2016-17	Release of instalment under process.

MPR: Monthly Progress Report.

Difference in GDP calculation under Value Added and Expenditure method

1432. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the difference in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) based on Value Added Method and Expenditure Method calculated by the Central Statistics Organisation (CSO), Revised Estimates in crores and in percentage terms for 2016-17, 2015-16 and 2014-15, year-wise;

(b) the reasons for the discrepancies in GDP calculation; and

(c) whether CSO has taken initiatives to improve data collection and estimation of GDP and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) As per the latest release of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) on 31.05.2017, namely, the Press Note on Provisional Estimates of Annual National Income, 2016-17 and Quarterly Estimates of GDP for the Fourth Quarter (Q4) of 2016-17, the details of difference in GDP based on Value Added Method (production approach) and Expenditure Method, technically known as “discrepancy” at current and constant (with base year 2011-12) prices for the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are as under:—

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
At current prices:			
Discrepancy (₹ in crore)	-15828	152559	96886
Discrepancy as percentage of GDP	-0.1	1.1	0.6
At constant prices:			
Discrepancy (₹ in crore)	-44556	167803	83897
Discrepancy as percentage of GDP	-0.4	1.5	0.7

(b) Although, conceptually the production approach and expenditure approach of compiling GDP has to lead to the same number, this does not emerge naturally from data compilations because of wide disparity of data sources, differences in coverage, valuation and lags in recording.

(c) Yes, Sir. Changes have been made in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) measurement standards to make them better compliant with the latest United Nations guidelines in System of National Accounts, 2008. They include:—

- (i) revising base year of national accounts from 2004-05 to 2011-12 to take into account the changing structure of the economy;
- (ii) using corporate sector data of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs as a new source of data for corporate entities in mining, manufacturing and services sectors;
- (iii) using latest available data of the National Sample Survey Office including data of Unincorporated Enterprise Survey (2010- 11) and Employment-Unemployment Survey (2011-12) and data on sales and service taxes; and
- (iv) improving coverage of activities in respect of local bodies and autonomous institutions.

Infrastructure projects in Gujarat and Jharkhand

1433. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of major central sector infrastructure schemes/projects being implemented in Gujarat and Jharkhand during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether a large number of infrastructure projects are stalled/running behind schedule in the country and if so, the details thereof including reasons therefor and consequential time and cost overrun;

(c) whether Government proposes to abandon some projects and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action plan chalked out by Government to expedite/ complete the ongoing projects in the country without any further delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Government in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation monitors on-going Central Sector Infrastructure Projects costing ₹ 150 crore and above through On-line Computerised Monitoring System (OCMS) on time and cost overruns on the basis of information provided by the project implementing agencies. Details of ongoing Central Sector Infrastructure Projects implemented in Gujarat and Jharkhand during the last three years and current year are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(b) As on 01.04.2017, a total of 1231 projects were on the monitor of this Ministry. Of these, 327 projects were showing time overruns, 329 were showing cost overruns and 105 were showing both time and cost overruns with respect to their original project implementation schedules. Project-wise details including reasons for time and cost overruns in these projects are available at www.cspm.gov.in/publications.

(c) No project having time and cost overruns was reported to have been abandoned by the project implementation agencies.

(d) The major steps undertaken to ensure completion of Central Sector Infrastructure Projects without time and cost overruns include: rigorous project appraisal; On-line Computerized Monitoring System (OCMS) for better monitoring; setting up of Revised Cost Committees in the Ministries for fixation of responsibility for time and cost overruns; regular review of infrastructure projects by the concerned administrative Ministries; and setting up of Central Sector Projects Coordination Committees (CSPCCs) in the States under the Chief Secretaries for removal of bottlenecks and for facilitating the speedy implementation of major projects.

Statement-I*Details of Central Sector Projects costing ₹ 150 crore and above in Gujarat*

Sl. No.	Project	Sector	Implementing Agency	Date of Approval (Month/Year)	Original Date of Commissioning (Month/Year)	Anticipated Date of Commissioning (Month/Year)	Cost Original (₹ in crore)	Cost Anticipated (₹ in crore)	Reported Cumulative Expenditure (₹ in crore)	Cost Overrun^ (%)	Time Overrun \$ (Months)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(A) As on 01-04-2017											
1.	Kakrapar Atomic Power Project - 3 and 4	Atomic Energy	NPCIL	10/2009	12/2015	11/2019	11459.00	11459.00	9683.00	0.00	47
2.	Supply of 56 Nos Airfield Fire Tenders at Various Airports	Civil Aviation	AAI	10/2012	03/2015	09/2017	217.60	244.10	188.81	12.18	30
3.	Ankleshwar Baroda Pipeline Project	Petroleum	GAIL	07/2014	03/2018	03/2018	199.95	199.95	104.00	0.00	0
4.	Capacity Augmentation Jamnagar Loni Pipeline	Petroleum	GAIL	04/2016	04/2018	04/2018	327.78	327.78	6.67	0.00	0
5.	Construction 6 ETPS	Petroleum	HPCL	02/2008	09/2012	10/2016	317.64	768.25	672.65	15.35	N.A.

6.	BS-IV Quality Improvement Project (Phase-I) at Gujarat Refinery	Petroleum	IOCL	02/2016	07/2017	02/2018	931.00	931.00	165.26	0.00	7
7.	50 MW 10 Percent Wind EnergyPower Project	Petroleum	OIL	11/2015	03/2017	06/2017	500.00	435.00	57.81	-13.00	3
8.	Pipeline Replacement Project, Petroleum Ahmedabad	Petroleum	ONGC	09/2011	07/2016	06/2018	202.25	160.16	99.58	-20.81	23
9.	Nawagam-Koyali Pipeline Project	Petroleum	ONGC	11/2014	09/2018	09/2018	195.63	187.10	118.81	-4.36	0
10.	Gamji Redevelopment Project	Petroleum	ONGC	05/2015	11/2019	11/2019	1671.22	1881.22	0.00	12.57	0
11.	Transmission System for Connectivity of ESSAR Power Gujarat Limited	Power	PGCIL	12/2011	02/2014	03/2016	552.44	609.44	501.60	10.32	N.A.
12.	Transmission System associated with Kakrapar Atomic Power Project - 3 and 4	Power	PGCIL	02/2014	10/2016	04/2017	378.71	378.71	249.90	0.00	6
13.	Transmission System Strengthening associated with Mundra UMPP (Part-A)	Power	PGCIL	01/2016	07/2018	07/2018	244.19	244.19	44.60	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14.	Transmission System Strengthening associated with Mundra UMPP (Part-B)	Power	PGCIL	07/2016	12/2018	12/2018	300.94	300.94	5.60	0.00	0
15.	Wind Power Project at Sadla in Distt. Surendranagar (Gujarat)	Power	SJVN	11/2016	11/2017	11/2017	330.00	330.00	110.38	0.00	0
16.	Patan Wind Farm Site, Gujarat 50 MW	Power	THDCIL	10/2015	10/2016	10/2016	315.00	315.00	291.85	0.00	N.A.
17.	Kandorna and Bhanwad Wind Farm	Power	THDCIL	11/2016	03/2017	03/2017	415.49	415.49	324.42	0.00	0
18.	Multi Modal Logistics Park at Varnama	Railways	CCOI	10/2013	03/2019	03/2019	343.00	343.00	222.83	0.00	0
19.	Ahmedabad-Botad (GC)	Railways	RVNL	04/2012	N.A.	03/2020	567.18	975.62	0.00	72.01	N.A.
20.	Palanpur-Samakhayali (DL)	Railways	RVNL	04/2013	N.A.	12/2020	1266.89	1266.89	0.00	0.00	N.A.
21.	Dhasa-Jetalsar (GC)	Railways	RVNL	04/2012	N.A.	12/2020	376.59	644.38	0.00	71.11	N.A.
22.	Bhavnagar-Workshop Facilities for 50 Bg Coaches POH Per Month (WR)	Railways	WR	04/2006	03/2011	01/2011	117.36	203.00	202.30	72.97	N.A.

23.	Virangam-Surendranagar (DL)	Railways	WR	04/2010	N.A.	09/2015	279.40	355.00	325.90	27.06	N.A.
24.	Udhna-Jalgaon with Electrification (Doubling) (WR)	Railways	WR	04/2008	03/2014	12/2017	1389.62	1389.62	1641.30	0.00	45
25.	Virangam-Samakhiali (DL)	Railways	WR	04/2011	N.A.	03/2019	446.00	1037.15	741.19	132.54	N.A.
26.	Rajkot-Veraval, Wansjalila to Jataisar with New MM for Shapur-Saradiya and Somnath Kodinar (GC)	Railways	WR	04/1994	N.A.	03/2019	320.66	399.63	19.72	24.63	N.A.
27.	Bhuj-Naliya(GC) with Extension from Naliya to Vayor (WR)	Railways	WR	04/2008	03/2012	03/2019	318.24	321.62	58.86	1.06	84
28.	Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar-Udaipur (WR)	Railways	WR	04/2008	03/2013	03/2020	394.14	385.60	56.02	-2.17	84
29.	Surendra Nagar Rajkot	Railways	WR	04/2015	N.A.	03/2021	1002.39	1002.39	3.48	0.00	N.A.
30.	Miyagam-Karjan-Dabhoi-Samlaya (GC)	Railways	WR	04/2011	N.A.	N.A.	439.88	845.68	1.56	92.25	0
31.	Vadodara-Surat Section	Road	NHAI	03/2014	08/2016	05/2017	503.16	503.16	331.09	0.00	9
		Transport and Highways									

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
32.	Kandla - Mundra Port	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	01/2011	07/2013	06/2017	953.88	953.88	977.74	0.00	47
33.	Ahmedabad to Vadodara Section	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	01/2013	12/2015	07/2017	2125.24	2125.24	4700.69	0.00	19
34.	4 Laning of Jetpur Somnath Section of NH 8D Length Km127.6	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	03/2012	09/2014	10/2017	828.00	828.00	871.49	0.00	37
35.	Gujarat/Maharashtra Bordersurat-Hazira Port Section	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	03/2010	09/2012	12/2017	1509.10	3237.87	3408.59	114.56	63
36.	Six Lanning from Km. 401.200 to 494.410 of NH-8 On Hybrid Annuity Mode Under NHDP-V (Pkg VI) Reg.	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	01/2017	N.A.	N.A.	1251.11	1251.11	0.00	0.00	0

37.	2-Lane with Paved Shoulders of Gadu-Porbander Section	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	12/2016	N.A.	N.A.	417.19	417.19	0.00	0.00	0
38.	Construction of 4-Lane Laddowal Bypass	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	05/2016	N.A.	N.A.	364.56	364.56	0.00	0.00	0
39.	Six-Laning of Kamrej-Chalthan Section of NH-8 from Km 248.100 to Km 264.350 Including Long Term Reme	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	05/2016	N.A.	N.A.	425.60	425.60	0.00	0.00	0
40.	Four Laning of Una to Kodinar of NH-8E from Km.180.478 to Km 221.610 and (Package-V) in the State of GU	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	05/2016	N.A.	N.A.	763.08	763.08	0.00	0.00	0
41.	Four Laning of Kagavadar - Una Section of NH-8E from Km 139.915 to Km 180.478 and (Package-IV) in the State of Gujarat	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	05/2016	N.A.	N.A.	723.64	723.64	0.00	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
42.	Four Lining of Talaja - Mahuva Section of NH -8E from Km. 53.585 to Km. 100.100 (Design Chainage from Km. 54.990 to Km. 11.450 (Package-II) in the State of Gujarat	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	05/2016	N.A.	N.A.	834.64	834.64	0.00	0.00	0
43.	Four Lining of Bhavnagar-Talaja Section of NH-8E from Km. 7.090 to Km. 53.585 (Design Ch from Km. 6.	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	05/2016	N.A.	N.A.	998.18	998.18	0.00	0.00	0
44.	4-Lanning of Kodinar to Veraval Section of NH-8E from Km 221.610 to Km 263.000	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	07/2016	N.A.	N.A.	829.97	829.97	0.00	0.00	0
45.	Construction of Campus and Building for National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research at Gandhi in agan, Gujarat	Steel	HSCL	01/2013	N.A.	12/2017	175.00	175.00	1.83	0.00	N.A.

(B) As on 01-04-2016

1.	Kakrapar Atomic Power Project - 3 and 4	Atomic Energy	NPCIL	10/2009	12/2015	11/2018	11459.00	11459.00	8066.00	0.00	35
2.	Reverse Osmosis Plant for ETP at Gujarat Refinery	Petroleum	IOCL	12/2011	02/2016	07/2016	160.00	160.00	76.60	0.00	5
3.	50 MW 10 Percent Wind EnergyPower Project	Petroleum	OIL	11/2015	03/2017	03/2017	500.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	0
4.	Construction of 6 ETPs	Petroleum	ONGC	03/2009	09/2012	06/2016	317.64	240.95	127.28	-24.14	45
5.	Pipeline Replacement Project, Ahmedabad	Petroleum	ONGC	09/2011	07/2016	04/2017	202.25	160.16	77.90	-20.81	9
6.	Nawagam-Koyali Pipeline Project	Petroleum	ONGC	11/2014	09/2018	09/2018	195.63	195.63	0.00	0.00	0
7.	Ganji Redevelopment Project	Petroleum	ONGC	05/2015	11/2019	11/2019	1671.22	1881.22	0.00	12.57	0
8.	Transmission System for Connectivity of Essar Power Gujarat Limited	Power	PGCIL	12/2011	02/2014	03/2016	552.44	609.44	600.90	10.32	25
9.	Transmission System associated with Kakrapar Atomic Power Project - 3 and 4	Power	PGCIL	02/2014	10/2016	10/2016	378.71	378.71	125.80	0.00	0
10.	Transmission System Strengthening associated with Mundra UMPP (Part-A)	Power	PGCIL	01/2016	07/2018	07/2018	244.19	244.19	0.00	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11.	Patan Wind Farm Site, Gujarat 50 MW	Power	THDCIL	10/2015	10/2016	10/2016	315.00	315.00	13.50	0.00	0
12.	Ahmedabad-Botad (GC)	Railways	WR	04/2012	N.A.	N.A.	567.18	567.18	31.99	0.00	0
13.	Dhasa-Jetalsar (GC)	Railways	WR	04/2012	N.A.	N.A.	376.59	376.59	4.58	0.00	0
14.	Miyagam-Karjan-Dabhoi- Samlaya (GC)	Railways	WR	04/2011	N.A.	N.A.	439.88	439.88	0.78	0.00	0
15.	Rajkot-Veraval, Wansjalia to Jatalsar with New Mm for Shapur-Saradiya and Somnath Kodinar (GC)	Railways	WR	04/1994	N.A.	N.A.	320.66	913.48	457.67	184.87	0
16.	Palanpur-Samakhayali (DL)	Railways	WR	04/201 3	N.A.	N.A.	1266.89	1266.89	0.00	0.00	0
17.	Virangam-Samakhyali (DL)	Railways	WR	04/2011	N.A.	N.A.	446.00	685.17	206.59	53.63	0
18.	Virangam-Surendranagar (DL)	Railways	WR	04/2010	N.A.	N.A.	279.40	279.40	249.02	0.00	0
19.	Bhavnagar-Workshop Facilities for 50 Bg Coaches Poh Per Month (WR)	Railways	WR	04/2006	03/2011	N.A.	117.36	196.95	198.83	67.82	N.A.
20.	Bhuj-Naliya(GC) with Extension from Naliya to Vayor (WR)	Railways	WR	04/2008	03/2012	N.A.	318.24	321.62	2.91	1.06	N.A.

21.	Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar-Udaipur (WR)	Railways	WR	04/2008	03/2013	N.A.	394.14	385.60	83.50	-2.17	N.A.
22.	Udhna-Jalgaon with Electrification (Doubling) (WR)	Railways	WR	04/2008	03/2014	N.A.	1389.62	1389.62	1055.80	0.00	N.A.
23.	Samaikhali - Gandhidham	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	09/2010	03/2013	01/2016	805.39	805.39	0.00	0.00	N.A.
24.	Gujarat/Maharashtra Borsurat-Hazira Port Section	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	03/2010	09/2012	02/2016	1509.10	1509.10	0.00	0.00	N.A.
25.	4 Lanning of Ahmedabad to Godhara	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	12/2010	06/2013	06/2016	1008.50	1008.50	1275.83	0.00	36
26.	Kandla - Mundra Port	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	01/2011	07/2013	06/2016	953.88	953.88	0.00	0.00	35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
27.	4 Lanning of Jetpur Somnath Section of NH 8D Length Km. 127.6	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	03/2012	09/2014	06/2016	828.00	828.00	0.00	0.00	21
28.	Ahmedabad to Vadodara Section	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	01/2013	12/2015	06/2016	2125.24	2125.24	4467.07	0.00	6
29.	Vadodara-Surat Section	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	03/2014	08/2016	08/2016	503.16	503.16	0.00	0.00	0
30.	4 Lanning of Godhara to Gujarat/MP Border	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	03/2011	08/2013	N.A.	785.50	785.50	919.56	0.00	N.A.
31.	Construction of Campus and Building for National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research	Steel	HSCL	01/2013	N.A.	12/2017	175.00	175.00	0.00	0.00	N.A.

(C) As on 01-04-2015

1.	Kakrapar Atomic Power Project - 3 and 4	Atomic Energy	NPCIL	10/2009	12/2015	10/2017	11459.00	11459.00	6297.00	0.00	22
2.	Reverse Osmosis Plant for ETP at Gujarat Refinery	Petroleum	IOCL	12/2011	02/2016	02/2016	160.00	160.00	2.32	0.00	0
3.	Construction of 6 ETPs	Petroleum	ONGC	03/2009	09/2012	10/2015	317.64	240.95	111.38	-24.14	37
4.	Pipeline Replacement Project, Ahmedabad	Petroleum	ONGC	09/2011	07/2016	07/2016	202.25	160.16	39.42	-20.81	0
5.	Mehesana Redevelopment Project	Petroleum	ONGC	11/2010	04/2015	12/2017	3823.00	3823.00	1076.57	0.00	32
6.	Ahmedabad Redevelopment Project	Petroleum	ONGC	11/2010	12/2014	12/2017	1916.10	1916.10	1161.74	0.00	36
7.	Ankleswar Redevelopment	Petroleum	ONGC	11/2010	12/2014	12/2018	2189.63	2189.63	1035.48	0.00	48
8.	Transmission System for Connectivity of Essar Power Gujarat Limited	Power	PGCIL	12/2011	02/2014	09/2015	552.44	552.44	468.60	0.00	19
9.	Transmission System associated with Kakrapar Atomic Power Project - 3 and 4	Power	PGCIL	02/2014	10/2016	10/2016	378.71	378.71	34.00	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10.	Udhna-Jalgaon with Electrification (Doubling) (WR)	Railways	WR	04/2008	03/2014	N.A.	1389.62	1389.62	1055.80	0.00	N.A.
11.	Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar-Udaipur (WR)	Railways	WR	04/2008	03/2013	N.A.	394.14	385.60	83.50	-2.17	N.A.
12.	Bhuj-Naliya (GC) with Extension from Naliya to Vayor (WR)	Railways	WR	04/2008	03/2012	N.A.	318.24	321.62	2.91	1.06	N.A.
13.	Bhavnagar-Workshop Facilities for 50 Bg Coaches Poh Per Month (WR)	Railways	WR	04/2006	03/2011	N.A.	117.36	196.95	198.83	67.82	N.A.
14.	Virangam-Surendranagar (DL)	Railways	WR	04/2010	N.A.	N.A.	279.40	279.40	249.02	0.00	0
15.	Virangam-Samakhiali (DL)	Railways	WR	04/2011	N.A.	N.A.	446.00	685.17	206.59	53.63	0
16.	Palanpur-Samakhiali (DL)	Railways	WR	04/2013	N.A.	N.A.	1266.89	1266.89	0.00	0.00	0
17.	Rajkot-Veraval, Wansjalai to Jatsar with New MM for Shapur-Saradiya and Somnath Kodinar (GC)	Railways	WR	04/1994	N.A.	N.A.	320.66	913.48	457.67	184.87	0
18.	Miyagam-Karjan-Dabhoi-Samlaya (GC)	Railways	WR	04/2011	N.A.	N.A.	439.88	439.88	0.78	0.00	0

19.	Dhasa-Jetalsar (GC)	Railways	WR	04/2012	N.A.	N.A.	376.59	376.59	4.58	0.00	0
20.	Ahmedabad-Botad (GC)	Railways	WR	04/2012	N.A.	N.A.	567.18	567.18	31.99	0.00	0
21.	Ahmedabad to Vadodara Section	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	01/2013	12/2015	12/2015	2125.24	2125.24	0.00	0.00	0
22.	4 Lanning of Jetpur Somnath Section of NH 8D Length Km. 127.6	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	03/2012	09/2014	N.A.	828.00	828.00	0.00	0.00	N.A.
23.	4 Lanning of Godhara to Gujarat/MP Border	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	03/2011	08/2013	N.A.	785.50	785.50	0.00	0.00	N.A.
24.	Kandla - Mundra Port	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	01/2011	07/2013	N.A.	953.88	953.88	0.00	0.00	N.A.
25.	4 Lanning of Ahmedabad to Godhara	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	12/2010	06/2013	N.A.	1008.50	1008.50	0.00	0.00	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26.	Samaikhiali - Gandhidham	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	09/2010	03/2013	N.A.	805.39	805.39	0.00	0.00	N.A.
27.	Gujarat/Maharashtra Borsurur-Hazira Port Section	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	03/2010	09/2012	N.A.	1509.10	1509.10	0.00	0.00	N.A.
28.	Setting up of Single Point Mooring (SPM) and Allied Facilities Off Veera In Gulf of Kutch on BOT Bas	Shipping and Ports	Port Trust	02/2011	05/2013	N.A.	830.00	621.53	0.00	-25.12	N.A.
29.	Modification and Strengthening of Existing Berth No. 1 to 6	Shipping and Ports	Port Trust	06/2010	03/2012	N.A.	277.00	277.00	0.21	0.00	N.A.
(D) As on 01-04-2014											
1.	Kakrapar Atomic Power Project - 3 and 4	Atomic Energy	NPCIL	10/2009	12/2015	11/2016	11459.00	11459.00	0.00	0.00	11
2.	Pipeline Replacement Project, Petroleum Ahmedabad	Petroleum	ONGC	09/2011	07/2016	07/2016	202.25	202.25	33.26	0.00	0

3.	Construction of one ETP at GGS-Nada, Ankleshwar	Petroleum	ONGC	10/2011	07/2014	03/2015	200.69	200.69	8.08	0.00	8
4.	Construction of Three ETPs, Petroleum Mehsana	Petroleum	ONGC	03/2012	11/2014	11/2015	260.74	260.74	0.52	0.00	12
5.	Mehesana Redevelopment	Petroleum	ONGC	11/2010	04/2015	03/2017	3823.00	3823.00	1076.07	0.00	23
6.	Ahmedabad Redevelopment	Petroleum	ONGC	11/2010	12/2014	12/2016	1916.10	1916.10	784.46	0.00	24
7.	Ankleshwar Redevelopment	Petroleum	ONGC	11/2010	12/2014	12/2016	2189.63	2189.63	1039.42	0.00	24
8.	Construction of Six Effluent Treatment Plants (ETP), Ahmedabad and Ankleshwar	Petroleum	ONGC	03/2009	09/2012	12/2014	234.78	317.64	102.78	35.29	27
9.	Construction of 6 ETPs	Petroleum	ONGC	03/2009	09/2012	12/2014	302.26	240.95	102.78	-20.28	27
10.	Tr System for Establishment of 400/220 Kv GIS Substation at Magarwada In UT DD	Power	PGCIL	01/2012	01/2014	N.A.	259.28	259.28	0.00	0.00	N.A.
11.	Transmission System for Connectivity of Essar Power Gujarat Limited	Power	PGCIL	12/2011	02/2014	06/2014	552.44	552.44	393.96	0.00	4
12.	Bhuj-Naliya(GC) with Extension from Naliya to Vayor (WR)	Railways	WR	04/2008	03/2012	N.A.	318.24	484.61	2.07	52.28	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13.	Bhavnagar-Workshop Facilities for 50 Bg Coaches Poh Per Month (WR)	Railways	WR	04/2006	03/2011	N.A.	117.36	196.95	194.41	67.82	N.A.
14.	Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar- Udaipur (WR)	Railways	WR	04/2008	03/2013	03/2013	394.14	385.60	55.12	-2.17	N.A.
15.	Udhna-Jalgaon with Electrification (Doubling) (WR)	Railways	WR	04/2008	03/2014	03/2014	1389.62	1389.62	796.60	0.00	0
16.	Ahmedabad-Botad (GC)	Railways	WR	04/2012	N.A.	N.A.	567.18	567.18	2.00	0.00	0
17.	Dhasa-Jetalsar (GC)	Railways	WR	04/2012	N.A.	N.A.	376.59	376.59	2.00	0.00	0
18.	Miyagam-Karjan-Dabhoi- Samlaya (GC)	Railways	WR	04/2011	N.A.	N.A.	439.88	439.88	0.70	0.00	0
19.	Rajkot-Veraval, Wansjalia to Jatalsar with New MM for Shapur-Saradiya and Somnath Kodinar (GC)	Railways	WR	04/1994	N.A.	N.A.	320.66	913.48	461.85	184.87	0
20.	Palanpur-Samakhayali (DL)	Railways	WR	04/2013	N.A.	N.A.	1266.89	1266.89	0.00	0.00	0
21.	Virangan-Samakhiali (DL)	Railways	WR	04/2011	N.A.	N.A.	446.00	685.17	105.30	53.63	0

22.	Viramgam-Surendranagar (DL)	Railways	WR	04/2010	N.A.	04/2014	279.40	279.40	188.74	0.00	N.A.
23.	4 Lanning of Godhara to Gujarat/MP Border	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	03/2011	08/2013	N.A.	785.50	785.50	848.81	0.00	N.A.
24.	Kandla - Mundra Port	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	01/2011	07/2013	N.A.	953.88	953.88	711.11	0.00	N.A.
25.	4 Lanning of Ahmedabad to Godhara	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	12/2010	06/2013	N.A.	1008.50	1008.50	1356.04	0.00	N.A.
26.	Samaikhiali -Gandhidham	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	09/2010	03/2013	N.A.	805.39	805.39	765.39	0.00	N.A.
27.	Gujarat/Maharashtra Borsurati-Hazira Port Section	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	03/2010	09/2012	N.A.	1509.10	1509.10	2021.74	0.00	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
28.	4 Lanning of Jetpur Somnath Section of NH 8D Length Km. 127.6	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	03/2012	09/2014	09/2014	828.00	828.00	582.60	0.00	0
29.	Ahmedabad to Vadodara Section	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	01/2013	12/2015	12/2015	2125.24	2125.24	61.44	0.00	0
30.	Modification & Strengthening of Existing Berth No. 1 to 6	Shipping and Ports	Port Trust	06/2010	03/2012	03/2012	277.00	277.00	0.21	0.00	N.A.
31.	Setting up of Single Point Mooring (SPM) and Allied Facilities Off Veera in Gulf of Kutch on BOT Bas	Shipping and Ports	Port Trust	02/2011	05/2013	05/2013	830.00	621.53	0.00	-25.12	N.A.
32.	Construction of Berthing and Allied Facilities Off Tekra Near Tuna, Kandla Port Trust	Shipping and Ports	Port Trust	04/2005	02/2011	12/2012	882.00	1060.00	0.93	20.18	N.A.
33.	Construction of 13 & 14 Cargo Berth at Kandla	Shipping and Ports	Port Trust	12/2005	03/2011	03/2013	702.00	755.50	219.00	7.62	N.A.

^ - Cost Overrun = [(Anticipated - Original Cost.)/Original Cost] *100

\$- Time overrun = Anticipated Date of Commissioning minus Original Date of Commissioning

Statement-II*Details of Central Sector Projects Costing ₹ 150 crore and above in Jharkhand*

Sl. No.	Project	Sector	Implementing Agency	Date of Approval (Month/Year)	Original Date of Commissioning (Month/Year)	Anticipated Date of Commissioning (Month/Year)	Cost Original (₹ in crore)	Cost Anticipated (₹ in crore)	Reported Cumulative Expenditure (₹ in crore)	Cost Overrun^ (%)	Time Overrun \$ (Months)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(A) As on 01-04-2017											
1.	Kapuria UG (PSLW)	Coal	BCCL	08/2011	04/2017	04/2017	988.35	988.35	45.26	0.00	0
2.	Patherdih NLW Washery	Coal	BCCL	10/2012	04/2014	08/2017	269.82	269.82	134.69	0.00	40
3.	Madhuband NLW Washery	Coal	BCCL	08/2010	05/2014	09/2017	289.45	289.45	145.87	0.00	40
4.	Muraidih UG Turn-Key Project	Coal	BCCL	02/2011	04/2014	10/2018	339.88	339.88	12.08	0.00	54
5.	Moonidih XV Seam UG	Coal	BCCL	08/2011	04/2015	04/2019	1230.27	1230.27	225.39	0.00	48
6.	North Tisra and South Tisra Expansion OCP (6mty)	Coal	BCCL	02/2014	03/2021	03/2021	555.52	555.52	4.57	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7.	Purnadih OCP (3.0 MTY)	Coal	CCL	07/2008	03/2013	03/2018	210.98	210.98	154.93	0.00	60
8.	Rajrappa Rce OCP (3.0 MTY)	Coal	CCL	12/2009	03/2016	03/2018	510.85	510.85	225.58	0.00	24
9.	Tapin OCP (2.5 MTY)	Coal	CCL	08/2008	03/2012	03/2019	264.68	264.68	148.00	0.00	84
10.	North Urimari OCP (3.0 MTY)	Coal	CCL	12/2007	03/2012	03/2019	179.87	179.87	98.36	0.00	84
11.	Karma OCP (1.0 mty)	Coal	CCL	06/2009	03/2014	03/2019	162.46	162.46	72.47	0.00	60
12.	Churi Benti UG (0.81 MTY)	Coal	CCL	08/2007	03/2011	03/2020	163.51	163.51	36.17	0.00	108
13.	Amrapali OC (12mty)	Coal	CCL	02/2012	03/2020	03/2020	858.11	858.11	111.42	0.00	0
14.	Magadh OC 20 MTY (CCL)	Coal	CCL	08/2008	07/2012	03/2021	706.40	706.40	246.52	0.00	104
15.	Rajmahal OC Exp.	Coal	ECL	09/2009	03/2014	12/2017	153.82	153.82	101.42	0.00	45
16.	Hura - C OC (3 MTY)	Coal	ECL	10/2015	03/2022	03/2022	359.69	359.69	7.06	0.00	0
17.	Resitement of Tata Nagar and Ranchi Depots to Khunti (Jharkhand)	Petroleum	IOCL	04/2011	05/2015	06/2017	191.96	191.96	137.65	0.00	25
18.	Development Plan of	Petroleum	ONGC	12/2015	03/2023	03/2023	658.62	658.62	0.00	0.00	0

CBM-Bokaro Block												
19.	Bokaro Thermal Power Station-A	Power	DVC	08/2006	12/2011	02/2017	2313.00	4366.64	3960.20	88.79	N.A.	
20.	Pakri Barwadih Coal Mining Project	Power	NTPC	10/2004	10/2017	10/2017	4237.96	4552.00	1984.39	7.41	0	
21.	North Karanpura STPP (3x660 MW)	Power	NTPC	02/2014	02/2019	02/2020	14366.58	14366.58	4882.00	0.00	12	
22.	Koderma-Tilaiya (NL), ECR	Railways	ECR	04/2002	N.A.	N.A.	459.91	459.91	230.92	0.00	N.A.	
23.	Mandarhill-Dumka-Rampurhat (NL), ER	Railways	ER	04/1995	12/2011	03/2020	900.05	1125.89	1042.21	25.09	99	
24.	Tinpahar - Sahibganj (ER)	Railways	ER	04/2008	03/2012	N.A.	167.73	167.73	223.25	0.00	N.A.	
25.	Goelkera-Manoharpur, (LD)(SER)	Railways	RVNL	03/1997	02/2006	12/2019	261.70	318.00	303.59	21.51	166	
26.	Manoharpur-Bondamunda 3rd Line Doubling	Railways	SER	04/2012	N.A.	12/2017	258.20	365.00	78.17	41.36	N.A.	
27.	Bondamunda Ranchi Doubling	Railways	SER	03/2016	03/2021	03/2021	1724.20	1724.20	110.01	0.00	0	
28.	Ranchi-Lohardaga (GC), SER	Railways	SER	04/1997	06/2004	N.A.	194.07	335.00	226.39	72.62	N.A.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
29.	Dangoaposi-Rajkharswan 3rd Line Doubling	Railways	SER	04/2010	12/2015	N.A.	309.44	583.00	378.97	88.40	N.A.
30.	Rajkharswan- Chakradharpur 3rd Line (20 Km.) Jharkhand	Railways	SER	04/2012	12/2016	N.A.	148.77	209.00	0.00	40.49	N.A.
31.	Two Lane with Paved Shoulders of Chas - Rangarh Section of NH-23	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	09/2015	09/2017	09/2017	341.61	341.61	256.62	0.00	0
32.	Ranchi-Rarga-Jamsethpur	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	12/2012	06/2015	12/2017	1479.00	1479.00	740.26	0.00	30
33.	Four Laning of Barhi- Hazaribagh NH-33	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	08/2016	N.A.	08/2018	323.72	323.72	0.00	0.00	N.A.
34.	4-Lanning of Mahulia Baharagora-Jh/Wb Border Section	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	02/2016	N.A.	03/2019	997.15	997.15	0.00	0.00	N.A.

35.	4 Laning of Kutchery Chowk to Biju Para Section (from Km. 0.00 to Km.34.00)	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	03/2017	03/2020	03/2020	239.68	235.90	0.00	-1.58	0
36.	4 Laning of Piska More to Palma Section (from Km. 2.9 to Km. 26.00)	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	03/2017	03/2020	03/2020	165.50	172.16	0.00	4.02	0
37.	Two/Four Lanning with Paved Shoulders of Govindpur (Raiganj)-Chas-West Bengal Border Section of NH-	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	07/2016	N.A.	N.A.	458.03	458.03	0.00	0.00	N.A.
38.	Construction of Rural Roads with Five Year Maintenance Under PMGSY-Jharkhand	Steel	HSCL	12/2007	06/2016	03/2018	253.92	253.92	211.17	0.00	21
39.	Construction of Road and Bridge In Giridih, Koderma, Hazaribag, Ramgarh and Chatra District	Steel	HSCL	12/2007	03/2018	03/2018	200.00	200.00	143.60	0.00	0
40.	Construction of Road and Bridge Under PMGSY	Steel	HSCL	04/2013	04/2018	04/2018	170.00	170.00	98.16	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
41.	Construction of Rural Road Development Authority Under Phase-XII	Steel	HSCL	02/2014	12/2016	12/2018	787.29	787.29	433.84	0.00	24
42.	Expansion of Gua Ore Mines with Beneficiation Facilities and Installation of Pellet Plant	Steel	SAIL	02/2014	09/2017	09/2017	4749.00	4749.00	59.66	0.00	0
43.	Rebuilding of Cob-7 at BSL	Steel	SAIL	10/2013	05/2016	10/2017	245.67	245.67	185.97	0.00	17
44.	Alternate Gas Network at BSL	Steel	SAIL	03/2015	03/2018	03/2018	255.19	255.19	133.83	0.00	0
45.	Modernisation of Steel Melting Shop No.1 at Bokaro Steel Plant	Steel	SAIL	05/2015	12/2017	05/2018	1154.18	1154.18	259.62	0.00	5
46.	New Sinter Plant at Bokaro Steel Plant	Steel	SAIL	03/2015	10/2017	07/2018	1034.01	1034.01	132.10	0.00	9
47.	Rebuilding of Coke Oven Battery No-8 at BSL	Steel	SAIL	11/2016	06/2019	06/2019	262.87	262.87	11.58	0.00	0
48.	2000 Boys Hostel (1000 Double Bedded Room) at ISM Dhanbad	Urban Development	CPWD	09/2012	03/2016	02/2018	171.86	171.86	35.36	0.00	23

(B) As on 01-04-2016

1.	Muraidih UG Turn-Key Project	Coal	BCCL	02/2011	04/2014	06/2016	339.88	339.88	12.08	0.00	26
2.	Madhuband NLW Washery	Coal	BCCL	08/2010	05/2014	10/2016	289.45	289.45	122.07	0.00	29
3.	Patherdih NLW Washery	Coal	BCCL	10/2012	04/2014	11/2016	269.82	269.82	77.34	0.00	31
4.	North Tisra and South Tisra Expansion OCP (6 MTY)	Coal	BCCL	02/2014	03/2021	03/2017	555.52	555.52	3.52	0.00	-48
5.	Kapuria UG (PSLW)	Coal	BCCL	08/2011	04/2017	04/2017	988.35	988.35	45.27	0.00	0
6.	Moonidih XV Seam UG	Coal	BCCL	08/2011	04/2015	04/2019	1230.27	1230.27	49.03	0.00	48
7.	Churi Benti UG (0.81 MTY)	Coal	CCL	08/2007	03/2011	03/2016	163.51	163.51	36.17	0.00	60
8.	Tapin OCP (2.5 MTY)	Coal	CCL	08/2008	03/2012	03/2016	264.68	264.68	146.05	0.00	48
9.	Rajrappa Rce OCP (3.0 MTY)	Coal	CCL	12/2009	03/2016	03/2016	510.85	510.85	224.70	0.00	0
10.	Ashok Expn. OCP CCL (10 MTY)	Coal	CCL	12/2007	03/2011	03/2017	341.63	341.63	128.02	0.00	72
11.	North Urimari OCP (3.0 MTY)	Coal	CCL	12/2007	03/2012	03/2017	179.87	179.87	95.17	0.00	60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12.	Purnadih OCP (3.0 MTY)	Coal	CCL	07/2008	03/2013	03/2017	210.98	210.98	151.89	0.00	48
13.	Karma OCP (1.0 MTY)	Coal	CCL	06/2009	03/2014	03/2017	162.46	162.46	71.83	0.00	36
14.	Amrapali OC (12 MTY)	Coal	CCL	02/2012	03/2020	03/2020	858.11	858.11	110.10	0.00	0
15.	Magadh OC 20 MTY (CCL)	Coal	CCL	08/2008	07/2012	03/2021	706.40	706.40	79.49	0.00	104
16.	Rajmahal OC Exp.	Coal	EC L	09/2009	03/2014	09/2016	153.82	153.82	81.37	0.00	30
17.	Hura - C OC (3 MTY)	Coal	ECL	10/2015	03/2022	03/2022	359.69	359.69	6.49	0.00	0
18.	Resitement of Tata Nagar and Rachi Depots to Khunti (Jharkhand)	Petroleum	IOCL	04/2011	05/2015	12/2016	191.96	191.96	112.86	0.00	19
19.	Bokaro Thermal Power Station-A	Power	DVC	08/2006	12/2011	06/2016	2313.00	4237.67	3453.39	83.21	54
20.	North Karanpura Stpp (3x660 MW)	Power	NTPC	02/2014	02/2019	02/2019	14366.58	14366.58	2632.00	0.00	0
21.	Transmission System for Phase-1 Generation Projects in Jharkhand and West Bengal-Part-AI	Power	PGCIL	10/2011	11/2013	06/2016	558.26	558.26	554.11	0.00	31
22.	Koderma Giridh (NL), ECR	Railways	ECR	04/1996	N.A.	03/2010	768.87	768.87	682.31	0.00	N.A.

23.	Koderma-Tilaiya (NL), ECR	Railways	ECR	04/2002	N.A.	N.A.	459.91	418.17	260.67	-9.08	N.A.
24.	Koderma-Ranchi <i>Via</i> Barkakana (NL), ECR	Railways	ECR	03/1999	07/2005	N.A.	2957.21	2957.21	1966.90	0.00	N.A.
25.	Mandarhill-Dumka- Rampurhat (NL), ER	Railways	ER	04/1995	12/2011	N.A.	900.05	900.05	853.83	0.00	N.A.
26.	Tinpahar - Sahibganj (ER)	Railways	ER	04/2008	03/2012	N.A.	167.73	167.73	124.14	0.00	N.A.
27.	Ranchi-Lohardaga (GC), SER	Railways	SER	04/1 997	06/2004	12/2015	194.07	335.00	230.67	72.62	N.A.
28.	Dangoaposi-Rajkharswan 3rd Line Doubling	Railways	SER	04/2010	12/2015	03/2016	309.44	583.00	144.66	88.40	3
29.	Rajkharswan- Chakradharpur 3rd Line (20 Km.) Jharkhand	Railways	SER	04/2012	12/2016	12/2016	148.77	209.00	2.64	40.49	0
30.	Manoharpur-Bondamunda 3rd Line Doubling	Railways	SER	04/2012	N.A.	12/2017	258.20	365.00	2.52	41.36	N.A.
31.	Goelkera-Manoharpur, (LD) (SER)	Railways	SER	03/1997	02/2006	N.A.	261.70	360.00	253.92	37.56	N.A.
32.	Ranchi-Rarga-Jamsethpur	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	12/2012	06/2015	05/2017	1479.00	1479.00	498.11	0.00	23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
33.	Two Lane with Paved Shoulders of Chas - Ramgarh Section of NH-23	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	09/2015	09/2017	09/2017	341.61	341.61	114.87	0.00	0
34.	Hazaribagh-Ranchi	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	08/2010	01/2013	N.A.	625.07	625.07	0.00	0.00	N.A.
35.	4-Lanning of Barhi-Hazaribagh	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	02/2012	02/2014	N.A.	398.00	398.00	0.00	0.00	N.A.
36.	Construction of Rural Roads with Five Year Maintenance Under PMGSY-Jharkhand	Steel	HSCL	12/2007	06/2016	06/2016	253.92	253.92	193.97	0.00	0
37.	Construction of Rural Road Development Authority Under Phase-XII	Steel	HSCL	02/2014	12/2016	12/2016	787.29	787.29	251.53	0.00	0
38.	Construction of Road and Bridge In Giridih, Koderma, Hazaribag, Ramgarh and Chatra District	Steel	HSCL	12/2007	03/2018	03/2018	200.00	200.00	131.15	0.00	0

39.	Construction of Road and Bridge Under PMGSY	Steel	HSCL	04/2013	04/2018	04/2018	170.00	170.00	88.91	0.00	0
40.	Rebuilding of Cob-7 at BSL	Steel	SAIL	10/2013	05/2016	12/2016	245.67	245.67	115.64	0.00	7
41.	New Sinter Plant at Bokaro Steel Plant	Steel	SAIL	03/2015	10/2017	10/2017	1034.01	1034.01	53.68	0.00	0
42.	Modernisation of Steel Melting Shop No.1 at Bokaro Steel Plant	Steel	SAIL	05/2015	12/2017	12/2017	1154.18	1154.18	78.00	0.00	0
43.	Alternate Gas Network at BSL	Steel	SAIL	03/2015	03/2018	03/2018	255.19	255.19	27.42	0.00	0
44.	Expansion of Gua Ore Mines with Beneficiation Facilities and Installation of Pellet Plant	Steel	SAIL	02/2014	09/2017	N.A.	4749.00	4749.00	13.64	0.00	N.A.
45.	2000 Boys Hostel (1000 Double Bedded Room) at ISM Dhanbad	Urban Development	CPWD	09/2012	03/2016	09/2017	171.86	171.86	16.16	0.00	18
(C) As on 01-04-2015											
1.	Moonidih XVSeam UG	Coal	BCCL	08/2011	04/2015	04/2015	1230.27	1230.27	0.00	0.00	0
2.	Kapuria UG (PSLW)	Coal	BCCL	08/2011	04/2017	04/2017	988.35	988.35	6.84	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3.	North Tisra and South Tisra Expansion OCP (6 MTY)	Coal	BCCL	02/2014	03/2021	03/2021	555.52	555.52	6.84	0.00	0
4.	Muraidih UG Turn-Key Project	Coal	BCCL	02/2011	04/2014	N.A.	339.88	339.88	0.00	0.00	N.A.
5.	Purnadih OCP (3.0 MTY)	Coal	CCL	07/2008	03/2013	03/2015	210.98	210.98	186.69	0.00	24
6.	Rajrappa Ree OCP (3.0 MTY)	Coal	CCL	12/2009	03/2016	03/2016	510.85	510.85	223.68	0.00	0
7.	Magadh OC 20 MTY (CCL)	Coal	CCL	08/2008	07/2012	03/2016	469.78	706.40	53.38	50.37	44
8.	Tapin OCP (2.5 MTY)	Coal	CCL	08/2008	03/2012	03/2016	264.68	264.68	149.41	0.00	48
9.	Churi Benti UG (0.81 MTY)	Coal	CCL	08/2007	03/2011	03/2016	163.51	163.51	35.68	0.00	60
10.	Karna OCP (1.0 MTY)	Coal	CCL	06/2009	03/2014	03/2017	162.46	162.46	69.64	0.00	36
11.	North Urimari OCP (3.0 MTY)	Coal	CCL	12/2007	03/2012	03/2017	179.87	179.87	75.71	0.00	60
12.	Ashok Expn OCP CCL (10 MTY)	Coal	CCL	12/2007	03/2011	03/2017	471.66	341.63	117.84	-27.57	72
13.	Amrapali OC (12 MTY)	Coal	CCL	02/2012	03/2020	03/2020	858.11	858.11	101.90	0.00	0

14.	Rajmahal OC Exp.	Coal	ECL	09/2009	03/2014	03/2016	153.82	153.82	55.48	0.00	24
15.	Resitement of Tata Nagar and Ranchi Depots to Khunti (Jharkhand)	Petroleum	IOCL	04/2011	05/2015	12/2015	191.96	191.96	77.79	0.00	7
16.	North Karanpura STPP (3x660 MW)	Power	NTPC	02/2014	02/2019	02/2019	14366.58	14366.58	2056.00	0.00	0
17.	Transmission System for Phase-1 Generation Projects In Jharkhand and West Bengal-Part-A1	Power	PGCIL	10/2011	11/2013	12/2015	558.26	558.26	419.81	0.00	25
18.	Koderma Giridh (NL), ECR	Railways	ECR	04/1996	N.A.	03/2010	768.87	768.87	567.94	0.00	N.A.
19.	Koderma-Ranchi Via Barkakana (NL), ECR	Railways	ECR	03/1999	07/2005	N.A.	2957.21	2957.21	1857.31	0.00	N.A.
20.	Koderma-Tilaiya (NL), ECR	Railways	ECR	04/2002	N.A.	N.A.	459.91	418.17	237.93	-9.08	N.A.
21.	Tinpahar - Sahibganj (ER)	Railways	ER	04/2008	03/2012	N.A.	167.73	167.73	124.14	0.00	N.A.
22.	Mandarhill-Dumka-Rampurhat (NL), ER	Railways	ER	04/1995	12/2011	N.A.	900.05	900.05	853.83	0.00	N.A.
23.	Ranchi-Lohardaga(GC), SER	Railways	SER	04/1997	06/2004	12/2015	194.07	335.00	230.67	72.62	138
24.	Dangoaposi-Rajkharswan 3rd Line Doubling	Railways	SER	04/2010	12/2015	03/2016	309.44	583.00	144.66	88.40	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
25.	Rajkharwan- Chakradharpur 3rd Line (20 Km.) Jharkhand	Railways	SER	04/2012	12/2016	12/2016	148.77	209.00	2.64	40.49	0
26.	Manoharpur-Bondamunda 3rd Line Doubling	Railways	SER	04/2012	N.A.	12/2017	258.20	365.00	2.52	41.36	N.A.
27.	Goelkera-Manoharpur, (LD) (SER)	Railways	SER	03/1997	02/2006	N.A.	261.70	280.00	177.01	6.99	N.A.
28.	Hazaribagh-Ranchi	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	08/2010	01/2013	03/2015	625.07	625.07	995.90	0.00	26
29.	4-Lanning of Barhi - Hazaribagh	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	02/2012	02/2014	09/2015	398.00	398.00	462.00	0.00	19
30.	Expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant	Steel	SAIL	05/2010	12/2011	05/2015	6325.00	6325.00	5097.28	0.00	41
31.	Rebuilding of Cob-7 at BSL	Steel	SAIL	10/2013	05/2016	05/2016	245.67	245.67	32.31	0.00	0
32.	Alternate Gas Network at BSL	Steel	SAIL	03/2015	03/2018	03/2018	255.19	255.19	0.00	0.00	0

33.	2000 Boys Hostel (1000 Double Bedded Room) at ISM Dhanbad	Urban Development	CPWD	09/2012	03/2016	05/2016	171.86	171.86	0.00	0.00	2
(D) As on 01-04-2014											
1.	Muraidih UG Turn-Key Project	Coal	BCCL	02/2011	04/2014	04/2014	339.88	339.88	0.00	0.00	0
2.	Moonidih XV Seam UG	Coal	BCCL	08/2011	04/2015	04/2015	1230.27	1230.27	0.00	0.00	0
3.	Karna OCP (1.0 MTY)	Coal	CCL	06/2009	03/2014	03/2014	162.46	162.46	55.85	0.00	0
4.	Ashok Expn. OCP -CCL (10 MTY)	Coal	CCL	12/2007	03/2011	03/2014	471.66	341.63	119.71	-27.57	36
5.	Purnadiah OCP (3.0 MTY)	Coal	CCL	07/2008	03/2013	03/2015	210.98	210.98	123.07	0.00	24
6.	Rajrappa Rce OCP (3.0 MTY)	Coal	CCL	12/2009	03/2016	03/2016	510.85	510.85	268.01	0.00	0
7.	Magadh OC 20 MTY (CCL)	Coal	CCL	08/2008	07/2012	03/2016	469.78	706.40	32.17	50.37	44
8.	Tapin OCP (2.5 MTY)	Coal	CCL	08/2008	03/2012	03/2016	264.68	264.68	141.89	0.00	48
9.	Churi Benti UG (0.81 MTY)	Coal	CCL	08/2007	03/2011	03/2016	163.51	163.51	35.38	0.00	60
10.	North Urimari OCP (3.0 MTY)	Coal	CCL	12/2007	03/2012	03/2017	179.87	179.87	63.66	0.00	60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11.	Amrapali OC (12 MTY)	Coal	CCL	02/2012	03/2020	03/2020	858.11	858.11	67.22	0.00	0
12.	Rajmahal OC Exp.	Coal	ECL	09/2009	03/2014	03/2016	153.82	153.82	33.46	0.00	24
13.	Transmission System for Phase-1 Generation Projects In Jharkhand and West Bengal-Part-A1	Power	PGCIL	10/2011	11/2013	03/2015	558.26	558.26	241.16	0.00	16
14.	Koderma Giridh (NL), ECR	Railways	ECR	04/1996	N.A.	03/2010	371.36	768.87	539.61	107.04	N.A.
15.	Koderma-Ranchi <i>Via</i> Barkakana (NL), ECR	Railways	ECR	03/1999	07/2005	N.A.	491.19	2957.21	1745.01	502.05	N.A.
16.	Koderma-Tilaiya (NL), ECR	Railways	ECR	04/2002	N.A.	N.A.	459.91	418.17	217.86	-9.08	N.A.
17.	Tinpahar - Sahibganj (ER)	Railways	ER	04/2008	03/2012	02/2013	167.73	167.73	80.37	0.00	N.A.
18.	Mandarhill-Dumka-Rampurhat (NL), ER	Railways	ER	04/1995	12/2011	03/2013	184.00	900.05	794.42	389.16	N.A.
19.	Ranchi-Lohardaga (GC), SER	Railways	SER	04/1997	06/2004	12/2014	194.07	596.36	371.50	207.29	126
20.	Goelkera-Manoharpur, (LD) (SER)	Railways	SER	03/1997	02/2006	06/2015	186.92	261.70	72.78	40.01	112
21.	Dangoaposi-Rajkharswan 3rd Line Doubling	Railways	SER	04/2010	12/2015	12/2015	309.44	388.67	74.58	25.60	0

22.	Manoharpur-Bondamunda 3rd Line Doubling	Railways	SER	04/2012	N.A.	03/2016	258.20	258.20	1.18	0.00	N.A.
23.	4-Lanning of Barhi - Hazaribagh	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	02/2012	02/2014	02/2014	398.00	398.00	457.03	0.00	N.A.
24.	Hazaribagh-Ranchi	Road Transport and Highways	NHAI	08/2010	01/2013	N.A.	625.07	625.07	995.85	0.00	N.A.
25.	Expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant	Steel	SAIL	05/2010	12/2011	03/2014	6325.00	6325.00	4591.34	0.00	27
26.	Rebuilding of COB-7 at BSL	Steel	SAIL	10/2013	05/2016	05/2016	245.67	245.67	6.91	0.00	0
27.	GSM Equipment of 799000 lines (2G)101000 Lines 3(G) Jharkhand Phase V.1 Telecom Circle	Telecommu- nications	BSNL	03/2008	03/2009	01/2013	328.13	392.13	164.58	19.50	N.A.

Remedial steps to arrest malnourishment among children

1434. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Family Health Survey showed that 20 per cent of children under five were acutely malnourished and 48 per cent were chronically malnourished;

(b) if so, the details of remedial steps taken since 2014 to eliminate this pitiable state of affairs; and

(c) the details of provisions made, both in terms of financial allocations and implementation of existing or y new schemes, for children during the current Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) As per the recent report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) - 4, 2015-16, 21% children under 5 years of age are wasted and 38.4% are stunted.

(b) 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.

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

All these schemes address one or other aspects related to nutrition and have the potential to improve nutritional outcomes in the country. As a result of these

concerted efforts, the level of malnutrition has reduced in the country as is evident from the recent report of National Family Health / Survey (NFHS)-4, 2015-16.

(c) The financial allocations made during the current Five Year Plan for the ICDS Scheme are as under:—

(₹ in crore)					
Sl. No.	Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Expenditure	Percentage
1.	2012-13	15,850.00	15,850.00	15,701.50	99.06%
2.	2013-14	17,770.00	16,312.00	16,267.49	99.73%
3.	2014-15	18,195.00	16,561.60	16,581.82	100.12%
4.	2015-16	8,335.77	15,483.77	15,438.93	99.70%
5.	2016-17	14000.00	14560.60	14430.32	99%

Legislation against trafficking of women and children

1435. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring a legislation to tackle trafficking of women and children and address slavery and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) by what time, the legislative measures would be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2017 aims to prevent trafficking of persons, to provide care, protection and rehabilitation to the victims of trafficking, to prosecute offenders and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The proposed legislation defines “Child” as a person who has not completed the age of eighteen years. It provides for care, protection and rehabilitation of victims and in case of child victim, the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 shall apply. In addition, it defines some new forms

of trafficking as aggravated or otherwise and prescribes stringent punishment to persons committing the offence of trafficking for the purposes of forced or bonded labour, administering chemical substance or hormone for the purposes of attaining sexual maturity in victims etc. It envisages establishment of well coordinated institutional mechanisms at District, State and National level for prevention and investigation of offences and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking. The proposed legislation is under finalization for seeking approval of the Government for introducing the proposed Bill in the Parliament.

Achievements of BBBP scheme

1436. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of achievements of Government's Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme during the last two years, State-wise; and

(b) the funds allocated and spent under the scheme during 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme addresses the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and related issues of women empowerment over a life-cycle continuum. The overall objective of the Scheme is to improve declining Child Sex Ratio in the country and create an enabling environment for the education of girl child and this requires long-term attitudinal change. The scheme is being implemented through the State Government/UT Administration/Districts in selected 161 districts across the country. A list of 161 districts is given in the Statement (*See* below). The BBBP Scheme has just completed its two years of implementation and it is in nascent stage for assessing its impact, although the Scheme has been received well. In the last two years, several local innovative interventions have been demonstrated by the Districts. This has resulted in increased awareness, sensitization and conscience building around the issue of declining CSR in the public domain. Early trends/indicators are encouraging. Funds amounting to ₹ 32.69 Cr. were released during the financial year. 2016-17 under the scheme.

Statement

List of 161 Districts selected Covering All States and UTs with Low Child Sex Ratio (CSR) Under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
1	2	3	4	5
India		927	918	
1.	Gujarat (9)	Surat	859	835
2.		Mahesana	801	842
3.		Gandhinagar	816	847
4.		Ahmedabad	835	857
5.		Rajkot	854	862
6.		Anand	849	884
7.		Amreli	892	886
8.		Patan	865	890
9.		Bhavnagar	881	891
10.	Haryana (20)	Mahendragarh	818	775
11.		Jhajjar	801	782
12.		Rewari	811	787
13.		Sonapat	788	798
14.		Ambala	782	810
15.		Kurukshetra	771	818
16.		Rohtak	799	820
17.		Karnal	809	824
18.		Yamunanagar	806	826
19.		Kaithal	791	828
20.		Bhiwani	841	832
21.		Panipat	809	837

1	2	3	4	5
22.		Gurgaon	807	830
23.		Jind	818	838
24.		Faridabad	847	843
25.		Hisar	832	851
26.		Fatehabad	828	854
27.		Sirsa	817	862
28.		Panchkula	829	863
29.		Palwal	854	866
30.	Himachal Pradesh (3)	Una	837	875
31.		Kangra	836	876
32.		Hamirpur	850	887
33.	Jammu and Kashmir (15)	Jammu	819	795
34.		Pulwama	1046	829
35.		Kathua	847	831
36.		Badgam	963	832
37.		Anantnag	977	841
38.		Samba	798	779
39.		Baramula	961	863
40.		Ganderbal	1014	863
41.		Rajouri	905	865
42.		Srinagar	983	865
43.		Shupiyan	1011	878
44.		Kupwara	1021	879
45.		Kulgam	1003	885
46.		Udhampur	912	886
47.		Bandipore	967	892

1	2	3	4	5
48.	Madhya Pradesh (6)	Morena	837	829
49.		Gwalior	853	840
50.		Bhind	832	843
51.		Datia	874	856
52.		Rewa	926	885
53.		Tikamgarh	916	892
54.	Maharashtra (16)	Bid	894	807
55.		Jalgaon	880	842
56.		Ahmadnagar	884	852
57.		Buldana	908	855
58.		Aurangabad	890	858
59.		Washim	918	863
60.		Kolhapur	839	863
61.		Osmanabad	894	867
62.		Sangli	851	867
63.		Jalna	903	870
64.		Hingoli	927	882
65.		Solapur	895	883
66.		Pune	902	883
67.		Parbhani	923	884
68.		Nashik	920	890
69.		Latur	918	889
70.	NCT of Delhi (7)	South West	846	845
71.		North West	857	865
72.		East	865	871
73.		West	859	872

1	2	3	4	5
74.		North	886	873
75.		North East	875	880
76.		South	888	885
77.	Punjab (20)	Tarn Taran	784	820
78.		Gurdaspur	789	821
79.		Amritsar	792	826
80.		Muktsar	811	831
81.		Mansa	782	836
82.		Patiala	776	837
83.		Sangrur	784	840
84.		Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	785	841
85.		Fatehgarh Sahib	766	842
86.		Barnala	792	843
87.		Firozpur	822	847
88.		Faridkot	812	851
89.		Bathinda	785	854
90.		Ludhiana	817	860
91.		Moga	818	860
92.		Rupnagar	799	863
93.		Hoshiarpur	812	865
94.		Kapurthala	785	871
95.		Jalandhar	806	874
96.		Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	808	885
97.	Rajasthan (14)	Jhunjhunun	863	837
98.		Sikar	885	848

1	2	3	4	5
99.		Karauli	873	852
100.		Ganganagar	850	854
101.		Dhaulpur	860	857
102.		Jaipur	899	861
103.		Dausa	906	865
104.		Alwar	887	865
105.		Bharatpur	879	869
106.		Sawai Madhopur	902	871
107.		Jaisalmer	869	874
108.		Hanumangarh	872	878
109.		Jodhpur	920	891
110.		Tonk	927	892
111.	Uttar Pradesh (21)	Baghpat	850	841
112.		Gautam Buddha Nagar	854	843
113.		Ghaziabad	854	850
114.		Meerut	857	852
115.		Bulandshahr	867	854
116.		Agra	866	861
117.		Muzaffarnagar	859	863
118.		Mahamaya Nagar	886	865
119.		Jhansi	886	866
120.		Mathura	872	870
121.		Etawah	895	875
122.		Aligarh	886	877
123.		Etah	880	879
124.		Firozabad	887	881

1	2	3	4	5
125.		Jalaun	889	881
126.		Bijnor	905	883
127.		Mainpuri	892	884
128.		Hamirpur	904	886
129.		Saharanpur	872	887
130.		Farrukhabad	897	889
131.		Mahoba	900	892
132.	Uttarakhand (5)	Pithoragarh	902	816
133.		Champawat	934	873
134.		Hardwar	862	877
135.		Dehradun	894	889
136.		Chamoli	935	889
137.	Andaman and Nicobar	Nicobars	937	945
138.	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.	951	918
139.	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	874	889
140.	Assam	Kamrup Metropolitan	943	946
141.	Bihar	Vaishali	937	904
142.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	845	880
143.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	964	947
144.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	979	926
145.	Daman and Diu	Daman	907	897
146.	Goa	North Goa	938	939
147.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	951	916
148.	Karnataka	Bijapur	928	931
149.	Kerala	Thrissur	958	950
150.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	959	911

1	2	3	4	5
151.	Manipur	Senapati	962	893
152.	Meghalaya	Ribhoi	972	953
153.	Mizoram	Saiha	950	932
154.	Nagaland	Longleng	964	885
155.	Odisha	Nayagarh	904	855
156.	Puducherry	Yanam	964	921
157.	Sikkim	North	995	929
158.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	957	896
159.	Telangana	Hyderabad	943	914
160.	Tripura	South Tripura	961	951
161.	West Bengal	Kolkata	927	933

Expenditure from Nirbhaya Fund

1437. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total funds received in Nirbhaya Fund since the fund was established by the Government in 2013;
- (b) the schemes which have been launched to spend money from the fund;
- (c) whether States and Union Territories have demanded money from the fund for rehabilitation, safety and protection of women; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the details of funds released for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Government of India has set up a dedicated fund called Nirbhaya Fund for implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing the safety and security of women in the country. As per the guidelines of Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Women and Child Development is the nodal authority for appraisal of the schemes/proposals received under Nirbhaya Fund. Also, Ministry of Finance has set up an Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development for appraising and approving various schemes/project proposals proposed to be funded from the

Nirbhaya Fund. The concerned Ministries take up the sanction and implementation of the schemes/proposals so appraised as they do for their other schemes/projects.

Nirbhaya Fund was set up with a corpus of ₹ 1000 cr. during 2013-14. Further, an amount of ₹ 1000 cr. was provided in 2014-15 and for the financial years 2016-17 and 2017-18, an amount of ₹ 550 cr. (each financial year) was provided under the Nirbhaya Fund. The corpus transferred to the Public Account for the Nirbhaya fund upto 2017-18 is ₹ 3108 cr.

(b) to (d) Under the Nirbhaya fund, 22 proposals on women's safety and security from Central Ministries and State Governments amounting to ₹2209.19 crores have been appraised and recommended by the Empowered Committee as on 21.07.2017. The list of these projects is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Further, the details of the funds released to the, States under Nirbhaya Fund are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Details of proposals on womens safety and security projects under
Nirbhaya Fund Project*

(₹ in crores)		
Sl. No.	Name of the proposal and Ministry/ Department	Cost of Proposal
1	2	3
1.	Emergency Response Support System, MHA	321.69
2.	Creation of Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF), MHA	200.00
3.	Creation of Investigative Units for Crime against Women (IUCAW), MHA	324.00
4.	Organized Crime Investigative Agency (OCIA), MHA	83.20
5.	Cyber Crime Prevention against Women & Children (CCPWC), MHA	195.83
6.	Proposal for providing facility of Social Workers/Counsellors at the District and Sub-Divisional Police Station Level in Delhi, Delhi Police/MHA	5.07

1	2	3
7.	New building with women centric facilities for Special Unit for Women & Children (SPUWAC) and Special Unit for North East Region (SPUNER) at Nanakpura, Delhi Police/MHA	23.53
8.	Integrated Emergency Response Management System (IEMRS), Ministry of Railways	500.00
9.	Development & Field Testing of panic Switch based safety Device for Cars and Buses for aiding Women's Safety, MeiTY	3.50
10.	Abhaya Project Proposal for safety of women and girl child, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh	138.49
11.	Chirali Proposal, Women Empowerment Directorate, Govt. of Rajasthan	10.20
12.	One Stop Centre, MWCD	119.69
13.	Universalisation of Women Helpline, MWCD	69.49
14.	Proposal on implementation of Mahila Police Volunteers Scheme in two districts, namely, Karnal and Mahendragarh, Govt. of Haryana	1.29
15.	Proposal on implementation of Mahila Police Volunteers Scheme in two districts, namely, Anantapur and Kadapa, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh	2.25
16.	Proposal on implementation of Mahila Police Volunteers Scheme in two districts, namely, Surat and Ahmedabad, Govt. of Gujarat	1.27
17.	Capacity Building at Village/ District/ State level for reducing violence against women, Govt. of Uttarakhand	0.72
18.	Training women for heavy passengers vehicles, Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation, Govt. of Karnataka	10.54
19.	Smart and safe cities free from violence against women and girls' programme, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh	1.74
20.	Safe city project, Govt. of Odisha	110.35
21.	Installation of CCTVs in buses, UPSRTC, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh	83.5
22.	Nirbhaya Shelter Home, Govt. of Nirbhaya Fund	2.84
TOTAL		2209.19

Statement-II*Details of funds released to the States under Nirbhaya Fund*

(₹ in crores)			
Sl. No.	Name of the proposal	Total Cost of the Project	Approximate amount of funds released as on 21.07.2017
1	2	3	4
1.	Emergency Response Support System, MHA	321.69	254.37
2.	Creation of Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCf), MHA	200	200
3.	Integrated Emergency Response Management System (IEMRS), Ministry of Railways	500	50
4.	Abhaya Project Proposal for safety of women and girl child, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh	138.49 (GoI share of ₹58.64 cr.)	58.64
5.	Chirali Proposal, Women Empowerment Directorate, Govt. of Rajasthan	10.20 (GoI share of ₹5.82 cr.)	2.76 (First instalment)
6.	One Stop Centre, MWCD	119.69	57.76 (Amount released to 33 States/UTs except Delhi, West Bengal and Lakshadweep)
7.	Universalisation of Women Helpline, MWCD	69.49	18.34 (Amount released to 33 States/UTs except Puducherry, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep)
8.	Proposal on implementation of Mahila Police Volunteers Scheme in two districts, namely, Karnal and Mahendragarh, Govt. of Haryana	1.29 (GoI share of ₹ 0.77 cr.)	0.77

1	2	3	4
9.	Proposal on implementation of Mahila Police Volunteers Scheme in two districts, namely, Anantapur and Kadapa, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh	2.16 (GoI share of ₹1.29 cr.)	0.75 (First instalment)
10.	Proposal on implementation of Mahila Police Volunteers Scheme in two districts, namely, Surat and Ahmedabad, Govt. of Gujarat	1.27 (GoI share of ₹0.76 cr.)	0.76

Deaths due to malnutrition

1438. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children reported dead due to malnutrition during the last one year in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has made any specific task force to visit the vulnerable areas to identify the risk groups and find a solution of malnutrition there;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The data on number of deaths of children in the country is not maintained by this Ministry. However, malnutrition is not a direct cause of death but contributes to mortality and morbidity by reducing resistance to infections.

(b) to (d) Although no task force has been constituted to identify the risk groups but the areas which have high burden of malnutrition in the country have been identified for focused attention to address the issue of malnutrition.

Malnutrition among children of Jharkhand

1439. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's malnutrition among children is said to be even worse than Burkina Faso, Bangladesh or North Korea;

(b) whether it is also a fact that on this count Jharkhand is placed amongst the worst in all the States in the country;

- (c) the details of roadmap, if any, drawn by the Ministry in this regard; and
- (d) if no roadmap has been drawn, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) As per the UNICEF Report entitled “The State of World's Children” 2016, the level of malnutrition in Burkina Faso, Bangladesh and North Korea is lesser than that of India. However, the data indicated is not from the same time periods for all the countries, *i.e.*, variable from year 2010 to 2015. However, 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.

(b) As per NFHS-4, the 47.8% children under five years of age are underweight and 45.3% are stunted in the State of Jharkhand, which indicates an 8.7% and 4.5% reduction from the previous NFHS-3 levels of 56.5% underweight and 49.8% for stunting in the State.

(c) and (d) 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 Yojana as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition in the country.

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

All these schemes address one or other aspects related to nutrition and have the potential to improve nutritional outcomes in the country. As a result of these concerted efforts, the level of malnutrition has reduced in the country as evident from the recent report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) – 4, 2015-16.

New child adoption policy

1440. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to bring a new child adoption policy in order to make the process simpler;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the number of children adopted in the country during the last two years under various Government agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has framed the Adoption Regulations, 2017, under Section 68(c) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 which has been notified by the Ministry on 4th January, 2017, under Section 2(3) of the said Act. These Regulations, in force in the country w.e.f. 16th January, 2017, have been made keeping in mind the “best interests of the child” and streamlining the adoption process further as well as for bringing greater transparency in the adoption system.

- (c) The details of number of children adopted in the country during the last two years from various Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) registered with their respective State Governments are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of number of children placed in adoption in the last two years from various Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) registered with their respective State Governments

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of SAA in State	2015-2016	2016-2017	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	14	144	75	219
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	0
4.	Assam	22	84	63	147
5.	Bihar	22	96	160	256

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Chhattisgarh	11	53	69	122
7.	Chandigarh	2	8	4	12
8.	Delhi	12	176	168	344
9.	Goa	3	12	30	42
10.	Gujarat	18	146	129	275
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	11	13
12.	Haryana	3	58	56	114
13.	Jharkhand	8	73	128	201
14.	Karnataka	29	297	275	572
15.	Kerala	18	144	145	289
16.	Manipur	9	6	19	25
17.	Madhya Pradesh	37	80	205	285
18.	Maharashtra	63	911	847	1758
19.	Mizoram	7	19	29	48
20.	Meghalaya	3	14	10	24
21.	Nagaland	4	5	27	32
22.	Odisha	20	265	251	516
23.	Puducherry	4	30	21	51
24.	Punjab	9	74	79	153
25.	Rajasthan	35	109	151	260
26.	Sikkim	4	0	7	7
27.	Tamil Nadu	16	243	219	462
28.	Tripura	9	13	26	39
29.	Telangana	11	263	192	455
30.	Uttar Pradesh	28	135	152	287
31.	Uttarakhand	7	11	13	24
32.	West Bengal	23	206	227	433
TOTAL		454	3677	3788	7465

1.00 P.M.**FAREWELL TO A RETIRING MEMBER**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we bid farewell today to Shri Shantaram Naik, Member, representing the State of Goa, who is retiring on the 28th July, 2017, on the expiry of his term of office.

Shri Naik has made rich contributions in the deliberations of the House and of its Committees. As Chairman of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice and also as a Member of the various other Parliamentary Committees, he has been instrumental in influencing public policy for the larger good.

I wish to place on record my personal appreciation for the courtesy and cooperation extended by him to the Chair.

The House would certainly miss Shri Naik. I am sure he would continue to serve in other capacities and would be making good use of the knowledge and experience gained by him during his association with this House.

On behalf of this august House, I wish him good health, success and long years of service to the nation.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I entered Parliament, *i.e.*, the other House in 1984. I had a career of 17 years. Of these 17 years, I will mention only one aspect of the other House. I have got the Statehood for Goa and at that time Rajivji was the Prime Minister. I told him that this is the demand. First two-three years, I did not say anything. But Rajivji told me, "If you are raising it, raise it." And I went to the front row—that was not permitted at that time—and during Zero Hour, I mentioned the case for Statehood of Goa, and the Prime Minister stood up to respond and granted Statehood to Goa then and there. This was my biggest achievement in my life to cherish.

Sir, one aspect that I would like to stress is on the restoration of the powers of Parliament. That is the only thing; I am not asking for anything else. Our Parliament's powers are being eroded and that needs to be restored. The function of the Judiciary is to interpret the law, not to lay down the law. We have seen new laws being laid down by the Judiciary. We, as Parliamentarians, have to do something to stop that. There are instances where directions were given by the courts to enact a particular law. So, this also is not welcome.

Secondly, what is the justification they have got in doing this? They say, 'because the Legislature is not functioning, because the Executive is not doing its duty, we are being compelled to do this.' In the same response, I cannot say this, but the Prime Minister, who is the Head of the Executive can say, "Because lakhs of cases are pending in the Supreme Court, you are not passing judgements, I, as the Prime Minister will pass judgements." Can he say so? Obviously not, because the compartments are divided very clearly.

Then, there is another agency which also encroaches upon our powers. With due respect to them, I am saying this. Under Article 324 of the Constitution, day in and day out, during elections, instructions are issued on the subjects which are the powers of Parliament. Whatever suggestion they have made before the Government, I think they should be accepted if they are good. But let them not issue instructions and encroach upon the powers of Parliament. So, these two things I would very much like to stress upon. I had an opportunity to raise the issue of special provisions under Article 371, which is popularly called 'special status'. There is nothing called 'special status' in Parliament, but special provision in Article 371. Nobody has asked this. There is a confusion. Bihar has been asking for special status in a different context. Only Goa has asked for special status under Article 371. Why has it asked for special status? It is because we would like to protect our land. Encroachments happen in various forms, by Russians, Israelis and our own local people. Therefore, some protection of our land is required.

I also had the opportunity of proposing an amendment to the Citizenship Act because some citizens of Goa had applied for Indian citizenship, in Portugal. As a result, the Government of India had started deleting names of those people. Ultimately, I had moved an amendment. The Government of India had sent two representatives and got it rectified. It was not important whether my amendment was accepted or not. With just one stroke of pen, it could have been done. But it did not happen.

Lastly, I would like to thank the Congress President, Soniaji, my colleagues, especially sitting with me on this Bench, as well as all others in the House and the staff of the Rajya Sabha Secretariat, for helping me, cooperating with me and responding to my requirements. Similarly, I also thank the hon. Deputy Chairman for all the cooperation that I got from him.

Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you so much, Shantaramji.

The House stands adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

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

The House re-assembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

**Motion regarding nomination of two Members to the Joint Committee on
Offices of Profit**

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

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 26th July, 2017, adopted the following motion :-

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect two Members of Rajya Sabha, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancies to be caused by the retirement of Shri Dilipbhai Pandya and Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the members of Rajya Sabha so elected, may be communicated to this House."

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

**Situation arising out of recent floods in various parts of the country,
particularly in Assam**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Calling Attention. Shri Ripun Bora and Shri Prasanna Acharya to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the situation arising out of recent floods in various parts of the country, particularly in Assam.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I call the attention of the hon. Home Minister to the situation arising out of recent floods in various parts of the country, particularly in Assam.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, where is the Minister's statement on floods? It is a Calling Attention.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, first of all, you call the attention of the Minister. Where is the statement of the Minister?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): It has already been circulated ...*(Interruptions)*... I lay a statement on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Statement may please be circulated.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, India receives heavy rainfall from June to September every year during the South West (SW) Monsoon Season. The rainfall during this period accounts for about 70-90 per cent of the total annual rainfall over India. As a consequence of this rainfall, flooding of rivers is a natural weather phenomenon. This year, monsoon set in over Kerala on 30th May, the monsoon has already covered the entire country by 19th July, 2017. In terms of area-wise distribution, 89 per cent of the area in the country received excess/normal rainfall, and 11 % of the area received deficient rainfall till date.

Over 40 million hectares' land of the country is prone to floods and river erosion. The flood-prone regions of India are the Himalayan Rivers Basin (Kosi and Damodar rivers in particular), the North Western River Basin (Jhelum, Ravi, Sutlej and Beas rivers) and the central and Peninsular River Basin (Narmada, Chambal, Godavari, Krishna, and Cauvery river).

During the current South West monsoon season, various parts of the States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal reported to have been affected by heavy rains/flash floods / and rain-oriented calamities of varying degrees. As per the information of damage received from these States, 508 persons have lost their lives, 24,811 cattle heads have perished, 63,215 houses/huts have been damaged, and about 2.8 lakh hectares of crop area have been reported affected due to heavy rains/flood/landslides etc.

Primary responsibility to deal with natural calamities rests with the State Government concerned. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing financial and logistics to effectively deal with such exigent situations.

The concerned State Governments have been taking necessary relief, preparedness/preventive measures, which *inter-alia*, includes, distribution of relief, evacuation and shifting of the people to safer places, setting up of multipurpose relief shelters/camps. State Governments have also taken necessary health and hygiene measures to prevent outbreak of any epidemic during floods/post flood calamity period. State authorities are monitoring rainfall, water level of the rivers/dams in coordination with the IMD and CWC, as well as issuing weather advisories to all vulnerable districts.

With regard to Assam, there are 2 major rivers system (*viz.* Brahmaputra Valley and Barak Valley) in the State which causes floods. The State faces acute flood problem in the flood plains of the river Brahmaputra and Barak and other smaller river sub-basins. Assam has faced two waves of floods till 19th July, 2017, affecting 29 districts out of 33 districts, resulting in loss of human lives, livestock and large scale damage to the dwelling houses. The State Government is providing necessary relief assistance affected people in the State. As per information received from the State Government of Assam, about 59430.45 quintal rice, 11142.18 quintal dal, 3541.71 quintal salt, 37249.89 liters M. Oil, and 58092 numbers of tarpaulins etc. have been provided to the affected people in different districts of Assam. The State Government has mentioned that 1160 relief camps (357 relief camps + 803 relief distribution centres) have been opened, and 1,31,416 inmates are housed in these camps, so far. However, at present the situation is under control in the State. The State Government is closely monitoring rescue and relief operations in the districts to deal with any eventuality. The Ministry of Home Affairs is also keeping constant, round-the-clock watch on the situation in the country including, Assam.

In order to assess the loss of immediate nature, upon receipt interim memorandum an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) was constituted on 21st July, 2017. The Inter-Ministerial Central Team, in consultation with the State Government, are visiting the affected areas of the State, from 25-28th July, 2017, for on the spot assessment of damages of immediate and temporary nature. Further, action would be taken in the matter, in accordance with the established procedure.

To ensure effective preparedness, the Ministry of Home Affairs conducted annual meeting of Relief Commissioners/Secretaries, Department of Disaster Management of State /UTs on 17 May, 2017 to review the status of preparedness and to discuss other disaster management-related issues. The representatives of various Central Ministries/Organizations rendering emergency support functions, also participated in the meeting.

[Shri Kiren Rijiju]

During the conference, the emphasis was laid on close coordination with forecasting agencies, such as, Central Water Commission (CWC), India Metrological Department (IMD), GSI and INCOIS.

As stated earlier, the State Governments concerned are primarily responsible for undertaking necessary rescue, relief and preventive measures in the wake of natural calamities. Apart from providing logistics support, the Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by extending financial assistance through State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) as per the laid down procedure. An amount of ₹ 9,382.80 crore has been allocated as Central share to all the States in their SDRF accounts for the year 2017-18. An amount of ₹ 3387.15 crore has so far been released, as the instalment of Central share of SDRF for the year 2017-18 to 21 States. In addition, financial assistance from NDRF amounting to ₹ 1,555.84 crore has been provided during 2017-18, so far, to different States which were affected by calamities of severe nature. In addition to regular schemes of crops damage, the farmers are also entitled for compensation under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna of the Ministry of Agriculture, which is being implemented by the State Government. The Ministry of Home Affairs have deployed about 88 specialized teams of NDRF in 26 States and UTs with 304 boats, another necessary search and rescue equipment. Based on vulnerability profile of different regions of the country, NDRF teams have been presently stationed/deployed at 12 Bn HQ viz; Guwahati (Assam). Haringhata (West Bengal), Mundali (Odisha), Arakkonam (Tamil Nadu), Pune (Maharashtra), Vadodra (Gujarat), Bhatinda (Punjab), Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh), Bihta (Bihar), Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh), Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh) and Doimukh (Arunachal Pradesh). Besides, pre-positioning of the NDRF teams has already been done at 31 different locations in the country, depending on the vulnerability profile of the area. In addition, NDRF teams also assist to the State administration in distribution of essential relief material and provide medical support to affected people at the time of emergency. NDRF also conducts mock drills along with the relevant departments and State agencies in the country for effective management of floods, response and rescue operations.

Hon. Prime Minister has reviewed the flood preparedness of the nation via PRAGATI on 12th July 2017. Hon. Minister of State (PMO & DONER) has reviewed the flood situation of the North- Eastern States, including Assam, on 13th July 2017. Hon.

Minister of State for Home has visited and reviewed the flood situation of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh from 13th to 15th July 2017. I would like to assure the hon. Members that the Government of India will give due importance to the valuable suggestions given by them during the discussion to deal effectively with the situation caused by floods and other natural calamities.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ripun Bora.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Thank you, Sir, for admitting such a burning issue in the House today, and for giving me this opportunity to initiate this discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is five minutes.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: No, Sir. In five minutes, I can't complete my speech. Eighty three people have died in Assam. Anyway. Flood is a regular phenomenon in Assam, and this time, the flood is not only restricted to Assam, but, this has spread to other parts of the country also. So, this is a concern of the whole country. Now, before I highlight the quantum of damages and the devastation caused by the floods, I want to bring to the notice of this august House the main causes of the flood. Basically, Sir, the main causes of the flood are, there is heavy siltation in Assam, and there is no system of regular removal of the siltation, and the embankment and the dams in the river. Due to heavy siltation, the river's breadth has come up to the level of embankment and dam. As a result, what happens? Water flows over the dam and the embankment. The embankment is very old, and almost, all these years, it has become worst, and there is no regular maintenance of the embankment. So, these are main causes of floods in Assam. Now, why has this flood become unprecedented and devastating in Assam in spite of the fact that it is the regular phenomenon? Normally, every year, before the onset of monsoon, the State Government makes the contingent plan. But, this year, the BJP Government in Assam has not made any advance contingent plan in Assam. They have not made any buffer stock of rice or other relief materials. There is no proper direction to the State Administration. As a whole, the entire administration became a mess. There is no interdepartmental coordination. There is no stock of medicines; there is no drinking water. The entire administration was at a loss what to do, and what not to do. Moreover, the State Government has no funds to repair the embankments that have been breached. Apart from that, in the year 2016, that means, the last year, there were also the devastating floods. So, the damages caused by the floods on the embankments have not been repaired by the BJP Government for want of funds. So far

[Shri Ripun Bora]

as the quantum of damage is concerned, it is very horrible. In Assam, out of 33 districts, 23 districts have been affected, 26 lakh population has marooned under water, on the streets and embankments. More than one thousand livestock and wild animals, including the one famous rhinoceros of Kaziranga National Park, were also killed and washed away in this flood. The other thing is that the State Government has failed to erect, to construct high platform in the Kaziranga National Park for safety of these wild animals. Apart from that, it is very unfortunate that 83 people died, including children, and the most unfortunate part is that out of that, 25 people died because of electrocution of underground electric wires, which were covered by flood water. Sir, 1200 number of roads, 15 numbers of RCC bridges, 100 numbers of RCC culverts and 187 numbers of bridge approaches and 20 numbers of embankments were washed away by this flood during this one-and-a-half months, and more than two lakh hectares of crop area has been damaged. Now, Sir, if we see the apathy of the Central Government and the State Government, it will be very horrible. Though flood, as I have already said, is a regular phenomenon, but in the year 2014 when the Prime Minister, Modi ji, first visited Assam on 28th of November after becoming Prime Minister, our Chief Minister, Shri Tarun Gogoi gave him a memorandum about the flood problem. He assured to help us. But, after that, not a single paise has been released. Even in 2015, the Assam Government submitted a proposal for Rs.1500 crores damage, which has not been sanctioned and released. Even in 2016, the BJP Government of Assam, Chief Minister, Shri Sarbananda Sonowal, had submitted a proposal to the Centre for Rs.10,000 crores, which has also not been sanctioned. The most unfortunate part is that there is a highly technical Authority, that is, the Brahmaputra Board *...(Time-bell rings)...* Only two minutes, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your questions. *...(Interruptions)...* Put your question as to what the Government should do. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RIPUN BORA: The Government decided to change the name of the Brahmaputra Board as the North East Water Authority. But later on it was again decided to change it as the North East Brahmaputra River Rejuvenation Authority. After that it was again decided to change it to Brahmaputra Barak North East River Development Corporation. Sir, you see the insincerity of this Government that it took three years' time to change the name of the Brahmaputra Board, which has not yet been approved and implemented. As a result of this, this highly technical Board is lying idle without

making any plan. *(Time-bell rings)*... One minute more. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the most important aspect of the apathy is that in 2015 when there was flood, the Prime Minister visited Jammu & Kashmir; the Prime Minister visited Tamil Nadu. He offered special packages. We appreciate it, Sir. Even two days back, the Prime Minister visited Gujarat also, we appreciate it. But we say with our great resentment that the Prime Minister is not a Prime Minister for a particular State, he is the Prime Minister for the whole country. In Assam, in 2014, 2015, 2016 and even this year also, after Modiji came to power, there were floods for four times, but he never visited Assam, he never offered any special package to Assam.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... You had five minutes and you have taken eight minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... You put your questions in five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will go by rules.*(Interruptions)*... There are some rules to follow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: With this step-motherly attitude, with this partisan attitude, how can he say that Assam is a part of the country? ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Time-bell rings)* Sir, I have only one point. Shri Kiren Rijiju is here. Therefore, ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: The people of Assam wanted the Prime Minister to visit, the Home Minister to visit, but what happened? We have such a serious disease. We want big surgeons, but you have sent one pharmacist there. What will this pharmacist do?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your points. Why do you give a lecture? Sit down, please.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: He was there for three hours.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Calling Attention is only for clarifications, not for giving a lecture.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, यह इम्पोर्टेंट इश्यू है, इसके लिए टाइम थोड़ा और बढ़ाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: This is the attitude of this...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. Nothing more will go on record. You have taken nine minutes. That is all. Sit down.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. Nothing is going on record. Now, Shri Prasanna Acharya. Hon. Members, there are 18 names. Calling Attention Motion is not for making a lecture or a speech. It is for seeking clarifications, putting specific questions. Therefore, one Member can be given three minutes maximum. So, each one should confine to three minutes. At the end of three minutes, I will ring the bell and I will say, 'Nothing more will go on record.'

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, in the morning, the External Affairs Minister gave us a lecture for half-an-hour.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is from a Minister.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: That was in Zero Hour.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Remember, when you were the Minister, how many lectures you gave?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): I was also present. Shri Jairam Ramesh never gave lectures during Zero Hour.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to give time to every Member. Otherwise, I will restrict to six or seven Members. I will give three minutes. There is no exemption. You should know how to put questions in three minutes. Shri Prasanna Acharya, you can take only three minutes.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, at least give me five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; you can take only three minutes. Only the initiator will get more time.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, in the current flood situation, various States have been more or less affected. States like Assam, Odisha, West Bengal, Gujarat, Rajasthan and many other States have been affected. In some States the situation is serious. In some other States it is very serious. Sir, let me present the soft picture of my State, on what is happening, what is the calamity there in Odisha. Sir, Odisha has been a natural calamity-affected State since centuries. Sir, you can't believe, in the 19th century, we faced 70 natural calamities and that is one of the reasons why the economic

*Not recorded.

development has been hampered because of the natural calamities. Sir, the current flood in many districts of Southern Odisha, *i.e.*, Rayagada, Nawarangpur, Koraput, Kalahandi and partly Malkangiri districts have been severely affected in the first phase of the flood in Odisha. In the second phase, flood came in rivers Baitarani, Budhabalang, Subarnarekha and Jalaka which has seriously affected the Northern districts of Keonjhar, Bhadrak, Jajpur and Balasore. Sir, in river Nagawali, Banshadhara and Kalyani and other tributaries, there is a heavy flood which has seriously affected Rayagada Block and Kalyansingpur Block. These are the two tribal blocks of the State and in Kalahandi district, the Tuamul-Rampur Block is severely affected. Even the headquarter town of Bhuwanipatna, roads have been damaged and communication disrupted. Sir, many railway bridges have been washed away in the floods and rural roads have been severely damaged. Many villages have been marooned and communication has been cut off. Houses have been completely damaged. Several people, male and female, are missing and feared to have died or swayed away in severe floods. Sir, the whole country knows about our State Government, led by Shri Naveen Patnaik, which is capable enough of dealing with natural calamities. In the last cyclone Phailin, the way the State Government tackled was praised by everybody in the country. So, in these floods also, preemptive steps by the State Government were taken which saved valuable lives, both human and cattle. Sir, hundreds of families, along with their cattle and other valuables, were timely evacuated. Sir, floodwater has inundated crops in thousands of hectares causing heavy damage to farmers.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you put your questions.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, the ODRAF has promptly plunged into rescue operations.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, I will put my questions.

As hon. Member, Mr. Bora from Assam, was saying that the hon. Prime Minister belongs to the whole country, it is a good gesture that he has visited Gujarat and two more States and announced grants to those States for immediate relief.

Sir, it would be widely welcomed if the hon. Prime Minister can find time to visit or do an aerial survey of some States, including Odisha. It would be a good thing. The

[Shri Prasanna Acharya]

country is one. This is a federal country. There are several units in the federal structure. And, the hon. Prime Minister and his Cabinet colleagues have a greater responsibility to look after the whole country, not one or two States.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your questions. There is no time.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, kindly give me two minutes. The issue is relating to floods.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You only take one minute.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, if it is a man-made calamity. What can we do? And, it is happening in Odisha!

Sir, Mahanadi is the lifeline of Odisha and also Chhattisgarh. But, without concurrence from Odisha, which is the lower riparian State, six barrages above Hirakud have been constructed by the Government of Chhattisgarh over Mahanadi River. These are causing serious problems to Odisha in the form of floods and drought. We have been appealing the Central Government to intervene. But, there is no response as yet. I reiterate, it is a federal country and ours is a vast country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Next. Ms. Dola Singh.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, one minute, please. During Shri Vajpae's Government, a good step was initiated *i.e.*, inter-linking of rivers. I don't know why the UPA Government did not continue with it. I would like to ask the hon. Minister and the Government whether they are rethinking to revive inter-linking of rivers programme initiated by our former Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpae. Sir, let there be an amendment to the National Calamity Relief Fund.

There was Cyclone Phailin in Odisha. It has caused severe damage and we are yet to receive full assistance from the Central Government. Whatever you receive, you receive after 2-3 years of calamity. How will States like Odisha Assam and other smaller States survive? So, I reiterate, ours is a federal Union and there are several States in this federal country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is all. Sit down.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Hence, the Central Government should not discriminate between the States. BJP is discriminating between BJP-ruled States and

non-BJP-ruled States which is a dangerous symptom in the country. So, I urge upon the Government of India, through the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs, who is young, capable and who will reply to this debate, to look after this. Otherwise, you will disintegrate India. Thank you.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, in the event of natural calamities, it is essential for the Centre and the States to work together to ensure that there is minimum damage to life and property and maintain the federal structure of our Constitution.

However, I must point out that the cause of these floods is not completely due to natural causes. These are man-made floods, as we .. are witnessing in West Bengal. I hold the Central Government greatly responsible for this mismanagement. Due to heavy rains, water levels in barrages rise. But, the sudden release of water, without any prior intimation to the State Government, leads to a flooding situation which is beyond management. In Bengal, some low-lying areas of Labhpur in Birbhum district; Purulia, Ghatla in West Midnapore; and Goghat, Rambah in Hoogly districts have been inundated. This causes mostly due to discharge of water by DVC from its barrages without intimation.

Even after having a capacity to store water up to 425 feet in Panchet dam, DVC released water from the dam when the level was just 417 ft. This can be attributed to lack of dredging of river and not removing encroachments there. This is also happening because the DVC dams have failed to hold water up to their capacity, more so, because the Central Government has failed in its duty to provide funds for dredging and modernization of these barrages. Every year, since 2012, Bengal has been trying to address the problem of dredging the river to increase the capacity of the reservoir. Even after writing numerous letters to the Central Government to address the matter at the earliest, no help has been forthcoming. The dredging of the Farakka Barrage has not been done even once because the funds are yet to be released. In February, 2017, a high-level panel was set up by the Centre to prepare guidelines for desilting of the Ganges, which suggested the shores in front of Farakka should be dredged to address the situation. But these recommendations have yet to see the light of the day. This multiplication of causes eventually led to untold miseries of the people of Bengal who are now battling with a grave flood-like situation. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... One minute, Sir. It was only because of the forethought of our Chief Minister, Ms. Mamata Banerjee, that preemptive measures were taken and we could bring the situation under control. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, now put your question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MS. DOLA SEN: Measures such as prior warnings to fishermen; setting up control room at the State Secretariat; and distributing tarpaulin sheets in all affected areas have saved the lives of lakhs of people in the State.

The Eleventh Finance Commission has recommended a two-fold increase in dredging, taking it up to 298.28 million cubic meters for major ports and 367.18 million cubic meters for non-major ports. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MS. DOLA SEN: The Central Government needs to take immediate action in this regard. Thank you very much.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, we all sympathize; we all stand by the flood-affected people in all parts of our country, particularly in the North - East.

It has become a routine that we discuss drought situation at one point of time and the flood situation at another point of time. We will have to take adequate measures to mitigate the impact of climate change, as far as our country is concerned. What we witnessed recently is that they are not flash floods, as such. These floods could have been predicted. I do not know what the technology we have. But, the Minister's reply says that the MHA has deployed about 88 specialized teams of NDRF in 26 States and UTs and 304 Boards. I do not know what these specialized teams are. What are they doing? How is the disaster management looked after? How is the national disaster management strengthened?

Sir, in this regard, I would like to suggest that the Government should think of linking the rivers. It is a serious issue. The Government can take up this issue with the elected Chief Ministers of the States. This question has to be revived and discussed because in a country like ours, rivers can be linked. If Godavari and Krishna could be linked in Andhra Pradesh, why can't the other rivers be linked? This is a very serious issue. The Government will have to apply its mind.

Finally, the reply says that the primary responsibility to deal with natural calamities rests with the State Government concerned and the Central Government supplements the

efforts of the State Governments by providing financial and logistics support to effectively deal with such a situation.

Two years back, we had floods in Chennai. The city of Chennai was drowned and the State Government had asked for adequate financial support. But the Centre did not extend as much assistance as demanded by the State Government. It should not happen in the case of North-East; in the case of Assam. They are asking for a special package. The Central Government should, at least, show some sympathy to the affected people of the affected States. Simply saying that the primary responsibility lies with the State Governments and that you will give some financial assistance is not correct. You will give means what? You will give some little financial help. That is not enough. In the case of Chennai, we saw it. When Andhra Pradesh was attacked by cyclone, we saw such a financial crunch. So, it should not happen in this case. The Centre must apply its mind. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI D. RAJA: I appeal to you that you take a meeting of all the Chief Ministers, discuss the inter-linking of river waters so that we could effectively mitigate the impact of climate change in our country. Thank you.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, यह Calling Attention बहुत important है, इस संबंध में मुझे एक बात कहनी है और वह यह है कि सरकार ने इस पर बहुत संक्षेप में जवाब दिया है, जो बहुत casual है। सर, पानी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण रिसोर्स है और हिन्दुस्तान में इस रिसोर्स को बहुत ज्यादा बरबाद किया जा रहा है, जब कि अभी कुछ समय पहले किसानों के मामले में बहस चल रही थी कि बहुत से किसान इसलिए बरबाद हैं क्योंकि उनको पानी नहीं मिल रहा है और यहां हालत यह है कि फलड को मैनेज करने के लिए सरकार को जो मीन्स लगाना चाहिए, उनको ये कर नहीं पा रहे हैं।

सर, हम एक बात साफ-साफ कह देना चाहते हैं कि जितनी भी प्रोग्रेस आम आदमी के द्वारा, किसानों के द्वारा, इंडस्ट्रीज के द्वारा की जा रही है, यह जो बाढ़ आती है, जैसा कि हमने उत्तरांचल में देखा, जैसा कि हमने अभी असम में देखा, गुजरात में देखा, यह सारे के सारे economic process को dilute कर सकता है। जीडीपी की ग्रोथ के मामले में जितना बड़ा खतरा इस बाढ़ से है, मुझे लगता है कि इसको लोगों ने estimate नहीं किया है।

सर, चाहे कश्मीर का इश्यू हो, चाहे उत्तरांचल का हो, चाहे असम का हो, चाहे पश्चिमी बंगाल का हो, चाहे गुजरात का हो, चाहे राजस्थान का हो, चाहे चेन्नई का हो, चाहे यूपी का हो, लगभग सारे स्टेट्स, जो बाढ़ से प्रभावित हो रहे हैं... उनकी बाबत यह कहा जा रहा है कि हर साल करोड़ों लोग इससे प्रभावित होते हैं, लाखों हेक्टेयर्स जमीन प्रभावित होती है, खेती नष्ट हो जाती है, मकान खत्म हो जाते हैं और कैटल खत्म हो जाते हैं। इस तरह से किसानों का total destruction होता है।

[श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा]

सर, गवर्नमेंट ने बड़े प्रोविजन्स दिए हुए हैं। 6 अप्रैल, 2016 को माननीय मंत्री जी ने जवाब में बताया था कि हमने बहुत सारे प्रावधान किए हैं, लेकिन बड़ा अफसोस है कि सीएजी की रिपोर्ट में यह साबित किया गया है कि जो भी पॉलिसी ले डाउन की गई थी, उसका अनुपालन करने में यह सरकार असफल रही है। सीएजी की रिपोर्ट कहती है, "There were huge delays in completion of river management activities, and works related to border area projects, which were long-term solution for the flood problems of Assam, North Bihar and Eastern UP are being taken up." यह बहुत दुखद है।

सर, करना क्या है और कहना क्या है, मुझे यह समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। आज हालत यह है कि सरकार यह कह कर अपनी जिम्मेदारी झाड़ ले रही है कि ये सारी की सारी प्रॉब्लम्स को राज्य सरकार को देखना है। हमने इस बात को observe किया है कि जिस भी राज्य में बड़े स्तर की बाढ़ आती है, वह राज्य सरकार लगभग दिवालिया हो जाती है, उसके पास लगाने के लिए पैसा ही नहीं बचता है। ऐसे में total reconstruction की जरूरत पड़ती है और भारत सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी का मतलब यह समझ लेती है कि हमें सिर्फ मदद करनी है। अभी यहां डी. राजा साहब बता रहे थे कि तमिलनाडु में बाढ़ से बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हुआ था और वहां के लिए 1 हजार करोड़ रुपया दिया गया। अभी गुजरात में 500 करोड़ रुपया दिया जा रहा है। जो नुकसान हुआ है, क्या आप इस meager help से उसको पूरा कर सकते हैं? आप उसको कभी पूरा नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसमें इतना बड़ा डैमेज पूरे इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर का होता है, पोलिटिकल सोशल सिस्टम का होता है, क्या आप उसको भगवान के हवाले छोड़ देंगे कि अगले बार देखा जाएगा? सर, यह बाढ़ का मामला तो रेग्युलर हो गया है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question and conclude please.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, मैं conclude कर रहा हूँ। मुझे लगता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में भारत सरकार को बहुत ही जिम्मेदारी का परिचय देते हुए एक स्थाई कार्य योजना बनानी चाहिए। जहां पर बाढ़ लगातार आ रही है, वहां की जो प्लानिंग होनी है, जो वहां का नियोजन होना है, वह इस दिशा में होना चाहिए कि लोग बाढ़ के साथ जीना सीख लें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, आज परिस्थितियां एकदम उलट हैं। टोटल destruction हो रहा है और गवर्नमेंट कुछ नहीं कर रही है। मौसम के क्या हालात हैं, कितनी बारिश होगी, यह सब किसानों को बताने का कोई सिस्टम नहीं है। इनके पास कम से कम दस साल का कैलेण्डर होना चाहिए, क्योंकि आज कल तो बहुत हाई टेक मशीनें आ गई हैं, computers लग गए हैं, इसलिए उनको मालूम होना चाहिए कि किस साल कितनी rainfall होगी और उसका fallout क्या होगा ताकि इसकी पहले से तैयारी हो सके। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question and conclude please.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Sir, I am just concluding. मैं प्रश्न भी पूछने वाला हूँ। मेरा सवाल यह है कि उत्तर भारत में जो नदियाँ हिमालय से आ रही हैं, उनके बहुत strategic repercussions भी हैं और वे बॉर्डर एरियाज़ में हैं। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के लखीमपुर खीरी से आता हूँ, जो नेपाल से लगा हुआ है। सर, जो नदियाँ नेपाल से आ रही हैं, उनमें बहुत बड़ी तादाद में बालू है और ये नदियाँ बालू से भर चुकी हैं। हम लोगों ने बहुत कोशिश की, कोर्ट भी गए, लेकिन नौकरशाही ने आज तक इस मामले में कोई सहयोग नहीं दिया। आज स्थिति यह है कि हजारों की तादाद में, लाखों की तादाद में लोग उससे प्रभावित हैं। उनकी फसलें बरबाद हो गई हैं, खेती चौपट हो गई है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... जो तथ्य प्रकाश में आ रहे हैं कि किस तरह से climate change आपकी पूरी economic progress को mitigate कर सकते हैं, क्या आप दोबारा Planning Commission को revive करके, बड़े पैमाने पर हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों के लिए, देहातों के लिए, Flood control के plan स्थाई रूप से तैयार करके, लोगों की accountability फिक्स करेंगे ताकि हमारे लोग बरबाद होने से बच सकें, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. That is a very good question.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of State for Home Affairs towards certain things. Actually, India, every year, is getting floods in different parts of the country. It has become a regular phenomenon. This year, many States, starting from Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, West Bengal to Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Karnataka, have got floods. The most important part is, there are some States which get continuous floods every year like Assam. In North-Eastern States, there is not even one year when there are no floods. In other parts of the country, sometimes flood comes and sometimes it does not come. Therefore, this is a very important thing which the Government has to bear in mind that in States where floods are coming continuously like Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and other hill states, what is the solution. The Government has given a reply but it is a general reply.

I would like to tell you that it is not a calamity alone. It is a regular phenomenon. It is not linked with the Home Ministry alone. This is linked with the Home Ministry and also with the Ministry of Water Resources. Both must do it. In your reply, you have said that it is always the State Government's responsibility to look after these calamities. Calamity is different but getting floods continuously every year is actually a different thing. It is not calamity alone. So, there are two options. The option of linking the rivers is there from the beginning. The UPA Government had been planning this for a number of years. They had even prepared a blueprint. But it takes time to implement such things. I want to make

[Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy]

some suggestions. So, you bear in mind the suggestions while giving the reply. Here my suggestion is, take Assam, which is suffering from Brahmaputra river. So, for States like Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, etc., you must have a permanent solution like either linking it with other rivers or constructing irrigation projects. The State Governments cannot afford the irrigation projects. You cannot throw blame that the State Governments should do it. It is not possible. Therefore, the three Ministries, namely, the Home Ministry, the Finance Ministry and the Ministry of Water Resources, put together, must work out a permanent solution for States which get continuous floods every year. Then only it would be possible to arrest the loss of human lives, animals and properties. So much loss to human lives and properties is taking place due to these calamities.

Sir, I don't want to take much time. I want a categorical reply from the Minister, as the Home Minister, on behalf of the Government of India, and on behalf of the NDA Government, as to what is going to be his future plan to control these calamities. What is your planning for a permanent solution? You must plan that. You should not merely say that you have given financial assistance or some other assistance. There is no use of that. This is one thing.

Secondly, you choose the States which are getting this problem every year permanently and how you can help it. Other parts of the country also need to be seen. Connecting rivers require huge funds. Therefore, the Government is not focusing on it. So, my suggestion is, you must take the World Bank aid and also the Asian Development Bank aid for it and work it out in a big way, in a phased manner. It may take 10 years or 15 years. But if you connect rivers in a phased manner, it is going to be a permanent solution for the people of India. Therefore, I suggest that you must make an effort and apply your mind to it. The NDA Government claims that it is working for the prosperity and progress of the country. Let me see what you are going to do in this regard. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made suggestions. But you did not ask questions.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I sought clarifications also. I want a clarification from him as to how they are going to do it. I gave him not only suggestions but I also asked certain questions.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Treat it as a question, not as a suggestion.
...(Interruptions)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I am seeking clarification as to how he proposes to solve this problem. The reply that the Minister has given is a theoretical reply, not a practical one.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. Now, Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Assam is once again submerged in floods, an annual feature that the people of the State have been living with since time immemorial. Year after year, there is loss of life, damage to crop and property and loss of cattle and wildlife, but does it have to be this way? We would like the Government to do a few things which can prevent these floods. Would the Government be constructing reservoirs to hold water during the monsoon season and to reduce floods? Countries like Netherlands practise 'a room for river', where wetlands are rejuvenated, which work as flood cushions. Assam has around 3,500 wetlands. If we rejuvenate them, they can act as flood cushions. Increasing the forest cover and constructing storage dams upstream would increase power generation and also help in regulating the flow of water. The main long-term solution would be to ensure optimal and equitable sharing of water resources in the country, which is, inter-linking of rivers. Would the Government be looking into this? Under the Peninsular Rivers Development component, our revered leader, my mentor and our beloved leader, the late hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, had repeatedly urged the Government of India to implement the inter-linking of the Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Penna, Palar, Cauvery, Vaigai and Gundar rivers as also to divert surplus waters of the West flowing Pampa and Acchankovil rivers to Vaipar in Tamil Nadu. Based on the Supreme Court Order of 27.02.2012 and after our persistent requests, the Government of India constituted a special committee on interlinking of rivers, which is yet to make significant headway. I would reiterate and appeal to the Government to consider the legitimate demand of our revered leader, the late Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, to nationalize all inter-State rivers because there is always a dispute between two States in sharing the waters. So, all inter-State rivers must be nationalized so that the water resources of the country could be optimally utilized.

Sir, at this juncture, I would also like to say that we have been, time and again, requesting the Government to release money out of the National Disaster Relief Fund because Chennai is still recovering from the floods of last year. We need to carry out more rehabilitation work and undertake relief and restoration measures. We have already taken many new initiatives. We have got many storm-water drains constructed and taken other initiatives.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, I would like the Government to think about releasing Rs. 8,481 cores that was demanded by our hon. Amma for covering the actual damages and undertaking relief measures after the Chennai floods.

Thank you, Sir.

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, भारत में प्राकृतिक आपदाओं में बाढ़ एक मुख्य आपदा है। भारत दुनिया के सबसे अधिक बाढ़ प्रभावित देशों में आता है। भारत के लगभग 23 राज्य बाढ़ की दृष्टि से अति संवेदनशील हैं। अगर हम भौगोलिक क्षेत्र के दृष्टिकोण से देखें, तो भारत का 1/8वाँ भाग बाढ़ से प्रभावित होता है।

मान्यवर, आज कॉलिंग अटेंशन में बाढ़ पर मुझे बोलने का जो मौका मिला है, उसमें खास तौर से मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि दक्षिणी-पश्चिमी मॉनसून में एकाएक आई तेजी की वजह से इस समय देश के उत्तर तथा उत्तर-पूर्व के कुछ राज्यों में उत्पन्न बाढ़ की स्थिति से वहाँ का जन-जीवन अस्त-व्यस्त हो गया है। आज उत्तर प्रदेश सहित आठ राज्य — उत्तराखंड, ओडिशा, बिहार, असम, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर, गुजरात और राजस्थान बाढ़ की चपेट में हैं। बाढ़ का सबसे बुरा असर प्रभावित इलाकों के ग्रामीण समाज तथा अर्थव्यवस्था पर पड़ता है। जल प्लावन की वजह से अनेक गांव तबाह हो चुके हैं, लाखों लोग त्राहि-त्राहि कर रहे हैं। बेजबान पशुओं के लिए यह बाढ़ आफत साबित हो रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश के दुधवा नेशनल पार्क से लेकर के असम के काजीरंगा नेशनल पार्क तक जो वाइल्ड एनिमल्स हैं, वे इस बाढ़ से ज्यादा प्रभावित हुए दिखाई देते हैं। मान्यवर, भारत में जून से लेकर सितम्बर तक दक्षिणी-पश्चिमी मानसून के चार महीनों में अत्यधिक वर्षा से बाढ़ आना कोई नई बात नहीं है। लेकिन कहते हैं कि सवाल यह नहीं कि शीशा बचा या टूट गया, सवाल यह है कि पत्थर कहां से आया। बेशक बाढ़ एक प्राकृतिक आपदा है, लेकिन इसके लिए स्थितियां निर्मित करने के लिए मानव समाज और उसके स्वार्थी क्रियाकलापों की भूमिका भी हमेशा रही है। दरअसल यह सब नतीजा है विकास के उस आधुनिक दृष्टिकोण का, जिससे मानव प्रकृति को अपना मित्र समझने के बजाय गुलाम समझता रहा है। हमारे देश में परम्परा सी बन गई है कि प्राकृतिक आपदा हो या अन्य कोई घटना, उसके पश्चात ही देश के कथित बौद्धिक बल के लोगों के बीच चर्चा और चिंतन का दौर शुरू हो जाता है और समय के साथ ही प्राकृतिक आपदा जैसे मुद्दे भी गौण होने लगते हैं। यही कारण है कि 2013 में उत्तराखंड, 2014 में जम्मू-कश्मीर, 2015 में तमिलनाडु के चेन्नई शहर में भारी वर्षा के कारण आई विपदा के बाद ऐसा लगा था कि भारत देश के लोग, खास तौर से सरकारें, इस ओर चिंतित नजर आएंगी, लेकिन नतीजा ढाक के तीन पात जैसा ही है। जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रति वर्ष बाढ़ जैसी प्राकृतिक आपदाओं पर सदन में और सदन के बाद चर्चाएं होती रहती हैं, लेकिन चर्चाएं चर्चाओं तक सीमित रहती हैं। जो सरकार का उत्तर आया है, उसमें उत्तर के हिसाब से अगर हम देखें तो जो रूटीन उत्तर रहता है कि बाढ़ की समस्या के बाद हमने यह कर दिया, हमने वह कर दिया। उत्तर प्रदेश हो या अन्य प्रदेश हों, उन प्रदेशों में जो बाढ़ की समस्याएं हैं, उनमें प्रदेश की जिम्मेदारी बनती है। इन सारी बातों को लेकर ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मान्यवर, बस, एक मिनट। मैं अपना प्रश्न रखना चाहता हूँ। जब हमारे देश में

बाढ़ एक तरह से रेग्युलर प्रोसीजर सी बन गई है, तो फिर क्यों नहीं हमारे पास उपग्रह, सैटेलाइट जैसी सुविधाएं हैं, क्योंकि उनके माध्यम से हम इन-इन क्षेत्रों में टेक्नोलॉजी का उपयोग करके यह जान जाते हैं कि इन-इन क्षेत्रों में भारी वर्षा होने वाली है, जिससे उस क्षेत्र में रहने वाले लोगों को दूसरी जगह स्थानांतरित करके उनको सारी सुविधाएं देने का काम कर सकें, ताकि इस तरह की प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से न सिर्फ मनुष्य को बल्कि बेजबान जानवरों को भी बचाया जा सके, धन्यवाद।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद श्रीमन्। मान्यवर, यह बाढ़ एक प्राकृतिक आपदा है और मैं समझता हूं कि न केवल भारत बल्कि विश्व का कोई भी देश बचा नहीं है, जिसमें बाढ़ की स्थिति ऐसी न हो, जहां चिंता का विषय बनता हो। जहां तक भारत का संबंध है, लगभग 400 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र की पूरी की पूरी रेंज में बाढ़ हिन्दुस्तान में आती है। उसमें से भी 77 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र ऐसा है, जो प्रत्येक वर्ष बाढ़ से डूबता है तथा लोग प्रभावित होते हैं और डेढ़ से दो हजार लोग ऐसे होते हैं जो प्रत्येक वर्ष बाढ़ में मरते हैं। मुझे लगता है कि हम लोग अगर इस बात पर विशेषकर विचार करें, अभी जो विजिला जी बोल रही थीं निश्चित रूप से मैं उनसे सहमत हूं। आदरणीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने इसी बाढ़ को ध्यान में रखते हुए "नदी जोड़ो" का एक कार्यक्रम चलाया था। लेकिन बाद की सरकारों को पता नहीं क्या लगा कि उन्होंने उसको रद्द कर दिया। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जब असम में बाढ़ आती है, जब ओडिशा में भी बाढ़ आती है, जब उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, राजस्थान में आती है तो कभी-कभी हम लोग सोचा करते थे कि राजस्थान तो रेगिस्तान का क्षेत्र है। आज वहां भी इतनी अधिक बारिश होती है, वहां भी नदियां पूरे तौर पर ऊफान पर रहती हैं। इस कारण राजस्थान में भी 72 से अधिक लोग मर गए हैं। गुजरात में सैकड़ों लोग मर गए। आज स्थिति यह है कि जब तक हम इस बात पर विचार नहीं करेंगे और इस देश में बाढ़ से पहले की स्थिति में पूरे तौर पर disaster management नहीं करेंगे, चाहे वह सरकारी स्तर पर हो या स्वयंसेवी संगठनों के साथ जुड़कर हो, लेकिन निश्चित रूप से हमें इस बात पर विचार करना पड़ेगा कि सबको साथ लेकर एक बार बाढ़ से पहले बाढ़ की तैयारी पूरे तौर पर करें। जैसा अशोक जी ने कहा, यह बिल्कुल सच है कि हमारे पास चैनल्स हैं और उनके आधार पर हमें इस बात की जानकारी हो जाती है कि यहां-यहां पर अधिक पानी बरसेगा, लेकिन कुल-मिलाकर केवल उतना ही नहीं है। भारत आज satellite के मामले में विश्व में बहुत आगे है, लेकिन इस सबके बावजूद भी आज disaster management की बहुत आवश्यकता है। जब हम disaster management कर लेंगे, तो समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है। जब माननीय मंत्री जी अपना जवाब देने के लिए खड़े होंगे तो मैं यह जरूर चाहूंगा कि वे इस बात को उद्धृत करें।

सर, आज नदियों की स्थिति ऐसी हो गयी है कि जो बड़े कल-कारखाने हैं, हम स्वयं नदियों में कचरा डालते हैं, शहरों के किनारे की नदियों की आज यह स्थिति है, चाहे गंगा हो, कावेरी हो, कृष्णा हो, सतलुज हो या ब्रह्मपुत्र हो — ये सभी नदियां बाढ़ लाने का काम करती हैं। इसी प्रकार गंडक और कोसी नदी बिहार के क्षेत्र को प्रभावित करती हैं, नेपाल से पानी चला आता है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... ऐसी स्थिति में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार प्रयत्न कर रही है — यह सही है कि अभी गुजरात में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 500 करोड़ रुपए देने का काम किया है, लेकिन उन्होंने तत्काल दृष्टि से यह कदम उठाया है। उसके पहले हर वर्ष जब हमें इस पर विचार करना होगा तो यह सोचकर

[श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल]

करना होगा कि हम प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से लड़ नहीं सकते, लेकिन संघर्ष कर सकते हैं। संघर्ष करने की स्थिति हमें सबसे पहले लानी होगी और उसके लिए कोई भी राजनैतिक दल राजनीति न करे, बल्कि देश का हित सोचकर जो देश के लिए प्रभावी योजनाएं हैं, उनके लिए काम करे और उसके लिए दो चीजें सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण हैं — नदियों का जोड़ना और disaster management, धन्यवाद।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, as my colleague, Mr. Raja, pointed out, the same House discussed, a few days back, about the situations arising out of drought in one part of the country, and now we are discussing about the situations arising out of floods in other part of the country. Sir, two different experiences in two different parts of the same country means there is something we have to concentrate on. Sir, the Government is coming out to help those affected. The States are pleading. Whether to the tune they are demanding or not, but they are giving something. The States have received. But in between, Sir, so many precious human lives are lost, cattle are lost and agriculture is damaged. So, something has to be sorted out which should be a permanent solution.

Sir, two of my colleagues have already mentioned that and I would like to reiterate this to make the Minister concentrate on this. Would the Government contemplate on linking of rivers? Until and unless it is done, this situation in the country will never come to an end. So many people have died because of flood in the northern region, so many people have died because of drought and farmers have committed suicide in the southern region, cattle have lost their lives; we are suffering even for drinking water. When one part is with surplus water, the other part is suffering for lack of water, then why don't you link the rivers? This has been a long-pending demand and no Government pays heed to this demand. It has become a slogan; we speak here or we pass resolutions in our party conferences or speak in the meetings. Where it has to be done in reality, it has not been done so far. Sir, this is the most important thing I would suggest. Rather than Government extending help to the affected people in Assam now and to other regions, as we have already suggested, at least, link the southern rivers, starting from Godavari. That would solve the problem which exists in the States of Tamil Nadu and other regions. You have to take it very seriously. Every year, we need not repeat. Whatever else happens here or not, in any session, these two debates don't fail to happen. So, in order to avoid future recurrence of the worst situations arising out of flood and drought and to save the precious human lives and the lives of the cattle which work for us and to revive the agriculture, which is declining in our country, the Government has to concentrate on the linking of

rivers; and, as a prelude to that, let it start with the linking of southern rivers. Sir, I must say this and I would expect the Minister to take it seriously, contemplate on this and to react to this. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Positive suggestions made within the allotted time. Thank you. Now, Shri Vijayasai Reddy.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, my esteemed colleague Mr. Ripun Bora has explained the flood situation in Assam. I would like to explain the similar situation in Andhra Pradesh and the contrary situation in Rayalaseema also. Sir, in north coastal Andhra Pradesh, the rivers of Nagavali and Vamsadhara have already shown their anger and taken the toll, and the flood situation, particularly, in these two river regions is very grim. Sir, the outflow from Thotapalli barrage on Nagavali was approximately around 1 lakh cusecs and the outflow from the Vamsadhara has gone up from 20,000 to 40,000 cusecs. It has resulted in damage of 1,000 acres of crop, many houses have been damaged and cattle also have died. This is on north coastal Andhra Pradesh. On the contrary, there is a grim picture of drought in the Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh and the crops are drying up. In the Rayalaseema region, almost 221 mandals are facing the drought-like situation. There is 31 per cent deficit rainfall in Anantapur District and 26 per cent deficit rainfall in Chittoor. Out of 670 mandals in Andhra Pradesh, rain has come in 290 mandals and 221 mandals have recorded a deficit rainfall. So, I call upon the hon. Minister to find out the solution. The only solution which I could suggest is interlinking of rivers. That is the ultimate solution.

So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that keeping in view the flood situation in north coastal Andhra region, that is, Nagavali and Vamsadhara, and also the contrary situation in the Rayalaseema region, whether the Central Government has worked out any package or programme to come to the rescue of Andhra Pradesh people. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Ritabrata Banerjee.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, flood has become a regular phenomenon, and, every year, a discussion in the House is also a regular phenomenon. Last year, as far as Assam is concerned, due to the Brahmaputra flooding, 1.8 million people had been affected due to rainfall in July-August 2016, and, more than 200 wild animals had died. This year, the situation is going towards that.

[Shri Ritabrata Banerjee]

Now, we do not disagree that climate change has its effect leading to natural devastations but there is a problem. In West Bengal, there is a huge flood in different areas and many areas have been submerged. Without giving any intimation, the Damodar Valley Corporation have released water, which has created the basic problem. This point has been raised by others also.

Now, Sir, I want to come to some different points. As far as the Brahmaputra and its flood monitoring system is concerned, the Brahmaputra is the fifth-largest voluminous river in the world; its flow is fifth-largest in the world. Right now, the Brahmaputra is shared by India, China, Bhutan and Bangladesh. The river basin does not have any kind of monitoring system in place. Since it is an international river, it is very difficult to monitor this river without treaties or agreements between the countries. Presently, there is only a knowledge-sharing between these four countries, and it is not at all enough. That is the basic problem why every year, Brahmaputra is flooding in such a big way.

Flood risk management, its assessment and proper monitoring system in place is very necessary. It can avoid the loss of life and also the loss of property. But, Sir, the moot point is not to provide relief, I reiterate again, the moot point is not to provide relief after flooding. An operative, pre-emptive measure of flood monitoring will not only save lives but also save a huge amount of money which the Government spends on relief operations. This is very important. This has to be kept in mind. In the Brahmaputra and other rivers, many hydel power projects can be planned. This will not only create jobs but will also help in saving the areas from flooding.

Now I have some specific questions to the Minister. This is one. I would like to know whether the Government is contemplating any international treaty. I already mentioned the names of four countries. These are: China, India, Bangladesh and Bhutan. The Brahmaputra flows through these four countries. I would like to know whether the Government is contemplating any international treaty. Because without having any international treaty, monitoring and study cannot be done which is very essential. My party and I believe that a national water commission is necessary. This is happening every year. Every year, people are dying, devastation is continuing and there is a discussion. A national water commission is the need of the hour.

This is my last question. In the western countries, particularly Germany and the Netherlands, and in the European countries, very effective water management system

is there. In fact, UNESCO has an institute called the Institute of Water Education. The IWE is a premier institute. I want to know from the Minister whether the Government has any plan to have consultation with them because these people are working the world over. UNESCO Programme is running world over. They are working in the developing countries. They are working in different African countries. I want to know whether the Government has any plan to consult these people and take the help of these people in fighting floods. This is my humble question to the Minister. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Mr. Deputy Chairman, my colleagues have already raised the question of flood situation all over the country and more specifically in Assam and the North East Region very effectively. I understand that the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Mr. Kiren Rijiju, himself has visited Assam and Arunachal region where this devastating flood is happening. Hon. Minister of DoNER also has been reviewing the situation. This year, the flood has been unprecedented. Assam had floods last year also and the year before that. As Mr. Banerjee has said, floods are a regular phenomenon and discussion on floods is also a regular phenomenon. But floods this year are so devastating that it affected 28 districts of Assam and 3,563 villages in 109 revenue circles have been affected very badly. About 21,59,000 people are very badly affected.

Sir, the Districts which are most badly affected are: Dhemaji, Lakhimpur, Biswanath, Sonitpur, Udalguri, Darrang, Nalbari, Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Chirang, Kokrajhar, Dhubri, South Salmara, Goalpara, Kamrup, Morigaon, Nagaon, Hojai, Karbi Anglong, Golaghat, Jorhat, Majuli, Sivasagar, Charaideo, Dibrugarh, Karimganj, Hailakandi and Cachar. These 28 districts are very badly affected and 1,81,00,178 hectares of land and crops have been adversely affected by the devastating floods. As I said, every year floods come and every year we discuss it. The DoNER Minister knows that his infrastructure projects are washed away by floods every year. We are investing so much in infrastructure in the North Eastern Region, but it is washed away in floods and the nation incurs a huge loss because of this.

Again and again, the flood situation and the devastative nature of Brahmaputra River have been discussed. It is the third largest river in the world. May I correct Mr. Banerjee? Brahmaputra River has a catchment area of 5,80,000 square kilometres in Tibet, Bhutan, China, India and Bangladesh. In terms of distance, as I said, it is the third largest river. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

3.00 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put forward your question.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, Assam falls in the highest rainfall intensity zone of the country. So, it is clear that Assam has been regularly suffering. It has been recognised nationally that Assam is a flood-prone area where excessive rainfall takes place. There has been a demand by successive Governments, including the present Government, to declare Assam flood as a national calamity because the proportion and devastation of floods are very significant. That is why, successive Governments have demanded to declare it as a national calamity. I want to ask the hon. Minister: When will floods in Assam be declared as a national calamity? A package of about ₹ 2,000 crore has been submitted to the Government for immediate relief. When will this package of about ₹ 2,000 crore be released? These are my two questions. I want to remind the Minister that even in the last year of 2016, a Central team was sent to Assam. They submitted a package and the package was announced. But, it was never released. So, will the Government release this package immediately? This is my question. Thank you, Sir.

श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपकी अनुमति से देश में वर्तमान समय में आई बाढ़ और जल प्रलय के बारे में अपने विचार सदन के सामने रख रहा हूँ। महोदय, इस जुलाई माह में गुजरात, राजस्थान, महाराष्ट्र, असम, उत्तराखंड, ओडिशा और पश्चिमी बंगाल में भारी बारिश के कारण जनजीवन प्रभावित हुआ है, स्कूल्स बंद हो गए हैं, लोगों के घर डूब जाने के कारण उनको अन्य स्थानों पर स्थानांतरित करना पड़ा है। देश के किसानों ने अपने खेतों में जो धन की फसल बोई थी, वह भी बरबाद हो गई है। यदि मैं राजस्थान और गुजरात की बात करूँ, तो राजस्थान के कई जिलों में तेज़ बारिश के कारण जोधपुर, बाड़मेर, पाली और जालौर आदि जिलों में जनजीवन अस्त-व्यस्त हुआ है। वहाँ पर जानवरों का भी नुकसान हुआ है और अकेले आबू में 800 mm वर्षा होने के कारण पानी मैदानों में आ गया। इसी तरह से गुजरात के बनासकांठा, साबरकांठा, पाटन, अमरेली और सुरेन्द्रनगर जिले में सैकड़ों गांव टापू बन गए हैं। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी और मुख्य मंत्री विजय रूपानी ने हवाई सर्वेक्षण करने के बाद वायु सेना, बीएसएफ, एनडीआरएफ, एसडीआरएफ की टीम लोगों की मदद के लिए भेजी और हेलीकॉप्टर और मोटरबोट की मदद से गुजरात में 25,000 लोगों को रेस्क्यू ऑपरेशन करके बाहर निकाला। इसके बावजूद भी वहाँ पर 80 लोग मर गए।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह कहना है कि ये जो बाढ़ आती है, ये cloudburst होने के कारण आती है, बादल फटने के कारण आती है। बादल फटने की जानकारी हमको कभी भी किसी भी यांत्रिक व्यवस्था से नहीं मिलती है।

महोदय, मेरी आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह विनती है कि जो cloudburst होते हैं, वे ज्यादातर उत्तराखंड में होते हैं, जम्मू और कश्मीर में होते हैं, या आबू में हुआ है या गुजरात में भी हुआ

है। इसके कारण एकाएक 25 इंच बारिश होने के कारण लोग न तो किसी सुरक्षित जगह पर जा सकते हैं, न अपने जानवरों को बचा सकते हैं और न ही अपनी फसल को बचा सकते हैं। दूसरे देशों की तरह ऐसी cloudbrusting का पूर्वानुमान देने से कम से कम आदमी और जानवर तो बच सकते हैं। हो सकता है कि हमारी फसल ज्यादा बारिश होने के कारण निष्फल हो जाए, लेकिन जो human casualties होती हैं और हमारे cattle मारे जाते हैं, साथ ही इसके कारण गरीब लोगों की आजीविका का भी जो नुकसान होता है, वह बचना चाहिए। इसलिए अगर cloud brusting के बारे में संशोधन करके कम से कम दो-तीन दिन पहले इसका पूर्वानुमान जारी कर दिया जाए कि ऐसी बारिश आने वाली है, तो जहाँ भी बारिश की संभावना है, वहाँ से लोग अपने सुरक्षित स्थलों पर shift हो सकेंगे।
...(समय की घंटी)...

दूसरी बात, माननीय उपसभापति जी, ये नदी जोड़ने की बात कर रहे हैं। इसमें एक खतरा यह भी है कि 12 महीने बहने वाली नदी में से पानी लेकर उसे जो सूखी नदी है, उसमें जोड़ने की बात है, लेकिन अगर एक साथ सारे भारत में बारिश हुई, तो नदी का पानी कहाँ जाएगा, इसके बारे में भी सोच कर दोबारा सोच-विचार कर इसकी बात करनी चाहिए। आपका धन्यवाद।

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): Sir, the situation is such in the whole nation now that we are all equally concerned and equally worried. Sir, I may be from Odisha, I will definitely speak about Odisha, my own State; but, at the same time, I am equally concerned about all other States which my colleagues have spoken about, be it Assam, be it Arunachal Pradesh, be it West Bengal, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana. Sir, geographically Odisha is located in such a way that it is highly prone to natural calamities. Almost every year, or maybe alternate year, we face a severe natural calamity. Sir, this year, the situation now is, since 15th of July, the railway bridges have been affected, the electrical connectivity, the mobile connectivity, the telephone communication and everything has been affected severely. National Highways have been affected. Schemes like *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana* in rural villages, roads and everything has been affected. People are facing severe problems; but, the people of Odisha, at the same time, feel privileged and honoured to have a dynamic and great leader like Naveen Patnaikji who always handles such situations with such courage and bravery that people of Odisha love him. Sir, I request the present Government to please consider Odisha's demands that are pending since long. As we are prone to natural calamities, we have been demanding for a special category status for the State, although, you will say जब प्रधान मंत्री जी खुद ओडिशा के बाहर जाकर दूसरे राज्यों में ओडिशा के बारे में बोलते हैं कि अगर सबसे पिछड़े जिले देखने हैं, अगर भुखमरी देखनी है, अगर गरीबी देखनी है, तो ओडिशा जाइए। अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी बाहर जाकर ऐसा बोलते हैं, तो definitely it is his responsibility, it is his duty to provide a special package to the Odisha

[Shri Anubhav Mohanty]

people, but, I don't know why he is silent in the House. He loves to speak outside the House. I am a good listener of his speech. मुझे उनके भाषण अच्छे लगते हैं। He speaks good dialogues, but those dialogues must be turned into actions. Sir, again I will come to the flood situation. Sir, I think the procedure for granting and providing financial assistance to those naturally affected areas is very slow and takes long. 2013 में we had Phailin. लेकिन उसके पैसे मिलते-मिलते दो-तीन साल लग गए। इस हाउस में बार-बार हमने यह आवाज उठाई थी। मेरे colleagues, जो बीजू जनता दल से हैं, हर किसी ने इसके बारे में आवाज उठाई थी। सर, ये इतने instalments में मिलते हैं कि लोगों के लिए काम करना भी मुश्किल हो जाता है। Sir, still my State Government has been efficient enough, मैं उनको invite करता हूँ। I invite the Union Government to come and see in Odisha how beautifully, how dynamically we have constructed flood relief shelters, लोगों के लिए कैसे और किस तरह से काम किया जाता है, लोगों के पास कैसे खाना पहुँचाया जाता है। You ask us. We will give you special assistance without any kind of further questions. Naturally, we are affected. But, at the same time, man-made calamities are also affecting Odisha. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... I will finish. I will not take much time. I have already put one question.

The second question is this. The present man-made calamity in Odisha is related to Mahanadi. Will the Union Government assure this House that its good offices will restrain Chhattisgarh Government from its on-going projects in the upper stream of Mahanadi? Our demand from the State Government is to form a tribunal to solve this problem. When are you planning to form a tribunal and solve this problem? And, Sir, it is a deeper concern of all of us in the House since every single State is facing flood situation right now. The States are in a very, very critical condition. It is the duty and responsibility, इतने वोट पाकर, इतनी मेजॉरिटी पाकर आपने जो सरकार बनाई है, you are responsible and accountable to every single voter of the nation. So, please, take immediate steps to solve every single problem that the nation is facing. Thank you.

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री (गुजरात): थैंक यू सर, मैं गुजरात की बाढ़ के बारे में हाउस का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। एक हफ्ते से गुजरात के अंदर लगातार बारिश हो रही है। आज सुबह जब मैं वहां से चला, तब तक भी बारिश चालू थी। नॉर्थ गुजरात के साबरकांठा, बनासकांठा, पाटण, महेसाणा और साउथ राजस्थान के सिरोही, पाली, उदयपुर — इन जिलों के अंदर भारी से भी अति भारी बारिश हुई है। बारिश की वजह से, आज सुबह तक की जो फिगर्स हैं, अभी तक 123 लोगों की मृत्यु हो चुकी है। यह आज सुबह के न्यूज़पेपर की इन्फॉर्मेशन है।

गुजरात के अंदर कितने ही इलाकों के अंदर हर साल फ्लड आता है, जिसकी वजह से हमेशा लोगों के जान-माल का नुकसान होता रहा है। अभी प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी गुजरात आए और उन्होंने वहां हवाई निरीक्षण किया। एक बात अच्छी हुई कि वहां के लिए उन्होंने 500 करोड़ रुपये का एनाउंसमेंट किया। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह जानना चाहूंगा और उनका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि ये 500 करोड़ रुपये आप कैश में देंगे या काइंड में देंगे या फिर बाढ़ बचाव के लिए आपने वहां कोई काम करवाया होगा, उसी के अंदर आप यह एमाउंट जोड़ देंगे कि यहां इतने मूल्य का यह काम हुआ है, इसलिए आपके पास 500 करोड़ रुपये आ गए। मैं मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक इसमें से कितने पैसे रिलीज हुए हैं और कितने पैसे बच गए हैं?

महोदय, हमारी बदनसीबी ऐसी है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर कच्छ में गए थे, कच्छ के अंदर उन्होंने नर्मदा कैनाल का उद्घाटन किया था और पानी छोड़े जाने के तीसरे दिन ही उसमें दरारें आ गईं। कल रात भी ऐसा ही कुछ वहां पर हुआ। पूरे बीस साल से भाजपा की सरकार गुजरात के अंदर है और नर्मदा कैनाल का बहुत बड़ा काम उनके शासन के अंदर हुआ है, लेकिन कल रात को उस कैनाल के अंदर बहुत बड़ी breach हुई और बनासकांठा में एक ही फैमिली के 14 लोग उसके अंदर बह गए।

हमारी एक कमनसीबी और भी है कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर स्वयं गुजरात के हैं, लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस, फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर, डिफेंस मिनिस्टर भी गुजरात से ही चुनकर आए हैं और टैक्सटाइल मिनिस्टर ने भी अभी गुजरात में ही जाकर फॉर्म भरा है। कृषि मंत्रालय में जो राज्य मंत्री हैं, वे भी गुजरात के हैं और मिनिस्टर ऑफ स्टेट फॉर होम अफेयर्स, जिनकी कॉन्स्टिट्यूएंसी में यह सब कुछ हुआ है, वे स्वयं भी गुजरात के हैं, उन्हीं की कॉन्स्टिट्यूएंसी में सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर प्राइम मिनिस्टर गए, वहां के लिए 500 करोड़ रुपये एनाउंस करके वापस आ गए, लेकिन अभी तक भी वहां कुछ नहीं पहुंचा है। 500 करोड़ रुपये से वहां फ्लड की सिचुएशन में कुछ फर्क आएगा, ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता हूं। गुजरात में इतने बड़े पैमाने पर जान-माल का नुकसान हुआ है, हर तरफ समुद्र की तरह पानी फैला हुआ है, हाइवे भी टूट चुका है। हमारे हाइवे मिनिस्टर भी गुजरात के ही हैं। हाइवे टूट जाने से वहां लोगों का आपस का सम्पर्क टूट गया है, कोई वहां नहीं जा सकता है, एनडीआरएफ की टीम भी अंदर के एरियाज में नहीं जा सकती है और लोग घरों से निकल नहीं पा रहे हैं। एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की ओर से लोगों को कहा गया कि आप अपने रिलेटिक्स के यहां चले जाएं, हम आपको वहां से निकालकर कोई सुरक्षित जगह नहीं दे सकते हैं।

महोदय, प्रेस के अंदर 25,000 लोगों के बेघर होने की बात आई है, लेकिन वह तीन दिन पहले की बात है। आज की तारीख में कम से कम एक लाख से ज्यादा लोग बाढ़ प्रभावित लोग हैं, जो अपने-अपने इलाकों के अंदर फंसे हुए हैं। लेकिन वहां की सरकार की ओर से हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर केन्द्र सरकार को रिक्वेस्ट कर रहे हैं कि आप उनको पैसा दो, ताकि ये सब चीजें जल्दी से जल्दी ठीक हो सकें।

मेरी एक विनती और भी है, जिस तरह अभी मेरे भाई ओडिशा के बारे में कह रहे थे कि आप flood resistant shelters क्यों नहीं बनवाते? आपके पास मैं पैसा है, National Calamity Contingency Fund भी है, हर साल उसमें से आप स्टेट्स को पैसा देते हैं, यह बात अलग है कि वह

[श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री]

पैसा पांच साल के बाद आप Development Fund में ले जाते हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सिर्फ फ्लड पैकेज देते हुए फोटा छपवा दी जाए या एनडीआरएफ की टीम 10-12 लोगों को नाव के अंदर ले जाकर बचा रही है, इसकी फोटो छपवा दी जाए, यह बताने के लिए कि वहां पर बहुत काम किया जा रहा है, यह हमारे हिसाब से ठीक नहीं है। इस वजह से मेरी आपसे विनती है कि गुजरात के इन इलाकों के बारे में विशेष रूप से सोचा जाए और उन्हें जल्दी से जल्दी राहत पहुंचा कर वहां सामान्य जन-जीवन स्थापित किया जाए।

महोदय, दूसरी बात यह है कि जिस प्रकार से फ्लड के वाटर की फोरकास्टिंग हो सकती है और डैम में पानी कितना आ रहा है, उसे आप बता सकते हैं, तो उसी प्रकार से यदि फ्लड आने के बारे में भी कोई फोरकास्टिंग का मैकेनिज्म तैयार किया जाए, तो मेरे ख्याल से यह हमारे देश के लिए बहुत राहत की बात होगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I got two names late. But, I am giving them two minutes each. Now, Smt. Viplove Thakur. You have only two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I had also given my name.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. Your name is not here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just one second, let me check. No, your name is not here.

SHRI ANAND BHASKAR RAPOLU: But I had given, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But it is not here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Viplove Thakur.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मुझे बोलने के लिए समय देने के लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि जब फ्लड आती है, तो जो आपकी टीम यहां से वहां सर्वे करने जाती है, वह 15-20 दिन या एक महीने के बाद जाती है। जब वहां टीम पहुंचती है, तो जिन इलाकों में पानी भरा होता है, वह भी तब तक वहां से निकल जाता है और जो फसल भारी बाढ़ के कारण खेतों में लुढ़क जाती है, धूप लगने के कारण वह भी खड़ी हो जाती है। इस प्रकार से लोगों का जो नुकसान हुआ होता है, उसका ठीक प्रकार से आकलन नहीं हो पाता है। इसलिए मेरा आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि जैसे अभी गुजरात, आंध्र प्रदेश और असम में बाढ़ आई, तो आप immediately अपनी टीम को वहां जायज़ा लेने के लिए क्यों नहीं भेजते हैं? टीम के देर से पहुंचने के कारण बहुत देर हो जाती है और लोगों को समय पर रिलीफ नहीं मिल पाती है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इसे बहुत जल्दी किया करें, जिससे वहां के फार्मर्स और गरीबों को रिलीफ जल्दी से जल्दी मिल सके।

महोदय, अभी मुझसे पहले बोलने वाले माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक कहा कि जो हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश या देश के अन्य हिली एरियाज में क्लाउडबस्ट होता है, उसके प्रेडिक्शन के लिए क्या आप हर

जगह डॉपलर्स लगाने का प्रयास करेंगे, क्योंकि जब तक पहले पता नहीं चलेगा, तब तक हम वहां से लोगों को कैसे बाहर निकालेंगे? मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि ये दोनों चीजें बहुत जरूरी हैं। यही मेरा आपसे निवेदन है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Gohel. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Mr. Deputy Chairman Sahab, I had also given my name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. It had come very late. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, those who are really interested, should give their names before the discussion starts. If the name is given after the discussion has started, the Chair will have the discretion to decide according to the time available. So, I will decide. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल (गुजरात): उपसभापति जी, मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने के लिए समय देने हेतु धन्यवाद। मैं नेशनल कैलेमिटीज की जो बात करने जा रहा हूँ, वह गुजरात के संदर्भ में करने जा रहा हूँ। गुजरात में अभी जो बारिश हुई है, वह बारिश नहीं है, बल्कि जल-प्रलय है। इसकी सूचना मिलते ही हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां से वहां के लिए तुरन्त निकल पड़े और वहां के मुख्य मंत्री और उप मुख्य मंत्री को साथ लेकर प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का दौरा किया। यहां कहा जा रहा है कि इसका सर्वे करना चाहिए, तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सर्वे कब करना चाहिए? अभी तो उन्हें मदद पहुंचानी है, उनके खाने का इंतजाम करना है और उन्हें प्रभावित क्षेत्रों से बाहर निकालना है। वहां हमारी स्टेट सरकार ने छः हेलीकॉप्टर लोगों को निकालने और सहायता पहुंचाने के लिए लगा दिए हैं। वहां से लोगों को ट्रांसफर कर दिया गया है। वहां 80 से 100 के बीच में लोग मरे हैं, लेकिन सर वहां हजारों की संख्या में एनिमल्स मर गए हैं।

महोदय, ऐसा जो भी हादसा होता है, वह कुदरत की तरफ से होता है। कभी भी ऐसा मैनपावर से नहीं किया जाता है। मैं थोड़ा अलग तरह से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसी बात को लेकर हम सारे के सारे लोग, किसी पर कीचड़ न उछाल कर, एक डेपुटेशन लेकर, इसके लिए हमें काम करना चाहिए। इस बारे में हमें सभी को गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए कि अगली बार जब नेशनल कैलेमिटी आने वाली है, तो उसके लिए हम क्या कर सकते हैं।

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम): सर, असम की जो बाढ़ की समस्या है, उसके ऊपर ही मैं मंत्री जी को कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। यह मुद्दा बहुत ही serious है और सब बोल चुके हैं। वहां की जो situation है, अगर उसको देखा जाए, तो यह सिर्फ इसी बार की बात नहीं है, बल्कि हर साल असम में बाढ़ आती ही है। वहाँ कुछ इलाके ऐसे हैं, जहाँ पर हर साल ऐसा होता है, बाढ़ आती ही है। जब वहाँ फ्लड आ जाती है, तब हर बार उस समय पर relief और shelter की प्रॉब्लम आ जाती है। तो इसलिए

[श्री बिश्वजीत दैमारी]

वहाँ पर कुछ flood-affected लोगों को, for the time being, shelter देने के लिए किसी high land पर permanently एक जगह रखने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। क्योंकि जब वहाँ पर फ्लड होने से affect होता है, तो वहाँ से लोगों को किसी high land पर लेकर आना ही पड़ता है, लेकिन उनके रुकने के लिए भी जगह नहीं रहती है, तो उसके लिए वहाँ पर कुछ permanent व्यवस्था कर दी जाए। वहाँ पर जो flood relief immediately नहीं पहुँचती है, तो हम अगर 4-5 districts में किसी गवर्नमेंट बिल्डिंग के अन्दर ही flood relief को in advance store करके रख दें, तो जो हंगामा होता रहता है, उतनी समस्या नहीं आयेगी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

इसके बार, मैं अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ, यह असम की एक बहुत बड़ी डिमांड है, लेकिन इस प्रॉब्लम को असम सरकार सुलझा नहीं सकती है। अगर असम की इस फ्लड प्रॉब्लम को solve करना है, erosion and submerge से protection देना है, क्योंकि यह लाखों-करोड़ों की समस्या है, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से सीधे जिम्मेदारी लेकर इस समस्या का समाधान करने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। मैं मंत्री जी से आज यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमारी सरकार इस तरह की जिम्मेदारी लेगी?

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to call the attention of the Union Government on their unpreparedness, or, poor and weak preparedness to tackle the flood situation in the country. Earlier, it was estimated that there was about 4 crore hectare of land in our country which was flood-prone, but it has now doubled to about 8 crore hectares due to the climatic and environmental complications. Earlier, there used to be only three months' flood complications in the country. But, now, between June and December all along it is there, and even at unexpected places we are facing floods. If a scientific assessment/study is to be considered, between 1978 and 2008, there were 2,500 flood incidents, whereas between 2008 and now, the number has doubled. The flood recurrence has a direct relevance with environmental and ecological complications. The situation of having more than 15 cm of rainfall is automatically leading to some sort of small or bigger floods.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, put your question.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Cloudbursts and glacier ...*(Time-bell rings)*... and the environmental complications.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You need not educate us now. You put your question.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: The sea level rise is also going to be a bigger complication. Sir, I am not to make a score or to educate, but in this backdrop, I would like to ask the hon. Minister : Are you going to have a multi-disciplinary and integrated approach for tackling floods, instead of just treating it as a disaster? Detection of disaster is also very weak. Under these circumstances, alongwith the Ministry of Home Affairs, if you include the Ministry of Water Resources, the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change and also the Ministry of Agriculture in this activity, then only will you be able to properly address the aftermath and preparedness for the floods. I would like to know this from the Union Home Minister. Thank you very much.

SHRI KIREN RIJIU: Sir, first of all, I would like to thank the hon. Member, Shri Ripun Bora, for bringing this Calling Attention. In all, about 20 hon. Members have participated in this. Sir, I would like to be very precise. If I respond to all the queries that have been raised by the hon. Members, it will take very long. Moreover, many of the issues that have been raised are long-term issues and they are connected with policy matters. Here, Sir, we are discussing about the flood situation which is prevailing in this country.

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

So, I would be very precise. I would request the hon. Members to seek a discussion some other day on disaster management for a larger picture, and to understand how, in the whole globe, each and every nation is dealing with the challenge of disaster, be it man-made or natural. Sir, it is a larger issue. Today, I would be responding very specifically to the queries that have been raised. Since 20 hon. Members have raised this issue, I may not be dealing with every one of them but I will be covering some of the issues raised by the hon. Members.

Sir, first of all, the major floods started in North East and then it spread across almost every part of India. Today when I made the statement, in the statement, the total number of death was mentioned as 508 but while I am speaking to you, the latest figure is 600 and the total inmates in relief camps are 2,25,998 and the total crop area affected is 2,40,504 hectares. Now, some of the States have faced severe nature of floods, some States have faced moderate floods and some States are even rainfall deficit. That is why some of the hon. Members have raised this matter that some States are facing drought issue and the other States are facing the flood issue. So, there was discussion on both

[Shri Kiren Rijiju]

issues, the discussion on flood as well as on drought. Now, today, we are discussing about the flood which started in North-East. While talking about Assam, three hon. Members of Parliament, including the one who initiated the discussion, Shri Ripun Bora, had rightly categorized that the situation in Assam is very grim, very severe. Now, describing or declaring a particular calamity as a national calamity is not enough. We have to treat the problem in the manner in which it deserves. The problem in Assam and the surrounding States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and all that is of a severe nature. So, when it is a disaster of a severe nature, the response of the Government is also corresponding to the requirement on the ground. Now, some of the hon. Members have asked as to why the Government acts only after there is a disaster. That is not the case. Even when it comes to the question of funding, releasing of money, this is also not the case as some of the hon. Members have said that why we released money only after the disaster has struck. That is not the case. Now, let me give the provisions. The provision is very clear, simple and it is streamlined. Every State has been given money which is released in the first week of April of every financial year and that is in the kitty of the State Government. That is advance money which will be required at the time of emergency. Then, you have second instalment. Depending on the requirement for the nature of disaster which every State faces, this money is used. When you exhaust that amount, then Centre will definitely fund it and there is a system. But without waiting for the second instalment, whenever there is a disaster, the inter-Ministerial team is sent. The issue raised by Viplove Thakurji is not correct. The inter-Ministerial team, which she referred to, is to assess the damages caused by any kind of disaster whether man-made or natural. For immediate requirement, the money is already with the State Government. This inter-Ministerial team is sent if you need additional amount. It is not easy to assess the total cost of damages at one go. It takes time. There are systems. There are items being approved by the Finance Commission and as per the rules and prescribed norms, you have to come to the particular amount that how much a State requires. That is why the inter-Ministerial team has to go. Now to say that the system reacts very late, it may not be appropriate. Recently there was a cloud-burst. As you were saying that please predict the cloud-burst, I had stated in the previous discussion on the same matter that cloudburst is a phenomenon the cause of which is very difficult to decipher. It is also difficult to predict it because it happens in a very small pocket of any given area. Scientifically, world-wide, efforts are being made, but it is not easy to predict. I was one of the persons who got caught into the cloudburst.

You must have read in the newspapers or saw in the television that four of our people, including the Wing Commander, senior pilots had lost their lives. They were on a rescue mission and the pilots did not anticipate that there would be a cloud burst. They were on their way back to the headquarters after the rescue mission. On the way, there was a cloud burst and their plane crashed. They died and their dead bodies could be retrieved only after the second day. My plane also made a forced landing. Luckily, there was a field there and we survived. So, it is not that the people working on the ground are not adaptive to the situation. They are there. Sometimes, may be for political reasons or for your constituencies' sake, you raise certain issues to which the Government has to respond. But, at the same time, we must also appreciate people working on the ground. Day and night, our NDRF men are at work. It is not that they are sent there only when there is a disaster. They are deployed in advance. There are regions created countrywide.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, there cannot be any political interest in such situations. We have no political interests.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Please, I am coming to Odisha.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Please do, but there cannot be any political interest for any Member here on this.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: All right. That is why, when NDRF teams are deployed, it is based on experience and based on the regional requirement. It is not as if we send these teams only when there is some sudden occurrence or disaster. When there aren't adequate NDRF teams, we have instructed other paramilitary forces and Indian Army personnel to get into areas where they may be required. So, it is not just the NDRF, the entire Central Forces are there.

Sir, now comes the question of responsibilities of the State. Some hon. Members have stated that the Centre is washing off its hands by stating that the primary responsibility lies with the State Government. This is not a question of running away from responsibility. The States are the authority there. The Central Government cannot overtake district administration. Naturally, the State has to respond. You cannot deploy Central forces in every village. There is a State Government apparatus; there is already a system in place. I can tell this hon. House that in the last three to four years, each State Government and Union Territory has improved its capacity to deal with natural disasters. When I took over

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as Minister and I was given charge of the Department of Disaster Management, the United Nations appreciated our efforts and, within 11 months, I was made the regional champion of the entire Asia-Pacific region, not because we are extraordinary, but because we are honest in understanding the issues and making efforts. We have moved on from disaster management. Now, the question before the Government is how to mitigate the disaster risk. We have changed the way we have looked at and understood all these issues because it is not merely a question of rescue and relief operations; we have to look beyond. So, first point is the preventive steps. What are the steps which would mitigate all the possible losses that we are likely to incur? So, we focus on awareness creation. We conduct mock drills on a regular basis. Awareness camps are being held across the country. Recently, a South Asian satellite has been launched that is especially dedicated to forecast floods and other natural calamities. At the same time, when we assumed Government, the response time of the NDRF was more than two minutes. We thought that it must be less. So, we have developed a system where the response time is just one minute. Life cannot wait beyond a minute. We must put all our machinery in operation within one minute. I personally go to each NDRF camp and ensure that this one minute drill is followed so that in times of disaster, the response time is immediate. Time is very precious. समय के अभाव की वजह से किसी की जान जाए, यह हमें मंजूर नहीं है। इसलिए हमने कहा कहिम जब भी कोई rescue operation करेंगे, वह समय पर होना चाहिए। लोगों की जन्दिगी बचाने के लिए, समय पर operation हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, what about the clarifications that I had sought?

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: I am coming to that. I am just making a statement that would address some of the issues that have been raised by many hon. Members here. That is why I wish to make some clarifications. There are some misgivings that the Centre is not releasing money or the Centre is late in responding to the situation, which is not the case. Disaster is not a political issue. So, we cannot afford to just sit back and respond whenever it is required. सर, आप असम से आते हैं। आपने असम का जिक्र किया। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। Let us be very clear. For Assam, in the last three years' time, we have released adequate and necessary amount whatever is being put forward as a demand. There is no money pending with us which the Assam Government has asked and whatever is required by the Assam Government. Sir, in the present situation, a total amount of 61,299 quintals of rice have already been distributed; 11,574 quintals of dal,

3,708 quintals of salt and 38,328 litres of M. oil has already been distributed. I was in close contact with the Chief Minister of Assam, Shri Sarbananda Sonowal. When I visited Assam, two Ministers of Assam Government accompanied me along with some senior officials including the Secretary of the Water Resources Department and I visited three districts and had review meetings in two districts. I was personally satisfied with the manner in which they were dealing with the issues and mitigating the losses and were involving in rescue and relief operations.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Whatever you have said about the relief, it is not the fact. Only 42 grams of rice per person up to 10th of July were given. ...*(Interruptions)*... But you said about quintals and all that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Let the Minister finish his reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you are not satisfied, you can further put the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: You have seen the hunger of people. ...*(Interruptions)*... The people did not get relief. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Water Resources Minister was not allowed to go there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have finished your time. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is the time of the Minister to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... if you are not satisfied, there are other avenues also. Let the Minister continue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, Shri Ripun Bora is the person who moved this Calling Attention. He will have the right to seek clarification. I don't know why he is standing in between. Sir, let us be very clear. When disaster of a severe nature strikes, naturally the effect is going to be there on the ground. Whether it is the United States of America or Japan, which are supposed to be most efficient, there are bound to be miseries. What is a natural disaster? When disaster strikes, there are bound to be miseries; there are bound to be effects on the ground. Therefore, we have to bear with it. The flood situation is unprecedented in Assam and you expect that nobody should be affected. When you say that the situation in Assam is grim, it is a severe nature of natural disaster. Definitely, the people are going to face the problem. That is why the Government is. When I went there, I also met thousands of people there. I faced them. People said, "Where is rice? Where

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are tents?" Then I instructed, whatever is there in the provision, there should be no delay in providing them because of human error; no intentional cause should be there which will affect any of the victims. These instructions are very clear. That is why, I am honestly saying whether it is Assam or the current problem being faced in Gujarat, the response has been — let us be very honest — the quickest possible. And, it is not that the Minister has to go and settle the issues on the ground. We are there to oversee and to ensure that the relief operations are going on as per the need of the people.

Sir, with regard to some of the accusations made that the Government has been very selective and that the Prime Minister has announced an amount of Rs. 500 crore for Gujarat and not for Assam, let me be very clear in terms of figures. So, we should not be confused about this particular sensitive issue. The Government of India cannot be biased in its approach and in its intent. It is very clear. An amount of Rs. 500 crore which has been announced for Gujarat, is part of the SDRF amount which is due to Gujarat, the same amount which is due to every State. It has already been demarcated. For NDRF, yes, there is a Committee headed by the Home Minister, where the Agriculture Minister and the Finance Minister are also members. That High-Level Committee, headed by the Home Minister, decides on the special grant under NDRF to be provided as a special assistance which is the result of the report submitted by the Inter-Ministerial Team. SDRF amount is a fixed amount. So, whatever is announced by the Prime Minister for Gujarat is not even the full amount that is prescribed and fixed for Gujarat. We are ready to give more money as and when that amount, which is available with the State Government, is spent. Now, I can mention the amount, which is available with every State, including Tamil Nadu. I can speak about the Chennai flood on how much money we have released and how much money has been used. If you see this data, it will take time. I will not read out the documents and all the figures. You will realise that every State has not completely used the amount provided under SDRF and NDRF as additional amount that we have given. The maximum money received by any State under NDRF has been received by the State of Karnataka for the drought. Then, subsequently, every State has got its due share. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, I appreciate that Tamil Nadu has used. What I am saying is that there is no zero balance in the accounts of any State for SDRF. There is money left with every State Government. If any State uses that amount, definitely, the additional amount

will be provided. It is not a question of the Central Government doing a favour; it is the responsibility of the Central Government to give all kinds of supplementary help to the State Governments.

Now, Sir, I think I am taking too much of time, but there are too many issues. I will seek the apology of the House that I will not be able to respond to all the queries about which I have facts and figures and everything, but I can point out one or two important things. For Odisha, I have, on record, stated earlier also that for *PHAILIN* cyclone, Odisha Government has done a remarkable job. They have done it. That is why, on the floor of the House, I have remarked that the additional amount, whatever Odisha Government deserves, will be given. So far, for Odisha, we have released Rs.809 crore from NDRF. This has already been released for Odisha Government.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Fund for Phailin was given much after the special grant. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: I can give a clarification, but it will take time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You have already clarified that.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: I have already given this figure regarding Odisha. Now, Sir, some important queries were raised. Whether it is West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu or any other State, it is not the Home Ministry alone which deals with this subject. As this subject-matter comes under the Home Ministry, I am responding here. We have the officials from the Central Water Commission; we have the officials from the Indian Meteorological Department; we have NDMA; and, we have many other Ministries which are directly linked in this entire effort, सर, इसमें एक मंत्रालय काम नहीं करता है, क्योंकि जो relief का मामला है, emergency का मामला है, उसे गृह मंत्रालय इसलिए देखता है कि गृह मंत्रालय को वह जिम्मेदारी दी गयी है और उसके पास फोर्स है, इसलिए immediate respond करने की जो जिम्मेदारी है, वह गृह मंत्रालय के पास है, वरना जैसे bridge टूट जाता है तो bridge तो होम मिनिस्ट्री नहीं बनाएगी, ब्रिज Ministry of Road and Transport बनाएगी, रेलवे ब्रिज टूट जाएगा तो Ministry of Railways बनाएगी, कोई चैनल टूट गया तो उसे Ministry of Water Resources बनाएगी। इस प्रकार बनाने का जो long term काम है, वह तो सब जुड़ा हुआ है, co-ordinating Ministry के रूप में जो Inter-Ministerial Team जाती है तो उसको Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs हैड करते हैं, लेकिन उसमें सारी Ministries के मेंबर्स होते हैं। सर, मैं आपसे क्षमा मांगता हूँ कि मेरे पास पूरा जवाब होने के बावजूद मैं सारे मैटर का एक-एक करके जवाब नहीं दे पाया।

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I did not touch any State. I asked general question about the preventive measures, which the Government is planning.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You can respond to some of the points in writing later. Now, we have another important Bill.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: The Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Water Resources have to deal with it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, regarding Damodar Valley Corporation, because of the extreme rainfall in the entire catchment area, the authorities were forced to release the water, and water from Tenughat as well as Panshet was released with due consultation with the officials of the West Bengal.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): When you released the water, we just wanted prior intimation.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: No water is released without prior information. It was in consultation with the officials of the West Bengal. No such act will be committed by any of the responsible technocrat or bureaucrat or engineer or the people working on the ground. They cannot commit such a mistake of releasing huge water without informing the downstream people. It will cause huge deluge in the downstream. It is not correct that things are done without consultation with the downstream people.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: The issue that these floods are man-made still remains.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: There are problems, some are natural and some /are man-made. When we talk about disaster management, we can have a long debate and discussion on the ground of policy matters but today, it is a Calling Attention, which is very specific. That is why, I have tried to respond to some of the immediate queries and some of the clarifications. I have the material to respond to all the queries raised by the hon. Members. If necessary, I can reach out, and I can send them the reply in writing. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will ensure that my officials will create a special note for each Member and we will send all the materials to each Member.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: There is a CAG Report regarding the flood management...

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Okay. If Mr. Verma has sought it, let me reply. There is a study on the river system, which comes from the Himalayan region. As per the Expert

Committee, the de-siltation is not the ultimate solution. So, as per the expert opinion, we have to look for alternative mechanism to deal with the floods caused by over-flowing of river water from; Nepal, which affects the eastern and northern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and then further areas; Bhutan, which affects Assam; and, Arunachal Pradesh, which also affects Assam. Similarly, in some other areas also, we have to act as per the recommendations and guidance of the technical committees.

With these few words, I can assure the House that the Government is fully committed to ensure that nobody suffers due to want of action from the Government of India or its bodies. We are fully committed. We re-assure all the State Governments that we will be there whenever you require us.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Distinction between the man-made and natural floods should not be there.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: There will be no difference. Hon. Prime Minister, on the first day, directed me to go to the North-East. He cannot visit every place. But, the Ministers, the Government officials are part of the Central Government. Hon. Prime Minister is very clear that in terms of dealing with the disaster, we must give top priority to deal with the disaster, whether it is man-made or whether it is natural.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Minister, one Member raised the issue about forecasting of floods. A Committee of Parliament is going through this issue. Forecasting of floods is not impossible. Many other countries have done it. The Parliamentary Committee is also considering the matter, and, I think, they will submit their report very soon.

I think, that is also an aspect on which the Minister can study and have some concrete report. You can consider the floods in some parts of the country as national problem, because those States, in a way, are not very capable to deal with that huge proportion of the problem. I think the Government at the Centre declaring it a national problem or calamity should not be a problem.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, as I have stated, I fully agree with your suggestion. As I also stated, all the problems wherever they may happen, in any part of the country, are a national problem. There are some disasters which are treated as disaster of severe nature. When they are of severe nature, then the intervention of the Government of India will be in proportion to that.

Sir, regarding forecast, I would ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, as. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Raja, please let him complete.

SHRI D. RAJA: As long-term solution, is there any thinking in the Government on interlinking of rivers?

SHRI KIREN RIJU: Sir, presently regarding interlinking of rivers, the National Water Development Authority is assigned with this task of exploring various river interlinking projects in the country. You would know that the Ken-Betwa Interlinking Project has already been taken up by the Government after consultations with two States. One is Madhya Pradesh and the other is Uttar Pradesh. The task of interlinking of rivers has been assigned and it is being given due priority. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: You have not thought of the Brahmaputra. ...*(Interruptions)*... Give it in writing at least. Are you planning to help Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and other States?

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, if it is paucity of time, reply is not required. He can take note of this and he can give me the reply in writing. I want to draw the attention of the Ministry to this issue. Will the Ministry think of having bilateral talks with two countries? One is China and the other is Bhutan. Just now the Minister very rightly said, the floods in lower Assam are because of big dam of Bhutan. They release water at their whim and because of that floods in lower Assam occur. This is about bilateral talks with Bhutan. Similarly, the floods in the Brahmaputra originate from China at Tibet Border. China has constructed a mega dam at Zangbo. What will happen if no bilateral talks are held there? At their whim they will release water and the whole of Assam will be washed away. We need these two bilateral talks at international level. And at the State level, will the Minister ask the NHPC to review their project on the Subansiri river in his State of Arunachal Pradesh where the NHPC is constructing a big dam. It is going to pose a great threat. You know about all this. Will it be considered or reviewed technically? Next is NEEPCO. The Ranganadi floods of Lakhimpur District are because of the big dam of NEEPCO. These are the issues. Will the hon. Minister take note of these issues and address them?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please take note of these issues.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, I asked three questions. And I mentioned three problems that Odisha is facing right now. One is about the damage to the railway bridges. The National Highways have been affected. And in the area of telecommunications, we are facing a big problem in terms of mobile communication and other connectivity.

Sir, according to hon. Minister's reply, this is not just connected to the Home Ministry. For different issues, we have to communicate with different Ministries. We have spent almost two hours discussing this big issue. More than 20 Members have spoken on this. The entire nation is worried and concerned. Will the hon. Minister tell me that for the restoration of the National Highways, my Government has to speak to the Transport Ministry? For the construction of railway bridges, shall we go to Suresh Prabhujī, the Railway Minister? For the telecommunication problem, to restore the telecommunications and mobile services, should we go to Ravi Shankarji's Ministry? They should have been here to answer all our questions and queries. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I think the Minister will coordinate that and take it up. ...*(Interruptions)*... अब हो गया। He has already ...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, नेपाल में भारत सरकार द्वारा एक पंचेश्वर dam बनना था और उसके लिए treaty हुई थी। वह अभी तक नहीं बन पाया है, जिसके कारण border areas में बहुत दिक्कत हो रही है। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि वह कब तक बनेगा?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): It is a bilateral issue. I think you can take it up with the concerned hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... He said that he will look into it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: There is an assurance from the hon. Minister that he will answer this immediately. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, I will respond to each hon. Member and at the same time, an inter-Ministerial team will go to each State. It will recommend. We will coordinate. You don't need to run. We will coordinate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: But, Sir, these things need immediate action. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: That is why, a team will be sent. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): A Central team of all the Ministries or a combined team will go and they will assess it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, माननीय मंत्री जी के सामने अभी river linking की बात रखी गयी थी। कई वर्ष पहले, जब मुलायम सिंह जी चीफ मिनिस्टर थे, केन्द्र और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के बीच में केन को बेतवा से जोड़ने के लिए एक MoU sign हुआ था, जिसे केन-बेतवा प्रोजेक्ट के नाम से जाना जाता है। कई वर्ष हो चुके हैं और ऐसा लगा था कि इस प्रोजेक्ट पर काम शुरू हो जाएगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि इस पर काम कम शुरू होगा और कितने दिनों में इसे पूरा किया जायेगा?

श्री किरन रिजिजू: सर, मैं इस बारे में तुरंत बोल नहीं पाऊंगा, लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने पहले जिक्र किया, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के बीच में यह concern है और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने कमेटी बनायी और दोनों को consult कर के MOU sign हुआ था। जब MoU sign हो गया तो जिम्मेदारी बनती है और उस पर कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। मैं आपको assurance दे सकता हूँ कि इस पर तुरंत कार्यवाही के लिए हम प्रयास करेंगे और कदम उठाएंगे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you. The Minister has given assurance. I think some Members have to go to BAC also. So, we will now have an important Bill, the Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Public Private Partnership) Bill, 2017. Dr. Mahendra Nath Pandey to move a Motion for consideration of the Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Public Private Partnership) Bill, 2017.

GOVERNMENT BILL

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I beg to move:

That the Bill to declare certain Indian Institutes of Information Technology established under public private partnership as institutions of national importance, with a view to develop new knowledge in information technology and to provide manpower of global standards for the information technology industry and to provide for certain other matters connected with such institutions or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

सर, हमारी सरकार ने इसे अप्रैल में लोक सभा में introduce किया। सर, 19 जुलाई को IIIT PPP mode का यह बिल पारित हुआ है और इसे हम राज्य सभा में लेकर आए हैं। सर, IIIT PPP mode के तहत देश में इस समय 15 IIITs working में हैं। इस विधेयक को लाने का हमारा उद्देश्य एक

4.00 P.M.

तो इसे राष्ट्रीय महत्व का संस्थान घोषित करना है और दूसरे इस बिल के पारित होने से इनके students को डिग्री देने की क्षमता स्वयं इन संस्थानों में स्थापित हो जाएगी। इस विधेयक से इन संस्थाओं की system of governance भी कवर होती है। सर, इन उद्देश्यों को लेकर ये जो 15 IITs working में हैं, उनके लिए यह बिल लाया गया है। सर, ये जगह हैं — कोटा, चित्तूर, गुवाहाटी, वडोदरा, तिरुचिरापल्ली, सोनीपत, कल्याणी, पुणे, मणिपुर के अंदर सेनापति, धारवाड़, कोट्टायम, नागपुर, रांची, लखनऊ और ऊना।

ये 15 जगहें हैं, जहां सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और प्राइवेट पार्टनरशिप से ये संस्थाएं स्थापित की गई हैं। टेक्नोलॉजी के क्षेत्र में students को बेहतर ज्ञान मिले और अच्छे ग्रेजुएट इंजीनियर्स व मास्टर इंजीनियर्स आगे निकलें, इस उद्देश्य से संस्थाओं के विस्तार के क्रम में, हमारी सरकार ने कैबिनेट के डिजिजेशन के क्रम में बहुत तेजी से कदम बढ़ाए हैं। राज्य सभा भी इस बिल को पारित करे, यह आग्रह लेकर हमारी सरकार आई है। मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि इस पर विचार किया जाए।

The question was proposed.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I rise in support of IIT (Public-Private Partnership) Bill, 2017. As the Minister read out, 15 such institutions across the length and breadth of the country are going to be made institutions of national importance as a result of the passage of this Bill. Sir, the field of Information Technology has made India proud and it has made India reach the cutting edge of technological development in fields related to computer science and has allowed Indians to become champions and change the brand image of the country itself across the globe. When we think about such a cutting edge field and the field of education, it is important that we create more institutions and we do it with resources that are not only harnessed from the Government, but also get the best input and industry requirements so that we could make these institutions really cutting edge in everything that they do. That is why the public-private partnership model was initiated and it has proven to be a tremendous success. Not only are these institutions good at teaching very relevant, applied and useful courses, they are also focused on research and we must commend them for that. Sir, if we want to make the public-private partnership model work better, it is important that we ensure that the private players also get a more significant role in the decision-making. As I can see, currently the governing body has exactly two Members from the private sector while the remaining eight are drawn from the Government. The Senate which is going to be a body that affects the curriculum, has absolutely no representation for Members from the private sector. Given that, it may be important for the Minister to consider how this partnership can be turned more tangible by enhancing the representation of the private sector in both the governing bodies as well as in the Senate.

[Prof. M. V. Rajeev Gowda]

Sir, one of the good things about these institutions is that they have come up with courses that are relevant to fields of national importance such as agriculture and rural development. If you actually look at Clause 7(2) of this Bill, it has a very interesting point. It says, "Every Institute may take up the following works namely:— (b) advising the State Governments and Union territory Administrations included in its zone in matters of information technology and other technological issues referred to them to the Institute for advice." The basic theme there is that these institutes have to serve the State, have to serve the needs of the regions that they are part of, and so it is not only being at the cutting edge of technology, but being at the cutting edge of technology in the service of the States and the regions. Therefore, it is important that these institutions open their doors and build those bridges in partnership that will enable them to be relevant to the locations where they are. Sir, when we think about relevance not just to the global IT sector, but to the country itself, one of the areas I would urge the Minister to communicate to these IIITs is the issue of cyber security. As we are moving towards a more digitally encompassing world, as all of us give out our Aadhaar data for everything under the sun, it is important that this data is guarded and secured carefully. It is, therefore, important that these institutes create courses to ensure that India has a cadre of cyber security professionals, that they create opportunity for ethical hacking, etc., which can then be harnessed by the Government to ensure the best protection for our data. There have already been international attacks. They have attacked the banking sector elsewhere. And, this is something that we cannot lose any time on in terms of moving ahead.

Other kinds of technologies are really relevant to the country. We have been moving aggressively towards the mobile platform and we are now very familiar with the concept of Apps. Sir, earlier we used to talk about software and things like that. But, now, we just talk about Apps. But, the basic point is, Apps are going to be on cell phones. Cell phones and smart phones are going to be in the hands of the most of the public over time. And, therefore, the digital divide that used to come in the way of masses taking the benefit of IT, that divide going to be bridged, thanks to smart phone and mobile Apps. But, if you want this to really work, then it is important that these mobile Apps are also developed in languages that are useful in those regions so that they are understandable and intelligible to the users in those regions.

Similarly, we have fintech and all other developments that are taking place. I would urge the hon. Minister to ask these institutes to focus on Blockchain technology and all

other kinds of developments that are taking place in terms Internet, in terms of machine-learning and artificial intelligence. So, all these are sectors that can really benefit from these institutes.

The institutes also must play a role in triggering the Start-up culture. We have programmes at the State level, like the Start-up Policy. In my own State of Karnataka, we have a Start-up Policy. But, unless these institutes are present physically in different parts of the country —not necessarily in the main cities of States — and become homes for these Start-ups and unless they Integrate lawyers, intellectual property experts and others who can also help the local entrepreneurs *i.e.*, Start-up community, they will be missing an opportunity. So, Sir, I would urge them to put a lot of effort on that aspect also.

Sir, there is another development. We keep talking here about smart cities. There is a lot of work needs to be done in the area of civic technology and harnessing this technology for making our day-to-day life in urban areas much better. This is something I would urge the hon. Minister to convey these institutes when he meets Directors annually. These priorities will enable the Government to do its job better and help the nation deal with massive urbanization that we are facing.

Sir, there is other thing that I had mentioned yesterday. These cannot just be technology-oriented disciplines. They must have a humanities component. There have to be some courses that focus on ethical, human and social dimensions of technology. Otherwise, we will become too narrow-minded. We will not understand what the impact of these technologies on society, people, etc. So, I would urge that this also be undertaken.

Sir, finally, I want to end on a small personal note. Many, many years ago, at least, 10-12 years ago, I had gone to the Chairman of Infosys. At that time, Mr. Narayana Murthy was the Chairman. I urged him to devote some resources for programmes that would be, essentially, for affirmative action voluntarily in the private sector. He took that idea to Prof. Sadagopan, Director of the IIIT that existed across the road in the Electronic City in Bangalore. They created a programme to identify outstanding smart Dalit students and gave them a one year programme and invested in them in such a manner that they become cutting edge. I have had the honour of being invited to the Graduation Ceremony and I am really happy to see that such institutions can come up with these kinds of innovations which have a huge impact on socially disadvantaged communities and can serve as models for other such programmes across the length and breadth of the country and ensure that we develop technologies in these institutions in an inclusive manner.

Thank you very much, Sir, and I support once again this Bill.

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह जो माहिती तंत्रज्ञान के सम्बन्धित एक विशेष बिल आज सदन में माननीय मंत्री द्वारा लाया गया है, मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। साथ ही साथ एक महत्वपूर्ण बात हम सबको समझनी चाहिए कि लगभग डेढ़-दो सौ साल पहले, विश्व के अन्दर जीवन के सभी नये-नये प्रकार के आविष्कारों में दुनिया के सौ संशोधन होते थे, तो उनमें 96-97 भारत में होते थे। उसके बाद इतनी तेज़ी से गिरावट आयी है कि हमारा यह सारा संशोधन यूरोप और अमेरिका की तरफ चला गया है और हम केवल तीन और चार में ही लटके हुए पड़े हैं। इस प्रकार के नये-नये शास्त्र, राष्ट्रीय महत्व के शास्त्र बनाकर हमें और तेज़ गति से उस दिशा में जाने की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है। इस नाते मैं सरकार के शिक्षा मंत्रालय का ध्यान इसकी तरफ लाना चाहता हूँ। भारत दुनिया के अन्दर एक ऐसा देश था, जहाँ लगभग 800 से अधिक शास्त्र काम करते थे। वह कलाशास्त्र होगा, ज्योतिषशास्त्र होगा, रसायनशास्त्र, व्याकरणशास्त्र, वास्तुशास्त्र होगा, आदि अनेक प्रकार के शास्त्र होंगे। भारत के इस ज्ञान का इतना सुन्दर विभाजन हमारे पूर्वजों ने किया था कि एक शास्त्र अपने कार्य में दूसरे शास्त्र के रास्ते में आड़े नहीं आता था। वह शास्त्र अपने-आप में इतना परिपूर्ण था कि कोई व्यक्ति उसकी साधना और तपस्या करते हुए एक सामान्य मनुष्य से भगवान तक पहुँच जाए। उस शास्त्र के अन्दर इतनी पवित्रता थी। परन्तु आज हम यूरोप से, अमेरिका से इस प्रकार का शास्त्र ले कर हम जो अपने विकास के रास्ते को ढूँढ़ रहे हैं और इस प्रकार के राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान के रूप में ज्ञान देकर हम भी उस दुनिया की दौड़ में जाना चाहते हैं — इन तीन-चार सालों में इस सदन में हमारे देश के शिक्षा मंत्रालय के नेशनल इम्पोर्टेंस के इस प्रकार के कई बिल्स आये हैं। हम लोगों ने बड़ी खुशी से पार्टी से भी ऊपर उठ कर, देश के किसी भी भाग में वह शुरू हो रहा हो, उसका समर्थन किया है। लेकिन जिस गति से यह काम चल रहा है, विश्व की स्पर्धा के अन्दर हम बहुत पीछे हैं। तो इससे ऊपर आने की दृष्टि से सरकार इसे गम्भीरता से सोचे। ठीक है, इस प्रकार के 15 संस्थान उसमें लाने हैं और कई संस्थानों को प्रारम्भ हुए कई साल हो गये हैं, उनको डिग्री देनी है, सर्टिफिकेट देना है और यदि इसे समय के अन्दर पास नहीं करेंगे, तो वे विद्यार्थी बीच रास्ते पर खड़े हो जायेंगे। परन्तु यह जो माहिती तंत्रज्ञान है, Information Technology है, IIT की यह जो शिक्षा पद्धति है, इसके साथ-साथ हमें यह भी सोचना होगा कि इन अनुसंधानों के रास्ते में तीव्र गति से जाते-जाते हम कहाँ भटक रहे हैं? अभी भी हम रोज अपने हाथ में मोबाइल फोन पकड़ कर बात करना चाहते हैं। दिन में कम से कम 10-20 बार किसी आदमी से बात करने में दो बार कट होता है, तीन बार कट होता है, one way traffic होता है। अगर इन विकृतियों के साथ हम विकास के रास्ते को तय करेंगे, तो शायद स्पर्धा की इस दुनिया के अन्दर, इस नये तंत्रज्ञान के अन्दर हम उतनी तेज़ी से नहीं जा सकते हैं। इसलिए इस प्रकार के नये-नये संस्थानों को खोलते समय इन चीज़ों को गहराई से सरकार को सोचना चाहिए कि इसमें परिपूर्णता हो, इसमें दोष नहीं हो और इस परिपूर्णता का लाभ देश के सारेवासियों को मिले। अगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ, तो सैकड़ों-करोड़ों मोबाइल फोन से, आज एक-एक मोबाइल फोन में अगर 10 कॉल्स भी रोज बेकार चली जाती हैं, तो कितने ज्यादा पैसे देश की जनता के बरबाद होते हैं! इन सब चीज़ों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस प्रकार की इंस्टीट्यूशन का सदन तो स्वागत करेगा और यह देश के हित में है। इसको ध्यान में रख कर इस प्रकार के जो भी काम हम आगे करते हैं, तो उसमें ऐसी कोई गलती न हो, ताकि हम पछताएँ। साथ ही साथ, इस प्रकार के संस्थानों को जब अलग-अलग स्थानों पर खोलने के लिए सरकार निकलती है, तो ऐसी स्थिति कई बार आती है कि किन्हीं विशिष्ट

कारणों से वह कहीं खोला गया है। हम जानते हैं कि अपने देश में धारा 370 में जम्मू-कश्मीर आता है। 371 में इस देश के कुछ पिछड़े हुए इलाके आते हैं, जिनका विकास करना इस सरकार की जिम्मेदारी बनती है। क्या इनमें से एक भी संस्थान 371 के अंतर्गत आने वाले इलाके में प्रारंभ किया गया है? हैदराबाद, जो कर्णाटक प्रदेश का भाग है, वहां के लोग कराह रहे हैं। उन्होंने सपना देखा था कि यहां आईआईटी आएगा, आईआईआईटी आएगा, लेकिन उन्हें आंसू बहाने पड़े, उन्हें तकलीफ उठानी पड़ी। सरकार को इस प्रकार के नए संस्थाओं को खोलते समय इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए। इसको सोशल जस्टिस कहते हैं। अन्यान्य कारणों से जो प्रदेश पीछे हैं और स्वयं सरकार ने इस पार्लियामेंट के अंदर इसको माना है कि 371 के अंदर देश के जो 5-6 पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश हैं... इसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार सीधे कुछ पैसा नहीं देती है, इसकी जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार के ऊपर ही होती है, परंतु इस प्रकार के संस्थानों को, राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थानों को उन प्रदेशों के अंदर प्रारंभ करके एक सोशल जस्टिस का काम भारत सरकार जरूर कर सकती है। सरकार को इसकी तरफ जरूर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मैं प्राइवेट लोगों को participation का स्वागत करता हूँ, लेकिन मैं सरकार को एक बात से अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ कि कहीं-न-कहीं, जैसे एम.वी. राजीव गौडा जी ने कहा कि ethics, moral, नैतिकता आदि बातों की तरफ अगर हम ध्यान नहीं देंगे, तो हम पशु बन जाएंगे। अभी दो रोज पहले एक जगह इन आईआईटीज़ के विद्यार्थियों के बारे में बात चल रही थी, जो बच्चे इस देश के होनहार हैं, जिनको बाहर निकलना चाहिए... इस प्रकार के संस्थानों में एडमिशन पाना ही कठिन होता है, लेकिन जो आईआईटी में एडमिशन लेते हैं, उनमें से लगभग 44 प्रतिशत विद्यार्थी पास नहीं कर पाते हैं। वहां का परिसर ऐसा है, वहां स्टाफ का अभाव है और वहां का वातावरण ठीक नहीं है। इसमें कहां दोष हो रहा है? क्या हम कुछ गुणवान बच्चों को तैयार करने जा रहे हैं या कुछ गलत बच्चों को तैयार करने जा रहे हैं? इतना ड्रॉप आउट। इतने competition के बाद, सीट मिलने के बाद भी अगर वह पढ़ाई पूरी नहीं कर पाता है, तो यह देखना जरूरी है कि इसमें कहां गड़बड़ी हो रही है। इसमें कहां दोष है, इसके बारे में सरकार को गंभीरता से सोचना चाहिए।

सर, जब-जब नए संस्थान खोले जाएं, तब हमें इन सब बातों पर गंभीरता से विचार करना होगा कि क्या इसको खोलना जरूरी है या इसको बढ़ाना जरूरी है। मैं private participation का स्वागत करता हूँ। मुझे भी इन्फोसिस के मालिक, नारायण मूर्ति से मिलने का मौका मिला, उनसे लगभग 40 मिनट बात हुई। दो महीने पहले उन्होंने उस समय कहा था कि भारत के लिए लगभग 10 लाख नए सॉफ्टवेयर इंजीनियर्स चाहिए, लेकिन उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा कि अगर 10 लाख सॉफ्टवेयर इंजीनियर्स के लिए कंपनी खोलनी है, तो कम-से-कम 300-400 कंपनियों के मालिक चाहिए। ऐसा उन्होंने कभी नहीं कहा।

सर, आज इस देश में 55 लाख इंजीनियर्स रास्ते पर खड़े हैं, वे 5-10 हजार रुपए में नौकरी करने के लिए विवश हैं। क्या हमने इसीलिए इंजीनियर्स कॉलेज खोला है? गत वर्ष इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज में 2 लाख 70 हजार सीट्स खाली रहीं। इस राष्ट्र का गौरव माने जाने वाले आईआईटीज़ की ऐसी स्थिति न बने, इसलिए जब कभी भी इसको नई जगह पर खोला जाए, तो इस पर गंभीरता से विचार किया जाए ताकि इसका एक-एक विद्यार्थी इस राष्ट्र के निर्माण के काम में आए। आने वाले दो साल के अंदर यह देश, दुनिया में युवाओं का सबसे बड़ा देश बनने जा रहा है। अगर इन लाखों-करोड़ों

[श्री बसावाराज पाटिल]

युवाओं को हम काम नहीं देंगे, तो फिर हमारे देश को बरबाद करने के लिए कोई बाहर के आदमी की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी, बल्कि इसी देश के जवान, जो बेरोजगार होते हैं, जिसे 'empty mind devil's workshop' कहते हैं, यही लोग हमारे देश को बरबाद कर सकते हैं। इन होनहार युवाओं को काम देने की दृष्टि से हमारे शिक्षा मंत्रालय को कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम बनाना चाहिए।

अभी इस देश की एक प्रसिद्ध साप्ताहिक पत्रिका ने आईएस के बारे में एक आर्टिकल लिखा, जो दिल दहलाने वाला है। हर साल आईएस के लिए 12 लाख लोग एडमिशन कराते हैं, लेकिन संतुष्ट होकर केवल 50 लोग निकलते हैं। जो आईएस में पास भी करते हैं, उनमें से लगभग 850 लोग नाराज होते हैं। They are unhappy. अरे, मेरी तकदीर खराब है, मैं आईपीएस बन गया, मुझे इंडियन फॉरेस्ट सर्विस मिल गया, मुझे ओडिशा में भेजा गया, मुझे नागालैंड में भेजा गया, इस तरह से नाराज होते हैं। क्या यह शिक्षा निराशा के लिए है? इंसान जैसे-जैसे पढ़ता है, वैसे-वैसे उसका आत्मविश्वास बढ़ना चाहिए और दुनिया में आने वाले सवालों को गंभीरता से फेस करने की उसमें ताकत आनी चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... परन्तु जैसे ही इस देश के किसी नौजवान की डिग्री कोर्स पूरा होता है, उसी दिन उसके सामने उसका भविष्य भूत के समान आकर खड़ा हो जाता है। कहीं-न-कहीं हमारी पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था में गम्भीर दोष है। दुर्भाग्य से, जब नौकरी सबको नहीं मिलने वाली है फिर हम क्यों अपने बच्चों को नौकरी का नशा चढ़ा रहे हैं? जो ताकत हममें है, उसे महसूस कीजिए। अपनी नई पीढ़ी को हमें उससे अवगत कराना चाहिए। इस उद्देश्य से जो IIT BII सरकार सदन में लाई है, मैं उसका पूर्ण हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन जिन महत्वपूर्ण बातों को मैंने यहां गम्भीरता से रखा है, वे कोई छोटी बातें नहीं हैं। दो साल के बाद, यह देश दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा नौजवानों का देश बनकर उभरने वाला है। क्या हम इस देश के लगभग 85 करोड़ युवाओं को उनके सम्मान का हाथ का काम दे सकेंगे, इस बारे में गम्भीरता से सोचना होगा, अन्यथा ये हाथ हमारे विनाश का कारण भी बन सकते हैं। ऐसा न हो, इसके लिए सरकार एक कमेटी बनाए कि हमारी अर्थ-नीति कैसी हो, हमारी Industrial Policy कैसी हो, जिससे इस देश के करोड़ों युवाओं के हाथों को रोजगार मिले, वे अधिक से अधिक मालिक बनें। देश के निर्माण में नौकरों को रखना अनिवार्य है, लेकिन हर 100 लोगों में 8 नौकर मिलते हैं। जहां 100 लोग काम चाहते हैं, उनमें से 8 लोग ही नौकर बन सकते हैं, फिर भी हमने उन्हें नौकरी का नशा इतना अधिक चढ़ा दिया है, जो देश के लिए बड़ा घातक सिद्ध हो रहा है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसलिए माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान से संबंधित जो बिल सदन में प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि हमारा शिक्षा मंत्रालय आने वाले भारत के भविष्य की दृष्टि से, मेरे सुझावों पर गम्भीरता से सोचकर, राष्ट्र को नई दिशा देने का विशिष्ट प्रयास आदरणीय मोदी जी की सरकार में करेगा, इस विश्वास के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, लगता है कि बड़े मंत्री जी कहीं चले गए हैं, छोटे मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम लोग practical नहीं हुए, हमने यहां बिलों को पास करा लिया लेकिन उसकी सत्यता पर हम न गए, तो जैसा पाटिल जी अभी बोल रहे थे, वह स्थिति इस देश के सामने खड़ी हो जाएगी। हम बहुत दिनों से PPP सुन रहे हैं। PPP के बाद FDI भी हमने सुना। आप इसे PPP के अंतर्गत बनाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन आपने जो शर्तें

रखी हैं कि इस पर जो भी खर्च आएगा, उसका 50 परसेंट केन्द्र सरकार, 35 परसेंट राज्य सरकार और 15 परसेंट खर्च निजी क्षेत्र लगाएगा। निजी क्षेत्र को जब तक उसकी ownership या management नहीं मिलेगा, वह क्यों 15 परसेंट लगाएगा? आप उसके management में निजी क्षेत्र का एक डायरेक्टर नियुक्त कर देंगे, बाकी बोर्ड में सब आपके लोग रहेंगे। राज्य सरकार किसी एक को चुनेगी और चुनकर आपको recommend करेगी। राज्य सरकार 100 एकड़ जमीन देगी। आपने यह भी स्पष्ट नहीं किया कि जो 100 एकड़ जमीन दी जाएगी, उसे भी 50-35-15 के अनुपात में दिया जाएगा या 100 एकड़ भूमि पूरी दान में दी जाएगी। जैसा आप कह रहे हैं, आज दुर्भाग्य है कि इतने वर्षों बाद भी विश्व में हमारे देश की कोई भी यूनिवर्सिटी, कोई भी Institute विश्व स्तर का नहीं है। आप IITs की बात कर रहे हैं। ठीक है, IITs हमारे देश में सर्वोच्च Institutes माने गए हैं, लेकिन विश्व की अगर 100 यूनिवर्सिटीज़ का नाम लिया जाए, तो उनमें हिन्दुस्तान की एक भी यूनिवर्सिटी या एक भी Institute नहीं है। इसके पीछे क्या कारण है? क्या कभी हमने इस विषय पर सोचा है? क्या आपको मालूम है कि देश में Engineering के छात्रों की संख्या लगातार घटती चली जा रही है? यू.पी. में अनेक प्राइवेट Engineering Colleges हैं। अभी UP Technical University में admission के लिए जो exam कराए गए, आप स्वयं उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं, वहां जितनी सीटें हैं, उतने लड़के भी test में नहीं बैठे। क्योंकि जो इंजीनियरिंग पास करके जाता है, वह टोल टैक्स पर 5,000 रुपये की नौकरी कर रहा है। जो इंजीनियरिंग की डिग्री लिए हुए हो और वह टोल टैक्स पर 5,000 रुपए की नौकरी करेगा — आप जब तक शिक्षा को रोजगार के साथ नहीं जोड़ेंगे, तब तक माननीय मंत्री जी, इस देश की बहुत अच्छी स्थिति नहीं होगी। या तो आप जनसंख्या पर रोक लगाएँ, लेकिन आप जनसंख्या पर रोक नहीं लगा रहे हैं। अगले 10 साल में हिन्दुस्तान विश्व में सबसे बड़ा नौजवानों का देश हो जाएगा। आप जब उन्हें पढ़ाएंगे — आपने प्रति वर्ष 2 करोड़ नौकरियां देने का वादा किया था, आज तीन साल हो गए, तो 6 करोड़ नौकरियां मिलनी चाहिए। नोटबंदी के बाद बेरोजगारी की जो फिगर आई है, उसमें बहुत तेजी से गिरावट हुई है। सारे इंस्टीट्यूट्स, सारे संस्थान छूटनी का काम कर रहे हैं, वे नौकरी देने का काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। पहले अकेले रीयल एस्टेट में 13 करोड़ लोग काम करते थे और अब रीयल एस्टेट खत्म होने के बाद उसमें 12 करोड़ लोग बेकार हो गए हैं। यह मैं केवल रीयल एस्टेट के बारे में बता रहा हूँ। हमारे देश का सारा पैसा आज विदेशों में जा रहा है। आपको रक्षा में 100 परसेंट एफडीआई allow करनी पड़ी, क्योंकि लोगों ने कहा कि जब तक आप हमें पूरा मालिकाना हक नहीं देंगे, तब तक हम पैसा नहीं लगाएंगे। फिर 15 परसेंट शेयर में कौन पैसा लगाएगा? हम भी व्यापारी हैं, निजी क्षेत्र के हैं, हम भी कॉलेज चलाते हैं। अपने देश में प्राइवेट लोगों ने एजुकेशन को काफी आगे बढ़ाया है। आज एजुकेशन में निजी क्षेत्र की 80 परसेंट भागीदारी है और निजी क्षेत्र ने शिक्षा को आज एक बड़े स्तर पर ले जाने का कार्य किया है, लेकिन उस निजी क्षेत्र को आप बढ़ावा कहाँ दे रहे हैं? पहले डीमड यूनिवर्सिटी बनती थी, उसको आपने रोक दिया। आपने डीमड यूनिवर्सिटी की शर्तें ऐसी कर दीं कि आदमी उन्हें प्राप्त न कर सके। अब आज के जमाने में आप कहिए कि 100 एकड़ जमीन ले जाओ, तब यूनिवर्सिटी खोलेंगे, तो श्रीमान्, 100 एकड़ जमीन कहाँ मिलेगी? 100 एकड़ जमीन कहाँ रखी हुई है? ज़मीन वैसे भी घट रही है और आप कहते हैं कि हम 100 एकड़ जमीन में यूनिवर्सिटी खोलेंगे, इंस्टीट्यूट खोलेंगे, तो 100 एकड़ कहाँ मिलेगी? हम कहते हैं, आप प्रैक्टिकल क्यों नहीं बनते? ये बाबू लोग जो हैं ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, हम अपनी बात खत्म कर रहे हैं। जब आदमी मंत्री बन जाता है,

[श्री बसावाराज पाटिल]

तो पता नहीं ऐसा कौन-सा चश्मा चढ़ जाता है कि उसे असलियत दिखाई देनी बन्द हो जाती है। अधिकारियों की सलामी और जी-हुजूरी असलियत दिखानी बन्द कर देती हैं। उसका नतीजा होता है कि जब मंत्री नहीं होते, तब तो हम सही बात कहते हैं — हम आपसे नहीं कह रहे, आप तो हमारे पड़ोसी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: हम आपसे दूर के नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: पाण्डेय जी, हम और आप असेम्बली में भी साथ-साथ रहे हैं। मैं आपसे इतना कहूँगा कि इसको आप संशोधित कीजिए। आप अगर 50, 35 और 15 के माध्यम से पीपीपी को लाना चाहते हैं, तो आप देख लीजिएगा, आपका एक भी इंस्टीट्यूट नहीं खुलेगा। मैं तो इतना चाहूँगा कि निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी में — अगर निजी क्षेत्र विश्व की टॉप यूनिवर्सिटीज़ को हिन्दुस्तान में collaboration में लाना चाहता है, तो आप उस पर विचार कीजिए। आप जब शिक्षा का स्तर नहीं बढ़ाएँगे, तो हम कहीं विश्व में competition में फेल न हो जाएँ। आप इन चीज़ों को ध्यान में रखिएगा। मैं तो कहूँगा कि जब प्राइवेट क्षेत्र खुद ही इतना इन्वेस्ट कर रहा है, तो पीपीपी लाने की जरूरत क्या है? आप केवल 15 परसेंट की बात क्यों कर रहे हैं? आप प्राइवेट क्षेत्र को ऑफर दीजिए, वह इसमें पूरा पैसा लगाएगा। आप क्वालिटी पर प्रतिबंध लगाइए, अच्छी क्वालिटी लीजिए, आपको अच्छी एजुकेशन मिलेगी। इसे पास करने में मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन मैं चाहूँगा कि आप फिर से ठंडे मन से इस पर सोचिएगा। अगर आप तमाम मानक बनाकर निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी से फायदा उठाना चाहेंगे, तो आपको निश्चित रूप से फायदा होगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Vice-Chairman Sir.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development has decided to bring forth this Bill to govern the affairs of the Indian Institutes of Information and Technology, the IIITs, which are functioning in the public private partnership (PPP) mode. The Ministry has also decided to allow increased intake of foreign students. Fifteen per cent of total seats is now allocated to foreign students in IIITs. Prepare a roadmap for brand building of these institutes. I also want to know whether there is any move for establishment of IIITs Secretariat in IIIT Gwalior. The key decision in this Bill is regarding governing the IIITs under the PPP model. There are already 15 institutes established by the UPA Government and you are bringing in another five. So, totally twenty institutes are going to function, and one among them is Srirangam IIIT which is in Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu. Regarding updating the curriculum of IIITs, what is the measure of the Ministry of Human Resource Development in upgrading the curriculum of IIITs to meet the evolving information technology scenario? IIITs have already played an important role in India to becoming a software giant. But so far we have not yet developed giants like Google,

WhatsApp, Twitter, Facebook, etc. These were not developed in our IIITs. But we expect that to come after the upgradation of the curriculum. We must become a real power in software by innovating such possible utilities. This is what our HRD Minister once gave a statement in the Press. Are we really moving towards this achievement? Will this pattern, as marked by the former speaker, of making education into PPP model really work? A private company finances and operates with some element of public service, and in that we are involving education. A very big question is here. They cannot seek public borrowing to private companies while providing long-term State guarantees for profits. So, I would like to know what the pattern of our utilization of the fees collected, the corpus fund, the donation collected will be and how we are going to manipulate that fund. Regarding intake of foreign students, our young brains are really in need of so many institutes. Even in my State, there are so many deprived children but with great brains. They are housed with a lot of knowledge, bubbling with energy. But they are not accommodated in IIITs, IITs because everywhere they have to go through the great process of entrance examination where we don't follow the common syllabus in the whole of India. We don't have a common syllabus. We are having different syllabi which are followed in different educational institutions. In our State, we follow a standard which is not at par with the standards of other syllabi which are followed in the country. So, India has to follow a certain uniformed syllabus all over the country where all the children will be appearing for an examination and where the children from the South can also compete and do well in the examinations. I want our competent children to really go into these institutions. I am raising this point because all these children are very much deprived of a fair chance because only the influential few and the rich people can afford to send their children to costly institutions providing coaching for the entrance examinations, which are not affordable for the poor children. So, I would like to know from the HRD Minister whether a common syllabus will be followed all over the country so that our children can also be capable of answering the questions and facing the competitive examinations which will lead them to the best institutions in the country. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to speak on the Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Public-Private Partnership) Bill, 2017. I would like to raise a few issues about the Bill for further consideration by the Minister and also seek some clarifications about the clauses of the Bill.

[Shri Md. Nadimul Haque]

Sir, in this Bill, it is mentioned, "The investment of capital required to establish the proposed Institute will be borne by the Central Government, the concerned State Government and the industry partners in the ratio of 50:35:15. The recurring expenditure in the first five years of operation will be made available by the Central Government." Sir, here, I need to ask as to what will be the position about the recurring expenditure after the completion of the first five years. Who is exactly responsible for it if some recurring expenditure still exists after these five years? Will those costs be transferred to students *via* increase in fees? The Government needs to bring in some clarification on this point.

If the Chairperson of an Institute is appointed by the Central Government, which makes him work directly for the Government and their interests, this could violate the privilege of being an autonomous institution and also result in too much Governmental interference.

Sir, the Government has to clarify the whetting process of inviting industry partners into the PPP. They would be actively participating in the governance of the Institute as well as co-creating the programs. Vested interests should not stifle the growth of the Institute or the careers of the students.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Sir, another point is that in this Bill, it is stated that the industry peers would look into the funding and mentoring of the start-ups. Again, vested interests should not come to the fore and it should be ensured that the start-ups are encouraged and allowed to function on their own without any external pressures.

It is proposed in the Bill for the creation of a corpus fund by the Institute for its working. Regarding this corpus fund and other fund, accountability has to be sacrosanct. There should be a mechanism in place, including regular audits, to ensure that funds are not misappropriated.

Sir, I would like to raise two very important points, which have also been raised by my colleague in the Lok Sabha, that is, many IIITs, including IIIT, Kalyani, in Bengal, do not have their own building and occupy rental premises, resulting in operational problems. Secondly, Sir, standardisation of fee structure amongst all the different IIITs would help in promoting equality and attract the merit assortment. Sir, I would request the

hon. Human Resource Development Minister to look into this issue and take everything into consideration.

In recent times, we have seen massive lay-offs plaguing the IT sector. It is because the IT sector is going through turbulent times. The number of employees, who have lost their jobs in the current year, is more than that of the last three years.

Sir, there are increasing number of incidents, in the premier institutions of the country, of allegations of harassment and humiliation, illegal promotions and gender discrimination. Therefore, these are very serious issues which need to be addressed and a proper grievance redressal mechanism has to be developed in all the 20 IIITs as well as those which will be opened in the future. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Lastly, Sir, another very important point is the rising number of suicides in college campuses. We need to look at the underlying reasons behind this. Counsellors must be available at all the campuses to provide psychological support to the students. Professors must ensure that students are nurtured in a stress-free environment. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri K.K. Ragesh.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, this Bill declares the existing 15 IIITs as the institutes of national importance. Also, this Bill also empowers these institutions to confer degrees to the students.

Sir, at the very outset, I oppose the very concept of the PPP model in the field of education because I am afraid that it will amount to creeping privatization in education and it will privatize the existing public-funded institutions in our country.

Sir, when we look at the model in this present Bill, it says that out of the total expenses, 50 per cent will be borne by the Central Government, 35 per cent will be borne by the State Government and 15 per cent will be borne by the industrial partner. Sir, I think, this Bill provides the greatest say to the industrial partners in deciding the content of education and also in governing the educational institution only by spending mere 15 per cent of the total expenses. At the same time, Sir, what are the powers given to the States which are to spend 35 per cent of the total expenses and have to provide 50 to 100 acres of and at no cost? What is their power? They can nominate a nominee in the Governing Body. So, the States have a lesser say in these institutions as per the

[Shri K.K. Ragesh]

formulation of the various clauses in this Bill. So, Sir, I think, this is use of public funds for the private players, and, it needs to be objected to.

Sir, our country has made tremendous achievements in the field of education, in various frontiers of knowledge, be it in science, technology, information technology. In all the frontiers of knowledge, we have made tremendous achievements, and, all these achievements are being made not because of the private institutions but because of the public-funded institutions in our country, be it IITs, IISCs, Centre of Excellence at Roorkee or Jadhavpur Engineering College. All these are public funded institutions and these are the institutions that have made our country reach the heights in various frontiers of knowledge. What is the current situation? ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Two minutes more, Sir. What is the current situation? We have opened the education sector for private players. A lot many private educational institutions, engineering colleges and professional colleges are being established in the country but at the same time, what is the quality in those institutions? A recent report reveals the fact that only less than 10 per cent of our engineering graduates are employable because of the lower and inferior quality of education, which is provided to these private engineering colleges. What is the impact of privatization or opening of education sector to the private players? Sir, the AICTE Report reveals the fact that the quality, credibility and viability of our professional education is seriously affected due to the privatisation of education. This has been our experience. In these institutions, 52 per cent of the total seats are lying vacant. Students are there but they are not admitted to these institutions. Poor students are denied education. Merit is replaced with money power. If you have money, you will get admission.

Sir, I have some apprehensions. The present Bill is missing three important points. First one is reservation policy on admission. Second is fee structure. And third is whether it is the merit or the money which is being considered as a criterion for admission. Unfortunately, these three important points are missing in this Bill.

One, students should be admitted on the basis of merit and there should be a proper policy for that. That is missing in this Bill. Second thing is that socially and educationally backward sections must be admitted in these institutions by following the existing Reservation Policies. Also, if exorbitant fee is decided, poor students cannot get

themselves admitted in these institutions and that is why there should be a provision for freeship and fee must be as that of Government institutions for the equivalent courses. Such a provision must be made in this legislation. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I rise to support this Bill. I think the hon. Minister has brought this Bill with a very good intention. We know that there was a time when India or Bharat was considered a leading country in the world. We were known as the *Vishwa Guru*, the Leader of the World. During that time, we had made advancement in science and technology, in space technology and in all spheres. There were renowned universities in this country. One was Takshashila.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nalanda.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, you are right. Even researchers from foreign countries used to come here for research. They used to get knowledge and information from this country. We remember, *Narada*, the great journalist of those days, who was in a fraction of moment moving from *Swarga* to *Patala*. We know about the *Pushpak Viman* of *Ravana* which is today's aeroplane.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sita was taken away on that.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: That was the kind of advancement we had made during those days. Where are we now? We need to restore that prestige, that leading role, that position of *Vishwa Guru*. We have to again improve upon our science and technology. We have to conduct more research and for that we have to have a good number of big universities. This is a good Bill. We are promoting universities, particularly in technology.

Sir, the Information Technology Institutes, which were established under PPP model, are now being given the status of institutions of national importance. This is a very, very good step by the Government. This would enable the universities to give degrees and it would also provide them with some sort of autonomy. Apart from this, the Kurnool Institute is also being given the status of institution of national importance. This is a welcome step. However, we have to acknowledge certain disturbing factors about IT industry in India at present. There used to be a time when we were the leaders in the IT sector. There was such a time in the recent past. Where are we today? Today, this sector is facing stagnation in our country. As per some credible reports, India may lose 2,00,000

[Shri Prasanna Acharya]

IT jobs per year in the coming three years. This is a very grim situation. And this situation has arisen because like in other sectors we pay scant regard to research and innovation in IT sector in India. That is the state of affairs today. The other countries who were far behind us are now marching ahead because they pay full attention to research and innovation in IT sector and keep developing new platforms.

Sir, the hostile global reasons have further compounded the IT crisis in India. Therefore, Sir, while supporting this Bill, I would urge the Government to take immediate and appropriate steps to arrest this crisis.

Sir, I take this opportunity to request the hon. Minister and, through you, I urge upon the Government to consider the case of Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology. It is called OUAT. It is a very old and famous university in the field of agriculture and technology. I request the hon. Minister to declare it as an institution of national importance. This institute also deserves to be an institute of national importance and it has the capacity of transforming agricultural practices with the help of modern technology in the State of Odisha and in the whole country. Thank you, Sir.

श्री वीर सिंह: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर बहुजन समाज पार्टी की तरफ से बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि अपनी नेता बहन कुमारी मायावती जी का कि उन्होंने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर बोलने के लिए अधिकृत किया।

महोदय, भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, विज्ञान शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान (NITSER) अधिनियम, 2012 के तहत भारतीय विज्ञान शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान को राष्ट्रीय महत्व का संस्थान घोषित किया गया है। विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान और ग्रेजुएट व पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट स्तर पर शिक्षा के लिए इन संस्थानों की परिकल्पना की गई है। इससे पहले पांच स्थानों कोलकाता, पुणे, मोहाली, भोपाल और तिरुवनंतपुरम में IISER का संचालन हो रहा है, जबकि तिरुपति में भी 2015 में इसकी स्थापना की गई।

महोदय, IISER की मौजूदगी में विभिन्न राज्यों एवं भौगोलिक स्थानों पर विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा व अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा देने के लिए केन्द्रीय वित्त मंत्री ने अपने बजट भाषण में 2015 में ओडिशा में एक IISER स्थापित करने की घोषणा की थी।

महोदय, भारत में तकनीकी शिक्षा सम्पूर्ण शिक्षा तंत्र को एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग प्रदान करती है, जो देश में आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास में सक्रिय भूमिका का निर्वहन कर रही है। किसी भी देश को विकसित बनाना हो, तो उस देश की शिक्षा को आगे बढ़ाना होगा और उसके महत्व को समझना होगा, इसलिए अच्छे संस्थान एवं उच्च शिक्षा पर सरकार को और ज्यादा ध्यान देना होगा, ताकि हमारे देश के बच्चों का भविष्य उज्ज्वल हो सके।

महोदय, मैं ग्रामीण क्षेत्र से आता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि गांवों में शिक्षा का स्तर बहुत नीचे गिर गया है। मुझे यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि अगर हम NIT और IIT की बात करें, तो गांव की राजकीय शिक्षा की हालत बहुत ही खराब है। आज उसकी स्थिति बहुत नाजुक है। प्राइमरी और मिडिल स्कूल की स्थिति आपके सामने है कि अगर प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चों को सही शिक्षा दी जाए, तो बच्चे आगे बढ़ कर इस देश का भविष्य उज्ज्वल कर सकते हैं।

महोदय, मुझे बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि आज हमारे देश में शिक्षा प्रणाली दो तरह की है, गरीब बच्चों के लिए अलग और अमीर बच्चों के लिए अलग, जैसे कि सरकारी प्राइमरी स्कूलों में कक्षा 5 तक बच्चों को अंग्रेजी नहीं पढ़ाई जाती है। जहां पर ज्यादातर देश के SC/ST और पिछड़ी जाति व अल्पसंख्यक समाज के गरीब बच्चे प्राइमरी सरकारी स्कूलों में शिक्षा ग्रहण करते हैं, वहां पर उनको अंग्रेजी नहीं पढ़ाई जाती है। दूसरी तरफ प्राइवेट व मॉडल स्कूलों में नर्सरी से ही बच्चों को अंग्रेजी पढ़ाई जाती है, तो फिर सरकारी प्राइमरी स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले बच्चे कैसे इन IITs में आ पाएंगे अर्थात् वहां तक पहुंच ही नहीं पाएंगे, यह हमारे देश का दुर्भाग्य है। आज देश को आज़ाद हुए 70 साल हो गए हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आज भी गरीबों के बच्चों को वह शिक्षा प्रदान नहीं की जाती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा ...**(समय की घंटी)**... महोदय, मैं एक मिनट और लूंगा।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि पूरे देश में सभी स्कूलों में एक जैसा सिलेबस रखिए, क्योंकि जो प्राइमरी स्कूल के टीचर्स का वेतन है और जो प्राइवेट स्कूल में पढ़ाने वाले टीचर्स का वेतन है, उसमें लगभग दोगुना अंतर है। सरकार खर्च भी कर रही है और वेतन भी दे रही है, लेकिन पढ़ा नहीं रही है। उपसभापति जी, प्राइवेट स्कूलों में पढ़ाने वाले अध्यापकों के वेतन से सरकारी स्कूल में पढ़ाने वाले अध्यापकों का वेतन दुगुना है, तब क्यों न स्कूलों में एक जैसा सिलेबस रखा जाए? सरकार की यह सोची-समझी * है कि गरीबों के बच्चे आगे न बढ़ पाएं, अच्छे संस्थानों में न जा पाएं और तरक्की न कर पाएं। चाहे इनकी सरकार रही हो या आज आपकी सरकार हो, गरीबों के बच्चों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि पूरे देश में, सभी स्कूलों में ...**(समय की घंटी)**... एक जैसा सिलेबस होना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति: ओ.के., समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री वीर सिंह: उपसभापति जी, आज हमारे देश के बच्चे लाखों की संख्या में बाहर जा रहे हैं। आप किसी भी एम्बेसी में चले जाएं, आप यह देखेंगे कि वहाँ पर वीज़ा प्राप्त करने के लिए लाइन लगी रहती है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति: ओ.के., खत्म कीजिए।

श्री वीर सिंह: आप चाहे यू.एस.ए., चाहे यू.के. की एम्बेसी में जाएं, वहाँ वीज़ा प्राप्त करने के लिए बच्चों की लाइन लगी रहती है। ये बच्चे विदेशों में पढ़ाई करने के लिए, वहाँ जाने के लिए लाखों रुपये खर्च करते हैं। यदि हमारे देश में भी ऐसी शिक्षा का स्तर दूसरे देशों की शिक्षा के स्तर तक का हो जाए, तो हमारे देश के बच्चे भी बाहर के देशों में न जाकर अपने देश में ही पढ़ेंगे।

श्री उपसभापति: ओ.के., खत्म कीजिए।

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री वीर सिंह: इससे हमारा जो पैसा बाहर जा रहा है, वह पैसा भी बचेगा। मैं इन्हीं सुझावों के साथ इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for the opportunity you have given to me. I, on behalf of my Party President, support the Bill. Sir, I will address only two Important issues. I expect the hon. Minister to address those two issues while giving the reply. Sir, the public-private participation is in the ratio where Central Government will contribute 50 per cent and State Government will contribute 35 per cent and industrial undertaking which is identified by the State Government would contribute 15 per cent and in a way, 85 per cent of the total fund would be funded either by State Government or Central Government or together. In such a scenario, I draw your kind attention to Clause 11, sub-clause 6 of the Bill that has been introduced now, which is under discussion, where the role of the industrial partner has been defined. The industrial partner will have the powers which will include co-creating the programme as per the requirement of the industry. There is absolutely no problem. Sub-clause (a) says, "actively participate in the governance of the institute.." This is where the crux of the problem lies. What is 'actively participate in the governance of the Institute'? The third issue is funding and monitoring the start-up of the institute. In the third issue also there is no problem. But when we say that the industrial partner will actively participate in the governance of the institute, it means that the industrial partner will have the right to nominate his representative in the Board of Governors and he will have a say in the governing body. Is it advisable or not? According to me, it is not advisable. Usually, in any university, in Government universities also, it is the practice that industrial undertakings will make a sponsorship, pay some prescribed amount and, the person, by contributing that amount becomes a member, will be entitled to nominate one student in the university for the course for which they recommend. A similar provision can be incorporated rather than giving an actively participating governance role in the institute. This is one point which I thought that I should bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister, through you, Sir.

The second and very important point is, I draw your kind attention to proviso in clause 8 of the Bill. It says, "every such institute shall be a Central educational institution for the purpose of the Central Educational Institutions (reservation in admission) Act, 2006." It means that the policy for reservation of seats for backward classes of students applies to these institutions also. This is how I am interpreting it. Sir, according to the

5.00 P.M.

Central Educational Institutions (reservation in admission) Act, 2006, Central Educational institutions have to reserve 15 per cent of the seats for SCs, 7.5 per cent of the seats for the STs and 27 per cent of the seats for OBC students. This is the requirement as per that particular Act. However, these IIITs, which by virtue of this Bill, will become institutions of national importance are not following this particular requirement. If I say it in one go, none of these institutions are following this.

According to the Report of the Parliamentary Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes presented on 23rd December, 2015, only IIITs are implementing the reservation policy. They are: IIIT, Allahabad; IIIT, Gwalior; IIIT, Jabalpur; and, IIIT, Kanchipuram. Apart from these, none of the other institutions are following the reservation policy. In these institutes, there is a mandatory requirement for filling seats with 27 per cent reservation for backward classes and it is not being followed, leave about SCs and STs. They are not following even for OBCs.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why you speak about those institutions? We are concerned with this. Here it is clear. You have already taken five minutes.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: So, I request the hon. Minister to kindly address these two issues.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Those issues are included here.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I am talking about the issue of reservation. Secondly, when the Government has a stake of 85 per cent, why do you give authority of governance to industry? These issues have to be addressed. Apart from these, I support the Bill. Thank you.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the very purpose of this Bill is to declare certain IIITs established under PPP as institutions of national importance. The public-private partnership is a very deceptive concept. It is declared as public-private partnership. But, in practice, it is going to be private. It is nothing more than privatization of institutes of national importance. This is what we have been seeing in this country. So, I am opposed to the very concept of PPP in higher education and in institutions of national importance, because 85 per cent funding is coming from the Government; whereas, industry is contributing only 15 per cent and you are handing over the entire governance of the so-

[Shri D. Raja]

called Board to industry! It is going to be dominated by industry and private sector. This cannot be acceptable to any of us. I hope, even the hon. Members from that side will have to apply their mind. Why should we do? The Government is giving 85 per cent of funds. But, you are handing over institutions to some private bodies in the name of Board. I am opposed to this.

Sir, I raise two critical issues. Unfortunately, Mr. Prakash Javadekar is not present in the House. He keeps on telling that there is reservation in all institutions of national importance. Sir, Clause 8(1) says, "Every Institute shall be open to all citizens irrespective of gender, caste, creed, disability, domicile, ethnicity, social or economic background." What is the meaning of this? It is part of the Bill. You can openly say that the State Policy of Reservation will be implemented. Why are you saying 'open to everybody'?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is there. You look at the proviso. It is there in the proviso.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the Government can say openly that the State Policy of Reservation will be implemented in such institutions. And, you are saying that every Institute shall be open to all citizens irrespective of gender, caste, creed, disability, domicile, ethnicity, social or economic background.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But there is a proviso. There is a proviso. Look at that.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, this is exactly what I am saying. It says, 'irrespective of.' The State Policy of Reservation is very specific for reservation to SCs. The State Policy of Reservation is very specific: reservation to the Scheduled Castes; reservation to the Scheduled Tribes; reservation to the OBCs. This is a part of the legislation. That is why, I am raising this issue. Mr. Prakash Javadekar goes on saying that there will be reservation in all institutions of national importance. If it is so, then, say it openly. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But, it is mentioned there. Please see the proviso. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, what I am quoting is a part of the Bill. Why are you making it so vague a concept? Your statement must be unambiguous. There is ambiguity. It is a grey area. Tomorrow, the institution may say no to reservation. It is happening, Sir. I have

come across several bodies. All joint sector institutions say that they are joint sector and they will not give reservation; they will not implement the policy of reservation. Even the public sector subsidiaries, though they are public-funded, say that they are subsidiaries and they are independent boards; hence, they cannot implement reservation. So, please make it clear whether the Government stands for reservation or not. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Finally, my last point is this. The Board of Governors of each institute shall be 'principal policy-making and executive body of the institute'. It is there in clause 14(h), which says, "One person from the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes distinguished in the field of education or industry or social service or public service, to be nominated by the Board, in case any of the above do not belong to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes." What is this, Sir? I have seen even the public sector undertakings not having adequate representation for SCs and STs. If you ask them the reason, they would say it is because of the non-availability of suitable candidate. What a shameful thing is going on in this country. It is all people's money. You run the public-funded institutions. But, you don't want to give adequate representation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Everything must be made clear. The Board must consist of adequate representation from the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Make it amply clear. What is this Public-Private Partnership? It is nothing but privatization, selling of our institutions to the private sector. I am not agreeable to this Bill.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Finally, I have got a chance after a very aggressive speech of Mr. Raja.

Sir, I strongly support the Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Public-Private Partnership) Bill, 2017.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It means, you are not supporting Mr. Raja.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I am supporting, Sir. I am strongly supporting because I am very much convinced that it is very much necessary to provide instructions in such fields of knowledge relating to information technology and allied areas as the Institute may deem fit, for the advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge; and, also to lead, organize and conduct research and innovation in information technology and allied fields of knowledge in such manner as the Institute may deem fit, including in collaboration or in association with any other institute, educational institution, research organization, body corporate; to hold examinations and grant degrees, diplomas; to create

[Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy]

academic, administrative, technical, ministerial and other posts under the Institute other than the post of Director of Institute. So, the object is very good. As my friend has said, in future, India dreams to become one of the top information technology leaders and regain what India had thousands of years ago. We must again get that technological knowledge. This is a very good concept.

The Bill says that every institute shall be open to all citizens irrespective of gender, caste, creed, classes. I think, it has been mentioned to make it clear that it is open for everybody, not for any specific community. The issue of reservation is a different thing. Reservation is not going to be stopped. According to my understanding, every institution is open to all citizens irrespective of gender, caste, creed, disability. Even if a candidate is disabled, he is allowed. In these institutes, candidates irrespective of domicile, social or economic background will be allowed. This is a very good thing.

Then, as regards the reservation, it is a separate subject. Mr. Raja also mentioned about this. I understand that the Government should provide this separately. It has no connection with this. I appreciate that it is clearly mentioned here that all candidates will get an opportunity of getting admission in these institutes.

Then, Sir, here it is mentioned 'Institute to be a distinct legal entity not-for-profit.' Here I have one doubt. The Institute is totally not-for-profit legal entity. The Government of India is giving 50 per cent funding, 35 per cent will be contributed by the State Government and 15 per cent will be contributed by the industrial partner. Why will the industrial partner give 15 per cent? If it is profit-making, he will come. So, my question here is: to what extent are you going to attract the industrial partner to participate in this? He has to contribute 15 per cent. Normally, public-private partnership never happens like this – 50 : 35 : 15. In case of airports, ports, infrastructure and so many other things, they make it either 50 : 50 or 50 : 49. So, this is a good scheme as you are not making it to be totally private. It is more or less a Government organisation, actually. Fifteen per cent contribution is almost insignificant. Their participation in the Board is also insignificant. They have only two members, that is, two Directors. So, to my knowledge, there is nothing to fear. Definitely, it is quite good. But my doubt is, to what extent will an industrial person be attracted to this scheme? Why would he come here? Here, what is the attraction for him? I want the hon. Minister to clarify this. Then, how are you going to do it, actually? It is mentioned on page 5 in the Bill, "(b) the expertise and standing of

the industry partners proposed in sub-section (1) in the field....." So, it is good. You want to attract an industrial partner who has got some knowledge which will be useful for your institute. But, at the same time, I want to know what attractions you are going to give him and how you are going to be successful in this scheme. If that person does not come, then, this Bill becomes totally invalid. Suppose, nobody comes forward, then, what will happen? Sir, I will finish in two minutes.

Sir, my next point is this. On page 6 of the Bill, it is mentioned, "The industry partner shall support and facilitate joint research projects with the Indian Institutes of Information Technology either through funding, collaboration or in any other manner." Here also, I want to say that they must have some attraction. What for he is giving, how funding will take place and how he is going to do. Otherwise, the entire scheme will fail, according to my experience of 55 years.

Then, lastly, Sir, what I would like to say is this. At 15 places, you are providing institutes of national importance. In Andhra Pradesh, you are providing one institute at Chittoor. This is as per the commitment made by the Government in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, that they must provide one in Andhra Pradesh. So, you must give one more institute to Andhra Pradesh as you are giving to other States in routine. So, you must give Andhra Pradesh two, not one. As you have given two to Maharashtra, one in Nagpur and another in Pune, I expect one more institute for Andhra Pradesh by right and also through the Reorganisation Act.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, one by right and one by gift.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, my last point is on how much funding, actually, the Government is proposing to give. This is very vague. It is 50:35:15. How? There should be some idea as to what the cost of each institute will be. How much are they going to give approximately? It will be varying from place to place, because land is given free by the State Governments. Construction expenditure may be the same and equipment will also be the same. So, what approximate funding is the Government of India proposing? How much proportion do you expect from the State as also the industry? I want the hon. Minister to clarify on this. I support this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister.

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: आदरणीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, धन्यवाद। बहुत अच्छी चर्चा।
...(व्यवधान)...

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE (Karnataka): Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, sorry. Actually, he gave his name very late; so, it was separate. Dr. Kore, you take two minutes.

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I just want to give two-three suggestions. Today, IITs have become premier institutions, I can say, in the world. But, if you see the total ranking in the world, none of the IITs come within the first 100 ranks. So, this speaks about the quality of education in our country. Now they are introducing private partnership. This scheme is really most welcome. In fact, I remember, Sir, three years back, a new IIT was started in Karnataka in a place called Dharwar. The Infosys Chair lady wanted to have a partnership but when we met the Government here, it said, 'there is no provision for private partnership in IIT.' So, now with this Bill, there would be many people who would like to participate in it not only as a business but because of knowledge, because of improvement in HRD, human resources. I can give you an example. The best example is Karnataka. Bengaluru has become an IT hub not because the city is beautiful or the climate is beautiful but because good HRD-knowledge people are available in Karnataka, whereas, way back, when Mr. Visvesvaraya had started an engineering college, there was no IIT at that time. There are equally good engineering colleges in Karnataka, equivalent to an IIT. Now, since PPP is coming, my only request is, wherever you have opened IITs in new places, reserve some seats for the local students. Even in old ones also, I think, there are no students from local areas. Even my senior colleague, Shri Basawaraj Patil, had mentioned about a division. I don't think even one student from that division became an IIT graduate. So, I request that, at least, in each State, wherever the IITs are there, they have to reserve 25 per cent seats for that State's students on merit only. That is my request. Sir, I welcome this Bill. This is a historical Bill. I once again welcome this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister.

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, 'भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (पब्लिक-प्राइवेट भागीदारी) विधेयक, 2017' पर बहुत अच्छी चर्चा हुई। प्रो. एम.वी. राजीव गौडा साहब, बसावाराज पाटिल साहब, नरेश अग्रवाल जी, श्रीमती विजिला सत्यानंत जी, मो. नदीमुल हक जी, के.के. रागेश जी, प्रसन्न आचार्य जी, वीर सिंह जी, वि. विजयसाई रेड्डी जी, डी. राजा जी, डा. टी. सुब्बाराजी रेड्डी जी और डा. प्रभाकर कोरे जी ने इसमें भागीदारी की। मैं उनके सुझावों का स्वागत करता हूँ और इनमें से ज्यादातर सदस्यों ने इस बिल का समर्थन किया है, केवल दो माननीय सदस्यों ने अपना समर्थन नहीं दिया, लेकिन उनके सुझाव और प्रश्न में भी बल है, मैं उन सब पर बात रखूंगा। मैं उनसे भी अपील करूंगा कि वे भी इसका समर्थन करने का भाव अपने मन में जागृत करें।

सर, इस पर सबसे पहले प्रो. एम.वी. राजीव गौडा साहब ने बड़े मूल्यवान सुझाव दिए। उन्होंने शुरुआत में ही कई अच्छी चीजें बताईं। हमारी सरकार उन सब विषयों को समाहित करके विधेयक लाई है। आज नई पीढ़ी को एक नया आवाहन देने के लिए ये सारी पहल की गई हैं। उन्होंने शुरु में एक और मूल्यवान बात कही और वह मानविकी पर है। उन्होंने कल भी अपनी चर्चा में मानविकी पर बल दिया था और आज भी इस पर बल दिया है। डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपके माध्यम से प्रो. एम.वी. राजीव गौडा साहब को बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार मानविकी के सब्जेक्ट पर पूरी तरह से बल दे रही है। हमारे आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पिछले दिनों बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में एक विषय के संबोधन के समय इतनी महत्वपूर्ण बात कही, जिसे मैं यहां सदन में बताना आवश्यक समझता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि अगर आज मानविकी विषयों पर भी बल नहीं दिया जाएगा, तो मनुष्य टेक्नोलॉजी के युग में एक दिन रोबोट बन कर रह जाएगा। इस प्रकार से माननीय मोदी साहब ने मानविकी पर भी बल दिया है। प्रो. एम.वी. राजीव गौडा साहब, आपका विचार स्वागत योग्य है और आज आधुनिक तकनीकी के क्षेत्र में हम इन सब चीजों को लेकर आगे बढ़ रहे हैं।

इस पर अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने सुझाव दिए हैं। अभी डा. टी. सुब्बारामी रेड्डी साहब का जो सुझाव था कि इसमें संस्थाओं को इतनी ज्यादा पावर क्यों हो? ऐसा है कि इनके curriculum, इनकी इंडस्ट्रीज को थोड़ा आवश्यकतानुसार, आज एक चलन है कि इंडस्ट्रीज की जरूरत के हिसाब से किया जाए, क्योंकि अगर आप एक तरफ रोजगार की बात उठाते हैं कि रोजगार को बढ़ाना है, तो कहीं न कहीं इंडस्ट्रीज की जरूरतों के हिसाब से अगर curriculum और चीजें नहीं लाएंगे, तो रोजगार की संभावना बढ़ने में कठिनाई आती है। इस नाते इंडस्ट्रीज को थोड़ा... आपने अन्य जो सुझाव दिए, वे बहुत ही मूल्यवान हैं। माननीय विजिला सत्यानंत ने इसके curriculum के नवीकरण का प्रश्न उठाया है। उसमें भी वही स्थिति है, जैसा मैंने अभी बताया। वह चीज अपने आप जुड़ती है। इसके साथ-साथ, उन्होंने common syllabus की बात भी कही। क्योंकि यह एक autonomous body है, हम उन्हें opportunity देते हैं कि वे परिस्थितियों के अनुसार, प्रतिस्पर्धा के अनुसार, अपने syllabus का निर्माण करें। वैसे syllabus सामान्य रूप से एक ही रहता है। अभी यहां एक सवाल pattern of utilization का आया कि कैसे आप funds का utilization करेंगे? छात्रों से एकत्र की जाने वाली फीस को हम recurring expenditure में आंशिक रूप से समाविष्ट करते हैं। Corpus fund — संगठन की जो अंदरूनी जरूरतें हैं, जैसे research है, उस माध्यम से इकट्ठा करते हैं। हमने इसमें continuous corpus fund की व्यवस्था की है, ताकि पाँच वर्ष बाद भी उस fund के माध्यम से, जो हमारे expenditure हैं, उनके लिए पर्याप्त व्यवस्था बनी रहेगी।

यहां एक सवाल माननीय के.के. रागेश जी ने उठाया। उन्होंने बिल का समर्थन नहीं किया। उनका सवाल था कि आप PPP mode से इसे क्यों बनाना चाहते हैं? अनेक माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा यह बात सामने लाई गई। हो सकता है, निजीकरण के क्षेत्र में कहीं उसका दुरुपयोग हुआ होगा। अगर सरकार के संज्ञान में ऐसा कोई प्रकरण आता है, तो सरकार अपना कर्तव्य पूरा करेगी। लेकिन शिक्षा स्तर को बढ़ाने में निजी क्षेत्र की अपनी अहम भागीदारी होती है, इसे अस्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता। आम तौर पर देश में सभी लोग प्रायः इसे स्वीकार करते हैं। हमने राज्य सरकार के सामने PPP mode में कहीं ऐसी स्थिति पैदा नहीं होने दी है, बल्कि उनके महत्व को बरकरार रखा है। यहां इसके Board of Governance की बात आई। मैं माननीय सदस्य को अवगत कराना चाहूंगा, आपने कहा था कि

[डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय]

इसमें सरकार के 8 और निजी क्षेत्र के 2 प्रतिनिधि होंगे — ऐसा नहीं है। हम राज्य सरकार, इंडस्ट्री और केन्द्र सरकार तीनों को लेकर Board of Governance बनाते हैं। इसमें केन्द्र सरकार के केवल 2 प्रतिनिधि ही रहते हैं। इसके participation में हमने सबको अवसर दिया है। यहां एक विषय श्रेष्ठतम पढ़ाई की उपलब्धता का भी उठाया गया था। Start-up, Artificial और Metallurgical आदि विषयों को इसमें शामिल किया गया है। कहीं भी इसमें इनकी उपेक्षा नहीं की गई है।

एक विषय यहां कल्याणी कैम्पस की जमीन का आया। मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि कल्याणी कैम्पस की जमीन locate हो गई है। कल्याणी की जमीन पर IIT का possession है। उसकी boundary wall पूर्णतः बन चुकी है और आगे का काम प्रारम्भ होने वाला है। यह सवाल नदीमुल साहब का था।

हमारे बसावाराज पाटिल जी ने विश्व स्तर पर अनेक संस्थाओं का उल्लेख करते हुए, प्राचीन भारत के गौरव का उल्लेख करते हुए, कई महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव दिए। उन्होंने कई विषय इसमें जोड़े हैं, जैसे जो नए संस्थान बनें, उनका समर्थन करते हुए, कई उत्साहजनक बातें कहीं। मैं पाटिल साहब के विचारों से सहमत हूँ। संभवतः बाद की परिस्थितियों में, जरूर कहीं-न-कहीं क्षरण हुआ है। भौतिक विकास देश में हुआ, लेकिन देश में ज्ञान-विज्ञान का जो क्षेत्र था, नालंदा और तक्षशिला का संदर्भ अनेक विषयों में आता है, जो सम्मान-योग्य है, आदर योग्य है। हमारी सरकार उसी दिशा में आगे बढ़ रही है ताकि विश्व में हम विश्वगुरु के रूप में, विश्व के सम्मानित शैक्षणिक संस्थान के रूप में फिर से स्थापित हो सकें। हम माननीय पाटिल साहब की इस बात से सहमत हैं कि देश में कभी भास्कराचार्य, आर्यभट्ट जैसे महर्षिओं के साथ-साथ अनेक वैज्ञानिक और विशिष्ट विद्वान होते थे। उस परम्परा से आज हम पश्चिम की तरफ भागे हैं। पुनः सारे विश्व को अपनी तरफ केन्द्रित करने के लिए, माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार में कई अच्छी पहल हो रही है। उसी क्रम में आज हम कहते हैं कि हमारे देश की युवा आबादी बढ़ रही है और आगे 2 साल में, 5 साल में, 8 साल में हमारा देश युवा आबादी का सबसे बड़ा देश होगा। उसी युवा आबादी को अवसर देने के लिए हम लोगों ने इस मॉडल में 15 संस्थानों को लिया है, ताकि नौजवानों को अधिक से अधिक रोजगार, अधिक से अधिक अवसर मिले और इसमें आगे बढ़कर टेक्नोलॉजी के क्षेत्र में मानविकी गुणवत्ता से भरे हुए हमारे तेज-तर्रार नौजवान इंजीनियरिंग के क्षेत्र में आगे निकलें।

माननीय बसावाराज जी ने एक विषय यह उठाया है कि आर्टिकल्स 370 और 371 वाले पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में भी इन संस्थानों को प्रारंभ किया जाना चाहिए। मैं उनको बताना चाहूंगा कि आर्टिकल 371 वाले क्षेत्रों में भी IIT के दो संस्थान, एक मणिपुर राज्य के सेनापति जिले में और दूसरा असम की राजधानी गुवाहाटी में खुले हैं। इस नाते हमारी सरकार ने इन चीजों पर पूरा बल दिया है। आपने IITs से जॉइंटआउट के बारे में भी विषय उठाया था। इसमें नियोजन को बढ़ाने के लिए AICTE के माध्यम से सरकार ने बहुत-से काम किए हैं। स्किल डेवलपमेंट का विषय पहले भी होता रहा है। स्वयं हमारे डिपार्टमेंट विषय से सहमत होंगे। स्किल डेवलपमेंट का विषय पहले भी होता रहा है। स्वयं हमारे डिपार्टमेंट में BOAT नाम की एक संस्था कांग्रेस की पूर्ववर्ती सरकार ने 1961 में बनाई थी, जो स्किल और ट्रेनिंग के लिए ही थी, लेकिन उस पर कभी बल नहीं दिया गया। हम माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को

इस बात के लिए बधाई देंगे कि आज 21वीं शताब्दी की जरूरत मानकर स्किल डेवलपमेंट पर इतना बल हमारी सरकार ने दिया है कि आज भारत का मुख्य स्वर स्किल डेवलपमेंट बन चुका है। हमारी सरकार की यह सबसे बड़ी उपलब्धि है। उस दिशा में भी IITs पीपीपी मोड में बहुत ही कारगर साबित होने वाली हैं, हम उस दिशा में काम कर रहे हैं।

हमारे अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कुछ सुझाव दिए हैं। मैं एक बार पुनः डी. राजा साहब को बताना चाहूंगा। उन्होंने एससीज़/एसटीज़ को आरक्षण दिए जाने के बारे में क्लॉज 14 का विषय उठाया है। उसमें स्पष्टता है, बल्कि क्लॉज 14 के अंदर ही एससीज़/एसटीज़ के प्रतिनिधित्व को ensure किया गया है। माननीय डी. राजा साहब, आपको मैं यह भरोसा दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि उसके बारे में पूरी तरह से ensure किया गया है और इस भरोसे के साथ मैं आपसे अपील भी करना चाहूंगा कि यह अपने tradition से थोड़ा आगे जाकर एक आधुनिक भारत बनाने की एक पहल है, इसलिए आप इस विधेयक का समर्थन करने की कृपा करें।

अन्य सभी माननीय सदस्यों के सुझाव हमारे लिए मूल्यवान हैं। हमारी सभी 15 संस्थाएँ बेहतर ढंग से काम कर रही हैं। माननीय नरेश अग्रवाल जी चले गए। उनकी ओर से एक बात यह आई थी कि कंपनियाँ इसके 15 परसेंट में क्यों भाग लेंगी? महोदय, मैं आपको और इस सदन के माध्यम से उनको बताना चाहूंगा कि देश की कई...

SHRI D. RAJA: What about reservation to students in admission? Make it clear that there will be the policy of reservation in admission to students. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: हम उसमें भी लागू कर रहे हैं। उसमें कहीं कोई रुकावट नहीं है। माननीय नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने कहा कि इसमें किसका आकर्षण होगा? हम उनको यह बताना चाहेंगे कि आज TCS, Genpact, Shreya Infrastructure, Coal India, Rolta, Calvin Zedd, Gujarat State Fertilizer, UP Electronics, ये सारी संस्थाएँ पीपीपी मोड में participate करके इन संस्थाओं को आगे बढ़ाने में कारगर योगदान कर रही हैं।

आप सबके बीच इस विधेयक को रखते हुए प्रसन्नता के साथ हम कहना चाहेंगे कि हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। आज ये 15 संस्थाएँ हैं, भविष्य में पुनः हमारी सरकार आगे बढ़ने वाली है। भागलपुर, भोपाल और सूरत में भी तीन संस्थानों की प्रक्रिया चल रही है, ताकि आज के आधुनिक समय की जरूरत के हिसाब से हम अच्छे ग्रेजुएट इंजीनियर्स और मास्टर्स इंजीनियर्स तैयार कर सकें। आप सबके सुझावों में जो भी मूल्यवान सुझाव आए हैं, हमें इस विषय को जितनी देर रखने का निर्देश था, उतनी देर तक इस विषय को रखते हुए आप सभी के सुझावों का स्वागत है। IITs के काम को आगे बढ़ाने में आप सभी के सुझावों को समाहित करते हुए हम सब आगे बढ़ेंगे। आप सबके समर्थन के लिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I want to know one thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I want to ask one single question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Has any concrete provision been made. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: के.के. रागेश साहब, मैंने आपके क्वेश्चन का जवाब दे दिया है। मैं आप सब के बीच में ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री जी ने रिप्लाय दे दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ और ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister has replied to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I would like to know whether any concrete provision has been provided to ensure the reservation policy. ...*(Interruptions)*... Is there any concrete provision in the Bill?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is there. There will be reservation. Sit down.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: No, Sir, it is very vague. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no concrete provision. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय: आपके सुझावों का मैंने समाधानपूर्वक उत्तर दिया। अब मैं यह प्रस्ताव कर रहा हूँ कि इस बिल को पारित किया जाए।

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, do we take it as an assurance? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In any case, the Minister has given an assurance that there will be reservation, and reservation will be followed. If there is any violation of that assurance, you can come back to the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: But, Sir, why can't that be made as a part of the Bill? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the Minister violates that assurance, you can come back to the House. There are provisions for that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, is it a part of the Bill? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, it is there. Why do you doubt?

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: No, Sir, it is extremely vague. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, the Minister has re-assured the Members that clause 8 proviso provides for the reservation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said exactly that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already stated from the Chair what Mr. Jairam Ramesh is saying now regarding the point raised by Mr. Raja. It is already there. That is what I am saying. In addition to that, the Minister has also assured. So, what more do you want?

Now, the question is:

That the Bill to declare certain Indian Institutes of Information Technology established under public-private partnership as institutions of national importance, with a view to develop new knowledge in information technology and to provide manpower of global standards for the information technology industry and to provide for certain other matters connected with such institutions or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 48 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My God! Dr. Subbarami Reddy is not here! I think this is the first Bill without his amendments.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the Members that the Business Advisory Committee, in its meeting held on the 27th of July, 2017, has allotted time for the Government Legislative Business, as follows:

Business	Time Allotted
1. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Lok Sabha:	
(a) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2017.	Two Hours

Business	Time Allotted
(b) The Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2017.	Two Hours
2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:	
(a) The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2017– <i>to replace an Ordinance.</i>	Two Hours
(b) The Punjab Municipal Corporation Law (Extension to Chandigarh) Amendment Bill, 2017- <i>to replace an Ordinance.</i>	One Hour
(c) The Integrated Goods and Services Tax (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Bill, 2017 – <i>to replace an Ordinance.</i>	Two Hours <i>(To be discussed together)</i>
(d) The Central Goods and Services Tax (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Bill, 2017 – <i>to replace an Ordinance.</i>	
(e) The Indian Institutes of Management Bill, 2017.	Two Hours
(f) The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2016.	Two Hours
(g) The State Banks (Repeal and Amendment) Bill, 2017.	Two Hours
(h) The Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy (IIPE) Bill, 2017.	One Hour
(i) The Repealing and Amending Bill, 2017.	One Hour
3. Consideration and passing of the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty Third Amendment) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha and as reported by the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha.	Four Hours <i>(To be discussed together)</i>
4. Consideration and passing of the National Commission for Backward Classes (Repeal) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha.	

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| 5. | Consideration and passing of the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2013, as reported by the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha. | Three Hours |
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| 6. | Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bills relating to Supplementary Demands for Grants (including Railways) for 2017-18 and Demands for Excess Grants for 2014-15, after they are passed by Lok Sabha. | Two Hours |
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SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions. Shrimati Vandana Chavan; not present; Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati.

**Demand to take necessary steps for completion of a bridge on Kolhapur-Ratnagiri
State highway across the river Panchganga**

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI (Nominated): Sir, the Shivaji Bridge which had been constructed in 1877 across the river Panchganga has completed 140 years. It has become structurally weak. River Panchganga is presently heavily flooded and the old bridge is under serious threat of collapse.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL) *in the Chair*]

Considering the condition of Shivaji Bridge, the Public Works Department of Maharashtra had taken up the construction of a new bridge almost adjacent to the old one and had completed 70 per cent of the work. But the Archaeological Survey of India got the ongoing construction work stopped since the site of construction was falling within 100 meters of an ancient archaeological site.

I personally apprised the hon. Prime Minister on 15th March citing the delicate position of the Shivaji bridge. Subsequent to my discussions with the hon. Prime Minister, the Cabinet decided to bring an amendment to the AMASR Act, 1958 to take out public works from the very definition of 'construction'. The Bill to amend the Act is likely to come up for discussion in the current Session of the Parliament.

[Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati]

Sir, we are concerned about the protection of our rich cultural heritage. But in the same spirit, none of us would like to ignore the safety and security of human lives. So, changing the clauses of AMASR Amendment Bill may help many projects at large.

But for some reason or the other, if the AMASR Amendment Bill does not come in the House, an Ordinance should be issued by the Government to construct the remaining bridge. Sir, it is a matter of utmost public important as there should not be any calamity. Thank you, Sir.

Demand to grant the funds for construction of bus stands at certain places as proposed by the Tamil Nadu Government

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the State Government of Tamil Nadu had sent a proposal on 16.05.2017 for construction of new bus stands in every Corporation or Municipality, especially abutting National and State Highways at 14 places at a total cost of Rs.736.64 crore. Tamil Nadu is one of the most urbanized States in India. In view of the growing demand for transport and special nature of the towns, the Government of Tamil Nadu has felt the need to construct new Bus Stands in seven Corporations and seven Municipalities, namely, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Vellore, Erode, Tirunelveli, Thanjavur, Mayiladuturai, Tindivanam, Karur, Thiruvanamalai, Kulithalai, and Dharmapuri.

However, out of 124 Municipalities, Bus Stands are available only in 112 Municipalities. The existing Bus Stands at all these above places were not able to handle the growing number of commuters as well as are lacking space to cater to the need for halting of buses and the public who come to the Bus Stands. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to grant the amount demanded by the State Government of Tamil Nadu at the earliest, for the construction of Bus Stands at above places. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Shri Vishambher Prasad Nishad, not present. Shri Md. Nadimul Haque.

Demand to take immediate measures to improve quality of food and other catering services provided to passengers in the trains

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, the travel of 23 million passengers is dependent on the railways. This means that the responsibility to provide good quality food rests heavily on the Railways. However, the recent CAG Report has been critical of the services being provided to the people by Railways.

The Report noted that there are cockroaches and insects in the food, uncovered waste bins and un-purified tap water is being used to make beverages. Many stations did not have installed water purifiers. The Report, after examining 74 stations, found them to be severely lacking in cleanliness and hygiene. It was also observed that contractors have compromised on the quality and quantity of food served to passengers. Despite the existence of a Grievance Redressal System, complaints regarding poor quality of food and overcharging have increased. The Railways serve 1.1 million meals every day to those who travel. This shows the scale of the problem.

The Report notes that frequent policy changes have created uncertainty in ascertaining which authority shall bear the burden of catering services. This is evident by yet another Catering Policy of 2017. It mandates a zero-tolerance policy on poor quality meals. However, this is not reflected in the services being rendered to passengers.

Demand to open banks or post offices in all the villages in the country for 'Less

Cash and Cash Less' economic transactions

श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के गांवों में less cash and cashless आर्थिक व्यवहार शुरू हो सके, इसके लिए हर गाँव में बैंक या पोस्ट ऑफिस पूर्ण समय के लिए चलाना जरूरी है।

देश की 70 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा आबादी गांवों में रहती है। सभी गांवों में बैंक या पोस्ट ऑफिस सेवा उपलब्ध नहीं है। यदि देश पूरी तरह से less cash and cashless लेनदेन करे, जैसा सरकार चाहती है, तो हर गांव जिसकी आबादी 1500 से ज्यादा है, ऐसे सभी गांवों में बैंक या पोस्ट ऑफिस की सुविधा सरकार द्वारा मुहैया करायी जानी चाहिए।

देश का किसान, छोटे व्यापारी, मजदूर भी सरकार की less cash and cashless योजना को सफल करना चाहते हैं, परन्तु इसके लिए गांवों में बैंक या पोस्ट ऑफिस का काम चलता रहे, यह भी जरूरी है।

आज की तारीख में कई गांव ऐसे हैं, जिनमें पोस्ट ऑफिस का काम सिर्फ एक पोस्ट ऑफिस एजेंट के द्वारा चलता है, तो ऐसे गांवों में पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट द्वारा बैंकिंग का काम करने के लिए बिल्डिंग और आवश्यक स्टाफ नियुक्त कराया जाए, यह जरूरी है, क्योंकि हर गांव में पोस्ट ऑफिस एजेंट होते ही हैं। ऐसे पोस्ट ऑफिस एजेंट वाले छोटे गांवों में पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट बैंकिंग की सेवा उपलब्ध करायें, यह जरूरी है।

जिन गांवों में पोस्ट ऑफिस नहीं हैं, वहां बैंक की छोटी ब्रांच खुलवा कर अगर सरकार बैंकिंग सेवा ऐसे गांवों में उपलब्ध करायेगी, तो पोस्ट ऑफिस और बैंक के सहयोग से देश का पूरा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र 100 प्रतिशत less cash and cashless प्रणाली से अपना आर्थिक व्यवहार कर सकेगा, इसलिए मेरी सरकार से इस संबंध में जरूरी कदम उठाने की विनती है।

Demand to conduct an inquiry into the alleged fraud in the procurement of Masmeen (Dried Tuna) and take measures for immediate payment of the dues of Masmeen fishermen in Lakshadweep

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, wide range of complaints have been raised by the fishermen organisations and political parties of Lakshadweep against the Lakshadweep Cooperative Marketing Federation (LCMF) for denial of payment for masmeen (dried tuna) procured even after four months of procurement. It is alleged that the LCMF and its cooperative marketing societies have duped the poor fishermen by offering better rates (Rs.625 per kg) for masmeen (dried tuna) and refusing to pay even a single pie. The offer was given by the LCMF on the pretext that a huge export order had been received from a Sri Lankan buyer. So far, a total of 2,87,450 kg of masmeen (dried tuna) has been procured from the fishermen. As per the rate offered by the LCMF, the total worth of the procured tuna comes to Rs. 17,96,56,250.

The poor fishermen of Lakshadweep are under severe hardship as their only source of income, masmeen (dried tuna), is deposited with the LCMF and the price is not paid even after constant appeals and protests. There are also allegations about the manner in which the procurement of masmeen (dried tuna) is handled by the LCMF. Hence, Centre's intervention is requested to the urgent release of the price of masmeen, dried tuna, to fishermen and to conduct an inquiry into the alleged fraud in the procurement of masmeen, dried tuna, by LCMF. Urgent measure is also solicited to ensure transparency in the functioning of LCMF as a cooperative entity. Thank you, Sir.

Concern over the diversion of funds collected as clean energy cess for purposes other than they were allocated

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I wish to raise the issue of diversion of the funds collected in order to finance and promote clean environment initiatives and fund research in the area of clean environment to compensate the States for GST. The clean energy cess that was levied under the Finance Act, 2010 was in line with the "polluter pays principle" enshrined in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which India ratified in November, 1993. However, less than half of the pooled amount has been given to the National Clean Energy Fund, and only around Rs.10,000 crore of that fund has been given out for projects.

The present Government has decimated this programme by abolishing the clean energy cess and bringing the tax on production and import of coal under the GST Schedule,

thereby cutting the flow of funds towards the National Clean Energy Fund. The response by the Finance Ministry to RTI applications filed by a media house has indicated that the unspent National Clean Energy Fund amounting to Rs.56,700 crore have also been diverted towards compensating the States for implementation of GST.

Sir, pursuant to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, it is India's moral obligation under international law to ensure that proceeds obtained under the fund are used for the purposes for which they were levied. Furthermore, the death of the fund will pose a challenge to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy which relies substantially on this fund for its budget'. All these measures jeopardise India's commitment to the Paris Agreement. I, therefore, urge the Government to urgently clarify its position in this regard. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Shri Anil Desai, not here. Then, Dr. Sanjay Sinh.

**Demand to include the Army Recruitment Office (ARO), Amethi in
the list of Non-Military Stations**

DR. SANJAY SINH (Assam): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of Upper House towards Army Recruiting Office (ARO), Amethi which was shifted to Amethi from Allahabad on 9th February, 1988. In the entire Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, ARO Amethi is the only ARO located in a place where no other military units are located. Even NCC Units are also not located in Amethi. Military services like Military Engineering Service, Army Supply Service, Army Medical Service, Army Dental Service, Army Ordnance Service, Army Postal Service, etc., are not available in Amethi and the nearest military station is Allahabad, which is 100 kilometres away, making things more difficult to the personnel posted to ARO Amethi. Although no military services are available in Amethi, Amethi is not listed in the list of Non-Military Stations.

Personnel posted with ARO Amethi are deprived of basic/authorised military services in Amethi. Hence, they cannot shift their families to Amethi. Since Amethi is not listed in the list of Non-Military Stations, these personnel are not being allotted SFA or given NAG for claiming HRA.

[Dr. Sanjay Singh]

Keeping in view the welfare and morale of personnel posted with RO Amethi, I request the Government of India to include Amethi in the list of Non-Military Stations. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Shri Ali Anwar Ansari, not here; Shri D. Bandyopadhyay, not here; Shrimati Wansuk Syiem, not here. Now, Message from Lok Sabha.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

Motion for extension of time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016

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:—

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 27th July, 2017, has adopted the following motion extending the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016:—

"That this House do extend time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 upto the first day of the last week of the Winter Session (2017) of Parliament."

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): The House stands adjourned till 1100 hours on Friday, 28th July, 2017.

The House then adjourned at fifty minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 28th July, 2017.